



**A Research Monograph**  
**on**  
**“Juvenile Justice System in Bangladesh: A Critical Overview”**

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## Letter of Transmittal

**Joydeep Chowdhury**

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Subject: **Submission of Research Monograph.**

Dear Sir,

This is my pleasure to present my research monograph titled “**Juvenile Justice System in Bangladesh: A Critical Overview**”.

I have tried my level best to prepare the research monograph report addressing all the aspects related to the title. I believe that knowledge and experience I gathered during the project period will be helpful in my future professional life. I will be grateful to you at the acceptance of the research monograph. Therefore, I firmly believe that, this research monograph will be able to meet your approval. I would genuinely appreciate to make further corrections where it seems necessary by you. I will be available for defense on this report any time at your convenience.

Thanking you.

.....  
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## **Acknowledgement**

I would like to begin by express my sincere gratitude to the Almighty Allah, who makes me competent to complete my research monograph in a very comfortable manner. My gratitude and heart-felt thanks goes to my respected supervisor **Joydeep Chowdhury**, Lecturer and Assistant Course Coordinator, Department of Law, Sonargaon University (SU) who co-operated me all through the times for completing my research monograph report. Without the special guideline of whom, it would be impossible on my part to complete my research monograph report successfully. I would like to take the opportunity to thank all the workers (respondents) of regarding industries for their willing participation in providing information. I express my deep thankfulness to all the respondents and friends, who helped me to prepare the report.

**Keywords: Juvenile Delinquency; Social-Legal Aspects, Causes and Challenges.**

## **Declaration**

I am **Md. Sowrob Hossain**, ID: LLB2103024025, Batch : 24th, Semester : 9, Department of Law, Sonargaon University (SU) do here by declare that the research monograph on “**Juvenile Justice System in Bangladesh: A Critical Overview**” is prepared by me.

I further confirm that the report is original and no part or whole of the report has been submitted to, any university or institution for any degree or any other purpose.

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## **To Whom It May Concern**

This is to certify that, **Md. Sowrob Hossain**, ID: LLB2103024025, Batch : 24th, Semester : 9, Department of Law, Sonargaon University (SU) do here by declare that the research monograph on “**Juvenile Justice System in Bangladesh: A Critical Overview**” is prepared under my supervision.

He has done his job according to my supervision and guidance. He has tried his best to do this successfully. I think his study will help him in the future to build up his career.

I wish him every success in life.

.....

**Joydeep Chowdhury**

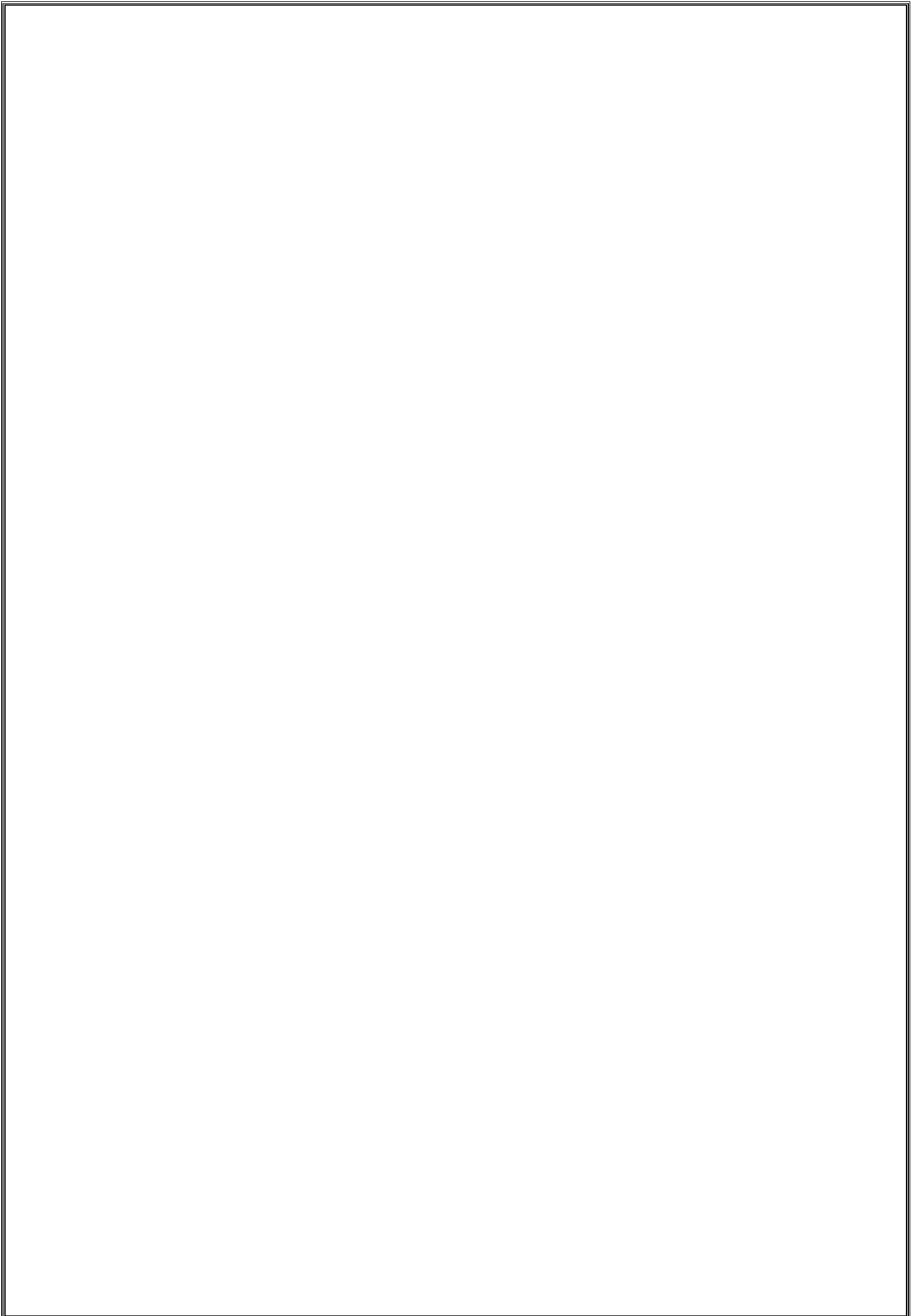
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## **ABSTRACT**

Juvenile delinquency is a burning issue in the criminal and human rights jurisprudence. The juvenile of the world are innocent, vulnerable, and curios full of hope and belong to thrill, aspirations, ambition and what not. In fact, the future of juvenile should be shared and cared in the light of equality, dignity and social justice with a view to protecting and promoting the best interest of the juvenile in particular and of the child in general. The situation of the juvenile delinquency, both in Bangladesh and abroad remains alarming and critical in nature. The present exercise is an attempt at reviewing the nature and causes of juvenile delinquency. Some recommendations have also been discussed along with an analytical evaluation.



