

Juvenile Delinquency in the Slum Community: A Study on Tejgaon Area in Dhaka City

M.Phil Dissertation



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Reg. No.045
Session: 2010-11
Date of Joining: 09/08/2011
Institute of Social Welfare and Research (ISWR)
University of Dhaka

December 2014

Juvenile Delinquency in the Slum Community: A Study on Tejgaon Area in Dhaka City

This is submitted to the Institute of Social Welfare and Research (ISWR) of the University of Dhaka as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of M.Phil in Social Work.

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December 2014

Declaration

I hereby declare that the entire findings of the research entitled “Juvenile Delinquency in the Slum Community: A Study on Tejgaon Area in Dhaka City” is completely accumulated by my own sincere effort. So far I presume no research on same topic was held earlier. I have not submitted any part or chapter of my M.phil thesis to any other university or publishers for degree or publication.

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Certificate

I hereby certify that the M.Phil Dissertation entitled “Juvenile Delinquency in the Slum Community: A Study on Tejgaon Area in Dhaka City” was carried out by Md. Habibur Rahman under my guidance and supervision. It is further certified that the work presented here is original and suitable for submission as an M.Phil Dissertation.

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**DEDICATED TO MY
BELOVED PARENTS**

Acknowledgement

In the inception of my M.Phil Dissertation I would like to convey my humble submission to Almighty Allah, without His kindness I could not accomplish this M.Phil thesis properly. I acknowledge my profound regards and deep gratitude to my thesis supervisor, Professor Dr. Nurul Islam, Director, Institute of Social Welfare and Research, University of Dhaka. This study might not have been possible without the meticulous support and scholarly guidance that I received from him throughout the study. I am delighted to thank those underprivileged slum children who were the respondents, their concern family members, senior slum dwellers, local leaders and road side shop keepers who generously helped me in data collection during the study. I am indebted to my ex colleague Mr. Md. Soyeb Uddin Haider, Lecturer, Department of sociology, Chittagong University and Mr. Md.Reazul Islam, Lecturer, Department of sociology, Varendra University, Rajshahi for their sincere support towards the progress of my study. I would also love to thank to my other colleagues especially Md. Monir Hossain, Md. Dipul Hossain, Md. Ohiduzzaman and Hosne Tilat Mahal all are Lecturer, Dept. of Sociology & Social Work, The People's University of Bangladesh for rendering me academic assistance during this study. I am ever grateful to my friend Mr. Md. Golam Sorrowar, Research Fellow, Dept. of Sociology, University of Dhaka for his valuable and sincere assistance over the period of my work.

I must love to dedicate my sincere thanks to my beloved wife Ms. Asrafun Naher, Statistical Officer, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, daughter-Fabiha and son-Jawwad who really inspire me always towards the end of my M.Phil degree. I would also devote my sincerity to my parents and parent in-laws for their tremendous inspiration for my degree.

I am greatly indebted to the authority of the Library of Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) and Institute of Social Welfare and Research (ISWR) for supporting me the access of required books and literature.

I would like to end by stating that, the limitations of this M.Phil thesis are entirely mine.

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Abstract

The main purpose of the study is to recognize the existing juvenile delinquency situation of the slum community in Dhaka City. The study aims to investigate the socio-economic and cultural livelihood pattern of the slum dwellers especially of the children in terms to their affiliation with daily dietary pattern, education and health condition and types of activities they involve in due to live in that particular slum. It also attempts to know the kinds of occupation in which the slum children are either forced or compelled to be engaged and investigate the types of offences term to be juvenile delinquency in which the children are somehow involved and reasons behind their involvement. This is basically a cross-section study that was conducted with a randomly selected sample of 150 children out of all children of both sexes of specific age group living in the slums of the study area. As research methods, Sample Survey and Case Study were used. Moreover 'Simple Random Sampling' as informant selection technique; and 'Interview', and 'Observation' as data collection technique were applied to collect both quantitative and qualitative data from the informants. The researcher had selected some major points of the slums where the children are normally congregated. It also considered all boys and girls as population who lived in the slums. A pre-tested, semi-structured interview schedule and a checklist were used for data collection. In the study, fifteen case studies were done for in-depth understanding of their survival patterns. Beside primary data, different journals, magazines, newspaper, research paper and few other written documents closely relevant to the study topic were considered as secondary sources of data. For this study, the researcher selected three slums under the Tejgaon Thana to take the needed sample. These are Nakhalpara Bastee, Tejkunipara Bastee and Karwan Bazar Bastee located in the centre position of Dhaka Metropolitan City. The general findings of the study reflect the situation of acute vulnerability and pathetic livelihood pattern of the entire slum community irrespective of age and sex, and religion as well. As the existing environment is found bit dirty and unhealthy for living a normal and expected life, this is really hampering the rights to live of the slum people especially the growing up children who are to be considered the future of the nation. In the last segment of the report, there some specific recommendations placed that might be very helpful for the social elite or the concern authorities in case of taking any sort of decision further to ensure better livelihood with full of human rights of the slum dwellers.

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Abbreviations

BBS.....	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
UNICEF.....	United Nations Children's Funds
UNCRC.....	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
GOB.....	Government of Bangladesh
CUS.....	Center for Urban Studies
WB.....	World Bank
ADB.....	Asian Development Bank
SSC.....	Secondary School Certificate
HSC.....	Higher Secondary Certificate
NGOs.....	Non-government Organizations
BIDS.....	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
ISWR.....	Institute of Social Welfare and Research

Chapter-One

Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

Bangladesh is a developing country which is facing multifaceted problems. The national economy of this country largely depends on agricultural production of the rural area. Over the couple of years a remarkable rate of rural people has been migrating to the cities for many reasons and taking shelter in the urban low developed areas generally known as slums. Bangladesh is a populous country characterized by a young population. Children under 18 years account for 42.25 percent of the country's total population of 144.04 million - 61 million children in all (BBS 2011). Children in Bangladesh, in general, face multidimensional forms of deprivation, violence, abuse and exploitation. This can be seen almost everywhere - in families, on the street, in the community, workplace, school or any state and non-state institutions. A large proportion of this child population is deprived of health care, an acceptable level of nutrition, a hygienic sanitation system, safe drinking water, safety and security. They have limited scope for personal growth through education and, as a result, lack the skills they need to move out of their current state of misery and build a better future. They are victims of various types of vulnerability and exploitation, ranging from that tolerated by the state (arrest, confinement, police torture, the negative attitude of state actors towards children) to societal violence (child marriage, trafficking, sexual abuse, dowry, corporal punishment at home and schools, and abuse and exploitation by employers) (UNICEF 2009).

There are many children occasionally living in the slums and getting deprived of the human needs for living, whereas children are always thought to be the assets of any nation even slum children. Childhood is the most significant part of human life. Paying attention to the above term, Milton expressed that “the childhood shows the man, as morning shows the day” According to the Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary” a child is a young person from birth to the age of full physical development. It is necessary to take into consideration the age while defining the concept of ‘child’. According to the UN Convention on The Right of Child (CRC) defines in its article ‘I’ that “a child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to child, majority is attained earlier,” The rural poor of the developing countries usually migrate themselves to the urban areas aiming to have a better living but mostly end up in a slum life where they are basically forced to lead a substandard and inhumane life. The above-mentioned term ‘slum’ refers to the physically ‘deteriorated and

socially disorganized area, usually near to the downtown area, in which criminals, vicious and socially deprived classes tend to congregate. Moreover, Slums are settlements/areas of poor housing, e.g. shacks (jhupris), kutchra structure (flimsy structure), semi-pucca flimsy structures with brick or concrete floors, dilapidated buildings cold (cold building in bad condition, very high gross area density (over 300 persons/ acre) and high room crowding (3 or more adults per room), poor sewerage and drainage, inadequate water supply, irregular or no clearance of garbage, little or no paved street lighting, little or no access to gas facilities (Karim and Rahman 1996).

So, the children living in the slums in a state of misery are called slum children. In reality, the slum children are deprived of having access to their basic needs compared to the children living outside the slum. As the overall condition of slum children is very vulnerable and have no specific works to earn, they rationally tend to do what they get easily either good or bad, socially recognized or prohibited and so on. They are always belonging to that category of human being by whom “Necessity knows no Law”. As to why the term juvenile delinquency comes very logically after the slum children. They sometimes become prey to the socially evil activities like juvenile delinquency. According to the World Youth Report (2003) Juvenile Delinquency is driven by the negative consequences of social and economic development, in particular economic crises, political instability, and the weakening of major institutions (including the State, systems of public education and public assistance, and the family). Socio-economic instability is often linked to persistent unemployment and low incomes among the young, which can increase the likelihood of their involvement in criminal activity.

The main objective of this study is to investigate the existing socio-economic and cultural livelihood pattern of the people living in the slum and especially the way of life of the children in terms to their daily food habit, education and health condition and types of activities that are labeled as juvenile delinquency and scenario of vulnerability of their livelihood in that particular slum.

1.2. Rationale of the Study

Bangladesh is a densely populated third world country which is facing now different problems like poverty, corruption, deterioration of law-order situation, unemployment, illiteracy, natural calamities, violence against women and children, prostitution and juvenile delinquency as well. Due to the existing socio-economic condition of the country the basic needs of the majority children are being unmet especially in the back warded urban areas known as slum. Slums are identified as the mother of all social problems and social evils. A significant number of slum

children are remarkably involved into so called social menace among which juvenile delinquency is quite harmful for the whole nation. Crime and delinquency among the urban slum children of Dhaka city is more or less prevails in all slums. It is often argued that crime and violence is the output of a complex set of factors including rapid urbanization, persistent poverty and inequality, social exclusion, political violence, the more organized nature of crime, and the growth of an array of illegal activities. As such, experiences in the US, Europe, and increasingly from developing countries themselves, have shown that crime and violence can be substantially reduced through well-planned prevention strategies that go beyond traditional police responses – especially at the local level (Bangladesh Development Series 2007). As the numbers of slum children are implicated in different working places, they are occasionally interacting with the people of all walks of life. They are adversely motivating the civilians towards the evils works. The numbers of juvenile delinquent from the slum dwellers are comparatively more than any other social class, which is highly alarming. But the exact figure and the depth of the juvenile delinquency prevailing in the slum areas around the country especially in the slum located in the Dhaka city. Drug addiction has been overwhelmingly scattered among the juvenile of this generation. Despite evidence of harmful effects of drug addiction; tobacco, marijuana, phensidyl, yaba etc consumption has increased among the juvenile aged twelve to eighteen years and become the root of other crimes and delinquencies. Marijuana like tobacco consists of a toxic mixture of gases and particulates, many of which are harmful to the lungs. Someone who smokes marijuana regularly may have respiratory problems such as daily cough, phlegm production, acute chest illness and the greatest risk of lung infections.

Worldwide, rapid urbanization along with living in the informal settlements such as urban slum areas has posed a changing behavior of lifestyle of its dwellers particularly the juvenile. Urban informal settlements are characterized by congestion; high levels of unemployment, inadequate social services, extreme poverty, insecurity, crime, hopelessness and social disorganization offer a grime of illicit drug use, drug dealing, theft, robbery, mugging etc (The Financial Express 2013). The problem of juvenile delinquency is becoming more complicated and universal, and crime prevention programmes are either unequipped to deal with the present realities or do not exist. Many developing countries have done little or nothing to deal with these problems, and international programmes are obviously insufficient. Developed countries are engaged in activities aimed at juvenile crime prevention, but the overall effect of these

programmes is rather weak because the mechanisms in place are often inadequate to address the existing situation (World Youth Report 2003).

This is becoming the matter of concern with the elapse of time as a number of people are consistently migrating to urban areas and taking shelters in the slum areas, whereas no effective steps either by government or non-government side have been undertaken to reduce the increasing rate of migration from rural territory of our country. Studies show that children who receive adequate parental supervision are less likely to engage in criminal activities. Dysfunctional family settings characterized by conflict, inadequate parental control, weak internal linkages and integration, and premature autonomy are closely associated with juvenile delinquency. Children in disadvantaged families that have few opportunities for legitimate employment and face a higher risk of social exclusion are overrepresented among offenders. The plight of ethnic minorities and migrants, including displaced persons and refugees in certain parts of the world, is especially distressing. The countries in transition are facing particular challenges in this respect, with the associated insecurity and turmoil contributing to an increase in the numbers of children and juveniles neglected by their parents and suffering abuse and violence at home. The family as a social institution is currently undergoing substantial changes; its form is diversifying with, for example, the increase in one-parent families and non marital unions. The absence of fathers in many low-income families can lead boys to seek patterns of masculinity in delinquent groups of peers. These groups in many respects substitute for the family, define male roles, and contribute to the acquisition of such attributes as cruelty, strength, excitability and anxiety. The importance of family well-being is becoming increasingly recognized. Success in school depends greatly on whether parents have the capacity to provide their children with “starting” opportunities (including the resources to buy books and manuals and pay for studies). Adolescents from low-income families often feel excluded. To raise their self-esteem and improve their status they may choose to join a juvenile delinquent group. These groups provide equal opportunities to everyone, favorably distinguishing themselves from school and family, where positions of authority are occupied by adults (World YOUTH Report 2003).

The slum people cannot any way be ignored as our national population and development though they are being deprived from all sorts of privileges to survive as human being. Since they are the vital part of our national population, they are the voters and they are more or less contributing to our national economy, they should be considered under the plan and polices of national development which is not for them only but very significant for the rest of the

population of the country. This is why; the core aim of this study is to unveil existing condition of the slum children such as the socio-economic condition of their families, activities they involved in, types of occupation and means of recreation of the slum children and to provide the message to other forthcoming fellow aimed to study on this part in future. This study would hopefully assist the policy makers and other concerned people to realize the entire situation of slum children and especially their involvement with different social evils and offences situated at Dhaka city.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to know the delinquency situation of the slum areas in Dhaka City. The main objective of the study is to investigate the existing socio-economic and cultural livelihood pattern of the people living in the slum and especially the way of life of the children in terms to their daily food habit, education and health condition and types of activities they involve in due to live in that particular slum.

Specific Objectives of the study;

1. To find out the existing socio-economic and cultural pattern of living of the families in the slum.
2. To unveil the way and pattern of realization towards the activities, which are socially labeled as juvenile delinquency.
3. To know about the kinds of occupation in which the slum children are involved.
4. To investigate the types of offences term to juvenile delinquency in which the children are somehow involved and reasons for why are they involved.

1.4. Define the Concepts of the study

Child

Child is regarded as miniature adult in a general view. There is always a distinction between a child, and an adult. This distinction is based primarily on the age of the child. Child has been defined as below; "A person is a child who is under of 16 years of age (the children Act 1974). According to the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC), approved by the UN General Assembly in November 1989, any person under the age of 18 is a child (Article 1). Although article 12 recognizes that there are gradations of childhood and that children have evolving capacities, 18 remains the defining limit between childhood and adulthood. It must be noted that each country that signs and subsequently ratifies the Convention is free to enter a comment

about one or more article with which there is disagreement. In other words, the Convention allows each member state to follow its domestic laws and customs in defining a child according to the relevant context.

According to Oxford Learner's Dictionary "Child means a young person from birth to the age of full physical development". In this study, the persons of both sexes belonging to the age group of (6-16) years will be considered as the children.

Slum

"Slums are settlements/areas of poor housing, e.g. shacks (jhupris), kutcha structure (flimsy structure), semi-pucca flimsy structures with brick or concrete floors, dilapidated buildings cold (cold building in bad condition, very high gross area density(over 300 persons/ acre) and high room crowding (3 or more adults per room), poor sewerage and drainage, inadequate water supply, irregular or no clearance of garbage, little or no paved street lighting, little or no access to gas facilities" (Karim & Rahman, 1996).

Salahuddin and Ishrat (1992) have defined slums, as a densely populated temporary residential house built lawfully or unlawfully having no water supply, sanitation facilities or electricity supply. Most of these are one-roomed dwellings and extremely over-crowded. The slum that we have selected for this study could be described as an important one since most of the children living in this slum seem to be suffering from malnutrition.

Juvenile delinquency

Juvenile Delinquency is driven by the negative consequences of social and economic development, in particular economic crises, political instability, and the weakening of major institutions (including the State, systems of public education and public assistance, and the family). Socio-economic instability is often linked to persistent unemployment and low incomes among the young, which can increase the likelihood of their involvement in criminal activity (World Youth Report 2003).

According to Oxford dictionary of Sociology, delinquency literally misdeed, guilt or neglect of duty and hence in this sense not strictly defined by law. The term is often used to embrace a broad range of behavior, from petty and occasionally more serious crime. David Matza in his book *Delinquency and Drift* (1964) argued that delinquency did not emerge as a result of strongly deterministic forces, but rather through a gentle weakening of the moral ties of society, which allowed some young people to drift into delinquency. Delinquency implies conduct that does not conform to the legal or moral standards of society. Delinquency is a term

usually used to term child delinquency and juvenile delinquency. Any anti social behavior that is done by the children under 18 age is called child delinquency. The basic deference between crime and delinquency is that crime is strictly defined by law but delinquency is not strictly defined. It is anti social that means society constructs the deeds as wrong or illegal.

Dhaka City

Dhaka City is one of the divisional cities of Bangladesh. This is the Capital city of Bangladesh.

1.5. Methodology of the Study

To elicit information regarding the survival patterns and types of delinquencies held by the slum children, a cross-section study was conducted with a randomly selected sample of 150 children out of all children of both sexes of specific age group living in the slums of the study area. ‘Sample Survey’ and ‘Case Study’ as method; ‘Simple Random Sampling’ as informant selection technique; and ‘Interview’, and ‘Observation’ as data collection technique were applied to collect both quantitative and qualitative data from the informants. The study plotted some major points of the slums where the children are normally congregated and included all boys and girls as population who lived in the slums. A pre-tested, semi-structured interview schedule and a checklist were used for data collection. Fifteen case studies were also done for in-depth understanding of their survival patterns. Beside primary data, different journals, magazines, newspaper, research paper and few other written documents closely relevant to the study topic were considered as secondary sources of data.

1.5.1. Selection of the Study Area

The present study emphasizes on the existing ways of daily activities pertaining to criminal affairs throughout the livelihood pattern of the children living in the slum. For this study, the researcher selected three slums under the Tejgaon Thana to take the needed sample. These are Nakhalpara Bastee, Tejkunipara Bastee and Karwan Bazar Bastee located in the centre position of Dhaka Metropolitan City. These all three slums are geographically and originally over populated and crime prone zone among many other slums in Dhaka city and even in Bangladesh. The root causes behind the selection of the slums as study area are their existing feature and infrastructural outlook, facilities and location beside the rail line and so many similar criteria well matched with the general criteria of the slum.

The researcher frequently visited several times throughout the slums shanty houses, small shops and tea stalls of the area and even the residential hotel those are in functioning beside the

slums, and restaurants available in the slum area just to get vast and authentic data regarding the slum children of specific age group of both sexes, who are expected to be involved in criminal and deviant activities.

1.6. Limitations of the Study

The researcher faced a lot of difficulties throughout the period of conducting the research from various aspects. Every research is usually originated from some problems and continued within those problems. The current study has been aimed to conduct in the slum community among the children due to investigate existing livelihood pattern of the children and socio-economic background of their families, the activities they are involved in, educational status and health condition and type of offences held by the children in the slum community through field survey. The researcher put sincere effort to collect authentic data regarding the relevant information of the respondents. Though the researcher had tried his best but also there were some limitations that arose during data collection from the field along with few more problems. Some of the limitations are presented below which might provide direction in future to any other academicians or researchers to follow in case of doing research in similar fields.

- Every research requires continuation of study and also availability of time. For academic time bounding the researcher could not get sufficient time to observe respondent accurately and justify their given data either matched with their actual situation or not.
- In the procedure of purposive sampling the scientific method is not used. For this reason, this study will not be used for the universal decision.
- There is no study that was properly conducted on this topic earlier which might help the current study through providing some necessary guidelines.
- As the whole data was collected from both primary and secondary sources whereas primary data were collected from the respondents and their concerned guardians this was usually tough for their time limitation and uncertainty of availability at the study area. This was a basic and common limitation of this study.
- During data collection a remarkable number of respondents were seen unwilling to respond to the researcher and show plea of time limitation. Few of them desire for getting some sort of assistance from the researcher and some of them provided unintentionally wrong information which were modified later on and highlighted the drawbacks of the study.

- The findings of the current study might be questionable in case of representing the existing scenario of slum children in terms of validity and reliability as it was conducted on three slums only through a random selection among many other slums in Dhaka city.
- As it is known to us that a sound environment is required in order to accumulate accurate data from the respondents but the prevailing environment in the slum area was not comfortable and sound for the interviewer for holding perfect interview with the respondents. This is really claimed as one of the main barriers for this present study.
- In case of data from secondary sources, there are always some queries and confusion regarding the sources and authenticities as the same data sometimes held by different references in different times and places. During this study the researcher also faced some such problems at the time collecting data from different government and non-government offices, books, journals and web links etc.
- As this is completely an academic research by self effort, no funds or financial grants were achieved by the researcher either to collect data or perform any other portion of work of the of the study except his self initiative. It was a highlighted limitation for the study.
- The law and order situation of the whole country was not congenial during that time of data collection of the study due to political unrest which caused several strike and hartal and people were kept detained at their living places. The researcher had to face that unwanted man made hassle throughout the entire period of data collection.
- To create any good research on any topic and subject, all perquisites sources are needed to be sufficient for the researcher to enhance the work of the study, which occasionally unmet in our country for the researcher.
- It was very tough to collect data from the respondents in day time as they most were involved with different sorts of works either alone or with the guardians. Though at the evening they were available in the slum but the existing situation after the sun set dramatically changed and turned to be more difficult for an outsider to interact with the slum children. So, it was really very hard for me to collect data smoothly from the respondents. This was a real limitation for the study during data collection.

Chapter-Two

Literature Review

Once the research problem is formulated, a brief summary should be written down. It is mandatory for the researcher to undertake an extensive literature review relevant to selected problem. Literature review means reviewing of the relevant research works which are already conducted and available. Literature review contributes to increase the knowledge of the researcher about the topic he or she intended to do research, stimulates the researcher own creative thinking and also to show the credibility. It also helps to find out the gap of knowledge between the previous researchers and the existing researcher (Sarker 2014). Here the researcher tried to go through some literature very much relevant to the research problem just to gather more authentic information.

Ferdousi (2010) discusses in her research paper “Trends and Factors of Juvenile Delinquency in Bangladesh: Some Observations” about the real scenario of the factors affecting on the children to be juvenile delinquent in Bangladesh. Children are not born as delinquents. Most of the children become delinquents due to the socio-economic circumstances in Bangladesh, not by their choice. Juvenile delinquency has emerged as a matter of serious concern in recent times with the rising number of children involved in unlawful activities. However, day by day the number of male and female delinquents is increasing and they are involved in different types of offences such as theft, hijacking, carrying illegal arms and drugs, and killing, trafficking, smuggling and fraudulent activities. They have become victims of various socio-economic circumstances like poverty, lack of guidance, extensive use of satellite channels, misuse of internet and peer pressure etc. Consequently, present social structure destroying juvenile’s childhood resulting in denial of their rights, for example: family life, education, health, games, care and protection. This particular problem requires special care, positive attention and child-friendly attitude for their protection and prevention. The research findings has a great role to provide huge information regarding the causes and factors that influences the juveniles to be delinquents especially in the slum community.

Ambert (1997b) tried to express in his writing “The effect of delinquency on parents. Family and Corrections” that practitioners often find parents of delinquents difficult to engage and work with and, in turn, parents report that intervention is stressful and they feel blamed by professionals. While responsive to family risk factors for delinquency, family interventions

tend to focus on parenting influences on adolescents and may underestimate the impact of the antisocial adolescent on the family. Here the findings of this research presented the importance of parenting to protect children from becoming delinquent. The results of the study obviously impact on the outcome of the research undertaken.