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# Chapter-One

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Juveniles are the most defenseless portion of society. They respond pointedly to any social issue. It is an issue that endures in our general public and furthermore everywhere throughout the world to a detectable degree. A youngster is brought into the world honest and it fed with delicate case and consideration the individual in question will be a man of resolution and perfection. To comprehend the issue is genuine viewpoint it is important to comprehend the importance of wrongdoing and its hugeness is the social foundation of our general public.<sup>1</sup> Then again, poisonous environment, disregard of fundamental needs awful organization and other abuser and enticements would ruin the youngster and liable to turn him a reprobate.

The issue of adolescent wrongdoing is ending up increasingly entangled and general and wrongdoing aversion software engineers are either unequipped to manage the present substances or don't exist. Many creating nations have done close to nothing or nothing to manage these issues, and worldwide software engineers are clearly lacking. Created nations are occupied with exercises went for adolescent wrongdoing counteractive action, yet the general impact of these software engineers is fairly frail on the grounds that the systems set up are regularly insufficient to address the current circumstance.

### 1.2 Definition of Juvenile

The definition of child is not uniform in laws of Bangladesh. Different laws have defined children in different ways. Here the age limit of the juvenile or child is given below under some statutes of Bangladesh:

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1. Monjur Kader & Md. Muajjem Hussain, *Criminology*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. (Dhaka: Eastern University Dept. of Law, 2008), pp.121-22.

- a) According to section 2(f) *The Children Act 1974* ‘child’ means a person under the age of sixteen years for the purpose of juvenile justice administration.
- b) According to section 1(3) *The Bengal Vagrancy Act, 1943* ‘child’ means a person under the age of fourteen years.
- c) According to section 2(m) of the *Nari sishu Nirjaton Domon Ain 2002*, amended in 2003 ‘child’ means a person who has not exceeded the age limit of 16 years.
- d) According to section 2(f) of the jail code, 1864, a ‘child’ means a person under the age of 16 years.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) characterized kid as any individual younger than 18 years except if under the law material to the youngster, development is accomplished prior. Bangladesh sanctioned the Convention on the Rights of the Child in November 198.<sup>2</sup> In Bangladesh there are various laws which characterized a youngster. These laws are clashing in regards to the time of youngsters. Some depicted a youngster as a man beneath 12 years, others state underneath 14 years and some characterized them as a man underneath 18 years old. Be that as it may, The Children Act, 1974 characterized a tyke as a man under the direct in the general public.

### **1.3 Meaning of Juvenile Delinquency**

The term ‘delinquency’ has been derived from the Latin word delinquent which means ‘to omit’. The Romans used the term to refer to the failure of person to perform the assigned task or duty. In simpler words it may be said that delinquency is a form of behavior or rather misbehavior or deviation from the generally accepted norms. An offender is considered juvenile or criminal on the basis of his age at the time of conviction not at the time of commission of offence.

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2. Abu Noman Mohammad Atahar Ali and others, ‘Towards a Proper Juvenile Justice System in Bangladesh from a Cultured One: An Analytical Overture on Focusing Human Rights Perspective’, Mizanur Rahman, ed, *Human Rights: Sixty Years After UDHR* (Dhaka : Empowerment Though Law of the Common People & Palal Prokashon, 2008), pp. 245-46.

“It is a phenomenon which has engaged the attention of society in particular the law since the birth of civilization.”

According to Burt, “a child is to be regarded as technically a delinquent when his anti-social tendencies appear so grave that becomes subject of official action. “Irrespective of legal definition, a child might be regarded as delinquent when his anti-social conduct inflicts suffering upon others or when his family finds him difficult to control.”<sup>3</sup>

In a broad generic sense, Juvenile delinquency refers to “ a variety of anti-social behavior of a child and is defined somewhat differently by different societies, though a common cornering tendency may be noted in those forms, namely, socially unacceptable tendency of the child at any given time”<sup>4</sup>.

By Paul W. Tappan, Euphemistic terminology such as “heaving” instead of trial or instead of ‘sentence’ should not conceal from us the fact that the nature of entire procedure may be little different from that of a criminal court.

#### **1.4 Literature Review**

To prepare this research monograph paper I have been used a lot of Juvenile justice Law related books, journals, articles, News Paper, Magazine. I have also have been collect data from internet. Most of the important books which have been cited here are as follows: *Criminology* by Monjur Kader and Md. Muajjem Hussain, *Criminology and Penology* by N.V.Paranjape, *Juvenile Delinquency in Bangaldseh* by Mohammad Afsaruddin, *Theoretical and Applied Criminology* by Sheikh Hafizur Rahman Karzon.

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3. N.V.Paranjape, *Criminology and penology*, 12<sup>th</sup> ed. (Allahabad: Central Law Publication, 2007), p.486.

4. *Ibid.*, p.487.

## **1.5 Objective**

Since the objective is to find out that juvenile is a person who are under the age of 18 years old. They commit crimes by influence another one. Broken family, immoral home, over busy economic condition of the family, physical and biological factor etc. are the main reason of juvenile delinquency.

The most decisive objective of the research is to determine that Bangladesh Government are enacted some laws to protect the juveniles and establish some rehabilitation center to remove juvenile delinquency from Bangladesh.

## **1.6 Research Questions**

- i) What are the main reasons of Juvenile Delinquency in Bangladesh?
- ii) Comparison of Juvenile Delinquency between UK, USA and India.
- iii) What are the legal provisions to deal with Juvenile Delinquency in Bangladesh?

## **1.7 Methodology**

To prepare the research paper I have been used some method and these are: firstly; I have consult with my research supervisor and discussed the outline of this work. As par the instruction of the supervisor, I have prepared the outline and began to work on it. Secondly I followed the analytical way. In this research paper I made some analysis of various Case laws pronounced in difference national and international Courts and Tribunals. Thirdly I followed the empirical way and Fourthly I searched internet and borrowed many information and documents from difference web site, reference books, which are related with juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh, some newspaper which has some article related with juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh, find out some journal whose are related with juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh, and lastly I also went to some public library to collect data on juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh

## **Chapter- 2**

# **JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN BANGLADESH**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The quantities of adolescent delinquents are expanding in Bangladesh; the rate is disturbing in Dhaka city. One answerable wellspring of police asserted that, 40 percent of the captured crooks are juveniles. They are engaged with burglary, theft, seizing and coercion and they have distinctive kinds of lethal weapons including guns. They are even associated with slaughtering. In a half year of 2018, the police captured 150 youthful guilty parties, who were related with seizing, robbery, sneaking and so on. Also, youthful wrongdoers, submitted theft and coercion, were captured. They were captured with grown-up wrongdoers. Captured juveniles are individuals from sorted out criminal possess.

Not just capturing and blackmail, juveniles are associated with executing. Shihab, understudy of Motijheel School and Ambar shamsi, another school understudy of Dhaka city were slaughtered by youthful guilty parties. In the wake of abducting a portion of his colleagues murdered Amabar Shamsi, an understudy of class.

Profoundly set wellspring of police educated that, juveniles are broadly used in the medication business. Street pharmacists utilize the adolescents in conveying and moving medications.

### **2.1 Causes of Juvenile Delinquency in Bangladesh**

With the quick pace improvement in our nation, we see heaps of changes showing up in the atmosphere, nature, society, our instructive framework and after that the conduct of our kids. Reports in different explores and reviews demonstrate an expansion in reprobate conduct of the understudies matured 14-20 years. Youngsters carrying out wrongdoings in created nations were somewhat of a typical issue yet as of late amazing violations were seen on an expansion in Indian schools too. Youngsters contemplating in presumed schools and having a place with great families have been associated with genuine violations like sexual maltreatment, endeavor to murder, theft and some more.

The inquiry emerges here, what made these kids demonstration as such, and if this is the cost we need to pay consequently of the improvement in our nation and ascend in our expectations for everyday comforts, at that point are we rationally and materialistically arranged to acknowledge and battle or manage such states of our up and coming age. There is no single reason or basic clarification for the advancement of wrongdoing conduct yet there is diverse reason for misconduct. The diverse causes are being pursued.

### **2.1.1 Family Aspect of Delinquency**

Under family impact, the examination could be made under the accompanying subheads:

**(1).Broken family:** There are many reason of broken home. It might be because of separation, demise of one parent, detachment detainment of either father or mother.

**(2).Immoral home:** The offspring of home where there is sexual connection or drinking isn't viewed as awful or beating youngsters and so forth, is a typical element and there is a whole lot of nothing treatment with kids likewise, turn out to be effectively the prey of wrongdoing.

**(3). Parental dismissal of the kids:** If a kid does not get love and love of guardians, or isn't dealt with appropriately, or where there is absence of cautiousness over the youngster, that tyke effectively receives the criminal exercises to create greetings mental pressure.

**(4). over occupied guardians:** If the guardians are over occupied, they are not ready to take care of the tyke legitimately with the outcome that the kids as they wish and

**(5). Financial state of the family:** There is more frequencies in the offspring of too contact individuals. Some of the time then again, the offspring of too contact individuals likewise turned out to be criminal "since they get more cash at that point required.

### **2.1.2 Physical and Biological factor**

Because of illness and destitution individuals improve the situation get the regard if society with the outcome (at they move toward becoming offenders. So as to remunerate that debilitate ness they enjoy criminal exercises. There are numerous explanations behind adolescent wrongdoing of young ladies. They experience the ill effects of sexual want from adolescence, they progress toward becoming overdeveloped in body, and they enjoy sexual offenses. They endeavor to repay that ailment by doing hostile to social exercises.

### **2.1.3 Psychological Factor**

Alongside physical elements, mental variables are likewise critical in juveniles' misconduct. Numerous violations are submitted because of mental insufficiency. In prostitution numerous young ladies of lower rationally created are found.

## **2.2 Prevention and control of Juvenile Delinquency**

Social organizations.

\* Private organizations.

\* Government organizations.

### **2.2.1 Family**

It is principle organizations of social control. Family has the privilege to command over the part and prevented them from submitting reprobate.

### **2.2.2 Neighborhood**

Neighborhood co recommends delinquents that he can be a respectable man in future. So a reprobate may emit his propensities of reprobate.

### **2.2.3 School**

In each instructive foundation the correct training need to gives the kids and show them the effects of against social exercises by which youngsters grown up as a best resident.

## **2.3 Causes of Juvenile Behavior**

There might be different reasons for this sort of conduct of kids. It is critical for instructors and the guardians to comprehend these causes.

### **2.3.1 Theoretical Causes**

(1). Judicious Choice: Many therapists trust that this sort of conduct is simply the consequence of the intrigue or will of the guilty party himself. As it were he does this since he needs to do this. This reason is most unsafe in light of the fact that the guilty party finds a specific level of fulfillment subsequent to carrying out the wrongdoing thus observes nothing incorrectly to it.

(2). Social Disorganization: Traditionally our locale lived as one. There was joint family framework. Nature of the school, home everything was altogether different

from what it is today. As our social framework is experiencing a change, families are detached, with the two guardians working and youngsters took off alone with no consideration.

(3). Strain and Stress: The youngsters are increasingly inclined to simple anxiety from the segregation in our general public. In spite of the fact that India has seen quick advancement and living conditions have enhanced a great deal in recent decade, still we can see that the rich have turned out to be more extravagant and the poor are poorer. So the segregation is still there. The wants and needs drive kids to carry out wrongdoings only for fulfillment of their needs.

(4). Awful Company: The kids who are in terrible organization purposely or accidentally enter and turn into a piece of the universe of violations. Such people are roused to carry out wrongdoing by their companions or criminal companions.

(5). Naming: This is the hyporesearch monograph of our general public. For the most part when we see somebody or hear somebody's inclusion in a wrongdoing, we really name him as a criminal. In schools we see and hear terms like Back Benchers, Failures. Such wording progresses toward becoming recognizable proof characteristics of these people and they in this manner once in a while make an endeavor to leave it.