Ahmed et al (2010) detailed in their article “Juvenile Justice System in Bangladesh: A Critical Appraisal” about symptom of juvenile delinquency and existing justice system available for the juvenile crime. Juvenile delinquency is one kind of abnormality and when an individual deviates from the course of normal social life, his behavior is called delinquency. Juvenile delinquent is a young person who has been found guilty of an offence that would be categorized as crime when committed by an adult. From the findings of this study, a conceptualization may be developed about the pattern of delinquency and suitable justice systems may be prescribed from them if requires.

Merton (1938) promptly discussed in his work “Social Structure and Anomie” that social structural processes as the ultimate source of the problem of juvenile delinquency emphasizing the facts that there are flows and contradiction in the organization. A person is trust into anomy when the goal of society are denied to him although he has scrupulously adhered to the institutionalize means whereby other people ordinarily achieve this goal. Due to such contradiction, an anomic individual usually searches for alternative means to achieve his goals in a deviant pattern. Delinquent behavior often occurs in social settings in which the norms for acceptable behavior have broken down. Under such circumstances many of the common rules that deter people from committing socially unacceptable acts may lose their relevance for some members of society. They respond to the traumatizing and destructive changes in the social reality by engaging in rebellious, deviant or even criminal activities. An example of such a setting would be the modernization of traditional societies and the accompanying changes shaped by the application of new technologies; shifts of this magnitude affect the types and organization of labor activity, social characteristics, lifestyles and living arrangements, and these changes, in turn, affect authority structures, forms of obedience, and modes of political participation— even going so far as to influence perceptions of reality. In both developed and developing countries, consumer standards created by the media are considerably beyond the capacity of most families to achieve.

According to World Youth Report (2003), a detailed description regarding juvenile delinquency may be attained similar and helpful to the current research. Nevertheless, these

ideals become a virtual reality for many young people, some of whom will go to great lengths to maintain a lifestyle they cannot afford. Because not all population groups have access to the necessary resources, including education, professional training, satisfactory employment and income, health services, and adequate housing, there are those who are unable to achieve their goals by legal means. The contradiction between idealized and socially approved goals and the sometimes limited real-life opportunities to achieve them legally creates a sense of frustration in many young people. A criminal career becomes one form of addressing this contradiction. One of the reasons for delinquent behavior is therefore an excessive focus on proposed goals (achieving success) coupled with insufficient means to achieve them. The likelihood of deviant acts occurring in this context depends in many respects not only on the unavailability of legal opportunities but also on the level of access to illegal opportunities. Some juveniles, cognizant of the limitations imposed by legal behavior, come under the influence of adult criminals. Many young people retreat into the confines of their own groups and resort to drug use for psychological or emotional escape. The use of alcohol and illegal drugs by juveniles is one cause of delinquency, as they are often compelled to commit crimes (usually theft) to obtain the cash needed to support their substance use.

Hossain (2002) found and elaborately discussed in his thesis “Correctional Services for the Juvenile Delinquents in Bangladesh: A Study of NICS Tongi” that about 80% people cannot fulfill their basic human-needs due to their poverty associated with acute problem of unemployment, over-population, illiteracy, malnutrition and natural calamities etc. He tried to mention that most of slum dwellers live from hand to mouth and through an extreme need of healthy food and environment. We can get a clear idea how people are helpless while staying their basic human needs unmet whereas such situation are enormous in slum areas in our country.

Chowdhury et al (2002) discussed in their research paper “Juvenile Deprivation of Liberty: Prospects for Alternative in Bangladesh, Dhaka” about the current scenario of the juvenile delinquency among the many problems that Bangladesh is currently facing, juvenile delinquency is a serious problem and recently has received considerable attention. In their research, they highlighted the issue juvenile delinquency as the extreme concern among all other problems in Bangladesh. From their research findings we might have huge information for current research regarding juvenile delinquency situation in mainstream society of Bangladesh where juvenile delinquency in slum community is a serious concern.

Healy and Bronner (1964) expressed in their study “New Light on Delinquency” regarding juvenile delinquency that in nearly all the delinquent cases there are clear evidence that those who were found delinquent were very unhappy in their life circumstances due to lack of affection. Basically it is found in their research that most of the children normally turn to be delinquent because of lack of care and love from the parents and also family members which is frequent in the slum people. As our current research is on juvenile delinquency in slum children, the findings of previous research definitely will help a lot.

According to the World Youth Report (2003) Juvenile Delinquency is driven by the negative consequences of social and economic development, in particular economic crises, political instability, and the weakening of major institutions (including the State, systems of public education and public assistance, and the family). Socio-economic instability is often linked to persistent unemployment and low incomes among the young, which can increase the likelihood of their involvement in criminal activity. The results of the research will obviously add some authentic information in existing research proving the author details socio economic updates of the juvenile delinquency.

Khan et al (2011) in their research entitled “Protection of children in conflict with the law in Bangladesh” explained that juvenile delinquency is largely a group phenomenon. Between two-thirds and three-quarters of all youth crimes are committed in various groups. The ratio of criminal activity among juvenile in group is about three to four times higher than that of adult. Most prevalent age is 14 years. Among boys half are convicted again and few continue to offend in adult life. Three-quarters to three-fourths of juvenile offenders committed crime as adult. The common crimes committed by a juvenile offender in our country are habitual theft, extortion, group venture, possession of illegal arms and explosives, sexual offences and suspect in murder cases. A study among underage prison inmates in Bangladesh revealed that the commonest charges were theft 22.9%, murder 18.1%, drug related offences 13.2% and possession of illegal arms were 10.1%. The crime scenario is quite different from western world where drug related and sexual crimes are more prevalent. The outcomes of this research might have a major impact on the present research as these two are quite relevant.

According the Census Report (1988, P-4) it is seen that a slum is a cluster of housing units which grow unsystematically in government owned or private vacant land. The walls and roofs of such houses are generally made of straw leaves, gunny bags, polythene paper, bamboo etc. a tin shed house or even a building may be added, if it is situated within the purview and environment of a slum. The physical and hygienic conditions of such houses are far below

those of a common urban residential area. Generally, this segment of people are distressed and forced to live in such unhygienic condition due to economic reasons. The findings of this research are very much relevant to the aims and objectives of the research undertaken by the researcher.

As per the findings shown in the Census Report (1999, p-2) on “Slum areas and floating population” that a slum is a cluster of compact settlements of 5 or more households which generally grow very unsystematically and haphazardly in an unhealthy condition and atmosphere on government and private vacant land. Slums also exist in the owner based household premises. The results found in the research are very relevant to the existing research.

According to the findings presented in the report “Slum of urban –Bangladesh, Mapping and Census”(2005), Slums are defined as settlements with a minimum of 10 households or a mess unit with a minimum of 25 members and predominantly very poor housing; very high population density and room crowding; very poor environmental services, especially water and sanitation; very low socio-economic status; lack of security of tenure.

Rashid (2009) wrote in his article “Strategies to Reduce Exclusion among Populations Living in Urban Slum Settlements in Bangladesh” that the health and rights of populations living in informal or slum settlements are key development issues of the twenty-first century. As of 2007, the majority of the world's population lives in urban areas. More than one billion of these people, or one in three city-dwellers, live in inadequate housing with no or a few basic resources. In Bangladesh, urban slum settlements tend to be located in low-lying, flood-prone, poorly-drained areas, having limited formal garbage disposal and minimal access to safe water and sanitation. These areas are severely crowded, with 4 to 5 people living in houses of just over 100 sq feet. These conditions of high density of population and poor sanitation exacerbate the spread of diseases. People living in these areas experience social, economic and political exclusion, which bars them from society's basic resources. This paper overviews policies and actions that impact the level of exclusion of people living in urban slum settlements in Bangladesh, with a focus on improving the health and rights of the urban poor. Despite some strategies adopted to ensure better access to water and health, overall, the country does not have a comprehensive policy for urban slum residents, and the situation remains bleak. More than one billion of these people, or one in three city-dwellers, live in inadequate housing with no or a few basic resources. Bangladesh, one of the poorest and most densely-populated countries in the world, is facing rapid urbanization. The current study might get details about living in the slum from this article.

Karzon (2003) said in his report “Juvenile delinquency; An inquiry into the causes” that Juvenile delinquency is an inextricable problem for any human society. Aftermath of any war, economic depression, or any catastrophic situation jeopardize social fabric and existing social structure having severe impact on family and children. Any transition or transformation of society will have same impact on the young folk. Deviant juvenile subcultures represent the malfunctioning of social components in any country. A considerable segment of people of this country are very poor. They live below poverty line in terms of the true indicators of poverty. According to recent statistics, around 6.5 million people of Bangladesh are living below poverty line. Due to poor economic condition, parents cannot get their children to go to educational institutions and assist them in developing good educational or vocational career. Parents want their children to assist them in work field instead of going to educational institutions. Sometimes parents cannot provide their children with all basic necessities of human life, specifically food and clothing. Then the poor children set their legs out towards criminal activities. The children do not know which activities are lawful and which are not. They require some work which can provide their food and clothing. Organized gangs deploy poor children in criminal activities by taking advantage of their vulnerable economic condition. Recent statistics show that, huge number of poor children (under 16 years of age) of Jessore and Khulna has been deployed in carrying Phensydil, and other contraband drugs. Some poor children become members of pick pocket gangs and petty thievery.

Saminsky (2010) in her article “Preventing Juvenile Delinquency: Early Intervention and Comprehensiveness as Critical Factors” said that every single person living in the United States today is affected by juvenile crime. It affects parents, neighbors, teachers, and families. It affects the victims of crime, the perpetrators, and the bystanders. While delinquency rates have been decreasing, rates are still too high. There have been numerous programs that have attempted to lower this rate. Some are greatly successful, while many others have minimal or no impact. These programs are a waste of our resources. It is essential to determine the efficacy of different programs, and to see what works and what does not. In this way, the most successful programs can continue to be implemented and improved, while those that do not work are discontinued. A number of different types of programs currently exist. Those that get involved with the delinquent after the occurrence of deviant behavior tend to be less successful, since by that point antisocial habits are well developed. More effective programs are ones that intervene before the onset of delinquent behavior and prevent that behavior – prevention programs. By getting involved in children’s lives early, later crime can be

effectively reduced. Prevention programs positively impact the general public because they stop this crime from happening in the first place. And there are even some prevention programs that are more successful than others. One aspect of exceptionally successful prevention programs is their comprehensive nature. Programs that are more holistic prevent future crime better because they deal with various aspects of a child's life, not just a single one. Two programs that have both of these features – early intervention and comprehensiveness - are home visitation programs and Head Start. Both of these programs have shown incredible results by targeting specific risk factors that lead to delinquent behavior. Once these risk factors are lessened, the problem behavior is much less likely to occur. In conclusion, juvenile justice prevention programs such as prenatal and early childhood nurse visitation programs and Head Start are largely successful at deterring crime for the children involved because they occur early in the child's development and because they focus on holistic and general aspects of the child's life rather than focusing on crime itself. This writing focuses on the importance of early childhood care and better parenting for better future life. We definitely could get some significant information which are much relevant to the current study's subject matter.

According to the survey conducted by icddr,b and Population Council (2013) “Urban slum dwelling women at highest risk of domestic violence” that in a 2012 survey of around 4,500 women and 1,600 men living in 19 of the Dhaka's slums, 85 percent of the women reported their husbands restricted their access to healthcare, while 21 percent reported being physically abused by their husbands during pregnancy. Nearly one out of four women reported suffering injuries from spouse-inflicted violence in the year before the survey was conducted. Domestic violence becomes harder to address when women are dependent on men for shelter and basic survival.

Islam (2013) wrote in his article “Rights of the Child and Juvenile Justice System” that the article 28(4) of the constitution of Bangladesh guarantees judicially enforceable fundamental rights to all citizens including children and ensures affirmative action for children. In addition, the constitution provides for the fundamental principles of State Policy which act as guiding principles for formulating national policies and laws relating to human rights of citizens. In recent years there has been significant impetus for juvenile justice reform. The government appointed a high-level Juvenile Justice Task Force, and identified priority areas for action. There are three major strands of work under this broad definition, all of which are features of `restorative justice. The age of Criminal responsibility shall not be fixed at too low an age level, bearing in mind the facts of emotional, mental and intellectual maturity. In 2004,

Bangladesh raised the minimum age of criminal responsibility from 7 to 9 years. Criminal liability of children between the ages of 9 and 12 is subject to judicial assessment of their capacity to understand the nature and consequences of their action. The Committee also concluded that the minimum age of criminal responsibility at below 12 years is not internationally acceptable and has recommended increasing it in its General Comment. The arrest, detention or imprisonment shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time. Children must not be subject to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and every child deprived of liberty must be treated with humanity and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of his or her age. There are three specialized institutions for the detention of child offenders which have been renamed as the Child Development Centers. The two centers for boys are located in Tongi and Jessore and girls centre is in Konabari. To note that the existing juvenile courts have limited jurisdiction and cannot hear cases of children who have committed serious offences. Finally we can conclude that there should be a child oriented Juvenile Justice System in Bangladesh, which will ensure the well-being of children in conflict with law. Most of the existing legislation does not comply with the principles of international instrument concerning child rights. This study is enriched with huge volume of information regarding juvenile delinquency and justice systems in Bangladesh. The outcome of the study is very much relevant to the targets of the study which is being conducted.

Ahmed and Khan (2011) wrote in their research “A Crucial Observation on Juvenile Delinquency: Bangladesh Perspectives” those children have been described as our future, our greatest resource, and our hope for a better tomorrow. In our society many people infuse fear in the mind of children. They represent violence, a segment of society lacking in self-control and devoid of ethics and morals. Their families fail to instill in them traditional values. They hardly have respect for others. Fear of crime, especially random violence perpetrated by young Bangladeshis, has become the greatest concern of the nation; we have been motivating a good number of people to change their lifestyle. Moreover, fear of crime has influenced politicians and laypersons to adopt the position of a conservative justice system, present system of dispensation of justice seeks to punish and deter. It aims at curtailing juvenile justice. Some social scientists think that the juveniles should be kept away from the courts where adults are put under trial. At present we are thinking of curtailing juvenile crime in various ways. There are effective ways for society to express its disliking for the transgressions of out of control youths. But treating juveniles as adults is not congenial at all. The criminal sanctioning of

juvenile offenders is not a contemporary phenomenon. Juveniles have been punished as adult for centuries. That is, it is to be seen if they can distinguish between right and wrong. At age 14, they legally were considered adults, capable of forming criminal intent and therefore justly sentenced to serve time in jail and prison alongside other adults.

Azad and Singha (2011) discussed in their research entitled “Study on the Urban Slum Context: Bangladesh Perspective” that at present, over 30 million people (roughly around 24 percent of the total population) live in various cities in Bangladesh. This number may increase to about 68 million by 2015. About 40 percent of the total urban population of Bangladesh lives in slums with inadequate facilities. There are 3,500-4,000 big, medium, and small slums in Dhaka city. Develop a list of benchmarks of the socioeconomic, political and environmental conditions to understand the slum context of Bangladesh. This cross-sectional qualitative study was carried out at Korail and Kamrangirchar—the 2 big slums of Dhaka city during July-August 2009. A combination of focus-group discussions (FGD) and key-informant interviews were used data collection. The findings revealed that the very poor group of the population lives in slums in a miserable condition. They come from different parts of Bangladesh by losing home/land due to river erosions, for lack of employment at rural areas, monga, polygamy, abandonment, death, and prolonged illness/disability of main earner of the household. The number of family members ranged from 1 to 11, with an average of 3.26 members per household. There were some political party offices in the slums but they never helped the residents in any way. This study helps us providing information about the real scenario of the slums those are closely homogeneous to the slum under present study.

According to the United Nations (2006) report entitled “Manual for the measurement of juvenile justice indicators” The global number of children¹ deprived of liberty as a result of conflict with the law is estimated to be not less than one million. These children may encounter law enforcement authorities for a wide number of reasons. The committal of an offence, including political offences and offences specific to childhood is one reason for conflict with the law. They might even find themselves in detention as a result of law enforcement authorities acting improperly or arbitrarily. The root social causes that bring children into conflict with the law include poverty, broken homes, and lack of education and employment opportunities, migration, drug or substance misuse, peer pressure, lack of parental guidance, violence, abuse and exploitation. Government systems for responding to children in conflict with the law vary in name and approach according to the country context. Children may be dealt with through the formal justice or courts system, by the welfare system, or, for minor

offences, by an administrative system. Such systems may function within the context of the adult criminal justice system, or may operate largely outside of the judicial system through committees, commissions or administrative panels. Wherever the system contains a degree of specialization for children whether the system is based on courts, the welfare system, or an administrative system. it is frequently known as a juvenile justice system. This manual therefore uses the term juvenile justice system to refer to the laws, policies, guidelines, customary norms, systems, professionals, institutions and treatment specifically applicable to children in conflict with the law In countries that do not have any degree of specialization, children in conflict with the law are dealt with in largely the same way as adults. Both adult criminal justice systems and juvenile justice systems may frequently use deprivation of liberty as the primary sentencing option. Both may also fail to consider the needs and best interests of the child and to address the root causes of conflict with the law. Indeed, whilst a country may operate specialized procedures for children in conflict with the law, an effective juvenile justice system requires that the varying needs of children be assessed, that children in conflict with the law are referred to appropriate services, and that they are offered care and assistance with reintegration into the community. Moreover, a juvenile justice system should operate a child-friendly environment, using appropriate language and the minimum possible employment of physical restraints.

Chowdhury (1981) has written in his research titled “Population Planning and Motivation in Rural Bangladesh-A Case Study” about the impact and importance of motivation in case of building a planned family. In his research he tried to show that motivation influences the individuals to accommodate and use family planning methods. The researcher tried to focus on the significance of education and awareness to construct and family and even lead a happy and comfortable social life. The finding of the research is very close to the pattern of livelihood of slum dwellers and their level of consciousness that is important to live safely.

Rahman (1982) in his research “Socio Economic Background of Deviants in Slums of Rajshahi Town” about the livelihood of four selected slum dwellers irrespective of their age, sex, education, occupation, income and financial condition and types of offences held by the juvenile living in the slums. The researcher tried to find some measures to resolve the indentified problems within the slums while investigating the causes behind the suffering of the slum dwellers life. As the research was conducted couple of years back, the findings might not be suitable and authentic for our research being held but its approaches will definitely assist us to continue function and enrich ongoing efforts.

Elahi and Rumea (2005) in ninth chapter of their book entitled “Urban Geography and Contemporary Issues” elaborately described about the urban slum life. They wrote that a real change is inevitable of the life pattern of at least 100 millions of slum dwellers of the whole world by 2020. In their book, they honestly tried to define slum, distinct feature of slum, type of urban slum and homeless people, their rehabilitation and urban plan towards betterment of the life of slum dwellers. As our study objectives tend to concentrate on juvenile delinquency in the slum community, this study findings will assist a lot to accomplish the current study.

Ahmed (2006) discussed in her research “Nature of Urban Development in Mid level Town and Process of Development: A Study on Mymensingh Town” about geographical, infrastructural, economic and cultural trends widely. The findings of the research played a very significant role to upgrade the presentation of the current research very meaningfully through providing demographic and geographic information. The researcher became assisted a lot from the findings of the reviewed research.

Brake & Hare (1993) discussed in their research “The Third World Conceptual Frame Works in Geography” regarding the major impediments towards the economic and social development of the third world. In their research they found health hazards and unhealthy environment as one of the core factors affecting the overall development. In the third world countries, various diseases such as Diarrhea, Malaria, Tuberculosis, and Malnutrition related diseases are available in the society. The reasons of the above diseases are poverty, lack of capital, density of population and dirty environment and lack of proper treatment as well. This researcher basically put importance on the social and economic factors responsible for the overall growth and development of the human society in the developing countries. As our current research is being conducted on slum environment and pattern of juvenile delinquency among the slum children, the above findings might give us a significant input.

Palen (1975) wrote in his book entitled “The Urban World New York” that two third of the population live in the village globally. But the rate of population growth in the third world developing countries is more than those of developed countries though their urbanization is not up to the mark. He thought that multifaceted problems might be emerged with the development of urbanization in the developing countries, and slum will be the most alarming one. Though he has mentioned ‘Slum’ as a problem, he did not highlight economic, social, demographic and political crisis of slum area. The overall discussion of his book definitely will assist us to conduct current research.

Chapter-Three

Theoretical framework

3.0. Theoretical Perspectives

3.1. The social learning theory: Albert Bandura

3.2. Differential Association Theory: Edwin Sutherland

3.3. Social Strain Theories: Merton

3.4. Social control theory: Travis Hirschi

3.5. Perception of the Researcher

3.0. Theoretical Perspectives

Juvenile delinquency may refer to either violent or non-violent crime committed by persons who are usually under the age of eighteen. There is much debate about whether or not such a child should be held criminally responsible for his or her actions. There are many different inside influences that are believed to affect the way a child acts both negatively and positively, some of which include abandonment, social institutions, and peer pressure. Children abandoned by one or both parents often have no positive role models and lack of the emotional and financial support necessary to succeed in society, making them lash out at their surroundings. The awkward stage of adolescence often sees children perform actions in an attempt to fit in with their peer group. These actions are often illegal and ill-judged.

There are some well-known theories discussed below which are much relevant with the research subject amongst many other approaches through the experts had tried to explain the causes of such problem. Although there are many theories, it is only a few that provide rational or logical explanations or reasoning for this problem in young children. Here, the researcher put effort to expose up the theme of some theories which preserves close relevance with

juvenile delinquency.

3.1. The Social Learning Theory: Albert Bandura

The Social Learning Theory by Albert Bandura is one of the main theories that try to explain the causes of this problem. Through research, he found that human beings learn by imitating things that they see around themselves. In other words, children first observe how people around them behave, and then imitate them. For instance, if the child's parents show delinquent behavior like taking drugs, or exhibiting violent behavior, the child is likely to observe this, and imitate the same behavior, without realizing that it is incorrect. Sometimes, peers are also responsible for a child to learn delinquent behavior. During the teenage years, children spend more time with their friends rather than their family. In such circumstances, if the children are not given proper guidance, the influence of the peer group can give rise to adversities. It is also said that observing shows and films, which are very violent, can also give rise to such behavior.

From the discussion of the summary of the theory, it is found clear that the objectives of the study undertaken are much related with the theme of the theorist. All the segments highlighted in the theory may be considered to the trends of growth and development of the slum children. The factors usually held responsible to make the children delinquent in slum community are closely similar to the above matters that cause juvenile delinquency as per the statement of the theorist. Here, through the focal point of the theory, Albert Bandura tried to make clear that all human beings by born are fond of imitation in case of leaning things.

On the contrary, few of the scholars prefer to state that learning by imitation can never be the only issue in case of the involvement of children in delinquency. There definitely have some other reasons and influences existed such as economic and status crisis, political and education crisis, and so on behind making the children delinquent.

According to the theme of the theory, children learn from imitation or observation how people around them behave. Basically the main message of the theory is that association among the people is very vital in case of social learning in the society. As the present study is decided to conduct in the slum children delinquency along with its nature and causes behind, the theme of the theory will produce very significant and relevant information regarding the juvenile delinquencies in the slum community.

3.2. Differential Association Theory: Edwin Sutherland

"Criminology is the body of knowledge regarding delinquency and crime as a social phenomena. It includes within its scope the process of making laws, breaking laws, and of reacting toward the breaking of laws. These processes are three aspects of a somewhat unified sequence of interactions. The objective of criminology is the development of a body of general and verified and principles and of other types of knowledge regarding this process of law, crime, and reaction to crime." (Sutherland, 1974: 3)

Differential association theory was Sutherland's major sociological contribution to criminology; similarly important strain theory and social control theory. These theories all explain deviance in terms of the individual's social relationships.