(6). Male Phenomenon: Mostly we see the young fellows at their juvenile period are normally progressively forceful and they put on a show to be all the more groundbreaking, solid or brave. In a strain to demonstrate this manliness, they venture into the universe of wrongdoing.

### **2.3.2 External Causes**

(1). Environment at home: An individual may include certain issues inside his home which may have driven him to the wrong society. Like treatment from step moms,

destitution, Effect of T.V or Internet or other media. Such cases are for the most part

observed with kids who don't have anybody to take care of them after they come back from school or there is slightest or abundance of order practiced on them by the senior citizens of the family.

(2). Neighborhood: To some degree the area additionally denotes a person's capacity to manage Delinquency. In the event that he discovers card sharks, quarreling couples, boozers around him, this is all that he would fall into.

(3). Instructor's Behavior: The last however not the slightest educators are good examples for their understudies. Thus, he should introduce himself as a perfect, in the meantime comprehend the necessities, the issues of his understudies uncommonly at this age gather 14-20 years which are increasingly inclined to wrongdoings and wrong deeds.

## **2.4 The Development of Juvenile Delinquency**

Almost all societies have a change stage from adolescence into adulthood. As the world changed, so did the progress into adulthood. While previously, in most currently industrialized nations, this change extended from brief to nearly non-existent, it is presently a critical piece of a man's improvement. It is referred to now as youth. Truth be told the prevalent term young person wasn't authored until the point that the 50's to portray this new gathering of individuals living through pre-adulthood. It is trusted this new, drawn out change from adolescence into adulthood that is normal in the western world has left numerous youths in a kind of limbo where they should look to characterize their personality and place on the planet, and misconduct may give an approach to do that. This is bolstered by the way that wrongdoing is submitted lopsidedly by those matured somewhere in the range of fifteen and twenty-five. However, as opposed to prevalent thinking it is very uncommon for young people to wind up suddenly forceful, solitary or fierce just with the beginning of pre-adulthood. Additionally, in spite of the fact that there is a high level of culpable among all young people, the larger part of offenses which abuse the law are onetime

events Commentators as a pointer of the general condition of ethical quality and lawfulness in a nation, and subsequently adolescent misconduct can be a wellspring of good pence.

### **2.4.1 Social Transition**

The developing industrialization and urbanization offered ascend to the issue of adolescent misconduct in Bangladesh. Sociologists and criminologists think about wrongdoing because of transitional stage, a procedure through which greater part populace is changing from laborers to mechanical lab our class. Basically Bangladesh is as yet an agro-based nation. Industrialization has not taken expected pace. In its progress from horticulture to industrialization, Bangladeshi society is experiencing fast social change. Since the change isn't yet entire, since Bangladesh is pre-mechanical, it is a blended society, not totally customary and not completely present day. An examination of the financial, political, and religious foundations uncovers a contention among customary and present day esteems, neither of which commands the lives of the general population. This contention has offered ascend to anomie and makes more noteworthy helplessness to reprobate conduct.

### **2.4.2 Poverty**

Numerous individuals of this nation are extremely poor. They live underneath destitution line regarding the genuine pointers of neediness. Around 65million out of 130 million individuals (with 54million in country regions) of Bangladesh live in total neediness, and they are among the universes poorest. Bangladesh is the most thickly populated nation on the planet with 900 individuals for every km. half of the number of inhabitants in Bangladesh are living in outrageous destitution and are expending not exactly what might be compared to 1,805 kilo calories for each day. The human hardship profile in Bangladesh is high.

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In view of immense monetary inconsistencies huge number of individuals in Bangladesh lives beneath least subsistence level. This monetary 'weight urges numerous youngsters to include in reprobate exercises. Numerous sociological investigations demonstrate that the lower one's financial status, the more prominent he is Venerable to capture and imprisonment.' Living conditions in and around towns and urban communities were never great. Quick development of populace, a high rate of urbanization outpacing the advancement of assets and arrangement of offices and administrations, has brought on additional weakening. The main part of the populace is poor and cannot claim or lease least fundamental asylum or bear the cost of least pleasantries. The outcome is that we have stuffing and ghettos in the urban communities and discouraged living conditions in the country regions. Nonappearance of a legitimate way to deal with the issue of adjusted development of our urban and rustic zones and a very much characterized arrangement for the area of ventures and other financial exercises has additionally exasperated the issues".

Much of the time destitution comprises the main driver of adolescent wrongdoing. Poor guardians cannot arrive kids taught and grew great instructive or professional vocation; rather they need their youngsters to help them in work field. A few times guardians cannot give their youngsters every single essential need. The poor youngsters, in this way, begin to do a few exercises for their reality. The kids don't know which exercises are legitimate and which can give their sustenance and garments. By exploiting poor financial condition the criminal possess convey poor kids in criminal exercises. Many youngsters are occupied with pick taking and trivial robbery. Poor kids have been conveyed in conveying phencydil, and other booty drugs at the fringe zones.

Typically the kids originating from poor monetary foundation are sent to advancement focuses or imprisons.

### **2.4.3 Problematic Family**

Dangerous family establishes a vital reason for the deviation of the juveniles. Nonattendance of dad or mother because of death or separation, absence of parental control, absence of home order, awful connection among dad and mother, nearness of criminal among the individuals from family are the chief signs of tricky family. Because of these issues the psychological improvement of kids stays fragmented, for which their conduct wind up anomalous. The offspring of 8-14 age bunches take resort to wrongdoing when their folks neglect to direct them appropriately. The guardians and educators ought to be progressively watchful of the youngsters with the goal that they can not inspire any opportunity to carry out wrongdoing. Kids and teenagers will in general pursue terrible exercises of others if their families and situations are not beneficial.

On the off chance that any adolescent first time submits any offense and his/her social condition is great, s/he isn't kept in the improvement focus, somewhat kept in the family condition under the supervision of a post trial supervisor. The youngster is discharged following one year, in spite of the fact that law makes reference to a time period of 1-3 years. An energetic guilty party is kept in the advancement focus if the family condition isn't great. There s/he is confined from three months to one year.