Sutherland's theory departs from the pathological perspective and biological perspective by attributing the causes of crime to the social context of individuals. "He rejected biological determinism and the extreme individualism of psychiatry, as well as economic explanations of crime. His search for an alternative understanding of crime led to the development of differential association theory. In contrast to both classical and biological theories, differential association theory possesses no obvious threats to the humane treatment of those identified as criminals."(Gaylord, 1988:1)

The first explicit statement of the theory of differential association appears in the 1939 edition of *Principles of Criminology* and in the fourth edition of it, he presented his final theory. His theory has 9 basic postulates.

1. Criminal behavior is learned.

This means that criminal behavior is not inherited, as such; also the person who is not already trained in crime does not invent criminal behavior.

2. Criminal behavior is learned in interaction with other persons in a process of communication.

This communication is verbal in many cases but includes gestures.

3. The principal part of the learning of criminal behavior occurs within intimate personal groups.

Negatively, this means the impersonal communication, such as movies or newspaper play a relatively unimportant part in committing criminal behavior.

4. When criminal behavior is learned, the learning includes (a) techniques of committing the crime, which are sometimes very simple; (b) the specific direction of motives, drives, rationalizations, and attitudes.

5. The specific direction of the motives and drives is learned from definitions of the legal codes as favorable or unfavorable. This different context of situation usually is found in US where

culture conflict in relation to the legal code exists.

6. A person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favorable to violation of law over definitions unfavorable to violation of law.

This is the principle of differential association. When people become criminal, they do so not only because of contacts with criminal patterns but also because of isolation from anti criminal patterns. Negatively, this means those associations which are neutral so far as crime is concerned have little or no effect on the genesis of criminal behavior.

7. Differential association may vary in frequency, duration, priority, and intensity.

Priority seems to be important principally through its selective influence and intensity has to do with such things as the prestige of the source of a criminal or anti criminal pattern and with emotional reactions related to the association. These modalities would be rated in quantitative form and mathematical ratio but development of formula in this sense has not been developed and would be very difficult.

8. The process of learning criminal behavior by association with criminal and anti-criminal patterns involves all of the mechanisms that are involved in any other learning.

Negatively, this means that the learning of criminal behavior is not restricted to the process of imitation. A person who is seduced, for instance, learns criminal behavior by association, but this would not be ordinarily described as imitation.

9. While criminal behavior is an expression of general needs and values, it is not explained by those general needs and values since non-criminal behavior is an expression of the same needs and values. Thieves generally steal in order to secure money, but likewise honest laborers work in order to money. The attempts to explain criminal behavior by general drives and values such as the money motive have been, and must completely to be, futile, since they explain lawful behavior as completely as they explain criminal behavior. They are similar to respiration, which is necessary for any behavior, but which does not differentiate criminal from noncriminal behavior. (Sutherland, 1974: 75-76)

From this theory, the researcher of this current study can get a huge matching of thought regarding the nature and reasons behind criminal behavior. As its intrinsic focus is on the learning from others in the society, this is very relevant with the objectives of our present study, since it is being conducted to search the pattern of juvenile delinquency in the slum community where communication among the dwellers is very impersonal and lack of ethics and values.

3.3.Merton's Theory of Anomie

Suicide is just one form of deviant behavior. In 1938, Robert K. Merton modified and expanded Durkheim's concept of anomie into a general theory of anomie that helps explain many different kinds of deviant behavior (Merton, 1957). Very few sociological theories are broad enough in basic concepts and assumptions to encompass a wide spectrum of deviant behaviors with any degree of specificity. A general theory is like an umbrella. Just as many different individuals may find shelter under a shared umbrella, so Merton's general theory of anomie offers an organized frame-work of logical explanations that can be applied to several kinds of deviant behavior, including juvenile delinquency. Merton perceived anomie as a state of dissatisfaction arising from a sense of discrepancy between the aspirations of an individual and the means that the person has available to realize these ambitions. In his essay on anomie, Merton observed that Americans are exposed to powerful socialization processes that stress the success ethic. Consequently, nearly everyone internalizes the culturally approved goal of "getting ahead," that is, making money, accumulating material possessions, and achieving high social status based on money and occupation. At the same time, American society gives a clear message regarding culturally approved means to achieve these lofty objectives. We are encouraged to strive for them as society says we should attend school; work hard; save money; lead lives of virtue, frugality, patience, and deferred gratification and ultimately we hope to realize our dreams of material success and enhanced social status. However, Merton maintained that some people, particularly among the disadvantaged lower classes, unhappily realize that they will not be able to achieve those idealized goals through the legitimate means that society endorses. They may be short of the academic background and financial means to attend college, and the only jobs available to them may be unskilled, low-paying "dead-end jobs" that lead to neither promotion nor financial security. Yet, the desire to fulfill the internalized objectives persists. This combination of idealized, socially approved goals, and the reality of reduced life chances and opportunities for achievement in the socially approved ways, places many individuals in a state of helpless and hope-less frustration or anomie. Denied legitimate opportunities, the rules of the game may have diminished importance. What really matters to such anomic individuals are not how one "plays the game" but whether one "wins." Under such circumstances, some persons will turn to illegitimate means to attain the culturally approved goals. However, Merton contended, not everyone who experiences anomic frustration over.

Robert K. Merton has described a relationship between poverty and crime. He has suggested that there are institutionalized paths to happiness in society. Thus, people can follow these

paths and achieve social approval, or reject them and follow their own path, which for young people may result in being labeled delinquent. Merton's Strain Theory suggests five possibilities.

1. **Innovation:** individuals who accept socially approved goals, but not necessarily the socially approved means.
2. **Retreatism:** those who reject socially approved goals and the means for acquiring them.
3. **Ritualism:** those who buy into a system of socially approved means, but lose sight of the goals. Merton believed that drug users are in this category.
4. **Conformity:** those who conform to the system's means and goals.
5. **Rebellion:** people who negate socially approved goals and means by creating a new system of acceptable goals and means.

So far the researcher could understand from the theme of the theory, Merton's theory of anomie basically offers an organized frame-work of logical explanations that can be applied to several kinds of deviant behavior, including juvenile delinquency. He perceived anomie as a state of dissatisfaction arising from a sense of discrepancy between the aspirations of an individual and the means that the person has available to realize these ambitions. This is very much relevant with the current study because juvenile delinquency is the main focus of present study and even it is in the slum community.

3.4. Social Control Theory: Travis Hirschi

Social control theory, such as that developed by Travis Hirschi, suggests that illegal behavior occurs spontaneously as a result of social interaction. Similarly, the self-control theory of crime, often referred to as the General Theory of Crime, developed by criminologists Travis Hirschi. This theory suggests that any fraudulent or violent behavior is in pursuit of self-interest. Hirschi believes that young people who use drugs and commit crime do so because they lack self-control. He suggests that lack of self-control is the result of poor parenting and families that are unable or unwilling to monitor their child's behaviors.

Social control theory proposes that exploiting the process of socialization and social learning builds self-control and can reduce the inclination to indulge in behavior recognized as antisocial. The four types of control that can help prevent juvenile delinquency are:

1. **Direct:** by which punishment is threatened or applied for wrongful behavior, and compliance is rewarded by parents, family, and authority figures.

2. **Internal:** by which a youth refrains from delinquency through the influence of the conscience or super ego.
3. **Indirect:** by identification with those who influence behavior—the youth refrains from wrongful behavior because his or her delinquent act might cause pain and disappointment to parents and others with whom he or she has close relationships.
4. **Control through needs satisfaction:** if all an individual's needs are met there is no point in criminal activity.

It is suggested in the Social control theory that any sort illegal behavior occurs spontaneously as a result of social interaction and even from the frustration of any unmet needs of the individual. This theory suggests that any fraudulent or violent behavior is in pursuit of self-interest. This is very much helpful and congruent with the present research. In the slum there are many problems created because of lack of interaction and conflict of interest and personal conflict as well. As these type of issues are very common among the children in the slum especially, this theory will definitely add some thinking in the present study.

3.5. Perception of the Researcher

The researcher could achieve a lot by going through the theories details which are very much similar and applicable to the present study. As per the matter of the theory, children usually learn by imitation or observation from the behavioral pattern of the people around them. The main message of the theory is ‘association’ among the people which is very vital in social learning. Since the present study is decided to conduct among the slum children due to inquire about the delinquency along with its nature and causes behind, the theme of the theory will produce very significant and relevant information regarding the juvenile delinquencies in the slum community.

The theme of differential association is also relevant to the current study which can provide a huge matching of thought regarding the nature and reasons behind criminal behavior. As its intrinsic focus is on the learning from others in the society, this is very relevant with the objectives of our present study, since it is being conducted to search the pattern of juvenile delinquency in the slum community where communication among the dwellers is very impersonal and lack of ethics and values.

Merton’s theory of anomie basically offers an organized frame-work of logical explanations

that can be applied to several kinds of deviant behavior, including juvenile delinquency. He perceived anomie as a state of dissatisfaction arising from a sense of discrepancy between the aspirations of an individual and the means that the person has available to realize these ambitions. This is very much relevant with the current study because juvenile delinquency is the main focus of present study and even it is in the slum community.

It is said in the Social control theory that any kind illegal behavior occurs instinctively as a result of social interaction and even from the frustration of any unmet needs of the individual. This theory also suggests that any deviant or violent behavior is emerged from self-interest. This is very much harmonious with the objective of present research. In the slum, there are many problems usually created because of lack of interaction and conflict of interest and personal conflict as well. As these type of issues are very common among the children in the slum especially, this theory will definitely add some thinking in the present study.

The overall perception of the researcher is positive with the thinking of all the theorists. These themes definitely will be effective in terms of application in the analysis of the findings of the present study while justifying its authenticity.

Chapter-Four

Juvenile Delinquency in Bangladesh: Factors Analysis

4.1.Introduction

Juvenile delinquency is a multifaceted problem in the current world. Generally 'Juvenile Delinquency' means the offence committed by children under a particular age limit. It is a serious problem in the society because the root of adult criminality lies in juvenile delinquency. As many other countries in the world, juvenile delinquency is a major issue of concern in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is one of the poorest countries in the world with 40% of the population living below the poverty-standard. The demography of Bangladesh consists of 13% of the population under 5 years, 38% under 15 years and 47% under 18 years of age. About 80% people cannot fulfill their basic human-needs due to their poverty associated with acute problem of unemployment, over-population, illiteracy, malnutrition and natural calamities etc. Among the many problems that Bangladesh is currently facing, juvenile delinquency is a serious problem and recently has received considerable attention. Juveniles get easily involved in unlawful activities by their surroundings. So, the socio-economic structure and condition of Bangladesh are the root causes of juvenile delinquency, such as poverty, parents' ignorance, low level of education, insufficient religious practice, cultural conflict, impact of migration, political instability, extensive use of satellite channels, misuse of internet, negative effect of media, drug business, peer pressure, lack of opportunity and consequent frustration etc. Deficient self-control and insufficient control by the parents, guardians and society also lead them off track. At present, the traditional offences of juveniles are not only limited within- telling lies, running away from schools, stealing and teasing girls; they are also involved in unlawful, anti-social and suspicious activities which greatly affect the law and order situation of the society and the country at large. However, day by day male delinquents are increasing and they are involved in different types of offences such as murder, theft, hijacking, acid-throwing, arms and drug peddling, killing, eve teasing etc. Female delinquents are also involved in different types of offences such as trafficking, hijacking, smuggling, carrying illegal arms and drugs, keeping counterfeit coin and fraudulent activities. Thus, a large number of children- both male and female are involved with criminal offences, are the victims of socio-economic condition and denial of legitimate rights for education, health-care, shelter, and protection (Halim 1996). However, because of their physical and

mental immaturity, they are susceptible to become victims of social injustice and require special rights to protect them as well as to meet their unique needs. However, because of their physical and mental immaturity, the young children are susceptible to become victims of social injustice and require special rights to protect them as well as to meet their unique needs. According to the World Youth Report (2003) “Juvenile delinquency” Juvenile Delinquency is driven by the negative consequences of social and economic development, in particular economic crises, political instability, and the weakening of major institutions (including the State, systems of public education and public assistance, and the family). Socio-economic instability is often linked to persistent unemployment and low incomes among the young, which can increase the likelihood of their involvement in criminal activity.

4.2.Factors contributing to juvenile 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. Theories have been advanced from time to time to explain these things, but only in the last ten or fifteen years have extensive scientific investigation been carried out on these problems. Officers of the juvenile courts, child welfare associations, educational bodies, and mental hygiene clinics have been instrumental in bringing together a vast amount of data concerning juvenile delinquency, from which certain general conclusions may be drawn. Delinquency itself is socially inadequate adjustment on the part of the individual to difficult situations. The factors which go to make up these difficult situations, together with the mental and physical conditions which influence an individual's capacity to adjust, constitute the causes of delinquency. Each juvenile offense is the outcome of a complexity of causes, some of whose origins date back years before the committal of the offense and others whose origins are more obviously and immediately connected with the act of delinquency. It has been shown that a different set of causes is involved in each individual case. It is impossible therefore to state the group of causes which will invariably result in any particular offense. The factors which operate to turn a child's behavior in one direction rather than another may be very obscure, many as yet are beyond the detection of expert sociologists, psychologists, physiologists and others (Bridges 1925). It often appears that quite different offenses are the results of the same group of causes, but further investigation shows that still other factors are present in each case which determines the type of delinquency. For example, a poverty stricken, unhappy home and irregular earnings in the evening may lead one boy to play truant from school in order to earn more money, may cause another to steal, or may result in another's joining a street gang and gambling. More intensive investigation in each case would

bring to light the specific factors responsible for these differences. In spite of the great complexity and diversity of the causes of delinquency, cases are found to have many factors in common. The different combinations of these factors are largely responsible for the differences in offenses. It should be possible, therefore, to draw up a list of conditioning factors from a study of a large number of cases which would cover most of the possibilities, and from which could be isolated any group or combination of factors applicable to a particular case. Such a list should prove to be a diagnostic aid for all workers in the field of juvenile delinquency. The following outline comprises the factors which have been found to operate in some thousands of cases studied and reported on by various authorities. These factors are classed under six general headings:

Physical Factors such as Malnutrition, Lack of sleep, Developmental aberrations, Sensory defects, Speech defects, Endocrine disorders, Deformities, Nervous diseases, Other ailments, Physical exuberance, Drug addiction, Effect of weather etc.

Mental Factors such as Mental defect, Superior intelligence, Psychoses, Psychoneuroses, Psychopathic constitution (including emotional instability), Abnormalities of instinct and emotion, Uneven mental development, Obsessive imagery and imagination, Mental conflicts, Repression and substitution, Inferiority complex, Introversion and egocentrism, Revengefulness (get-even complex), Suggestibility, Contra-suggestibility, Lethargy and laziness, Adolescent emotional instability, Sex habits and experiences, Habit and association.

Home Conditions such as Unsanitary conditions, Material deficiencies, Excess in material things, Poverty and unemployment, Broken homes, Mental and physical abnormalities of parents, or siblings, Immoral and delinquent parents, Ill-treatment by foster parents, step-parents, or guardians, Stigma of illegitimacy, Lack of parental care and affection, Lack of confidence and frankness between parents and children, Deficient and misdirected discipline, Unhappy relationship with siblings, Bad example, Foreign birth or parentage, "Superior" education of children.

School conditions such as Inadequate school building and equipment, Inadequate facilities for recreation, Rigid and inelastic school system, "the goose-step", Poor attendance laws and law enforcement, Wrong grading, Unsatisfactory teacher, Undesirable attitude of pupil towards teacher, Bad school companions and codes of morals.

Neighborhood conditions such as Lack of recreational facilities, Congested neighborhood and slums, Disreputable morals of the district, Proximity of luxury and wealth, Influence of gangs and gang codes, Loneliness, lack of social outlets, Overstimulation movies and Shows.

Occupational conditions such as Irregular occupation, Occupational misfit, Spare time and idleness, Truancy, Factory influences, Monotony and restraint, Decline in the apprenticeship system.

The first two groups include all factors dependent upon the bodily and mental condition of the delinquent. These are the product of both heredity and environment. The other four groups consist of environmental factors: unfavorable conditions in the home and the family of the child, unfavorable, conditions in the school environment, the neighborhood, and occupational environments. An itemized list is presented first, followed by a short discussion of each factor. A brief analysis is given and the way in which each factor may determine delinquency is indicated. No attempt has been made to evaluate the importance of the various factors, because this problem is too controversial and any statement would be merely a matter of opinion. Moreover, the less important factors need to be stressed as they are the most likely to be overlooked. The few quotations included are merely illustrative of the points in question, and were chosen because of their apparent truth rather than their authoritative source.

4.3.Situation of slum dweller in Dhaka City

Bangladesh is the eight largest populous country of the world. According to the census report of 2001, the total population of Bangladesh is 12, 92,47,233, which is, plus 1,77,92,048 than that of the last census in 1991. The Bangladesh economy report of 2014, the total population of Bangladesh is 154,695,368 and the Dhaka metropolitan city population is 14,399.00. The growth rate is 1.98 per cent. In a survey carried out by the UN in 1987 identified Dhaka, as a mega city and it would be the eight populous city of the world. Dhaka is now experiencing a period of cramped population growth and migrants are mainly responsible for this high growth rate. According to a report, 60 per cent of the population of Dhaka city are migrants (Islam 1990). The population of Dhaka city doubles in every 11 years whereas it takes 25 years to double the population for the whole country. The population of Dhaka city is now 99, 12,908 (BBS 2001) and a report expects it to swell it to 16 million by the year 2010 and 25 million by the year 2025 (ADB Report 1997). The following table shows the number of people migrated to Dhaka city over the last 50 years.

Table-01: Population and Growth Rate of Dhaka City

Year	Population	Growth Rate
1951	3,36,000	1.3
1961	5,57,000	5.2
1974	20,04,000	10.4
1981	34,54,000	8.1
1991	68,44,000	9.8
2001	99,12,908	-
2012
2014	14,399.00	10.09

Source: Elahi and Alam, 1986-88

BBS 1988 and 1993 and Bangladesh Economy Report 2014.

This influx of people to the capital city has forced many low-income groups to live in slums which have developed throughout Dhaka. Experts say that 65 percent of the total population of Dhaka city live in slums.

4.4. Concept of slum

Salahuddin and Ishrat (1992) have defined slums, as a densely populated temporary residential house built lawfully or unlawfully having no water supply, sanitation facilities or electricity supply. Most of these are one-roomed dwellings and extremely over-crowded. The World Bank, in a survey report that was conducted in collaboration with the Housing and Settlement Directorate, Govt of Bangladesh (GoB) and Centre for Urban Studies, defined a slum as a residential area where more than three hundred people live in one acre (0.405 hectares) of land. An average of more than three adults lives in a single room. 46 per cent of these houses are one-roomed and the average size is 120 square feet. Ventilation, drinking water, electricity and sewerage facilities are absent in these houses. (Dhakar Parables', Gias Siddique, page- 47)

Slums can be divided into three groups

1. Unauthorized occupation of government or semi-government lands
2. Living in thatched houses made of papers, polythene, tin etc, built on unauthorized vacant land near railway lines or on the footpath or by side of the main roads.
3. Living in unauthorised private places.

Table-02: Status and materials used in the houses of the slums in Dhaka city

Status of the house	Percentage
Pucca	3.3
Semi-pucca	7.4
Bamboo and CI sheet (kucha)	36.9
Bamboo and straw (kucha)	32.8
Temporary weak hut (kucha)	19.6
Total	100.0

Source: Center for Urban Studies, 1999

The common factors of these slums are poverty, poor-quality households, over-crowded, centre of low-income people, skilled and unskilled manpower, limited health care service and unhealthy environment, awkward social structure, corruption etc.

Bangladesh has one of the highest rates of the urban population growth rate of about 1.67% (Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh, 2004). The number of the urban poor has also increased from 7 million in 1985 to 11.9 million in 2005. Moreover estimated 3-4 lakhs new migrants arrive each year and create new problems in urban areas. By 2030, an estimated 5 billion of the worlds 8.1 billion people will live in cities. About 2 billion of them will live in slums, primarily in Africa and Asia, lacking access to clean drinking water and working toilets, surrounded by desperations and crimes. So it is very hard to predict that how the reform packages will work. But at first combined effort is necessary from the policy makers level with the coordination of grass root level is necessary to solve the slum problems to make a better future for the citizens of Dhaka Megacity. Homelessness and poverty are an international crisis. Bangladesh, with a population of 147.4 million is one of the poorest countries in the world; with an estimated 3.4 million people live in some 5000 slums of its capital city, Dhaka. In 2010, the population of the city of Dhaka has been projected at 17.6 million people, with up to 60% in the slums. Slums, which are heavily populated urban areas characterized by poverty and substandard housing, are not well described in the literature despite their prevalence and the pervasiveness of poverty worldwide. Urban planning to accommodate increasingly large slum areas requires study to determine demographics and determinants of improved quality of life, such as health status, health services, financial stability, education and security (CUS Slum Report 2005). Many places in the third world millions of people have settled along

railroad tracks on railroad or government property. In my guide's terminology, this qualified as a "temporary slum." Thousand of people crowded into shanties along the tracks.

4.5.Location of the Slums

Most of Slum's of Bangladesh is situated in Government land and land of railway department is one of the most common locations of Slum's. Slums are growing rapidly, now 19.4% of total population of Dhaka City lives in the Slums and lack of government officials' presence and activeness are main reason working behind the growing Slums of Dhaka City in the Government Property. Slums situating near the Komolapur Rail Station do not have any specific place for cooking, washing, cleaning. So it is found that the Slum people are doing their washing and cleaning along with cooking under the open sky which is pretty bad for their health. Regarding of this fact most Slum's do not have a proper access to safe water which is the main reason for water diseases which is occurring to the children mostly.

People like us love to maintain particular time table for having our breakfast, lunch or dinner. But people living in Slum's do not have any time table for having breakfast, lunch or dinner. Slum people only have their meal whenever they are able to cook that and cooking of meal depends on generating income or on earning money. So unless they are able to earn money they cannot hope for having meal. Although most of the Slum's have grown in a much unorganized way but few slums have grown in a decent way. As for many people Slum's are the only one shelter they have so they build slum's in a organized manner which might reminds many of us about the houses of villages. So it is very good sign because we cannot ignore the presence of Slum people and Slum's in our Daily life so living a decent life in a organized manner will make them more comfortable for the city dwellers.

Most of the Slums consist of only one room. So it is quite difficult for the Slum people to live and prepare meal in the same room. So people living in the slum's prepared their meal under the open sky as cooking generates hits and smokes and huge number of people have to live with in one room so there is hardly any empty space for cooking inside the slum.

Most Slums are situating very close to each other. People like us might find it pretty Congested and Uncomfortable for living. But for the people living in those slum's it is the place for which they sold out everything back in their village and from here they have to make their dreams come true.

4.6. Urbanization, City Slum and Juvenile Crime

Urbanization in Bangladesh has been relegated to the background of historical antiquities. Still then, the country does not have the huge urban settlement to be identified as towns and cities in the modern sense of the term. Rather, until recently, the country was largely rural. In 1961, more than 5% of the population lived in the urban areas. Since the independence in 1971, Bangladesh has experienced enormously high rate of urbanization which has exceeded more than three times higher than that of the national population growth rate (UN World Urbanization Prospect 2007). Rapid urban settlement is the feature of the contemporary urbanization in Bangladesh. It is estimated that nearly 50 percent of the national urban population are crammed into the four metropolitan cities: Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi. All these cities show the increasing number of population in every census. According to World Bank Bangladesh Development Series-2007, urbanization in Bangladesh has been going up at higher pace. After independence in 1971, the country's national population growth was 2.2 but the urban population growth was 7% yearly. According to UN population division, almost 35 million i.e. 25% of country's total population is living in urban areas. as the aforementioned figure indicated by the vertical line, this 35 million is expected to exceed 80 million by 2030. In the left side of the figure, it shows total population both rural and urban. The urban population is moving upward as indicated by blue and green line in the figure (UN World urbanization prospect 2007).