### **2.4.4 Migration**

Individuals are relocating from towns to urban areas on account of loss of land by stream, and joblessness. They take protect in ghetto regions, asphalts and avenues and stay denied of essential necessities. Father and mother go out to acquire their employment, Leaving there kids uncared and unattended. In this circumstance lawmakers utilized kids (prominently known as tokai) in day break to sunset strike, and the youngsters either picket or scour vehicles or glasses of shops. Additionally, the crooks use kids in pick taking and insignificant robbery.

### **2.4.5 Surrounding Environment and Company**

Now and again are juveniles turned out to be reprobate as a result of terrible organization and encompassing condition? Because of young age they can't comprehend the extensive outcomes of their exercises. They can be caught into encompassing condition of ghetto region, and carrying zone. Due to insidious organization in some cases juveniles go to house of ill-repute, devour medicates and carry out various types of criminal exercises.

### **2.4.6 Action Movie**

Activity motion picture and satellite have negative effect on the outlook of the young men and young ladies. The viciousness and sex portrayed in the films impel juveniles to go massage parlor and to submit unapproved exercises.

## **Chapter-3**

### **INTERNATIONAL CONCERN FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The official beginning of Juvenile Justice of happened in Chicago, U.S.A. in 1899 with the establishing of the main separate Juvenile Court. There after inside 20 (Twenty years Juvenile Court was repeated all through Europe.

The main articulation of universal worry about the circumstance of kids came in 1923 however "Presentation Geneva" under the periods of League of Nations. In 1948 General Assembly of the unified Nation as embraced another instrument named "Announcement of the Rights of the Child", containing ten fundamental standards of youngster welfare and security. In global field the emphasis on kids was honed in 1979 when Poland Placed a formal Proposal and General Assembly consistently embraced the tradition of the Right of the Child on 1989.

The CRC is the principal lawfully restricting worldwide instrument to join the full scope of human right thoughtful, social, financial, political and social rights. It was intended to take a gander at kids as whole person and on the grounds that "Umbrella Rights" Article 37 and 40 qualified by Article 3 express that in all activities whether attempted by open or private social welfare Institutions, courtrooms, Administrative Authorities of Legislative Bodies, the Best enthusiasm of the tyke will be a Primary Consideration.

#### **3.1 Juvenile Justice in U.K.**

Various Acts, going back to 1933, accommodate the arrangement of adolescent equity in England and Wales and endeavor to guarantee that a reasonable preliminary and reasonable treatment is given to kids blamed for violations. The base period of criminal obligation in England and Wales is as of now ten years of age. Those beneath

this age are viewed as doily inscape and along these lines unequipped for shaping criminal plan.

For youngsters to whom these preventive techniques don't make a difference, for instance, because of the earnestness of the offense, or who have depleted them, the adolescent equity framework at that point works as a Youth Court, which hears instances of ten to multi year olds. This adolescent court was set up to keep youngsters and youngsters from going into contact or connecting with grown-up suspects amid any period of a preliminary. The general population are prohibited from these courts; further, announcing limitations might be set on what the media may distribute from these procedures. There are likewise laws that secure the namelessness of youngsters showing up under the watchful eye of the court. The Youth Court is a particular officers' court that is contained judges of the harmony, with three ordinarily present for each case. The court has a scope of various sentences for youthful guilty parties; for instance, supervision arranges that can have an assortment of conditions appended to them or an Action Plan Order, an escalated, multi month long network based customized. Progressively genuine custodial techniques for discipline are confinement and preparing orders. These requests are typically given to youngsters speaking to an "abnormal state of hazard [to the public], have a critical culpable history or are steady wrongdoers and where no other sentence will deal with their dangers viably." They apply for a base time of four months to a greatest time of two years, with half of the sentence being served in care and the rest of the network regulated by an "adolescent culpable" group. Just those guilty parties beyond fifteen years old might be condemned to detainment in a youthful wrongdoers' establishment, despite the fact that this last confinement does not matter to kids matured ten and over indicted for homicide.

For intense offenses, kids are indicted in the Crown Court. A training course issued by the Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales in regard to Crown Court indictments of kids requires that the "preliminary process ought not itself uncover the youthful litigant to avoidable terrorizing, mortification or trouble. Every single conceivable advance ought to be taken to help the youthful respondent to comprehend and partake

in the procedures. The standard preliminary process ought to so far as essential be adjusted to meet those closures." The Children and Young Persons Act 1933 necessitates that the welfare of the respondent ought to be respected amid any criminal procedures, and the training course necessitates that breaks be as often as possible taken, that the formal court clothing of robes and wigs not be worn, and that there be no conspicuous police nearness in court without great motivation. The Crown Court is the main court that is allowed to pursue these tenets for condemning kids somewhere in the range of ten and eighteen years of age that have submitted an offense that is deserving of at least fourteen years' detainment for grown-up guilty parties, youngsters that have submitted murder, or certain sexual offenses, might be condemned for up to the grown-up most extreme for a similar offense. The youthful guilty parties are not set in penitentiaries close by grown-ups, but rather can be set in secure instructional hubs, secure kids' homes, or youthful wrongdoers' foundations.

### **3.2 Juvenile Justice in U.S.A**

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, received in 1989, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, endorsed in 1998, has greatly affected the laws of numerous nations in regards to adolescent equity. Their impact in the United States, nonetheless, seems to have been negligible. The United States isn't a signatory to both of these activities and keeping in mind that American commentators brutally censure the hesitance of government authorities in the United States to concentrate on these vital bargains, (56) See, e. g. Baird and Samuels, *Justice for Youth: The guidelines created under the Rome Statute and the Convention have all the earmarks of being alluded to once in a while in American courts. Undoubtedly, a couple of cases can be found in which a United States judge substantively depended on these worldwide activities to determine significant issues in adolescent equity matters. Judges in the United States don't, however, entirely overlook these bargains. A few courts here have talked about them and, apparently, have been to some degree affected by them as instruments reflecting standard worldwide law (57) See, e. g., BeHarry v. Reno, 183 F. Supp. 2d 584,596... In any case, American courts either use*

them just on fringe matters, or reason that in light of the fact that the United States has not sanctioned the activities, they are not authoritative on United States courts in either government or state locales (58) *People v. Barnes*, 2002 WL 5323..