Dhaka's illegal slums have become haven for crimes including extortion, drug supply, mugging and child trafficking. Crimes in these slums have increased ahead of Eid, as they do before any major holidays. Local political leaders often control the criminal activities from behind the scenes. Hundreds of people who live in 4,000 unauthorized slums in Dhaka are mostly controlled by political party cadres and involved in criminal activities. Law enforcers' efforts to control the crimes have proved to be useless. Most of these criminals are between 16-20 years and will indulge into any crime for money, sometimes for as little as Tk500- 1000. Many slum dwellers become involved in criminal activities due to lack of income opportunities and education. Most of the slum dwellers are illiterate and cannot provide education to their children. The residents of these slums are involved in all kinds of criminal activities, which rise up before Eid, or any big festivals. The syndicate sells Phensedyl, Heroin, marijuana and Yabba all day long in the slums. Besides, they make hand bombs and sell firearms. The weapons are sold only to known clients to avoid risks, and the syndicate maintains a register for these clients.

4.7. Juvenile delinquency: A concern for Bangladesh

The phenomenon of juvenile delinquency is gradually becoming a growing concern for the human society. Juveniles being the most susceptible segment of the society often indulge into disapproved means of conducts and behaviors which are not generally accepted by any society. Though the question of exact definition of juvenile delinquency has always remained a debatable issue among criminologists, some defined that it covers all public wrongs committed by a children or adolescent between the age of 12 and 20, some say that it is a variety of anti-social behavior of a child and is defined somewhat differently by different societies, though a common converging tendency may be noted in those forms, namely, socially unacceptable tendency of the child at any given time. Now there might arise a question as to who can be called a child? In Bangladesh there are number of laws which defined a child. These laws are conflicting regarding the age of children. Some defined a child as a person below 12 years, others state below 14 years and some defined them as a person below 18 years of age. But the Children Act, 1974 defined a child as a person under the age of 16 years. Article 2(f) provides that, "Child" means a person under the age of 16 years, and when used with reference to a child sent to a certified institute or approved home. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) defined child as any person under the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, maturity is attained earlier. Bangladesh ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child in November 1989. So it can be generally understood that Juvenile is termed as an adolescent person between childhood and manhood or womanhood, as the case may be who commits some kinds of anti-social behavior, which if not checked may turn him into a potential offender. It may be noted that a great variety of acts fall within the ambit of juvenile delinquency are otherwise non-criminal in nature and are freely tolerated if done by adults. For instance, smoking, drinking or absenting oneself from home may be a permissible conduct for adults but the same is treated as delinquent act by children or adolescent. The social factors leading to juvenile delinquency make them respond the social anomalies in ways not approved by social norms and law. Some of them even form gang and commit crime both individually and collectively. Different social factors responsible for the development of delinquencies among the juveniles, due to detrimental state of affairs, a youngster may be infected with evil mind and as a result, he or she crumbles and stigmatizes by inflowing into the world of murkiness as well as misleading from where he or she can never get rid of. Lack of basic necessities, lack of parental attraction and any social crisis jeopardize social fabric and existing social structure which create a severe impact on family and children. Juvenile

delinquency cannot be underlined leaving the social reality. Social malfunction causes the increase of juvenile delinquency and emergence of juvenile sub-culture. Due to social transition, migration, broken family, surrounding environment impact of action movies the numbers of juvenile delinquents are alarmingly increasing in Bangladesh, especially in Dhaka City. Many young children are migrating from villages to Dhaka and other large cities because of domestic troubles, rural property, landlessness and violence. They become the prey of criminals and being picked up by pick pocket gangs, shop keepers, hotel owners, pimps and hooligans. They get involved in theft, robbery, drug trafficking, hijacking and extortion and they possess different types of deadly weapons including fire-arms. In this way organized gangs deploy poor children in criminal activities by taking advantage of their vulnerable economic condition. Moreover the violence and sexuality visualized in the movies make the juvenile to go brothel and involve them with violent activities. Problematic family is another crucial reason for the deviation of the juveniles. Absence of father or mother due to death or divorce, lack of parental control, lack of home discipline, bad relation between father and mother, presence of criminal among the members of family are the principal indications of problematic family. By dint of to these problems the mental growth of a child takes an abnormal course. In slum areas adult males and females get married several times. They have children of their first and second marriages. These children are not usually taken care of. These uncared children become notorious criminal of different organized gangs and get addicted to drugs, narcotics and many other harmful addictions. The juveniles of a well-off family having father residing abroad derails due to lack of father's guidance. They get huge amount of money from their father. Affluence and father's absence makes the juvenile to involve with vicious circ Action movies and obscene pictures have negative impact on the mindset of the juveniles. Thus the intensity and severity of juvenile offences are generally determined by the social economic and cultural conditions of a country. It is driven by the negative consequences of social and economic development. A systematic, separate and strict juvenile justice system can reduce the severity of juvenile delinquencies in a country. In the absence of a proper functioning juvenile justice system, no accurate statistical information is available on the actual number of children in conflict with the law in Bangladesh. Furthermore, no separate juvenile justice law exists. The 1974 Children Act is the main law concerning children in Bangladesh, but it deals both with children in need of protection/care as well as children in conflict with the law. Other laws, such as the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Suppression of Violence against Women and Children Act, also contain provisions regarding children in

conflict with the law. At present, there are three specialized juvenile courts established in the country and the creation of another four of these courts is being considered. However, most of the children are dealt with through the regular criminal courts, where they are often tried jointly with adults and have no legal representation. So it hardly needs to be emphasized that the present laws for juvenile justice is a beneficial statute to ensure care and protection of neglected children and juvenile who are in conflict with law. As it is often said that the child of today is the citizen of tomorrow, the criminal tendency in children must therefore be timely curbed so that they do not turn into habitual criminals in their future life. It is therefore the burden duty of the State to establish separate juvenile justice system and initiate effective measures to safeguard juveniles against exploitation, deprivation and criminalization as they are valuable national asset, besides being the future citizens of Bangladesh.

4.8. Recommendations

It is clear from this research that the slum dwellers are deprived of important fundamental rights like accommodation, pure water supply, education etc. On the other hand their lifestyle is a barrier for modern urban development and a sound environment. Through this research we have tried to identify some problems of the slum dwellers and on the basis of the findings a few recommendations can be made. It is hoped that this research will interest the lawmakers, urban planners and other public concerns to some extent.

- As the very first opinion and recommendation I must say that before thinking the existing problems and hazards available in the slum community, the state government definitely needs to think about emerging causes of the slum and slum dwellers. The slum people usually are deprived and neglected by the mainstream society but how come the main stream society can be developed and come up as entity without the development of back warded part of the city named as slum. So, the concern authority has to think from the root which indicates rural people by providing them income generating facilities by which they might think to stop coming the urban and take shelter in the slum area.
- In addition to the landless or hardcore poor people there is a cluster of people who have only homesteads in their village. These people migrate towards the cities for employment. It is recommended that this type of people could be settled through creating various employment opportunities

in rural areas.

- It is suggested that definite action-plan for proper selling and marketing of agricultural products in the rural and peripheral areas so that the marginalized farmers get right and proper prices for their commodities. This may discourage those who are marginalized cultivators waiting to migrate towards the cities.
- It has been observed during the fieldwork that there is no liaison among the organizations working in the slums. For an effective and successful programme there should be intra and inter relationship of the government, NGOs and private organizations that are working for the slum dwellers.
- So far observed, there is no educational institution for the slum children to be educated and change their existing mind set, some immediate steps and actions may be taken for establishing such institutions for educating the children either free or with low payment from them. As the finding of the study, a mentionable number of the respondents are found to illiterate or drop out from education, which acts as the main barrier towards the development of the slum community. So the education facilities for the children should be developed with an immediate effect.
- The people living in the slum including children were found more vulnerable socially in terms to their awareness and interaction among each other than economically. So, any sort of action relating to create awareness about their livelihood and up gradation of present thinking is required as mandatory basis.
- The existing living condition is very unhealthy and unpleasant of the slum to live. So the government or any nongovernment organization might take necessary initiatives to reshape their housing infrastructure for better living and reform their livelihood pattern.
- The children in the slum area are not getting proper affection and care from their family due to acute shortage of financial backup and awareness which affect them to be offensive and unruly. Most of the slum children are either compelled or forced to work though they are in premature stage because of family crisis or influence of the peer group. In this case the parents of the slum family should be more caring and supportive about their children.

- There is a serious crisis and shortage of water let alone pure drinking water for the slum people. They use water of WASA line for all sorts of household activities which is not sufficient. They are to pay for the WASA pump house owner in the slum which is operated as business. Besides they are to daily face toilet problems. Most of the dwellers use toilets of unhygienic means. So any effort should be made to facilitate the slum dwellers by providing mentioned facilities for better living.
- As people from manifold districts of the country usually gather in the slum, many problems are there in terms to their cultural context, livelihood and business issue and personal preference and disliking etc which causes the question of safety and security. Various types of occurrences are commonly held among the slum dwellers, most of the cases are much relevant to the activities of the children of the community. SO if the children might keep engage in either education of any training, that type of odd and offensive activities might be reduced.
- Different types of income generating activities may be arranged for the slum people for increasing their earning which definitely impact on their livelihood pattern such Forming Cooperative Society and disburse loan with lower interest, enhancing the activities of local agencies and club etc.
- Most of the slum people along with the respondents were seen broken and bonny structure of their health which resulted from unhealthy and unhygienic environment within they live. Almost all of the slum people usually take treatment from the local drug store instead of going to the hospitals or clinic basically lack of their financial crisis and health awareness.
- Two dimensional measures should be taken simultaneously such as rural to urban migration should be stopped and all types of civil facilities for the migrated people in the slum area should be ensured for better environment of our country.
- As the main focus of the study is on the nature of juvenile delinquency and prescribed measures for their betterment, the facilities should be more prone to the young children who are our leading future. All types of facilities such as education, recreation, food and shelter and health as well as hygiene

should be rendered for the slum children, which might help them to engage in offensive activities.

Chapter-Five

Socio-economic and Demographic Conditions of the Delinquents

5.0.Introduction

The researcher has attempted to investigate and gather authentic data from the slum dwellers by appearing before the respondents over the data collection period of the study. Over the entire phase of interview with the respondents, the interviewer basically the researcher himself was very much sincere, attentive and patient as well due to collect factual data towards a successful research. Besides talking to the respondents, the concern guardians, family members, neighbors and shopkeepers in the slum were also under meticulous observation. Moreover, all leading people, seniors residents, local representatives.

Table-5.1: Age of the Respondents

Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
7-10	25	16.67
11-14	67	44.67
15-18	58	38.67
Total	150	100

Table 5.1 presents that the greater portion of respondents (44.67%) are in the age group of 11-14 years, while another major portion of respondents (38.67%) are in the group of 15-18 years and the lowest but mentionable figure of respondents (16.67%) belong to the age group of 7-10 years. All children of both sexes living in the selected slums within the age limit are considered as our population and its real figure is unmeasured.

Table-5.2: Sex status of the Respondents

Sex	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	113	75.33
Female	37	24.67
Total	150	100

The findings of the table 5.2 demonstrates that a significant number of respondents (75.33%) in study were male whereas the one-fourth (24.67%) of the total respondents were female, on

which the present study conducted. But the real scenario is reverse in the slum as per the number of female. The observable number of female might be same or slightly more than the male in the slum but as the research was conducted by taking respondents randomly and put emphasis on male that is why the above condition occurred.

Table-5.3. Religion of the Respondents

Religion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Islam	145	96.67
Hindu	05	3.33
Total	150	100

The findings of the above table-5.3 refers to almost all of the respondents (96.67%) are Muslims, though significantly a little (3.33%) of them are Hindu and others are nil. Empirically there might be few inhabitants from other religion but in the research findings they are not held interviewed as respondents due to randomly counted.

Table-5.4: Level of Education of the Respondents

Serial No.	Level of Education	No. of Respondents				Percentage			
		Passed		Study ongoing		Passed		Study ongoing	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Illiterate	42				28.00			
	Literate								
1.	Up to primary	37	5	16	7	24.67	3.33	10.67	4.67
2.	Up to Eight	25	3	5	3	16.67	2.00	3.33	2.00
3.	S.S.C	1	-	3	1	0.67	-	2.00	0.67
4.	H.S.C	-	-	2	-	-	-	1.33	-
Total		63	8	26	11	42.01	5.33	17.33	7.34
Grand Total		150				100			

The above table 5.4 presents the overall educational status of the respondents in the particular slums highlighting either they are literate or illiterate. It shows that some of 42 respondents (28%) are found illiterate, whereas the rest of the bigger portion 108 of the respondents (72%) is found in the literate category more or less. But this also cannot be taken as the matter of positive condition in education sector because our national target is to achieve full percentage of education everywhere. Among the respondents of literate category, 24.67% male and 3.33% female studied up to primary school while respectively 10.67% and 4.67% are continuing study in primary school level. 16.67% male and only 2% female studied up to class eight whereas 3.33% and 2% of both sex are continuing same level of study. In S.S.C level of education, only 0.67% male and no female found whereas same percentage in male and female found who are continuing their study. But in H.S.C category, no respondents found in passed and study ongoing level whereas only 1.33% found to continue their study in same level. The situation of education in the respondents in slum community is found very poor and the rate of dropped out is very alarming, which was caused from scarcity of educational institutes in nearby areas, poverty, lack of awareness of parents and respondents and surrounding environment in the slum.

Table-5.5: Reasons of discontinuation of Education of the Respondents (who already stopped education).

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Poverty	42	59.15
Inattentive in Study	45	63.38
Unhygienic environment	62	87.32
Bad Company	59	83.10
Carelessness of Parents	15	21.13
Engagement in job	36	50.71
Total	150	100

Note: Multiple responses were taken.

Total no. of respondents 71 who discontinued study.

Table 5.5 above shows that the dominant cause of discontinuation of respondents (87.32%) from their education is unhygienic environment as well as another dominant cause of respondents (83.10%) discontinuation from education is bad company, while a prominent

cause of that of respondents (63.38%) is inattentive in study, though a vital causes of respondents (59.15%) drop-out is poverty, another significant cause is respondents (50.71%) engagement in job. Results in this case indicate multiple responses from the respondents and that's why the percentage of each frequency is high and shown differentiated with each other. Moreover there might have so many other reasons behind the discontinuation of the respondents' children education.

Table-5.6: Occupation of the Respondents

Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Student	37	24.67
Garments Labor	39	26.00
Engine labor	5	3.33
Shop Labor	3	2.00
Hawker	11	7.33
Helper of Engine Vehicle	5	3.33
Rickshaw Puller	5	3.33
Hotel	2	1.33
Made servant	2	1.33
Drug seller	13	8.67
Thella Driver	3	2.00
Porter	10	6.67
Unemployed	15	10.00
Total	150	100

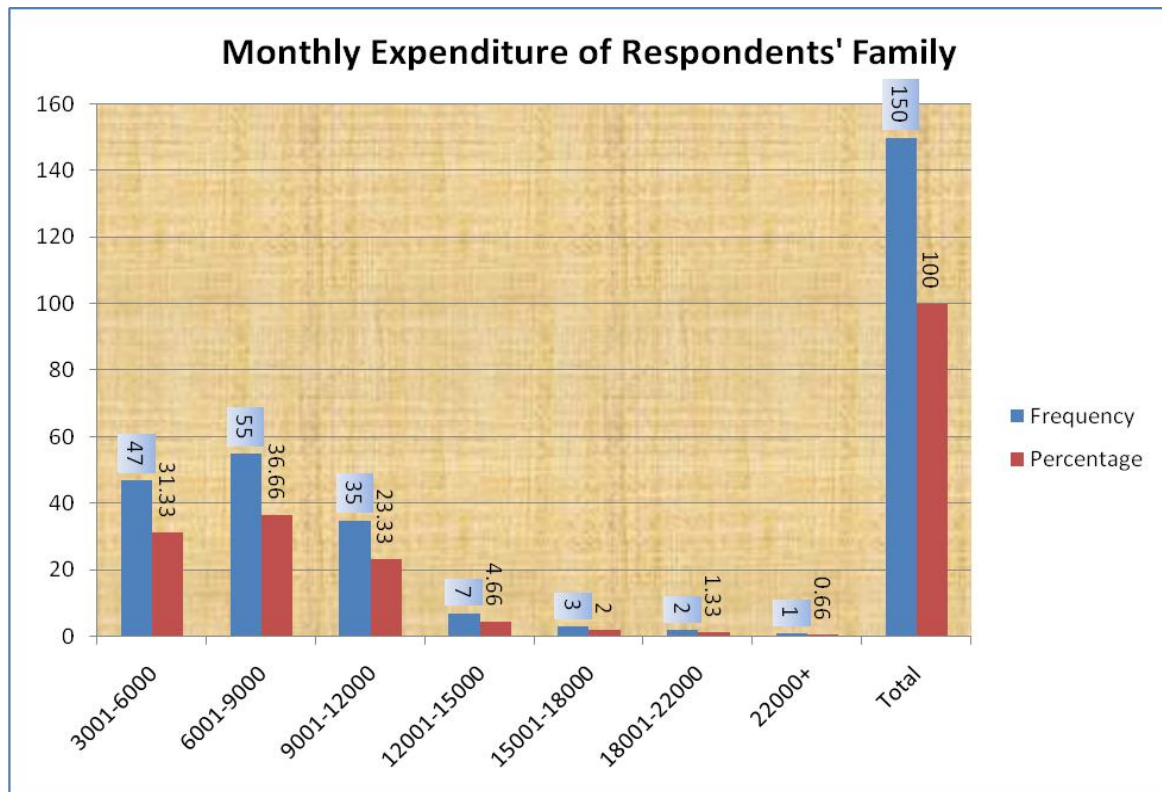
Table-5.6 describes the occupation of the respondents and shows that a greater portion of respondents((26%) are Garments labor, similarly another greater portion of them are students(24.67%) ,though a mentionable portion(10%) among them are unemployed and some other mentionable portion are hawker(7.33%), porter (6.67%), and while other occupations like engine labor, engine vehicle labor, rickshaw puller and others are insignificant, it is very alarming that a significant portion (8.67%) among them are drug sellers. There are some actual diversity of workforces and pattern of works are existed in the slums in which the respondents'' and their guardians are willingly or discomfort ably involved in. But as the research was conducted throughout some usual limitations, the above types of occupation were

found by the researcher.

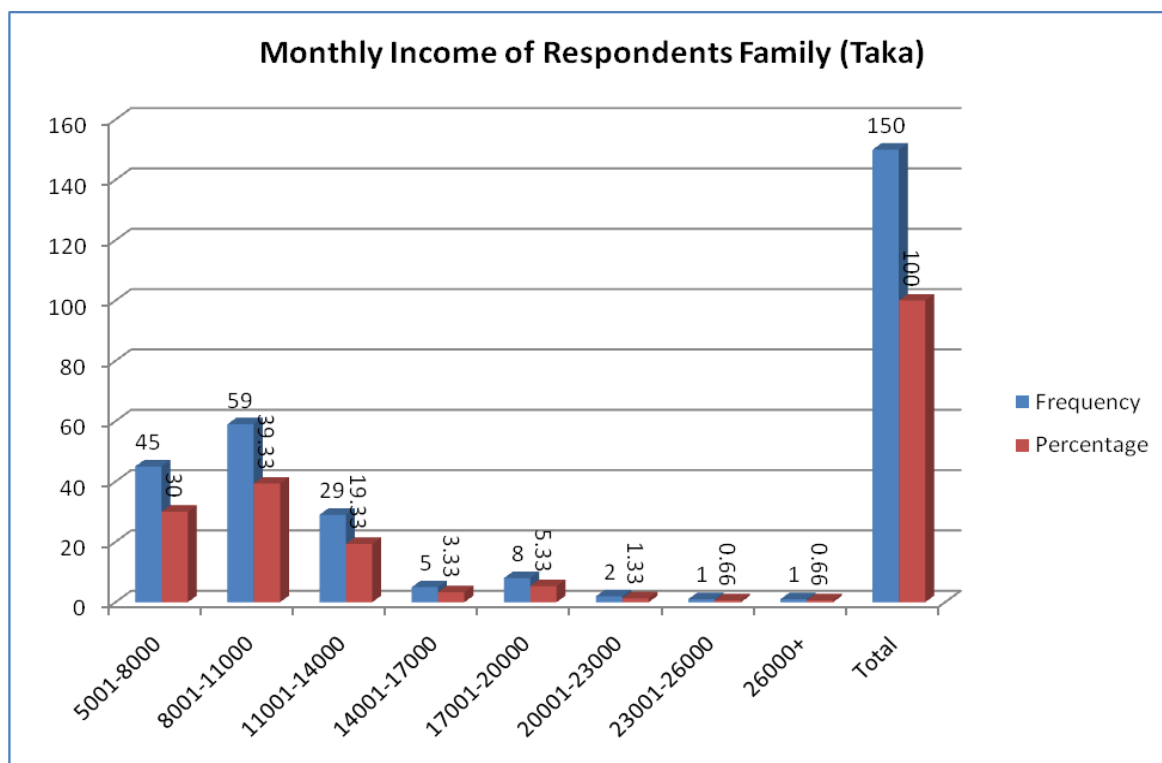
Table-5.7: Occupation of the Chief of the Respondents' Family.

Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Engine labor	39	26.00
Shop Labor	5	3.33
Hawker	3	2.00
Vegetable Seller	11	7.33
Driver of Automobiles	5	3.33
Rickshaw puller	5	3.33
Van Driver	2	1.33
Maid Servant	2	1.33
Drug Paddler	13	8.67
Thele Driver	3	2.00
Porter	10	6.67
Unemployed	15	10.00
Total	150	100

Table 5.7 describes the distribution of respondents' parents occupation and which shows that a major portion (26%) of parents occupation is engine labor which is found as the greatest among others, a significant portion (7.33%) of parents are vegetable seller, though some insignificant portions of them are shop labors (5%), driver of automobiles (5%), rickshaw puller (5%), a major portion (15%) of them are unemployed which is the second largest figure, while it is very alarming that another significant portion (13%) of them are drug paddlers. Practically there might have many other occupations where the guardians or other family members of the respondents are engaged but the above categories are observed through our current research.

Table-5.8: Monthly Expenditure of the Respondents' Family in Taka.

According to the above diagram, monthly expenditure of more than one-third (36.66%) of the respondents' family are Taka 6001-9000, whereas near about one-third (31.33%) of the respondents' families' monthly expenditure are Taka 3001-6000 and that of major portion (23.33%) of families' expenditure are Taka 9001-12000, though that of a little portion of 4.66% of respondents' families' expenditure are Taka 12001-15000, and very little portion of respondents amounting (1.33%) whose monthly expenditure are Taka 15001-22000 which is the highest amount of expenditure for a slum family in that particular slum. But the original sense of research reflects that normally the real figure expenditure of the respondents is tough to estimate. So the above findings may arise some sorts of contradictions with other findings of another research conducted in such similar fields.

Table-5.9: Monthly Income of the Respondents' Family in Taka.

The above diagram above presents monthly family income of respondents and refers that more than one-third (39.33%) of respondents monthly family income are Taka 8001-1500, while that of a greater portion (30%) of respondents' monthly income are Taka 5001-8000 and that of another significant portion (19.33%) of respondents' monthly income are Taka 11001-14000, though that of a little portion of (5.33%) of respondents' income are Taka 17001-20000, and that of some insignificant portion of respondents' income are Taka 14001-22000 and Taka 20001-26000+ per month. In fact, the original experiences of field based research replicate that on average the real figure of income held by the respondents is tough to guesstimate. So the above findings may create some difference with the findings of other research conducted in such areas.