Until as of late, the adolescent equity framework in the United States was very worried about treating youngsters uniquely in contrast to grown-ups as far as the criminal procedure and its approvals. One pundit noticed that, verifiably, the American adolescent judges were coordinated to process juveniles "in a non-reformatory and helpful way." Note, *The Disparate Treatment of Males and Females Within...we have seen, in any case, a sensational change in mentality in the course of recent decades. Open recognition has moved in its perspective of juveniles and the adolescent equity framework. Numerous Americans currently reason that adolescent wrongdoing has raised fundamentally, especially savage violations by ever-more youthful individuals. One sees various media references to, for instance, awful kids, youthful hooligans, young predators, and super-predators. (31) see for the most part, Shepherd, Recapturing the Child in Adult... Truth be told, the proof with respect to adolescent wrongdoing rates is strongly blended. While a few examinations express that "adolescent savagery has spread like a scourge," others call attention to that adolescent wrongdoing has "dropped altogether in the course of the last a few years."(32) Id. The numbers are to some degree befuddling. One examination indicated...Whatever the observational reason for the end; unmistakably the American open and officials have turned out to be persuaded that progressively savage adolescent wrongdoing exists and that a harsher procedure for adolescent wrongdoing mediation is fundamental so as to react to an emergency circumstance. As an outcome, impressively more cases might be discovered today in which juveniles are being exchanged to grown-up criminal courts and attempted as hoodlums as opposed to as adolescent transgressors. Furthermore, juveniles found blameworthy are being rebuffed more extremely than in years past.*

### **3.3 Juvenile Justice in India**

India, being a U.N. part sanctioned a far reaching law regarding the matter called the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. The Indian law contains a progressively exact and obvious meaning of adolescent wrongdoing. It gives that any infringement of existing reformatory law of the nation submitted by a tyke under eighteen years will be an Act in struggle with law for the purview of the adolescent equity Board.

It is critical to take note of that the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 sets out a different methodology for managing the disregarded and wild juveniles who have been named as youngsters needing care and security. The previous are to be managed by the adolescent equity Board.

The arrangement of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 would plainly show that not at all like USA and England, the courts in India don't have purview in connection to youngster in struggle with law. That separated, the term misconduct in connection to adolescent has indistinguishable significance from offenses submitted by grown-ups. In this manner, there is no distinction between the substance of misconduct and an offense. The main contrast is that an offense submitted by a grown-up individual is friable in standard court while the adolescent who submits a reprobate demonstration is continued against<sup>1</sup> in the Juvenile Justice Board through an extraordinary methodology.

### **Concluding Remarks**

In spite of the presence of sensible enactment and the criminal equity offices in the nation, equity remains a slippery recommendation for some kids in the nation. In this way, the accompanying activities ought to be taken to enhance the states of youngsters in strife with the law and enhance the adolescent equity framework.

- There ought to be an extensive kid amicable adolescent equity framework in Bangladesh. Legitimate change is essential uniting all enactment managing kids in a single Act in congruity with the CRC and other worldwide gauges.
- Review of the enactment relating to youngsters with a view to expanding the time of criminal obligation; subsequently empowering a substantial number of kids to get away from the grasp of the equity framework.
- Continuous limit working of bleeding edge laborers, for example, police, justices, judges, post-trial agents and social specialists will be directed through their preparation establishments and ordinary educational module. Preparing of police ought to be given to grant learning about laws and additionally the treatment of adolescent with which they come into contact. Judges and officers ought to be given introduction of the kid rights issues in general and adolescent equity issues specifically.
- Setting up frameworks to guarantee that no kids are held in jail together with grown-ups and that beyond what many would consider possible, juveniles, notwithstanding when under preliminary, are furnished separate offices and furnished with the consideration and treatment required in accordance with the extraordinary status because of them as juveniles. Enhance Jail Visitor System and join customary writing about tyke detainees till prisons are free from kids.
- Ensure the ideal utilization of the remedy focuses of the nation and increment their ability and asset.
- Take venture for discharging kids on safeguard by giving legitimate guide advisory group headed by the District Judge and with the reserve given by non-government associations.
- Children must be lawfully spoken to. The act of "broker activity" and "watchman at thing" must be presented whereupon a NGO, an upstanding individual from society or a gathering of people can speak to the youngster and expedite activity his/her benefit. A board of Probono attorneys ought to be readied.

- Alternatives to the Criminal Justice System should be investigated. Advancement of preoccupation and therapeutic equity ways to deal with settling minor wrongdoings outside the formal framework through police alerted, intercession or referral to a network based redirection software engineer, holding capture and Court procedures for youngsters who carry out genuine violations, salish, town courts and other casual debate systems ought to be embraced to see progressively about how these components function, and whether they could be adjusted to guarantee regard for the privileges of kids.
- A changeless, organized framework for coordination between law requirement and common society ought to be incorporated into the center adolescent equity framework.
- Co-activity and association with the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Ministry of Social welfare, Ministry of Woman and Children Affairs and different performing artists, for example, NGOs, advancement accomplices, and UN organizations will be fortified.
- Awareness raising efforts will be executed to de-vilify and secure the privileges of youngsters in struggle with the law.

## **Chapter 4**

# **ADMINISTRATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN BANGLADESH**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **4.1 Juvenile Justice System in Bangladesh**

The Children Act, 1974 is the substantive law for adolescent guilty parties and their treatment. The law was made to merge and change the laws identifying with the care, security and treatment of youngsters and preliminary and discipline of energetic guilty parties.

The adolescent equity framework in Bangladesh has its root in the laws authorized by the British rulers. The Bengal Code and Prisons Act 1894 required separate preliminaries for youngsters and grown-ups. The Reformatory schools Act, 1897 give rules for renewal. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 necessitates that the preliminary of kids must be managed by the adolescent courts. The Bengal youngsters' Act, 1922 contained a similar arrangement. These laws were identified with the guardianship, security, preliminary and treatment of youngsters. The Children Act, 1974 were in the long run united to create The Children Act 1974, to be perused together with The Children Rules, 1976, an instrument considered to ensure the youngster's best enthusiasm amid a wide range of legitimate procedures.

The Children Act 1974 contains both procedural and also substantive segments. The procedural part, enhanced by The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, sets out extraordinary strategies for adolescent courts and for carrying out youngsters to the security and care of state offices. The substantive part, then again, portrays offenses done to youngsters and recommends punishments for them.