Table -5.10: Sources of pure drinking water of the Respondents' Family.

Sources pure drinking	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Tube well	3	2.00
WASA(direct line)	26	17.33
WASA(direct House line)	121	80.66
Total	150	100.00

Table 5.10 reveals that the highest portion (80.66%) of the respondents family use WASA direct house line water and about a significant portion (17.33%) of them use WASA directly

line water, while only an insignificant portion (2%) of them use tube oil water as their pure drinking water . Basically the main source of water of the slum dwellers is WASA water and majority of the sources are created from WASA water line. The most frequently used term among the slum dwellers was found as water House or Pump House which is created from WASA water supply line. The slum dwellers are passing through a real shortage of pure drinking water as WASA supply of water becomes sometimes off and basically this is not the source of pure water.

Table-5.11: Sources water for Bath & Toilet of the Respondents' Family.

Sources of Bath & Toilet water	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Tube well	2	1.33
WASA(direct line)	26	17.33
WASA(direct House line)	122	81.33
Total	150	100.00

Table 5.11 reveals that maximum portion (81.33%) of the respondents family use WASA directly house line water and about a significant portion (17.33%) of them use WASA directly line water, whereas only an insignificant portion (1.33%) of them use tube oil water as their pure bath & toilet water. The main source of water for above purposes of the slum dwellers is WASA water and majority of the sources are created from WASA water line. The most frequently used term among the slum dwellers was found as water House or Pump House which is created from WASA water supply line. The slum dwellers are really in an acute scarcity of water let alone pure drinking water as WASA supply of water becomes sometimes off and basically this is not the source of pure water.

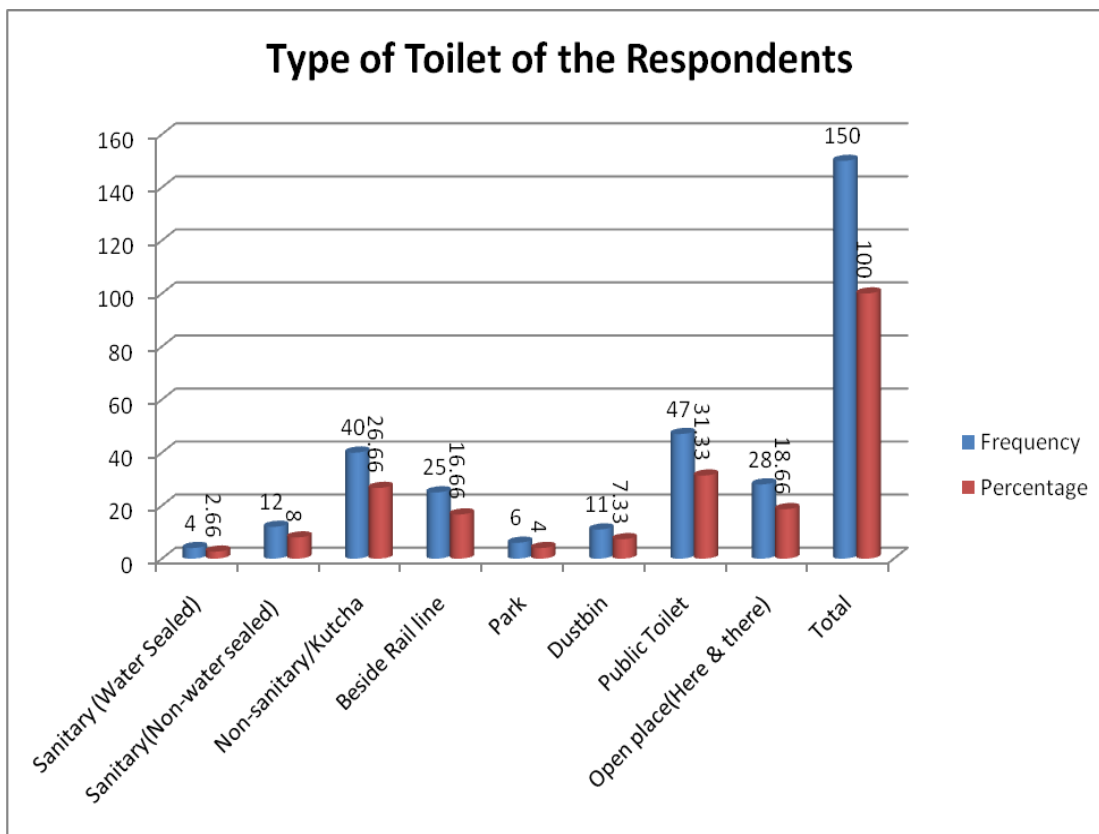
Table-5.12: Sources of water for cooking of the Respondents' Family.

Sources pure drinking	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Tube well	2	1.33
WASA(direct line)	21	14.00
WASA(direct House line)	127	84.66
Total	150	100.00

Table 5.12 reveals that maximum portion (84.66%) of the respondents family use WASA directly house line water and about a significant portion (14%) of them use WASA directly

line water, while only an insignificant portion (1.33%) of them use tube oil water in their cooking purpose. The most usable sources of water for above purposes of the slum dwellers is WASA water and maximum of the sources are created from WASA water line. The term mostly known among the slum dwellers was found as water House or Pump House which is formed from WASA water supply line. The slum dwellers are truly in severe insufficiency of water let alone pure drinking water as WASA supply of water sometimes lack.

Table-5.13: Type of Toilets of the Respondents' Family.



The diagram above reveals that major portion (31.33%) of the respondents family use public toilet, another major portion (26.66%) use Non-sanitary/Kutcha toilet, while a little portion (8%) of them use Sanitary (Non-water sealed) and an insignificant portion among them use Sanitary (Water Sealed) toilets, a significant portion (16.66%) of them use open space beside Rail lines, as well as 2.00 percents of them use open places here & there. In the slums, the use of toilets is a very common and prior problem for most of the dwellers as there is no space for set up toilets. Normally the people living the slums who are on jobs use toilets sometimes in their offices. This is really tough to define the way of toilet use by the slum dwellers in those particular slums.

Table.5.14. Type of Recreation of the Respondents.

Type of Recreation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Radio	15	10.00
Television	145	96.66
Mobile	102	68.00
Cinema	35	23.33
Gossiping	127	84.66
Traveling	25	16.66

(Multiple Responses have been counted)

Table 5.14 above presents that, almost every one of the respondents (96.66%) enjoy television as well as respondents have (84.66%) other popular means of recreation which gossiping among them, while a major portion of respondents (68%) use mobile phone as means of recreation and a significant portion of them (23.33%) enjoy cinema show in cinema hall as their means of recreation. This table indicates of multiple responses from the respondents and that's why the percentage of each cell is high and show different to each-other. Recently the access and volume of choice of using sources of entertainment becomes easier and near for all even with no exception for slum dwellers. Though there are numerous problems in the slum, most of the dwellers enjoy their livelihood finding no alternative.

Table-5.15: Duration of living of the respondents in the slum.

Duration(Year)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1-3	11	7.33
4-6	9	6.00
7-9	7	4.66
10-12	28	18.66
13-15	15	10.00
16-18	29	19.33
18+	52	34.66
Total	150	100.00

Table-5.15 reveals that almost one third of the respondents (34.66%) have been living at the in slum for eighteen and more years, a mentionable portion of the respondents(19.33%) live for sixteen to eighteen years and another mentionable portion (18.66%) of the respondents at the

slum live for ten to twelve years and though a little portion(10%) of them have been living for thirteen to fifteen years , while some uninfluent portions (totaling less than 18%) of respondents live for within one to nine years. The table also reveals that about more than seventy percent (70%) of the respondents have been living at the slum for ten to more than eighteen years. The researcher found a very significant finding from the respondents which are their sense of citizenship of membership in the slum which is very clear in the results. They agree about various crises in the slum, simultaneously they affirm their happiness to pass life over the couple of years in the slum community.

Table-5.16: Daily Food Intake of the Respondents

Serial No.		No. of Respondents			
		Male		Female	
		113		37	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Once in a Day	05	4.42	01	2.80
2.	Twice	15	13.27	04	10.90
3.	Trice	75	66.37	25	67.70
4.	More	18	16.00	07	19.00
Total		113		37	

It is seen from the above table that the rate of daily meal intake thrice in a day is almost similar for both male and female respondents which are respectively 66.37% and 67.70%. But the male respondents are a little bit more vulnerable than female in case of meal intake once in a day while the percentage of male and female is consecutively 4.42% and 2.80%. The situation of the respondents in terms to twice or more times meal intake in a day is quite similar. In case of the male respondents, the rate is 13.27% and 16.00% respectively for twice and more frequent meal in take daily, whereas the rate for female is respectively 10.90% and 19.00%.

The daily food habit of the respondents observed in the slum is really vulnerable. The food items they usually take daily are found very insufficient and unhygienic. In the slum, most of the respondents are suffering with various diseases and found to be very broken. They are not conscious about their current life style due to lack of education and economic capability as well.

Table-5.17: Birth place or Previous District of the respondents' family chief.

Birth Place	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Mymensingh	18	12
Jalalpur	8	5.33
Kishoregonj	15	10.00
Norshingdi	9	6.00
Comilla	19	12.66
Noakhali	11	7.33
Chandpur	13	8.66
Barishal	10	6.66
Sherpur	6	4.00
Bhola	21	14.00
Gaibandha	8	5.33
Netrokona	12	8.00
Total	150	100.00

Above table 5.17 reveals that about half portion of the respondents (48.66%) have come from four districts, Bhola (14%), Comilla (12.66%), Mymensingh (12%) and Kishoregonj (10%) at the slum while mentionable portions of them have come from Chandpur (8.66%) Netrokona (8%) and though little portion from Noakhali (7.33%) while respondents from other areas like are very insignificant. But if there is a baseline survey conducted in the slums, hopefully respondents from all the districts of Bangladesh will be found. Some existing factors like level of poverty, low rate of education and coastal or river erosion prone districts are frequently held as the origin of the dwellers in most cases under the study.

Table-5.18: Reasons of Migration of the Respondents' Family Chief.

Reasons of migration	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Poverty	112	74.66
River Erosion	24	16.00
Job	135	90.00
Treatment	15	10.00
Parents separation	45	30.00
Political conflict	12	8.00
Study	3	2.00
Total	150	100

(Multiple Responses have been counted)

Table 5.18 demonstrates data on the reasons why the respondents' family have migrated and it also reveals that almost all of the respondents' families' (90%) main cause of migration is to seek job whereas poverty is the another vital cause to major portion (74.66%) amongst them. Though parents' separation (to 30.00% of respondents) and river Erosion (to 16.00% of respondent) are important causes for migration while other causes are not remarkably significant. Actually multiple reasons are responsible behind a single family's migration and all the reasons a cyclically interlinked each other. One thing found very alarming that is only 3% of respondents replied as their cause of migration among a huge number of slum dwellers. A mentionable figure amounting 10% of the respondents told that they have basically come to Dhaka for treatment and later on they started living in the slum finding opportunities than their village.

This chapter reveals the entire socio-economic condition of the respondents and their family living in the slum. From this portion of the study some factors of the respondents children like age and sex status, education and income of the respondents' family with a relation to their expenditure are clearly understood. The researcher had tried to find out the basic reasons behind their migration to urban areas and taking shelter in the particular slum. The existing educational status of the children along with the secret causes of their drop out from study were vividly described in this segment of the findings. There was a real versatility found in the occupational category among the respondents and in the household chief of their family. As observed, the respondents were held from various districts of the whole country with a hope to lead better off life. Their existing livelihood pattern was really vulnerable and pathetic in terms

of daily food intake and sources of getting pure drinking water. Besides they were to suffer a lot because of extreme shortage of toilets facilities. Many of the respondents and their family members were found living in the slums for loner period, which now make them feel permanent inhabitant of that slum. They do have some sort of psychological attachment with the environment of the slum community though this is comprised of numerous problems. This portion of the study upholds the socio-economic condition of the respondents and their families of the slum areas.

Chapter-Six

Nature of Juvenile Delinquency

6.0.Introduction

The researcher put effort to investigate the existing type of problems available in the slum community of the study area through this study. It was found that there are numerous problems existed in the slum that were suffered by the people living in the places such as acute water crisis, health and hygienic problem, absence of educational institutions, unhealthy environment, fear of accident by train, and some other evils committed by especially the children like fighting and quarreling, eve teasing and prostitution and so on. Beside these, the researcher had tried to look into the type of offences held by the children and even the causes behind their activities. In this regard, the previous last three months period was considered as the area of activities during data collection.

Table-6.1: Types of problems in the slum.

Types of problem	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Fear of Accident	122	81.33
Water Crisis	145	96.66
Mosquito	123	82.00
Snatching	34	22.66
Stealing	38	25.33
Quarrel	105	70.00
Fighting	12	8.00
Prostitution	7	4.66
Smuggling	6	4.00
Eve teasing	18	12.00
Robbery	2	1.33
Extortion	42	28.00
Toilet problem	137	91.33
Study Problem	122	81.33
Health	140	93.33
Dirty environment	142	94.66

(Multiple Responses have been counted)

Table 6.1 presents data on the problems which slum dwellers face, it shows that almost all respondents (96.66%) face water crisis, as well as a greater portion among them (94.66%) live in dirty environment, and major portion (93.33%) among them face health problem while another significant number of respondents among them (91.33%) face problem for toilet, as well as greater portion (82.00%) of respondents among them face beating by mosquito. Moreover two major portions (81.33%) face fear of accident and similarly (81.33%) face lacking of study environment, as well as a greater portion (70.00%) among them face problem due to quarreling in slum while more than one fourth among them (28.00%) face extortion and another one fourth (25.33%) face stealing among them. The situation of problems above mentioned is very severe for living of slum juveniles. There are so many other problems except the findings in the slum community and most of the problems are interconnected each other. So the slum dwellers and especially the younger inhabitants like respondents are the worst sufferers compared to the adults.

Table-6.2: Involvement in Quarrel during last three month.

Involvement	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	65	43.33
No	60	40.00
No Answer	25	16.66
Total	150	100.00

The table 6.2 above indicates respondents among slum juveniles participation in quarreling during last three months and it shows that the largest portion of respondents (43.33%) answer about involvement in quarreling is positive, that of a greater portion of respondents (40.00%) is negative while that of a mentionable portion (16.66%) remains non responsive. As there are various types of problems existed and many of their demands remain unmet of the slum dwellers, there is a huge possibility of quarrel and feud among the respondents and their guardians normally. The total scenario of all slums in our country might reflect a similar outcome for this variable.

Table-6.2.1: Causes of Involvement in quarrel during last three month, if response is Yes.

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Stealing of Mobile	5	3.33
Scolding	41	63.07
Conflict in political Matter	3	4.61
Conflict for Beloved person	2	3.07
Drug	8	12.30
Partnership problem	2	3.07
Snatching	4	6.15
Total	65	100.00

Table 6.2.1 shows the causes of involvement in quarreling during last three months and it presents that the largest portion of respondents' (63.07%) cause of involvement in quarreling were scolding, though that of a significant portion of respondents (12.30%) were drug, while that of rest of the respondents' (below 25.00%) were snatching, conflict of political matter, stealing of mobile etc. The researcher tried to investigate more reasons behind their involvement in quarrel very sincerely and found the above mentioned causes. But there are definitely many other causes available in the slum those make the respondents and their family members quarrelsome.

Table-6.3: Involvement in Fighting during (last three month).

Involvement	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	13	8.66
No	115	76.66
No Answer	22	14.66
Total	150	100.00

Table 6.3 above indicates respondents among slum juveniles participation in fighting during last three months and it shows that the largest portion of respondents (76.66%) answer about involvement in quarreling is negative, that of a significant portion of respondents (14.66%) non responsive while that of a mentionable portion (8.66%) are positive. Since most of the children within the selected age group are involved in different works, their normally do not

have much leisure time to act like this.

Table.6.3.1: If Yes, the reasons of the involvement in Fighting during (last three month).

Reasons	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Stealing of Mobile	2	15.38
Scolding	8	61.53
Conflict for Beloved person	1	7.69
Drug	1	7.69
Snatching	1	7.89
Total	13	100.00

Table-6.3.1 demonstrates causes of respondents involvement in fighting during last three months and it reveals that, scolding is the main cause for the largest portion of respondents (61.53%) while a significant portion of respondents(15.38%) causes are stealing mobile phone, though drug and others are causes to a little insignificant portions to get involved in fighting.

Table-6.4: Involvement in Drug intake (last three month).

Involvement	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	9	6.00
No	121	80.66
No Answer	20	13.33
Total	150	100.00

Table 6.4 above indicates respondents among slum juveniles involvement in drug taking during last three months and it shows that the largest portion of respondents (80.66%) answer about involvement in drug taking during last three months is negative, that of a significant portion of respondents (13.33%) non responsive while that of a mentionable portion (6.00%) are positive.

Though slums are treated as the most suitable place for drug sale and intake but the above findings show reverse, which is really happy news for our entire society and country. The respondents and key informants of that particular area shared that there was uncontrolled situation and unlimited supply of drug in the slums couple of years earlier but recently the existing situation inside the slums developed.

Table-6.4.1: If Yes, Types of drug intake (last three month).

Types	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Ganga	7	77.77
Phencidil	2	22.22
Total	9	100.00

Table 6.4.1 Presents which types of drug is used and it shows that, major portion of respondents (77.77%) take Ganga and a mentionable portion of the respondents (22.22%) take phencidil, while other types like Heroin and Yaba user is nil. Except the above findings, there might have many other types of drug that the respondents and the slum dwellers may involve in but the researcher did not get more than these.

Table-6.4.2: If Yes, Causes of drug intake (last three month).

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Frustration	5	55.55
Peer Influence	4	44.44
Attraction to New Thing	2	22.22
Remove Sorrow from lover	4	44.44
Total	15	100

(Multiple responses are taken)

Table 6.4.2 demonstrates the cause of taking drug and shows that major portion of respondents (55.55%) take drug due to frustration, other major portion (44.44%) take due to peer influence similarly a major portion among them (44.44%) take to remove sorrow from lovers while a mentionable portion of respondents (22.22%) take due to attraction to new thing. There is a common belief and sentiment among the slum dwellers that drug and smoking is the source of happiness. This belief is in acute stage in the slum dwellers because of their lack of education and awareness.

Table-6.5: Involvement in Prostitution (last three month).

Involvement	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	7	4.66
No	138	92.00
No Answer	5	3.33
Total	150	100.00

Table 6.5 above indicates respondents among slum juveniles involvement in Prostitution (last three month).it reveals that almost all of the respondents (92.00%) answer about involvement in Prostitution during last three months is negative, that of a significant portion of respondents (4.66%) are positive, while that of an insignificant portion (3.33%) are nonresponsive. The area of the study is very prone to prostitution because all three slums are densely populated and surrounded by market and industrial zone and railway station as well. These types of activities are mostly occurred in the transitional area such as rail station area, bus stand area, and market area and so on.

Table -6.5.1: If Yes, Reasons of involvement in case of Female (last three month).

Reasons	No. of Respondents	Percentage
More income in less time	2	28.57
Poverty	5	71.42
Total	7	100

Table 6.5.1 presents causes about involvement in prostitution during last three months in case of female respondents and shows two vital causes, major portion (71.42%) among them are involved due to poverty and another portion of respondents (28.57%) are involved due to earn more in less time. Two specific variables may be responsible for their involvement such as the age of the respondents and demands of various things. When they become failure to meet up their demands lack of money they intend to sell their body or never ignore if someone offers to enjoy.

Table-6.6: Involvement in Smuggling (last three month).

Involvement	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	1	0.67
No	134	89.33
No Answer	15	10
Total	150	100

Table 6.6 above indicates respondents among slum juveniles involvement in smuggling during last three months. It reveals that major portion of the respondents (89.33%) answered about involvement in smuggling during last three months is negative, an insignificant portion of respondents (0.67%) answered positive, while that of a significant portion (10.00%) are nonresponsive.

Table-6.6.1: If Yes, Causes of involvement in Smuggling (last three month).

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Senior's Order	1	0.67
Total	1	0.67

Table 6.6.1 presents causes about involvement in smuggling during last three months and shows that, none of respondents are involved in smuggling due to earn more in less time, poverty, and other causes but only cause and that of an insignificant portion of respondents (0.67%) among them is to carry seniors order.

Table-6.7: Involvement in Pick-pocketing (last three month).

Involvement	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	8	5.33
No	130	86.67
No Answer	12	8.00
Total	150	100.00

Table 6.7 above indicates respondents among slum juveniles involvement in pick-pocketing for last three months and it shows that, the largest portion of respondents (86.67%) answer about involvement in pick-pocketing in that period is negative, that of an insignificant portion of respondents (8.00%) non responsive while that of another insignificant portion (5.33%) are

positive.

Table -6.7.1: If Yes, Causes of involvement in Pick-pocketing (last three month).

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percentage
More income in less time	2	25.00
Poverty	5	62.50
Keeping Friendship	1	12.50
Total	8	100.00

Table 6.7.1 presents causes about involvement in pick-pocketing for last three months and shows that, the highest part of respondents (62.50%) are involved in pick-pocketing due to poverty, one fourth of them involved in it to earn more in less time, while a significant part of respondents (12.50%) among them is involved in it due to keeping friendship.

Table-6.8: Involvement in Terrorism Activities (last three month).

Involvement	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	12	8.00
No	130	86.67
No Answer	8	5.33
Total	150	100.00

Table 6.8.1 above demonstrates respondents among slum juveniles involvement in terrorism for last three months and shows that, the largest portion of respondents (86.67%) answer about involvement in terrorism in that period is negative, while that of an insignificant portion of respondents (8.00%) positive and that of another insignificant portion (5.33%) among them are nonresponsive.

Table-6.8.1: If Yes, Causes of involvement in Terrorism Activities (last three month).

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percentage
More income in less time	3	25.00
Poverty	4	33.33
Keeping Friendship	2	16.67
Senior's Order	3	25.00
Total	12	100.00

Table 6.8.1 presents causes about involvement in terrorism for last three months and shows that, a large portion of respondents (33.33%) are involved in terrorism due to poverty, one-fourth of them involved in it to earn more in less time, while another one-fourth of respondents are involved to carry senior's order and a significant portion (16.67%) among them are involved in it due to keeping friendship. These types of activities are mostly held by the male children than the female one.

Table-6.9: Involvement in Extortion (last three month).

Involvement	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	13	8.67
No	7	4.67
No Answer	130	86.67
Total	150	100.00

Table 6.9 above indicates respondents among slum juveniles involvement in extortion during last three months and it shows that, the largest portion of respondents (86.67%) answer about involvement in extortion in that period is nonresponsive, that of an insignificant portion of respondents (8.67%) positive while that of another insignificant portion (4.67%) are positive. Actually these types of involvement among the slum children are becoming reduced because of their awareness of education and engagement in different jobs.

Table-6.9.1: If Yes, Causes of involvement in Extortion (last three month).

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percentage
More income in less time	2	15.38
Poverty	4	30.77
Keeping Friendship	4	30.77
Senior's Order	3	23.07
Total	13	100.00

Table 6.9.1 presents causes about involvement in extortion for last three months and shows that, a larger portion of respondents (30.77%) are involved in extortion due to keeping friendship, another similar larger portion of them (30.77%) are involved in it due to poverty, while a greater portion of respondents(23.07%) are involved to carry senior's order and a significant portion (15.38%) among them are involved in it due to earn more in less time. There might have some other causes beyond the findings attained by the researcher in those particular slum children.

Table-6.10: Involvement in Theft (last three month).

Involvement	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	6	4.00
No	136	90.67
No Answer	8	5.33
Total	150	100.00

Table 6.10 presents respondents among slum juveniles involvement in theft during last three months and it shows that, the largest portion of respondents (90.67%) answer about involvement in theft in that period is negative, that of an insignificant portion of respondents (5.33%) are nonresponsive while that of another insignificant portion (4.00%) are positive.

Table-6.10.1: If Yes, Causes of involvement in Theft (last three month).

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percentage
More income in less time	1	16.67
Poverty	5	83.33
Total	6	100.00

Table 6.10.1 presents causes about involvement in theft for last three months and shows that, the highest part of respondents (83.33%) are involved in it due to poverty, while a mentionable portion (16.67%) of them involved in it to earn more in less time. Actually the existing life pattern of slum dwellers gradually becomes developed awareness of education and engagement in different jobs, which keep them busy and refrain them to do such offensive activities.

Table-6.11: Involvement in Robbery (last three month).

Involvement	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	1	0.67
No	144	96.00
No Answer	5	3.33
Total	150	100.00

Table 6.11 presents respondents among slum juveniles involvement in robbery during last three months and it shows that, the largest portion of respondents (96.00%) answer about involvement in robbery in that period is negative, that of an insignificant portion of respondents (3.33%) are nonresponsive while that of another insignificant portion (0.67%) are positive.

Table-6.11.1: If Yes, Causes of involvement in Robbery (last three month).

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Poverty	1	100
Total	1	100.00

Table 6.11.1 presents causes about involvement in robbery for last three months and shows that, the only cause respondent's of involvement in it is poverty, the table also shows that only one juvenile responded positive to robbery. As slum developed through chronological migration of people from different regions, they rationally cannot form a gang within shortest time, which is required to do robbery. But there might the member of any robber gang among the slum dwellers but the result regarding this variable is positive for our society.

Table-6.12: Involvement in Eve teasing (last three month).

Involvement	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	17	11.33
No	125	83.33
No Answer	8	5.33
Total	150	100.00

Table 6.12 presents respondents involvement in Eave teasing during last three months and shows that, the largest portion of respondents (83.33%) answer about involvement in eve teasing in that period is negative, that of a significant portion of respondents (11.33%) are nonresponsive while that of another insignificant portion (5.33%) are positive.

Table-6.12.1: If Yes, pattern of involvement in Eve teasing (last three month).

Patterns	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Follow from back	4	23.52
Bad posture	7	41.17
Bad comments	6	35.29
Total	17	100.00

Table 6.12.1 presents respondents pattern of Eave teasing and shows the largest portion of respondents (41.17%) show Bad posture while a greater portion of respondents (35.29%) make Bad comments and another portion of them (23.52%) follow from back. Actually there is a close relation between eve teasing and age of the people in our society. As the age limit of the respondents is naturally encouraging under this study, the above percentage is not acute. But this type of offensive activities should be zero tolerance.

Table-6.12.2: If Yes, reasons of involvement in Eve teasing (last three month).

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Influence of Age	10	58.82
Taking revenge	1	5.88
For entertainment	5	29.41
Seeing closeness between boys and girls	1	5.88
Total	17	100.00

Table 6.12.2 presents causes about involvement in Eave teasing for last three months and shows that, a larger portion of respondents (58.82%) are involved in Eave teasing due to Influence of age, another larger portion of them (29.41%) are involved in it for Entertainment, while an insignificant portion of respondents (5.88%) are involved to Taking revenge and another similar insignificant portion (5.88%) among them are involved in it to see closeness between boys and girls. The concept 'eve teasing' has become very well known and come out as a matter of talk by the blessing of satellite channels. The teens are being motivated by watching television and act these types of anti social activities, which deteriorates the balance of our normal society.

Table-6.13: Involvement in kidnapping (last three month).

Involvement	No. of Respondents	Percentage
No	144	96.00
No Answer	6	4.00
Total	150	100.00

Table 6.13 presents whether are respondents involvement in Kidnapping during last three months and shows that, the largest portion of respondents (96.00%) answer about involvement in Kidnapping in that period is negative, that of a insignificant portion of respondents (4.00%) are nonresponsive while there is none of respondent's (nil) answer is positive.

Table-6.14: Involvement in Rape (last three month).

Involvement	No. of Respondents	Percentage
No	140	93.33
No Answer	10	6.67
Total	150	100.00

Table 6.14 presents respondents involvement in Rape during last three months and shows that, the largest part of respondent's (93.33%) reply about involvement in Rape in the period is negative, that of a insignificant portion of respondents (6.67%) are nonresponsive while there is none of respondent's (nil) reply is positive. This type of question is really embarrassing for the respondents and even for the interviewer. There might be some children involved in rape but no results found through the study.

Table-6.15: Involvement in Yaba Tablet selling (last three month).

Involvement	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	2	1.33
No	140	93.33
No Answer	8	5.33
Total	150	100.00

Table 6.15 above presents respondents involvement in Selling Yaba tablet during last three months and shows that, the largest portion of respondent's (93.33%) were not involved in it while an insignificant portion of respondents (6.67%) are nonresponsive and a small portion of respondents (1.33%) were involved in it. The findings and the existing real scenario may be varied regarding this variable because this is commonly known that this type of things are sold and supplied though slum areas. But this is really a tough task and very challenging also to find out the actual scenario in the slums.

Table-6.15.1: If Yes, reasons of involvement in Yaba Tablet (last three month).

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percentage
More income in less time	1	50.00
Poverty	1	50.00
Total	2	100.00

Table 6.15.1 presents causes about involvement in Selling Yaba for last three months and shows that, there are two main causes of involvement -the half of respondents (50.00%) are involved in it to earn more in less time, while the other half of respondents (50.00%) among them involved in it due to poverty,

Table-6.17: Involvement in Destruction in last three Hartals.

Involvement	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	24	16.00
No	111	74.00
No Answer	15	10.00
Total	150	100.00

Table 6.17 above distribution of respondents involvement in Destruction in last three Hartals and shows that, the largest portion of respondent's (74.00%) were not involved in it while a significant portion of respondents (10.00%) are nonresponsive and another significant portion of respondents (16.00%) were involved in it. Party or politics is not the issue for their participation in hartal, their main goal is to get money for that day. This was a very suitable query for that period because the country was going through extreme political unrest; hartal and strike were the daily and regular task of the then opposition parties.

Table-6.17.1: If Yes, reasons of involvement in Destruction in last three Hartals.

Causes	No. of Respondents	Percentage
More income in less time	4	16.67
Poverty	2	8.33
Fondness	1	4.16
Attraction to the preferred political party	8	33.33
Keeping Friendship	4	16.67
Senior's order	5	20.90
Total	24	100.00

Table 6.17.1 demonstrates causes about involvement in Destruction in last three Hartals and presents that, a larger portion of respondents (33.33%) were involved in Destruction in Hartals due to attraction to the preferred political party, a larger portion of them (20.90%) were involved in it due to Senior's order, a significant portion of respondents (16.66%) among them were involved for more income in less time, while another similar significant part of respondents (16.66%) were involved for keeping friendship and an insignificant portion among them were involved for poverty.

This chapter of the study clearly presents the nature of delinquency committed by the slum children very categorically. Many problems were counted from the respondents available in the slum community those they compelled them to face. As the slums were situated very adjacent to the railway line and many trains are crossing over the slums frequently, it was very fearsome to pass and live in the slum near to rail line. There were many other problems beside fear of accident by train such as water crisis, toilet and sanitation problem, snatching and stealing,

drug use and selling, quarreling and fighting among different groups, robbery and extortion and dirty environment etc. Moreover, it was also clearly discussed the altitude of involvement of the respondents in different problems and even with their causes behind their involvement. These all problems that were somehow created by the slum children or suffered by the children During last three months time period.

Chapter-Seven

Juvenile Delinquency: Corrections and Remedy

7.0.Introduction

In this part of the investigation of information, the researcher put emphasis on the ways of remedy and corrections of juvenile delinquency. Basically the measures from government and non-government organizations, initiatives from local elite and leaders and the parents of the slum children were taken into account. As found the response towards motivating towards motivating the children by their parents was not remarkable as most of the family members were found illiterate and unconscious regarding their livelihood and responsibilities for their children. In this connection, no remarkable initiatives were observed from the non-government and local leaders' corner due to change their existing life standard. Sometimes some government activities were done in minimum level which was not sufficient for the slum dwellers.

Table-7.1: Initiatives taken by the Slum Dwellers towards the remedy of Juvenile Delinquency

Initiatives	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	68	45.33
No	70	46.67
No Answer	12	8.00
Total	150	100.00

Table 7.1 above presents distribution of whether initiatives taken by slum dwellers towards the remedy of Juvenile delinquencies and demonstrates that a larger part of respondents (46.67%) answered negative, while another similar portion of respondents (45.33%) answered positive and a smaller part of respondents were nonresponsive.

Table-7.1.1: If Yes, Pattern of Initiatives taken by the Slum Dwellers towards the remedy of Juvenile Delinquency;

Initiatives	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Address the bad side of delinquency	25	36.77
Encourage to go to school	28	41.17
Giving punishment	7	10.29
Assist NGOs to prevent Juvenile delinquency	2	2.94
Inform Law enforcing Agencies	6	8.82
Total	68	100.00

Table 7.1.1 presents the distribution of pattern of initiative taken by slum dwellers towards the remedy of juvenile delinquency and demonstrates that, major portion of respondents (41.17%) among slum dwellers encourage slum juveniles to go to school, while another major portion of respondents (36.77%) address juveniles to the bad sides of delinquency, a significant portion of respondents (10.29%) Giving punishment and a significant part of respondents (8.82%) Inform Law enforcing agencies, a little part among them also assist NGOs to prevent juvenile delinquency. During the interview, it was closely observed that there exists a group sentiment and we feeling commitment among the slum dwellers. They always collectively face any sort of problems or challenges emerged either within the slums or arise from out of the slums. This type of collective sentiment protects them from any kind insecurity and danger.

Table-7.2: Measures taken by the Law Enforcing Agencies towards the remedy of Juvenile Delinquency;

Measures	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	22	14.67
No	110	73.33
No Answer	18	12.00
Total	150	100.00

Table 7.2 demonstrates the distribution of whether any measures taken by the Law enforcing agencies towards the remedy of juvenile delinquency and it presents that, major portion of respondent's (73.33%) among Law enforcing agencies response are negative while that of a little part among respondents (14.64%) are positive and that of a mentionable part of respondents (12.00%) are nonresponsive.

Table-7.2.1: If Yes, Measures taken by the Law Enforcing Agencies towards the remedy of Juvenile Delinquency;

Measures	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Address the bad side of delinquency	2	9.09
Instant punishment	10	45.45
Send to prison	6	27.27
Pressurize parents	2	9.09
Threat to keep in prison	2	9.09
Total	22	100.00

Table 7.2.1 demonstrates the distribution of pattern of Measures taken by the Law Enforcing Agencies towards the remedy of Juvenile Delinquencies and it presents that, a major portion of respondents (45.45%) among Law Enforcing Agencies applied Instant punishment, when a mentionable part of respondents (27.27%) among them send juveniles to prison, while some other parts of respondents adopt means to address the bad side of delinquency -9.09 percent, pressurize parents 9.09 percent, and threat to keep in prison 9.09 percent towards the remedy to Juvenile Delinquency. There is a regular and scheduled movement of police observed but most of the time police men are ignored by the deviants and offenders because of their practice of taking bribe. Now-a-days the slum dwellers are not afraid of police arrest or punishment as they could get rid any time in case of any case filed in corresponding Thana (police station) .

Table-7.3: Measures taken by the Local Ward Commissioner towards the remedy of Juvenile Delinquency;

Measures	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	14	9.33
No	114	76.00
No Answer	17	11.33
Total	150	100.00

Table 7.3 above presents the distribution of whether any measures taken by the Local Ward Commissioner towards the remedy of Juvenile Delinquencies and it demonstrates that, a major portion of respondents to 76.00 percent of cases are negative, a little portion of respondents to 9.33 percent of cases are positive while a mentionable portion of respondents to 11.33 percent of cases are non -responsive.

Table-7.3.1: If Yes, Measures taken by the Local Ward Commissioner towards the remedy of Juvenile Delinquency;

Measures	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Encourage to go to school	2	14.28
Instant punishment	4	28.57
Pressurize parents	8	57.14
Total	14	100.00

Table 7.3.1 demonstrates the distribution of Measures taken by the Local Ward Commissioner towards the remedy of Juvenile Delinquencies and it shows that, response by a major portion of respondents to 57.14 percent of cases are Pressurize parents, response by another larger portion of respondents to 28.57 percent of cases are Instant punishment while response by a mentionable portion of respondents to 14.28 percent of cases are Encourage to go to school. Actually there is no regular care and activities found by the local leaders and elected members. As per the response of the respondents, everybody comes to the slum for their own purpose. So none of the out comer either any agency or donor or researcher can do anything sustainable for the development of the slum.

Table-7.4: Role of the Juvenile Delinquency Correctional Centers; (Yes/No)

Roles	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	6	4.00
No	132	88.00
No Answer	12	8.00
Total	150	100.00

Table 7.4 above presents distribution of whether any role played by Juvenile delinquency correctional center and its shows that, answer of the largest part of respondents (88.00%) are

negative, that of an insignificant part of respondents (4.00%) are positive while the rest smaller part of respondents were nonresponsive.

Table-7.4.1: If Yes, Type of Roles played by the Juvenile Delinquent Correctional Centers;

Type of Roles	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Aware the juveniles regarding good and evil works	2	33.33
Encourage to do good activities	2	33.33
Advice to keep/ give up bad companies	1	16.67
Reward for good works	1	16.67
Total	6	100.00

Table 7.4.1 demonstrates the distribution of types of Roles played by the Juvenile Delinquency Correctional Centers and it presents that, the Centers make Aware the juveniles regarding good and evil works to the cases of a major portion of respondents (33.33%), Encourage to do good activities to the cases of another similar major portion of respondents (33.33%), while advice to give up bad companies to the cases of a mentionable portion of respondents (16.67%) and Reward for good works to the cases of another similar mentionable portion of respondents (16.67%).

7.5. If Yes, Type of Measures taken by Non-government organization (NGOs) towards the remedy of Juvenile Delinquency;

Measures	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	32	21.33
No	110	73.33
No Answer	8	5.33
Total	150	100.00

Table 7.5 presents distribution of whether Measures taken by the NGOs/Cooperatives towards the remedy of Juvenile Delinquencies and demonstrates that the largest part of respondents (73.33%) answered negative, while a mentionable part of respondents(21.33%) answered

positive and the rest smaller part of respondents were nonresponsive

Table-7.5.1:If Yes, Type of Measures taken by Non-government organization (NGOs) towards the remedy of Juvenile Delinquency;

Measures	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Aware the juveniles regarding bad side of evil works	4	12.5
Encourage to go to school	18	56.25
Provide health service	2	6.25
Arrange sanitation in the slum	3	9.37
Provide educational materials free	2	6.25
Arrange recreational activities	3	9.37
Total	32	100.00

Table 7.5.1 demonstrates the distribution of types of Measures taken by the NGOs towards the remedy of Juvenile Delinquency and it presents that, the NGOs Encourage to go to school to the cases of more than half portion of respondents (56.25%) and Aware the juveniles regarding bad side of evil works to the cases of a mentionable portion of respondents (12.50%),while Arrange sanitation in the slum to the cases of a significant portion of respondents (9.37%) as well as Arrange recreational activities to the cases of another similar portion of respondents (9.37%), also Provide educational materials for free and provide health service to some little extents.

The researcher was very proactive and sincere throughout the present study on the nature of juvenile delinquency among the slum children in Dhaka city. This study had been conducted through systematic inquiry towards collecting raw and authentic data regarding the existing livelihood pattern of the slum dwellers especially the young children and their way of involvement in the different activities few of those were often treated as offences. He aimed at finding the root causes of the emergence of juvenile delinquency particularly among the slum children, their existing pattern of living and surrounding atmosphere in the slum community and the impact of the slums on the young children life. Through the findings of the study some very significant outcomes were gathered which proved the vulnerability of the slum children and feasibility of their involvement in different types of offensive activities. As found in the study, lack of awareness and education based knowledge, the slum people have been staying

far behind the standard life and fulfilling basic human needs that might prior assisted the children and their concern guardians to become grown up socially as a human being. The slum dwelling children are the worst vulnerable group among any other types of human category in our country as they are severally deprived of all sorts of facilities such as health and nutrition, hygiene and sanitation, education and treatment and recreation etc because of their social construction and their social vulnerability.

Though it is very difficult to implement of any laws and policies in the slum areas because of the clumsy situation of the people and lack of awareness, but the government of the country and the non-government organizations would try more and more to develop and upgrade the existing condition of the slum livelihood of that particular slums. This study might be helpful in future to supplement some relevant information regarding the slum people especially the young children who are under threat and to be derailed from the mainstream of social life because of their offensive activities.

Chapter-Eight

Discussion on the Major Findings of the Study

8.1.Socio-economic and Demographic Condition of the respondents

The researcher had put his sincere effort and dedication to collect authentic data from the slum dwelling children by appearing before them over the entire period of data collection of the study. Over the phases of interview with the respondents, the interviewer basically the researcher himself was very much sincere, attentive and patient as well due to accumulate factual data towards a successful research. Besides talking to the respondents, the concern guardians, family members, neighbors and shopkeepers in the slum were also under meticulous observation and interaction. Moreover, all leading people, seniors residents, local representatives were also contacted for better completion and enrichment of data regarding the existing livelihood pattern of the slum children under study.

As per the findings of the study, it is seen that the greater portion of respondents (44.67%) are in the age group of 11-14 years, while another major portion of respondents (38.67%) are in the group of 15-18 years and the lowest but mentionable figure of respondents (16.67%) belong to the age group of 7-10 years. The findings demonstrate that a significant number of respondents (75.33%) in study were male whereas the one-fourth (24.67%) of the total respondents were female. Among the respondents, (96.67%) are Muslims and only (3.33%) of them are Hindu.

The results also show that some of 42 respondents (28%) are found illiterate, whereas the rest of the bigger portion 108 of the respondents (72%) is found in the literate category more or less. Among the respondents of literate category, 24.67% male and 3.33% female studied up to primary school while respectively 10.67% and 4.67% are continuing study in primary school level.

In terms of occupation, ((26%) of the respondents are Garments labor, similarly another greater portion of them are students (24.67%) whereas (10%) are unemployed and some other portions are hawker (7.33%), porter (6.67%), and while other occupations like engine labor, engine vehicle labor, rickshaw puller and others are insignificant, it is very alarming that a significant portion (8.67%) among them are drug sellers. The monthly family income of respondents observed that more than one-third (39.33%) of respondents monthly family income are Taka 8001-1500, while that of a greater portion (30%) of respondents' monthly income are Taka 5001-8000 and that of another significant portion (19.33%) of respondents' monthly income

are Taka 11001-14000, though that of a little portion of (5.33%) of respondents' income are Taka 17001-20000, and that of some insignificant portion of respondents' income are Taka 14001-22000 and Taka 20001-26000+ per month. But it was found in most of the cases that the above incomes are not sufficient for their monthly expenditure.

Among the slum dwellers, (80.66%) of the respondents family use WASA direct house line water and (17.33%) of them use WASA directly line water, while only an insignificant portion (2%) of them use tube oil water as their pure drinking water .Whereas the highest portion (84.66%) of the respondents family use WASA directly house line water and about a significant portion (14%) of them use WASA directly line water, while only an insignificant portion (1.33%) of them use tube oil water in their cooking purpose.

The findings reveal that (31.33%) of the respondents family use public toile whereas (26.66%) use katcha toilet and while a little portion (8%) of them use semi- Pacca and an insignificant portion among them use Pacca toilets, a significant portion (16.66%) of them use open space beside Rail lines, as well as 2.00 percents of them use open places here and there.

In terms of recreation facilities, it is found that among the respondents (96.66%) watch television as well as respondents have (84.66%) other popular means of recreation which gossiping among them, while a major portion of respondents (68%) use mobile phone as means of recreation and a significant portion of them (23.33%) enjoy cinema show in cinema hall as their means of recreation.

It also reveals that almost all of the respondents' families' (90%) main cause of migration is to seek job whereas poverty is another vital cause to major portion (74.66%) amongst them. Though parents' separation (to 30.00% of respondents) and river Erosion (to 16.00% of respondent) are important causes for migration while other causes are not remarkably significant.

8.2 Nature of Juvenile Delinquency

There are many sorts of problems and crisis in the slum that all are to be suffered by the slum dwelling people. The study findings present that almost all respondents (96.66%) face water crisis either pure or impure water household chores, as well as a greater portion among them (94.66%) live in dirty environment, and major portion (93.33%) among them face health problem while another significant number of respondents among them (91.33%) face problem for toilet, as well as greater portion (82.00%) of respondents among them face beating by mosquito. Moreover two major portions (81.33%) face fear of accident and similarly (81.33%)

face lacking of study environment, as well as a greater portion (70.00%) among them face problem due to quarreling in slum while more than one fourth among them (28.00%) face extortion and another one fourth (25.33%) face stealing among them.

It also presents that the largest portion of respondents' (63.07%) cause of involvement in quarreling were scolding, though that of a significant portion of respondents (12.30%) were drug, while that of rest of the respondents' (below 25.00%) were snatching, conflict of political matter, stealing of mobile etc.

The study indicates respondents among slum juveniles involvement in drug taking during last three months and it shows that the largest portion of respondents (80.66%) responds negative about involvement in drug taking during last three months, whereas of a mentionable portion of respondents (13.33%) non responsive and the rest portion (6.00%) confess their involvement. The findings show that, major portion of respondents (77.77%) take Ganga and a mentionable portion of the respondents (22.22%) take phencidil, while other types like Heroin and Yaba user is nil. Except the above findings, there might have many other types of drug that the respondents and the slum dwellers may involve in but the researcher did not get more than these.

It also demonstrates the cause of taking drug and shows that major portion of respondents (55.55%) take drug due to frustration, other major portion (44.44%) take due to peer influence similarly a major portion among them (44.44%) take to remove sorrow from lovers while a mentionable portion of respondents (22.22%) take due to attraction to new thing.

It presents the respondents' involvement in Selling Yaba tablet during last three months and shows that, the largest portion of respondent's (93.33%) were not involved in it while an insignificant portion of respondents (6.67%) are nonresponsive and a small portion of respondents (1.33%) were involved in it.

It reveals that major portion of the respondents (89.33%) answered about involvement in smuggling during last three months is negative, an insignificant portion of respondents (0.67%) answered positive, while that of a significant portion (10.00%) are nonresponsive. It also presents causes about involvement in pick-pocketing for last three months and shows that, the highest part of respondents (62.50%) are involved in pick-pocketing due to poverty, one fourth of them involved in it to earn more in less time, while a significant part of respondents (12.50%) among them is involved in it due to keeping friendship.

The results show that a larger portion of respondents (30.77%) are involved in extortion due to

keeping friendship, another similar larger portion of them (30.77%) are involved in it due to poverty, while a greater portion of respondents (23.07%) are involved to carry senior's order and a significant portion (15.38%) among them are involved in it due to earn more in less time. The study presents respondents pattern of Eve teasing and shows the largest portion of respondents (41.17%) show Bad posture while a greater portion of respondents (35.29%) make Bad comments and another portion of them (23.52%) follow from back. Actually there is a close relation between eve teasing and age of the people in our society.

8.3. Juvenile Delinquency: Corrections and Remedy

There are some findings of the study regarding the initiatives taken by the slum dwellers towards the remedy of juvenile delinquencies or the offensive activities held by the slum children and some sorts of correctional measures towards the modification of their behavioral pattern. Regarding this issue, a greater part of respondents (46.67%) disagreed about any type of initiatives by the local senior slum dwellers, while another similar portion of respondents (45.33%) gave positive reply and a smaller part of respondents were nonresponsive. A major portion of respondents (41.17%) among slum dwellers encourage slum children to go to school, while another major portion of respondents (36.77%) address juveniles to the bad sides of delinquency, a significant portion of respondents (10.29%) Giving punishment and a significant part of respondents (8.82%) inform Law enforcing agencies, a little part among them also assist NGOs to prevent juvenile delinquency.