## **4.2 Establishment of Juvenile Courts**

The Children Act, 1974 stipulates that no kid will be accused of, or strove for, any offense together with a grown-up .According to this Act, the administration may, by warning in the official periodical; build up at least one Juvenile Courts for any neighborhood. Moreover, the forces gave on a Juvenile Court can likewise be practiced by High Court Division or by a Court of Sessions or by a Court of an Additional Sessions Judge and of an Assistant Sessions Judge or by sub-Divisional Magistrate or by a Magistrate of the first class<sup>28</sup>. In any case, a case solely inborn by the court of sessions cannot be attempted by some other court, not even by the adolescent court, if that other court is subordinate to the court of sessions.

At present, there are three adolescent courts in our nation. They are in Tongi, Jessore and Konabari KUK. The first gathering of NTF Dated November 30, 2003 chose that different adolescent court with session's capacity be built up in each region. At long last, foundation of 4 adolescent courts at 4divisional urban communities was endorsed by the Secretaries Committee for Administrative Development. On August 20, 2006 the said proposition was went to the checking cell, Cabinet Division for setting it before NICAR. In the meantime, extraordinary judges have been assigned to hear adolescent cases in every one of the 64 regions.

## **4.3 Arrest, Bail, Detention and Discharge**

Where a man obviously younger than sixteen years is captured on a charge of non-safeguard capable offense and can't be brought forthwith under the watchful eye of a court, the officer-in-Charge of the police headquarters to which such individual is brought may discharge him on safeguard, if adequate security is inevitable, however will not do as such where the arrival of the individual will carry him into relationship with presumed criminal or open him to moral threat or where his discharge would crush the finishes of equity. Where such a man isn't discharged under segment 48, the officer accountable for the police headquarters will make him be kept in a

(i) remand home or

(ii) a place of security until the point when he can be brought under the steady gaze of the court. A court, on remanding for a preliminary a youngster who isn't discharged on safeguard, will arrange him to be confined in quickly after the capture of a tyke, the officer-in-control will advise to the Probation Officer of such capture to empower the said post-trial supervisor to continue forthwith in the matter of the adolescent.

No kid will be accused of, or strove for, any offense together with a grown-up. Cop needs to submit separate charge sheet and concerned justice needs to lead separate preliminary when an adolescent has been accused of any offense.

No kid will be condemned to death, transportation or detainment. Given that when a tyke is found to have submitted an offense of so genuine a nature that the court is of sentiment that no discipline, which under the arrangements of this Act it is approved to dispense, is adequate or when the court is fulfilled that the tyke is of so boisterous or of so debased character that he can't be focused on a confirmed establishment and that none of alternate techniques in which the case may lawfully be managed appropriate, the court may condemn the youngster to detainment or request him to be kept in such place and on such conditions as it supposes fit.

#### **4.4 Trial Procedure of Juvenile Delinquent**

Kids Act disallows joint preliminary of an adolescent and grown-up. Where any criminal court found any adolescent accused for any offense of grown-up individual, it will attempt the adolescent independently. In spite of the fact that under segment 239 of Criminal Procedure Code joint charge of the people denounced in a similar exchange is permitted, area 6 of Children Act will be a special case in such manner. On the off chance that any court neglects to agree to this segment and attempts any adolescent alongside grown-up individual, it will be infringement of Children Act and furthermore past his locale. *In shiplu and another v .state*, High Court Division announced the judgment of lower court void on this ground. For a situation where at

the season of commission of the offense a man was youngster yet at the season of preliminary he surpasses 16 years old, preliminary alongside grown-up will be void. In spite of the fact that Children Act is quiet in this issue, the issue is settled by the high Court Division in *Bimal Das v State* where Court watched: "the age alluded to in the area identifies with the age when he is accused of or strove for and not to the age when the offense has been submitted."

In the preliminary of a case in which a tyke is accused of an offense, court will sit in a building, or a room unique in relation to that in which the normal sittings of the Court are held, or on various days, or at various occasions from those at which the common setting of the Court are held . The reason for this kind of casual setting of preliminary is to ward off the energetic wrongdoer from the earth of a court which may have a negative impact on him.

Criminal Procedure Code proclaims criminal court as open court. Be that as it may, this standard is being loose for the adolescent Court. The preliminary of juveniles will be held in camera. Just individuals straightforwardly engaged with the case and the officers of the Court can be available amid the preliminary. The Court may likewise ask individuals not engaged with the case to pull back.

#### **4.5 Punishment of Juvenile Delinquent**

As per the Children Act, no kid will be condemned to death, transportation, or detainment except if the court is of the assessment that the wrongdoing submitted is of so genuine nature or the tyke is so raucous or corrupted that he cannot be focused on a confirmed organization, the youngster can be condemned to detainment. An energetic guilty party condemned to detainment will not be permitted to connect with the grown-up detainees.

The accompanying components must be contemplated by the court while passing any request under the Children Act.

- the character and age of the youngster;
- the conditions in which the youngster is living;
- the reports made by the post-trial agent; and
- Such different issues required to be contemplated in the Interests of the tyke.

At the point when a youngster is found to have submitted any offense terms 'conviction' or 'condemned' cannot be utilized. The way that a tyke has been discovered blameworthy will not work as a preclusion for any office, business or race under any law. Court may release any youthful guilty party after due reprimand, discharge on post-trial supervision of good lead or submit a tyke to the consideration of a fit individual executing a bond with or without sureties.

#### **4.6 Probation and Rehabilitation**

Adolescent Court may designate post-trial agents from among reasonable people in the locale, if there is no Probation officer in its zone and may name Probation officer for a specific adolescent. The obligations of post-trial supervisor will be regulated by the Juvenile Court and where no court exists, the Court of sessions.

Obligations of the Probation Officer incorporate visits or get visits from the kid at sensible interims; see that the states of security are satisfied; answer to the Court with regards to the conduct of the kid; prompt, help and be companion the kid and, where essential, attempt to discover him appropriate work; and play out whatever other obligation which might be endorsed.

#### **4.7 Steps Taken for the Juvenile Delinquents in Bangladesh**

Government activities for significant and powerful task have been strengthened and taken with all reality as of late. The legislature has so far built up three Correctional Institutes under the arrangement of the Children Act, 1974, every one of which is

comprised of one Juvenile Court, one Remand Home and one Training Institutes.

These establishments are:

- 1) National Correctional Institute for young men at Tongi, Gazipur,
- 2) National Correctional Institute for young ladies at Konabari, Gazipur,
- 3) Correctional foundation for young men at Jessore.