It demonstrates the distribution of whether any measures taken by the Law enforcing agencies towards the remedy of juvenile delinquency and it presents that, major portion of respondent's (73.33%) among Law enforcing agencies response are negative while that of a little part among respondents (14.64%) are positive and that of a mentionable part of respondents (12.00%) are nonresponsive.

It also demonstrates the distribution of Measures taken by the Local Ward Commissioner towards the remedy of Juvenile Delinquencies and it shows that, response by a major portion of respondents to 57.14 percent of cases are Pressurize parents, response by another larger portion of respondents to 28.57 percent of cases are Instant punishment while response by a mentionable portion of respondents to 14.28 percent of cases are Encourage to go to school.

It also demonstrates the distribution of types of Roles played by the Juvenile Delinquency Correctional Centers and it presents that, the Centers make Aware the juveniles regarding good and evil works to the cases of a major portion of respondents (33.33%), Encourage to do good

activities to the cases of another similar major portion of respondents (33.33%), while advice to give up bad companies to the cases of a mentionable portion of respondents (16.67%) and Reward for good works to the cases of another similar mentionable portion of respondents (16.67%).

It also demonstrates the distribution of types of Measures taken by the NGOs towards the remedy of Juvenile Delinquency and it presents that, the NGOs Encourage to go to school to the cases of more than half portion of respondents (56.25%) and Aware the juveniles regarding bad side of evil works to the cases of a mentionable portion of respondents (12.50%),while Arrange sanitation in the slum to the cases of a significant portion of respondents (9.37%) as well as Arrange recreational activities to the cases of another similar portion of respondents (9.37%), also Provide educational materials for free and provide health service to some little extents.

The entire findings of the study reveals the detail summary on the existing livelihood pattern of the slum children living in those particular slums. It well reflects the causes behind the vulnerability and grievances of the untold sufferings of the slum dwellers and especially the teen boys and girls. The researcher had sincerely tried his best to discover the hidden reasons behind the back warded situation of the slum community.

Chapter-Nine

Case Study

9.1.Introduction

The term ‘case study’ is familiar to most people, there is little agreement on just what constitutes case study research. Some of the confusion stems from the fact that in some of its uses, the meaning of the term ‘case study’ has overlapped substantially with that of others— notably with fieldwork, ethnography, participant observation, grounded theory, qualitative research and life history (Sarker, 2014). Many researchers and writers have defined qualitative case study in different ways.

Qualitative Case Study can be defined as an intensive, holistic description and analysis of a single entity, phenomenon or social unit. Case studies are particularistic, descriptive and heuristic, and rely heavily on inductive reasoning in handling multiple data sources. Particularistic means that a case study focuses on a particular situation, event, program, individual, institution or phenomenon. The case itself is important for what it reveals about the phenomenon and for what it might represent. This specifically of focus makes it especially a good design for practical problems.

Descriptive means that the end product of a case study is a rich, ‘thick’ description of the phenomenon under study. ‘Thick’ description is a term from anthropology and means the complete literal description of the incident or entity being investigated. It also means interpreting the meaning of demographic and descriptive data in terms of cultural norms and mores, community values, deep-seated attitudes and notions, and the likes.

Heuristic means that case studies illuminate the reader’s understanding of the phenomenon under study. Previously unknown relationships and variables can be expected to emerge from case studies leading to a rethink of the phenomenon being studied. Inductive means that, for the most part, case studies rely on inductive reasoning (Merriam, 1998). The effort through case study is to investigate more details about the unit under study, which definitely assists the researcher to accumulate authentic data regarding the research. Here, the researcher attempted to conduct ten case studies considering the same age group of respondents from the both sexes.

Case -One

Kalam (Pseudonym) is 12 Years old and currently living in the Karwan Bazaar Bastee. He has no parents that is why he lives with his maternal aunt. His aunt has migrated from Sherpur district more than four years back because of poverty and loan default. The boy has dropped from school while reading in class three because of poverty and carelessness from the family. When he was 7 years, his mother was died. His father again got married and the step mother disagreed to accept him as son. There are seven members in his aunt's family but his uncle and aunt is the main earning member of the family. Very recently he has engaged in a grocery shop as sales assistant by a very little payment of taka 600/= per month. He usually handovers the whole amount of his salary to his aunt at the end of month. His uncle works in a motor workshop as helper of the mechanic and aunt works in some houses as made servant (Boa). Their monthly income is approximately taka 13,000/=, which is more than their monthly expenditure sometimes. As observed, he found bit happy with this family though he has left his mother. When asked about his father's current accommodation and job, he plainly replied no. He also shared that he has no relation with his father and step mother. But sometimes he really feels his mother while he finds some children get affection from their mother. He is satisfied about the food intake in the family. He normally goes for work early in the morning and returns home during lunch time. In the slum where they live in, is full of some crisis such as shortage of pure drinking water and acute problem in case of use of toilets. They usually use water from WASA for bath and toilets even for cooking food. Though they live in the slum, their means of recreation is sound good such as they have Television in their house and even mobile with camera. Besides, they go to cinema hall and some sights such as national zoo and parks. But the shanty room in which they live in is very tiny and ransacked and the total environment is unhealthy. In response of the query either he is involved in any kind of social menace during last three months like drug addiction, prostitution and smuggling etc, he replied no as he remains busy compared to his age. He was also asked for his opinion regarding his involvement in some other irregular and unfair activities such as pick pocketing, terrorism, snatching, stealing, robbery and extortion, and rape as well as abduction in last three months, he simply refused. Basically the boy is much different in nature and found matured in his responsibilities though he is an orphan. He is not actually conversant about the activities and measures undertaken by any GOs and NGOs for the up gradation and betterment of the slum dwellers. Actually there was no hope observed in his eyes through the hardship of life in his inner heart. Though the family condition was appeared bit sound than others in the slum but

definitely stay far away from the normal social life of the non slum dwellers in our society.

Case-Two

Soniya(Psedu Name) is a 13 Year old girl. She has been living in the Karwan Bazar Bastee four last six years. She has parents and three sisters junior to her. They have migrated from Netrokona district more than seven years ago because of extreme poverty and family feud. The girl has studied up to class four in the nearby primary school. As her father is the only income generating member, she had to stop going school and join works in nearby houses as made servant. She gets monthly taka 600/= (Six hundred taka only) but that is not fixed for every month. This is basically a little support with her father's income. Very recently her father changed his works. Presently he is pulling rickshaw whereas he was a vegetable vendor few month back. He could earn a bit more than his previous job. Currently his daily income is approximately Tk400, which is closely to his family monthly expenditure. Since the number of their family members is high, they are to suffer more than some other family living in the slum in terms to living room space, toilet use, food intake, water facilities and so on. In the slum, there is a very common crisis of pure drinking water and toilets for all inhabitants. They are not the exception for this issue. They use water from WASA supply in all sorts of familial works like cooking, toilet use, drinking and taking bath as well. So far it was observed that Soniya's mother was found very busy and upset with her three others small daughter. She could not pay heed to any works or even in any income generating activities that might add an income to her family. Their little daughters' heath condition was looking very unhealthy and bonny structured. Most of the time they are sick but remain far from getting proper treated. Though they were migrated to Dhaka in search for better off life, they are still in same position both financially and psychologically. Their habit of daily food intake is very irregular and unhygienic. In the morning of the most of the days, they eat simply one or two breads (Ruti) each as breakfast and a little amount of rice at lunch with either dal or sometimes fishes. Though recreation is considered as the part of human life, they are totally out of those types of facilities. They have no television or radio as means of entertainment. Soniya unhappily expressed that she became revoked while wanted to watch television in neighbors' house. Sometimes they shut their door and forbid to watch television in their home. She lives with her all family members in a shanty half broken room, where the total environment is unhealthy. The actual definition slum appears through observing the situation of their living condition in such as small room. In response of the question, either she is involved in any kind of social

menace during last three months like drug addiction, prostitution and smuggling etc, she replied no as she remains busy compared to her age. She was also asked for her attitude regarding her connection in some other irregular and unfair activities such as pick pocketing, terrorism, snatching, stealing, robbery and extortion, and rape as well as abduction in last three months, she merely refused. But she added that sometimes their neighbor boys tease and laugh at her, which she already noticed her mother. She could not reply anything while she was asked for the existing activities and steps taken by any GOs and NGOs for rendering any facilities for the slum dwellers. In deed there was no symptom of hope and happiness observed in her eyes being the inhabitant of that particular community. A complete desperation and unmet hopes was seen in their eyes as a part of out tracked human society.

Case-Three

Manna(Psedu Name) is now 16 and working in a motor workshop. He is the member of a very big and poor family. There are total nine members in his family. His father has got married for second time four years ago. When he was in five, his family has migrated to this Bastee (Slum) from Kishoregong district. The reasons behind their coming to Dhaka city were numerous like poverty, family feud and earning more to survive well off. In his present age, he was supposed to attend college education but he could not do so because of familial economic crisis. Since last six years, he has been contributing to his family by giving his little income which is approximately Taka 1200/= (twelve hundred only). He has three brothers and three sisters including him. All of them are younger than him, which makes the real pressure on him and compels him to earn. Though they have migrated in search for better living but they are staying far behind to touch that dream because of the expensive life pattern of Dhaka city. His parents were bound to take shelter in the Tejkunipara Bastee (Slum) after finding no other reasonable and suitable places for living compared to their financial strengths. Gradually Manna is becoming grown up but seems to be very careless and hopeless. Though he has been working in the workshop, his income is not as such to get married after a short period and lead self reliant life. He replied against a query either having friends or not, Manna told he had many friends living in that particular Bastee and even in the near by slum like Karwan Bazar Bastee. His father is a porter and carry parcels arrived from various corner of the country by train to Karwan Bazar rail station. Manna's father's monthly income is not fixed but the level of amount is not sufficient for their family's expenditure. So far the researcher could observe and

collect information about their family; they are staying far behind to enjoy a normal life both socially and economically. Always there is some quarrel between his parents for different crisis. The daily essentials of household such as water, they use from WASA line for bath, food intake and even use toilet for what they are to pay money and which is very unhealthy and unhygienic. Their daily habit of food intake is not balanced and different and insufficient as well. Manna's mother initially praised him but tried to uphold some of his involvement in illegitimate activities and bad companies, which very recently has been motivating to be more careless and irresponsible. While talking to Manna, he tried to share the researcher that their Baste (Slum) is not exceptional from the so called known criteria of other Bastees (Slum). He told all unwanted and awkward events and crisis are more or less available such as unhealthy environment, congested living, water crisis, all sorts of drugs, prostitution, stealing and snatching, eve teasing and smuggling and so on in that specific Baste also. He refused his any kind of involvement with any other unexpected activities without an exception to smoking. He also confessed his little affection to a neighbor girl whom he does fall in love and wants to get married in future. Manna actually seemed to be unaware about the responsibilities of the various GOs and NGOs for ensuring different sorts of facilities for the slum dwellers. In fact, there was no sign and symptom of hope and aspirations found in his face as the resident of that particular slum community. Even all his family members along with him are found to be very unhappy, unhealthy and despaired about their living and life in the slum where life is out tracked and far from mainstream of expected human society.

Case-Four

Shakil(Pseud Name) is a 12 year-old boy, working in a road side hotel since last three years because of familial financial needs. One thing is very sorrowful for him but really humorous that is Shakil's father and mother both got second married. But Shakil is currently living with his step mother as his relation with real mother and step father is not good. His father has got married for second time four years ago and have two daughters. In his age five years, his family has migrated to this Baste (Slum) from Vhola, which is one of the island districts of Bangladesh. The reasons behind their migration to Dhaka city was basically poverty and family feud as well. Shakil's step mother's original district is also the same. But she is happy with Shakil's presence with her and always scolds him mentioning as burden. At the time of this research, he was supposed to continue study in school but he could not do so because of familial economic crisis and less parenting situation. Since last three years, he has been

working in the hotel without any payment. Though they have migrated in search for better living but they are staying far behind to touch that dream because of the expensive life pattern of Dhaka city. Shakil's parents quarrel more often because of want of daily life. His parents were bound to take shelter in the Tejkunipara Baste (Slum) after finding no other suitable alternatives for living compared to their economical capability. Shakil is growing up slowly to a very uncertain and hopeless arena of life. He attends the work early in the morning and returns home at night. Their living room is very small and unhealthy. In the response of a question of the researcher, he replied that he had many friends living in that particular Baste and even in the near by slum like Karwan Bazar Baste amongst them some are scavengers and some are baggers. His father is a van (three wheeler vehicle) puller basically carries rwas goods and vegetables close to the Karwan Bazar rail station. Shakil's father's monthly income is not fixed but the range of income is not adequate for their family's expenses. So far the researcher could observe and collect information about their family; they are staying far away to have a normal life both socially and economically. Always there is some quarrel between his parents for different crisis. The daily essential things of household such as water, they use from WASA line for bath, food intake and even use toilet for what they are to pay money and which is very unhealthy and unhygienic. Their daily habit of food intake is not balanced and different and insufficient as well. All of their health condition is not found sound but in case of any disease suffering they could not take treatment from hospital or any famous clinic. They just simply go to pharmacy at best to take medicine. While talking to him, he tried to share the researcher that their Baste (Slum) is not exceptional from the so called known criteria of other Bastes (Slum). Shakil expressed all unwanted and embarrassed events and problems are more or less existed such as unhealthy environment, congested living, water crisis, all sorts of drugs, prostitution, stealing and snatching, eve teasing and smuggling and so on in that specific Baste also. He refused his any kind of association with any other unexpected actions without an exception to smoking. He smokes since last three years to reduce frustration which he learned from his friends. Shakil in fact seemed to be very childish, unconscious about the activities and responsibilities of the government and non government organizations for providing different types of facilities for the slum dwellers. But at least he could give one information about the existence of cooperative society in their Baste, where the slum dwellers could deposit their savings for future. In reality, the researcher could find and observe any sign and symptom of optimism and aspirations on any of the inhabitant's face as the tenant of that particular slum community. Even all his family members are found to be very despondent,

detrimental and despaired about their living in the slum where life is out tracked and far from mainstream society.

Case-Five

Rehena (Pseudonym) is now 13 and doing no mentionable jobs except helping her mother in household chores. Rehena has been living in Karwan Bazar Bastee since her age four years. Her parents have migrated from Sherpur district because of extreme poverty and river erosion. She has studied up to class three in the nearby primary school and dropped as her parents did not want. Rehena has four sisters and one brother; she is the second amongst all. Her elder sister is married and lives in their village. Her parents insisted her to do any thing to support them to maintain the family. She and her mother works in a house daily basis and gets monthly taka 2000/= (Six hundred taka only) both, whereas her father is a labor in karwan bazaar vegetable market. His monthly average income is approximately 8000 taka. As their family is big, they could not save money after maintaining family needs. Very recently her father changed his works. Presently he is pulling rickshaw. He could earn a bit more than his previous job. Now her parents' main tension is to let her marry in a good family. Since the number of their family members is high, they are to undergo some sufferings more than other families living in the slum in terms to living room space, toilet use, food intake, water facilities and so on. In the slum, there is a very common crisis of pure drinking water and toilets for all inhabitants. They are not the exception for this issue. They use water from WASA supply and sometimes collect water from nearby hotels for all types of household works such as cooking food, toilet use, drinking and taking bath as well. So far observed, Rehena's mother was very busy and disturbed with the regular crisis of slum life. Most of the time they are remain sick but could not receive better treatment from proper doctor or hospital. Though they were migrated to Dhaka in search for better off life, they are still in same position both economically and socially. Their habit of daily food intake is very unbalanced and unhygienic. In the morning, they eat simply very little rice or one or two breads (Ruti) each as breakfast and a little amount of rice at lunch with either dal or sometimes fishes in most of the days. As source recreation, they have an old broken television, which is currently malfunctioning. Rehena discontentedly uttered that she became revoked while wanted to watch television in neighbors' house. Sometimes they shut their door and forbid to watch television in their home. They live in a shanty and broken room, where the total environment is unhealthy. The actual definition slum appears through observing the situation of their living condition in such as small room.

They are searching for a better room but all rooms are slightly alike in the slum. In response of the question, either she is involved in any kind of social menace during last three months like drug addiction, prostitution and smuggling or drug selling etc, she replied no as she remains busy with her mother. She was also asked about the disturbance from the neighbor boys in their slum or near by slum, she agreed that sometimes some boys criticized her and told her some slang, which she already informed her mother. While she was asked about activities and steps taken by any GOs and NGOs for facilitating the existing life of the slum dwellers, she remained unanswered. In deed, there was no symbol of happiness and assurance and security of life as well was seen in their faces being the inhabitant of that particular slum community. A holistic desperation and hopelessness was visible in their eyes as a part of out tracked human society.

Case-Six

Ranju is now at 15 years and working at Karwan Bazar vegetable whole sale market as labor since last five years. The life style of Ranju was found completely an extra ordinary and unexpected case in this study. The researcher spent much time aiming to investigating intensive and root information relevant to the case. He has been living some days in karwan bazaar baste and other days in karwan bar vegetable market under the shed in open place. As per his statement, he has no connection with his parents and even he is not clear about, who are his parents and where are they now? It is really a matter of question and shame for our so called conservative society. Ranju was found very motionless and arrogant at initial stage of the interview. He was no way agreed and manageable for the researcher to interact with him. In reply of a question, Ranju told that he does not know how long past he has been living here and even from where he had come to Dhaka. After long discussion, he became very intimate to the researcher and shared some of his sorrows, joys and grievances of daily life dramatically. Really the life history of Ranju is an exception to others among other cases within this study. He was involved in vegetable sales in surface level but basically he was found as a drug such as ganga and other narcotic peddler around the market area. He shared that he has various types of customers come from different places of Dhaka city. Among them most of the customers of ganga are rickshaw pullers, truck and bus drivers, vegetable sellers, Hawkers and few are commuters. The daily life how he is used to is, normally he takes shower couple of days after and he has no fixed place to sleep at night. Recently he is staying in a room of Karwan Bazar vegetable market with some labors. Their regular routine is taking ganga two times specially in the very morning and before sleeping. He takes his all meals in

the footpath restaurant. Ranju really does not care for his life and future. He never thinks for any saving and depositing money either in bank or any where else as future security. In reply to a question, he answered to the researcher that “Taka jomaye ki korum sir, baba ma e jekhane kono khobor nai na, shekhane taka diye ki korum”. He also shared his involvement with many other boys living in the bazaar and baste area who are occasionally taking part in various occurrences. But he refused his any kind of connection with any type of social disorganization such as pick pocketing, terrorism, snatching, stealing, robbery and extortion, and rape as well as abduction and so on over the last three months, while he was asked. He is very boundless, unaware and careless about his rights and life as well because of parentless condition. Most often he visits near by cinema hall for watching film especially English (two film shows in one ticket) with his peers just to get enjoyment. He said that he feels like a hero while he watches the movie. He also added that recently he has fallen in love with a girl who is basically a tokai (a person who collects garbage) but they could not take any decision yet. In fact he was found a bit addicted and his eyes were marked reddish, which normally happens immediate after long time smoking. His physical condition was very thin and ill looking. In addition, Ranju told that he does not go to any doctor when he becomes sick and feels discomfort. He expressed some complains and grievances against the political parties and law enforcing agencies mentioning the cops especially who are on duty in the particular area. In the last part of discussion with him, he was asked about the activities and measures usually undertaken by the government and non-government agencies for ensuring different welfare services for better life of the underprivileged slum people, she remained unanswered. A chronological deprivation and hopelessness was clearly observed in his appearance.

Case-Seven

A 12 year-old boy Roni simply expressed “Amar Onek kosto, Amar to Baba Nai, Amar maye arekta biye korche, shei bedai o amake ador kore na-sir” while asked about his parents. Currently he is working in a nearby footpath hotel without any payment except three times meals. Roni has three other sisters after his mother’s second marriage and all are below the age of six years. His mother was in front of the research while they were talking each other. The researcher interviewed his mother for more understanding the really condition of their family. She discussed about the problems of her family. She told that my present husband do not care for Roni as he is not well behaved with his new father. Roni’s mother also added that eight years ago we lived in Komilla District and migrated to Dhaka immediately after Roni’s father

death. The then time Roni was too younger. Finding no other way as a female I decided to get married with my present husband. He is not bad actually but because of Roni's behaves; he sometimes becomes slightly rude on him. After coming to Dhaka, initially he attended a school and dropped from class two Roni's mother added. Now Roni's father is a truck vegetable vendor and mother does nothing except caring for his sisters at home. Though Roni's mother dreamed for a better life before getting her second marriage but situation is really different. They are in crisis of affording familial expenses that is why Roni could not continue his study and is bound to do job in the hotel. Roni told as response of a question that he has some friends whom he does pass his times after work. As they have no means of recreation like television, radio or even mobile phone with camera, he sometimes tries to watch television in nearby shop or tea stall and the neighbor houses. But he said watching television in the neighboring house is really tough as their children do not want to let him watch and he does not see his preferable programs. Roni was looking unhealthy and weak in his appearance. His dress was very dirty and unclean. He told he never visits any doctor's chamber or clinic and even hospitals for treatment while even he was suffering long time. Roni still wants to go to school and finishes his study but basically no hope and possibilities were found there.

So far the researcher could observe and collect information about their family; they are staying far away to have a normal life both socially and economically. Always there is some quarrel between his parents for different crisis. The daily essential things of household such as water, they use from WASA line which is known as pump for bath, food intake and even toilet use for what they are to pay money and which is very unhealthy and unhygienic. Their daily habit of food intake is not balanced and different and insufficient as well. They just simply go to pharmacy at best to take medicine. Roni expressed all unwanted and uncomfortable events and troubles are more or less existed like detrimental environment, overcrowded living, water crisis, all sorts of drugs, prostitution, stealing and snatching, eve teasing and smuggling and so on in that particular Bastee also. He refused his any kind of association with any other unexpected actions without an exception to smoking. Roni was seemed to be very immature and unconscious about the actions and responsibilities of the government and non government organizations for providing different types of facilities for the slum dwellers. But his mother shares about the existence of different types of cooperative societies in their Baste, where the slum dwellers could deposit their savings for future. In fact, the researcher could not investigate any sorts of indication of sanguinity and aspirations on any of the inhabitant's face as the occupant of that particular slum community. Even all other members of Roni's family

are found to be very downhearted, disadvantageous and despaired about their living in the slum where life is out tracked and far behind the conventional society.

Case-Eight

Ritu (Pseudonym) is a 14 year old teen and doing job in the footpath restaurant as she stated to the researcher. Her main works to help in cooking with the chef. Her family has been living in Tejkunipara Bastee since when she was ten years old. Her parents have migrated from Kishoregonj district because of poverty and loan default. She has studied up to class two in their village primary school and stopped study because of family problem. Ritu has four other sisters and one brother; she is the third amongst all. One of her elder sister is married and lives in karwan baste. Her parents put pressure on her to do any thing to help them to maintain the family. Her mother works in a house daily basis as made servant (Boa) and gets monthly taka 1500/= (One thousand and five hundred taka only), whereas her father is a porter in karwan bazaar vegetable market. His monthly average income is approximately 8000/= taka. At the same time, the amount that Ritu gets is added with their family income as except purchasing her necessary dress and aesthetic goods. As their family is very large, they could not maintain family needs let alone saving any pennies. Since the number of their family members is more, they are to go through some sufferings during living in the slum such as inadequate room, toilet use, food intake, water facilities and so on. Basically the over crowd and congestion of living in a small room defines the real definition of slum in our country. In that particular slum, there is a very familiar crisis of pure drinking water and toilets for all residents. Ritu's family members are not the exception for this issue. They use water from wasa supply water and sometimes collect water from nearby footpath restaurants for doing their household works such as cooking food, toilet use, drinking and taking bath as well. As the researcher investigated, Ritu's mother was very busy and troubled with the regular problems of slum life. Most of the times they remain sick but could not receive better treatment from proper doctor or hospital. Though they had migrated to Dhaka in search of solvent life, they are still same vulnerable position both economically and socially. Their daily food intake is very imbalanced, unhygienic and insufficient as well. As means of entertainment, they have a 14 inches old television. As Ritu is becoming mature, her parents are in tension to let her marry. But due to financial crisis they do not hope to arrange a marital relation for her. Ritu is not happy at all with her family situation and after all living in vulnerability in the slum. When asked about their any saving, she and her mother jointly replied that they could not save after their familial

expenses. In response of the question, either she is involved in any kind of social menace during last three months like drug addiction, prostitution and smuggling or drug selling etc, she replied no as she remains busy with her mother. Ritu was also asked about the disturbance from the neighbor boys in their slum or near by slum, she agreed that sometimes some boys criticized her and told her some slang, which she already informed her mother. About the activities and steps taken by any GOs and NGOs for facilitating the existing life of the slum dwellers, Ritu was completely unanswered. In fact, there was no symbol of happiness and assurance and security of life as well was seen in their faces being the inhabitant of that particular slum community. A holistic desperation and hopelessness was visible in their eyes as a part of out tracked human society.

Case-Nine

Jahid's age is 11 years and he lives in Nakhalpara Baste with his maternal aunt which he mentioned Khala Ammai. He never attends school. He does not know about his parents but he has heard that they are not alive. Three years ago he came to this Baste with his aunt because of poverty from Vola district. At the present time, he was supposed to continue study in school but he could not continue because of familial vulnerable situation. Though he is not such matured, he compels to work in a tea stall close to the rail line. He just works for meals not for money in the stall because of familial pressure. He attends the work early in the morning and returns home at night. Their living room is very small and unhealthy. Jahid's aunt has three other children below the age of ten years and no body is workable. His aunt is currently job less because of her third child's birth where as she did work in some nearby houses as maid servant. Jahid's uncle is a rickshaw puller and his average monthly income does not exceed Taka 7000/= as he is not physically fit. Actually he is too little to properly respond all the queries of the researcher. That is why the researcher interacts with his aunt. In the response of a question of the researcher, she told their livelihood in the slum is very pathetic and vulnerable in the present time. They live in a very small rented room which is really congested for living of such a big number of members of the family. They have to pay for the room Taka 2,000/= per month which is a burden for them. Jahid aunt shared that always there is some quarrel between his parents for different crisis. The daily essential things of household such as water, they usually use from wasa pump for bath, cooking and even toilet use etc. They are to pay money for all such unhealthy and unhygienic things. Their daily food intake is very insufficient and acute shortage of nutrition as well. All of their health condition is not found

good but in case of diseases, they could not go for better treatment either in hospital or any known clinic. Because of their incapability, they simply go to local medicine shop at best to take medicine. Jahid's aunt expressed that "*Shob Baste ey ashole suman, Baste-r Jibon khub koster*" while talking to the researcher. She also shared about all other unwanted and awkward problems such as unhealthy environment, congested living, water crisis, all sorts of drugs, prostitution, stealing and snatching, eve teasing and smuggling and so on in that specific Baste. Jahid looked very unconscious and immature about the activities and responsibilities of the different types of facilities for the slum dwellers supposed to be rendered by various organizations. But the reality is, the researcher could at least observe the existing scenario of frustration and hopelessness due to face multifaceted problems being the residents of that particular slum community. Throughout the interview, all his family members are found to be very unhappy, disadvantageous and despaired about their living in the slum where life is out tracked and far from the mainstream society.

Case-Ten

Now Rikta is 13 years. She has migrated to Dhaka six years before with her parents from Norshigdi District. She has four sisters and one brother including her. Her position is second among all in her family. Rikta started to go to school while she was living in village, where she could finish up to class two. She could just read and write. Her elder brother is married and lives in karwan bazaar baste with his wife and children. The reasons behind Rikta's family's migration are several such as poverty, family feud, loan default and so on. They have come to Dhaka for well off life but their current livelihood is not better than before. Rikta's father is the only income generating member in their family who is a van (a three wheeler vehicle) puller and his monthly income is not more than Taka 9000/= per month by which he fails to maintain his family. Her mother is a house wife and currently she is jobless and taking care off her another three daughters who are still younger. So, Rikta is under family pressure to earn and support her family. Since last couple of months she has been working in a garment located at karwan bazaar, where she works dawn to dusk. Rikta gets monthly Taka 3000/= which she directly hands over her mother for family maintenance. Rikta told in response to a question that "*Amra Baste-r Manush, Amader Jiboner Kono Nirapatta Nai-Sir*" while she was appearing before the researcher. The have various types of problems in their existing livelihood because of being slum dwellers. In all household works such as cooking food, toilet use, drinking and taking bath as well, they use water from WASA pump house or fetching water from nearby

roadside tube well or sometimes from restaurant. As the researcher investigated, Rikta's mother was very busy and anxious with the regular problems of slum life. Most of the times she remain sick and remain maltreated because of lack of money. Their daily food intake is very insufficient and unhygienic. The surrounding environment is very dirty and unhealthy in the slum. They have no television, radio and even mobile phone with camera. Rikta told that sometime they try to watch television in neighbors' shanty room. As she is becoming grown-up, her parents do worry for her marriage. But due to financial incapability, they do not look forward to arranging wedding for her. Rikta is not pleased with her family situation and after all living in helplessness in the slum. When she was asked about any saving, she and her mother equally replied that they could not save after their familial expenses. In reply to a question, whether she is involved in any kind of problem during last three months like drug addiction, prostitution and smuggling or drug selling etc, she replied 'no' as she remains busy with her mother. Rikta was also asked about the disturbance from the neighbor boys in their slum or near by slum, she agreed that sometimes some boys criticized her and told her some slang, which she already informed her mother. About the activities and steps taken by any government and nongovernment organizations for rendering the existing livelihood of the slum dwellers, Rikta was completely muted. In fact, there was no sign of cheerfulness and assertion and safety of life as well was seen in their faces being the dweller of that particular slum community. A total desperation and bleakness was perceptible in their eyes as a part of out cast human society.

9.2. Analysis of the Findings of the Case Studies

The findings above of the case studies represent detail information on the existing livelihood pattern of the respondent children and their concern guardian as well. It also upholds the cultural practice prevailed in the slum community among the dwellers. It is found from the study that most of the respondents were migrated from different district because of poverty as a basic cause whereas some were found migrated due to some other causes like family feud, village politics and river erosion and so on. Most of the respondents were found dropped out while studying in primary level which was caused from lack of family care. Respondents of both sexes are forcefully involved in various works just to support family financially but they are not supposed to do those sorts of works. Though the family migrated in search of better off life in Dhaka city, they fail to grapple that thing because of over populated and more expensive living pattern. They become very frustrated and loss their hope to live in the slum and even in

Dhaka city any more. The family heads or fathers were found as the only earning members in most of the families of the respondents, whereas mothers fully involved in taking care of the younger babies. At best few were found to do work in neighbor houses as made servant. The range of the family monthly income within the range of Taka 7,000/= to Taka 12,000/= in most cases, which is insufficient to afford familial expenses minimally. Being slum dwellers they are awfully deprived from facilities of recreation as main stream society. Some of the respondents were found to be very upset and considered life as full of pain. As observed, their meal intake is very insufficient and unhygienic. The congestion of living in a small shanty room and its out look reflects the actual definition of slum. But one thing was found very positive but contradictory to our as usual concept that is the very insignificant involvement of the respondents in different types of problems supposed to be available in the slum such as drug abuse, prostitution, stealing and snatching, eve teasing and smuggling etc. The crisis traced as extreme were water problem, lack of toilet and bathroom, fear of accident by train, sound environment of education and so on. Their sense of saving money for future or any future hope is found to be likely absent in most of them. They are confused regarding their stay either in the slum or going back to the village. They always seek for some assistance from any organizations whether nongovernment or government, it does not matter. They similarly said that the only law enforcing agency 'Police' is very careless about them. And they also said that the police also sometimes take bribe by pressurizing them to put in prison. They could not respond about any other organizations those are working for the development of the slum community. But among the slum dwellers, there is a conception of cooperatives, where some of them deposit some money week or month basis, which they treat as the only source of saving.

Chapter-Ten

10.0. Conclusion and Recommendation

One thing is very clear from this study that the slum dwellers are the most disadvantaged group and dispossessed of the fundamental rights like accommodation, pure water supply, education and health facilities etc. Whereas their existing pattern of lifestyle impedes the modern urban development and a sound environment. Through this study the researcher has tried to identify some problems of the slum dwellers and on the basis of the findings a few recommendations can be made. It is desired that this research will interest the lawmakers, urban planners and other public concerns to some extent.

- So far it was observed housing facilities of the slum dwellers are very vulnerable and unhealthy. The outlook of the shanty and dilapidated living rooms are very congested and clumsy. In this connection, the government can take any sort of initiatives to arrange shelter for the dwellers on a long-term basis either providing them loan of minimum interest or through logistic support. A comfortable and healthy housing facility might change the existing pattern of daily living of the slum dwellers and their growing children.
- The landless or hardcore poor people of the village usually migrate to the cities for employment and find cheaper accommodation in the low developed urban areas known as slum and they start living through huge short comings of daily necessities. It is recommended that this type of people could be established through creating various employment opportunities in rural areas.
- It is proposed that some definite action-plans for proper selling and marketing of agricultural products in the rural and peripheral areas so that the marginalized farmers could get right prices for their commodities. This may discourage those who are marginalized cultivators waiting to migrate towards the cities and might congregate in the slums.
- As education is the key to all success of any nation and the slum dwellers including the children might be the significant stakeholder of the education but the entire slum community is being deprived of education facilities as there is no educational institute. So education facilities should be promoted

through setting up such institutes either by government or by non-government initiatives.

- Most of the people living in the slum are not getting pure drinking water and toilet facility because of there is no tube well except wasa line. They are to buy water for everything, which is burden for them. So, some hygienic bathroom and toilets can be set up for minimizing their problem.
- They often get sick because of the unhealthy and dirty environment in the slum but they do not get better treatment from the doctors in the hospital or good clinic due to their unawareness and money crisis. So, there should be a clinic or any sort of health facility for the slum dwellers either by government or non-government initiative.
- The karwan baste is thoroughly divided by the railway line and daily numerous trains are passing through, which creates acute safety hazards for the slum dwellers especially for the immature children and also causes many accidents. In this regard, government can attempt to rehabilitate them to another place or rearrange the baste for slightly better living which might reduce the number of accident to death.
- This baste is locally known as *Moder Vushargo* means heaven of drugs. Though the findings of this study do not reflect so but all sorts of drug sales and buy are existed in the slum. The more vigilance and close monitoring of the police and other law enforcement agencies may be effective to aware and reduce such offensive activities among the slum dwellers.
- Any sort of vocational training or self entrepreneurial workshop may be organized by the government or by any non-government agency to transform the slum dwellers those are able and reshape them as skilled human resource.
- Since all the slums of the study area are located either one side or both sides of the rail line, this is very unsafe and insecure for the people dwelling in the slums which causes many more accidents and takes many young lives. So the concern authority or government can take some sustainable measures to secure the places so that the people living over there can safe livelihood.

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Interview Schedule

on

Juvenile Delinquency in the Slum Community: A Study on Tejgaon Area in Dhaka City

Dear Respondent,

Assalamualaikum/Adab,

I am an M.Phil fellow of 2nd year of the Institute of Social Welfare and Research (ISWR) of Dhaka University. The title of my research is “Juvenile Delinquency in the Slum Community: A Study on Tejgaon Area in Dhaka City”. It is mentioned that the collected information from the slum children will only be used for research work and preserve all secrets. In this circumstance, I will be grateful to you for cordial support by providing me information.

Serial No:.....

Name of the Respondent:.....

(Background Information)

1. Name of the Respondent:.....
2. Age of the Respondent:.....
3. Sex of the Respondent:

Male	01
Female	02
Others	03

4. Religion of the Respondent:

Islam	01
Hindu	02
Christian	03
Others	04

5. Educational Status of the Respondent:

1	Literate
2	Illiterate
3	Others

5.1. In case of discontinuation of the Study (Note: If the respondent does not continue, then this will be asked).

Poverty	1
Inattentive in Study	2
Unhygienic environment	3
Bad Company	4
Carelessness of Parents	5
Others	6

6.0 Marital status of the Respondents;

Married	01
Single	02
Others	03

(Socio-Economic and demographic Information)

7. Family pattern of the Respondents:

Nuclear	01
Joint	02
Extended	03

8. Number of the Family Members:.....

9. Who is the Family Head?

Father	01
Mother	02

Himself/Herself	03
Others	04

(Father/ Mother/ Himself or Herself/ Other).

10. What is the Occupation of the family head?

Garments Labor	01
Engine labor	02
Shop Labor	03
Hawker	04
Vegetable Seller	05
Driver of Automobiles	06
Rickshaw puller	07
Van Driver	08
Maid Servant	09
Drug Paddler	10
Thele Driver	11
Porter	12
Unemployed	13
Small Scale Entrepreneur	14
Business	15
Others	16

11. Monthly Expenditure of the Respondent Family

Monthly Expenditure(Taka)	
3001-6000	01
6001-9000	02

9001-12000	03
12001-15000	04
15001-18000	05
18001-22000	06
22000+	07

12. Monthly Income of the Respondents' Family

Monthly Income (Taka)	
5001-8000	
8001-11000	
11001-14000	
14001-17000	
17001-20000	
20001-23000	
23001-26000	
26000+	

13. Sources of the pure drinking water

Sources pure drinking	
Tube well	01
WASA(directly line)	02
WASA(directly House line)	03

14. Sources of the water of Bath & Toilet;

Sources of Bath & Toilet water	
Tube well	01
WASA(directly line)	02
WASA(directly House line)	03

15. Sources of the water cooking;

Sources of water for cooking	
Tube well	
WASA(directly line)	
WASA(directly House line)	

16. Type of toilet the respondents use;

Type of Toilet	
Sanitary (Water Sealed)	01
Sanitary(Non-water sealed)	02
Non-sanitary/Kutchha	03
Beside Rail line	04
Park	05
Dustbin	06
Public Toilet	07
Open place(Here & there)	08

17. Affiliation with the Occupation :(Yes/ No).

Yes	01
No	02

17.1. If answer is yes, the type of Occupation:

Student	01
Garments Labor	02
Engine labor	03
Shop Labor	04
Hawker	05
Helper of Engine Vehicle	06
Rickshaw Puller	07
Hotel	08
Made servant	09
Drug seller	10
Thella Driver	11

Porter	12
Unemployed	13

18. Medium of Entertainment of the Respondents;

Radio	01
Television	02
Mobile	03
Cinema	04
Gossiping	05
Traveling	06

19. Duration of living of the respondents in the slum (Year) ;

1-3	01
4-6	02
7-9	03
10-12	04
13-15	05
16-18	06
18+	07

20. Daily food intake of the Respondents;

Once in a Day	01
Twice	02
Trice	03
More	04

21. Previous District of the respondents' family before migrating to the slum;

Mymensingh	01
Jalpur	02
Kishoregonj	03
Norshingdi	04
Comilla	05
Noakhali	06
Chandpur	07
Barishal	08
Sherpur	09
Bhola	10
Gaibandha	11
Netrokona	12

22. Reasons of Migration of the Respondents' Family Chief

Poverty	01
River Erosion	02
Job	03
Treatment	04
Parents separation	05
Political conflict	06
Study of the Children	07

23. Involvement in Destruction in last three Hartals.

Involvement in Destruction in Hartal	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

23.1. If Yes, reasons of involvement in Destruction in last three Hartal.

Reasons of involvement in Destruction in last three Hartal	
More income in less time	01
Poverty	02
Fondness	03
Attraction to the preferred political party	04
Keeping Friendship	05
Senior's order	06

(Information Regarding the Nature of the Juvenile Delinquency)

25. Types of problems in the slum faced by Respondents;

Fear of Accident	01
Water Crisis	02
Mosquito	03
Snatching	04
Stealing	05
Quarrel	06
Fighting	07
Prostitution	08
Smuggling	09
Eve teasing	10
Robbery	11
Extortion	12
Toilet problem	13
Study Problem	14
Health	15

Dirty environment	16
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26. Involvement in the Quarrel: (Yes / No) [During last three month].

Involvement in the Quarrel	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

26.1. If answer is yes, the causes of the involvement in the quarrel:

Causes of involvement	
Stealing of Mobile	01
Scolding	02
Conflict in political Matter	03
Conflict for Beloved person	04
Drug	05
Partnership problem	06
Snatching	07

27. Involvement in the Fighting: (Yes / No) [During last three month].

Involvement in the Fighting	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

27.1.If answer is yes, the causes of the involvement in the Fighting:

Causes of the involvement in the Fighting	
Stealing of Mobile	01
Scolding	02
Conflict in political Matter	03
Conflict for Beloved person	04
Drug	05
Partnership problem	06
Snatching	07

28. Involvement in the Drug: (Yes / No) [During last three month].

Involvement in the Drug	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

28.1. If answer is yes, the causes of the involvement in the Drug:

Causes of the involvement in the Drug	
Frustration	01
Peer Influence	02
Attraction to New Thing	03
Remove Sorrow from lover	04

29. Involvement in the Prostitution: (Yes / No) [During last three month].

Involvement in the Prostitution	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

29.1.If answer is Yes, the reasons of the involvement in the Prostitution in case of female children:

Reasons of Involvement in the Prostitution	
More income in less time	01
Poverty	02
Fondness of the profession	03
Orientation to many people	04
Can get many gifts	05
Can stay in expensive hotel	06
Can eat delicious food	07

30. Involvement in the Smuggling: (Yes / No) [During last three month].

Involvement in the Smuggling	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

30.1. If answer is yes, the causes of the involvement in the Smuggling:

Causes of the involvement in the Smuggling	
More income in less time	01
Poverty	02
Fondness of the profession	03
Keeping Friendship	04
Senior's Order	05

31. Involvement in the Pick pocketing: (Yes / No) [During last three month].

Involvement in the Pick pocketing	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

31.1. If answer is yes, the causes of the involvement in the Pick pocketing:

Causes of the involvement in the Pick pocketing	
More income in less time	01
Poverty	02
Fondness of the profession	03
Keeping Friendship	04
Senior's Order	05

32. Involvement in the Terrorism: (Yes / No) [During last three month].

Involvement in the Terrorism	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

32.1 If answer is yes, the causes of the involvement in the Terrorism:

Causes of the involvement in the Terrorism	
More income in less time	01
Poverty	02
Fondness of the profession	03
Keeping Friendship	04
Senior's Order	05

33. Involvement in the Theft: (Yes / No) [During last three month]

Involvement in the Theft	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

33.1 If answer is yes, the causes of the involvement in the Theft:

Causes of the involvement in the Theft	
More income in less time	01
Poverty	02
Fondness of the profession	03
Keeping Friendship	04
Senior's Order	05

34. Involvement in the Robbery: (Yes / No) [During last three month]

Involvement in the Robbery	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

34.1 If answer is yes, the causes of the involvement in the Robbery:

Causes of the involvement in the Robbery	
More income in less time	01
Poverty	02
Fondness of the profession	03
Keeping Friendship	04
Senior's Order	05

35. Involvement in the Eve-teasing: (Yes / No) [During last three month]

Involvement in the Ev-teasing	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

35.1 If answer is yes, the causes of the involvement in the eve-teasing:

Causes of the involvement in the eve-teasing	
Follow from back	01
Bad posture	02
Bad comments	03
Badly touch	04
Taking photo forcefully	05

36. Involvement in the kidnapping: (Yes / No) [During last three month]

Involvement in the kidnapping	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

36.1 If answer is yes, the causes of the involvement in the kidnapping:

37. Involvement in the Rape: (Yes / No) [During last three month]

Involvement in the Rape	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

37.1 If answer is yes, the causes of the involvement in the Rape:

Involvement in the Rape	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

38. Involvement in the extortion: (Yes / No) [During last three month]

Involvement in the Extortion	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

38.1 If answer is yes, the causes of the involvement in the extortion:

Causes of the involvement in the extortion	
More income in less time	01
Poverty	02
Fondness of the profession	03
Keeping Friendship	04
Senior's Order	05

39. Involvement in the yaba tablet selling: (Yes / No) [During last three month]

Involvement in the yaba tablet selling	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

39.1 If answer is yes, the causes of the involvement in the yaba tablet selling:

Causes of the involvement in the yaba tablet selling	
More income in less time	
Poverty	
Fondness of the profession	
Keeping Friendship	
Senior's Order	
Manage expense of drug	
Introduce with many people	

40. Involvement in the destruction in last three Hartal: (Yes / No)

Involvement in the last three Hartals	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

40.1 If answer is yes, the causes of the involvement in the destruction in last three Hartals:

Causes of the involvement in the destruction in last three Hartal	
More income in less time	01
Poverty	02
Fondness	03
Attraction to the preferred political party	04
Keeping Friendship	05

Senior's order	06
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(Measures to be taken for the Remedy of Juvenile Delinquency)

41. Initiatives taken by the slum dwellers in order to prevent juvenile delinquency of slum area: (yes/ No).

Initiatives taken by the slum dwellers	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

41.1. If answer is yes; type of initiatives taken by the slum dwellers to prevent juvenile delinquency:

type of initiatives taken by the slum dwellers	
Address the bad side of delinquency	01
Encourage to go to school	02
Giving punishment	03
Assist NGOs to prevent Juvenile delinquency	04
Inform Law enforcing Agencies	05

42. Initiatives taken by the law enforcing agencies in order to prevent juvenile delinquency of slum area: (yes/ No).

Initiatives taken by the law enforcing agencies	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

42.1. If answer is yes; type of initiatives taken by the law enforcing agencies to prevent juvenile delinquency:

type of initiatives taken by the law enforcing agencies	
Address the bad side of delinquency	01
Encourage to go to school	02
Instant punishment	03
Send to prison	04
Pressurize parents	05
Threat to keep in prison	06

43. Initiatives taken by the local ward commissioners in order to prevent juvenile delinquency of slum area: (yes/ No).

Initiatives taken by the local ward commissioners	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

43.1. If answer is yes; type of initiatives taken by the local ward commissioners to prevent juvenile delinquency:

type of initiatives taken by the local ward commissioners	
Address the bad side of delinquency	01
Encourage to go to school	02
Instant punishment	03
Pressurize parents	04
Threat to keep in prison	05

44. Initiatives taken by the juvenile correctional centers in order to prevent juvenile delinquency of slum area: (yes/ No).

Initiatives taken by the juvenile correctional centers	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

44.1. If answer is yes; type of initiatives taken by the juvenile correctional centers to prevent juvenile delinquency:

type of initiatives taken by the juvenile correctional centers	
Aware the juveniles regarding good and evil works	01
Encourage to do good activities	02
Advice to keep/ give up bad companies	03
Reward for good works	04

45. Initiatives taken by the NGOs in order to prevent juvenile delinquency of slum area: (yes/ No).

Initiatives taken by the NGOs in order to prevent juvenile delinquency	
Yes	01
No	02
No Answer	03

45.1. If answer is yes; type of initiatives taken by the NGOs to prevent juvenile delinquency:

type of initiatives taken by the NGOs	
Aware the juveniles regarding bad side of evil works	01
Encourage to go to school	02
Provide health service	03
Arrange sanitation in the slum	04
Provide educational materials free	05
Arrange self job placement	06
Arrange recreational activities	07

Thank You