Another Correctional Institute having comparative program segments will be set up at Kashimpur, Gazipur. These establishments manage the accompanying projects:

- 1) Vocational Training programs,
- 2) Educational program,
- 3) Counseling for Correction and Rehabilitation,
- 4) Recreational Activities and numerous different projects.

## Chapter 5

### Major drawbacks in juvenile justice system in Bangladesh

#### 5.1 General Discussion :

Bangladesh does not have a comprehensive juvenile justice system to handle youngsters who have legal issues. Although the government has made some attempts to bring juvenile justice issues to the forefront, much more needs to be done. One of the main issues is that individuals in charge of the judicial system, such as the police, judiciary, social welfare officers, and probation officers, lack knowledge of children's rights. This leads to several severe abuses of children's fundamental rights. For instance, children are frequently deprived of their liberty for what are referred to as "status offenses" like begging, vagrancy, smoking, dropping out of school, or alcohol use. The most fundamental rules of due process are frequently broken. Arrests, detentions, and sentences are frequently and sporadically arbitrary.

While being arrested and interrogated, people are subjected to physical assault, force, and torture. Child sexual abuse happens all too often. Children in custody who are under the legal age of majority are frequently detained with adult inmates, where they risk maltreatment and adverse social learning. When revising its laws and juvenile justice system, Bangladesh has not completely taken into account the CRC's principles and international agreements on juvenile justice. The UN Committee on the Convention on the Rights of the Child has stated that Bangladesh's juvenile justice system "insufficiently addresses" the rights of children. This includes every aspect of juvenile justice, including the rules, institutions, and organizations that deal with children who break the law. The Children Act of 1974 in Bangladesh. Bangladesh has not built a complete juvenile justice system that ensures children are segregated and treated differently from adults at all levels of the criminal processes, despite recent pressure for reform. Now that we have established the shortcomings in our current legislation, let's examine the flaws in the juvenile justice system.

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26 The Beijing Rules, 1985, Rule 17.1

27 Borhan Uddin & Muhammad Mahbubur Rahman, *Ibid.*, p.93

28 The Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, Article 37 (a).

29 *Ibid*, Article 37 (a).

30 The Beijing Rules, 1985, Rule 17.3

31 *Ibid*, Rule 17.1

## **5.2 Problem of determine the juvenile and impose criminal responsibility**

The laws of Bangladesh do not all have the same concept of a child. Children are defined differently under various legislation. There is no mention of a child's age in particular.

Therefore, it is impossible to identify the child. The age of criminal responsibility in Bangladesh is over seven years of age, as stated in section 82 of the penal code. nonetheless, children Act.

Specify a child as a person who is under the age of sixteen. Therefore, there is no single age at which someone becomes criminally responsible.

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32 Sheikh Hafizur Rahman Karzon, *Ibid.*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. (Dahka: Palal Prokashoni & Empowerment through Law of the Common People, 2008). Shahdeen Malik, *Ibid.*

### **5.3 Joint trial**

Children may only be tried in juvenile court, not in adult court, in accordance with the Children Act of 1974 and the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1898. Only those immediately involved in the case and court officers may be present during their trial, which will be conducted in secret. However, no court in Bangladesh appears to be adhering to these trial-related regulations, and it has been noted that children are frequently prosecuted with adults in regular criminal courts when they are co-accused with adults. In a number of cases, it has been decided that a kid and an adult should be tried together. As an illustration, take Shiplu and another versus state. Inadequate legal representation: The majority of young people who encounter the law and wind up behind bars come from relatively underprivileged backgrounds. They frequently lack the resources to hire attorneys to defend them. However, the fundamental tenet of the criminal justice system is that everyone has the right to self-defense in a court of law. In this aspect, Bangladesh's legal system is woefully deficient. Even though Bangladesh is home to several top-notch attorneys, they do not represent children's cases. Even the cheapest attorneys are unwilling to represent the kids since their families cannot afford the attorneys' fees. The preceding scenario makes it evident that our legal system, which does not adequately support juvenile offenders, is the main issue. Even though there is a fund for providing legal assistance, it is not being used correctly.

### **5.4 Adverse court environment**

The courtroom setting where a child's crime will be tried should be kid-friendly. There are special courts for children in the child development centers, which are more child-friendly than ordinary criminal courts. However, only a small number of instances are brought before the criminal courts in which the children Act of 1974's specific procedures were not followed, not even any child was given care. Therefore, either the criminal court environment should be changed, or the trial should take place in these special juvenile courts.

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33 Monjur Kader & Md Muajjem Hussain, *Ibid.*, p.134.

34 The Children Act, 1974, Section 6.

35 Shiplu vs State, 49(1997) DLR. HCD.p.53 as cited from '*Criminology*' by Monjur Kader & Md. Muajjem Hussain (Dhaka: Eastern University Dept of Law, 2008), p.136.

## **5.5 Lack of Facilities in Juvenile Correctional Centers**

There are now three juvenile correctional facilities with remand home amenities in Bangladesh. One of the two is Tongi, Jessore, and one in Dhaka. In the district of Gazipur's Konabari, there is only one female correctional facility. However, these prisons are now used as child development centers. They are meant to be specialized organizations that look after kids who have legal issues. But guardian-referred cases have now filled them to capacity. Additionally, they lack facilities for criminal justice activity. The vocational training program's curriculum is out-of-date, the instructors are insufficiently qualified, and the administrators and staff are unprepared to deal with youngsters who require specialized care. The perilous scenario surrounding juvenile development centers was recently highlighted in a newspaper article. One 10-year-old boy was discovered dead in the juvenile detention facility with his throat cut, and another was thought to have perished in a fight between inmates. This type of major issue inside the correctional facilities should be addressed by the government, and it should be handled with strict judgments. In addition, there is a need to include counseling, contemporary skills for the prisons, and plans for training the guards and personnel of the prisons.

## **5.6 Breaking of the Chain of Juvenile Justice System**

After a minor is arrested, the first step in the juvenile justice process is to inform the probation officer of the information. However, due to their other commitments, police officials are never able to identify the child's family. Similar to this, it is not feasible for all probation officers to visit each police station every day to determine whether or not any juveniles have been arrested that day. The probation officials can visit the police stations at least once a week to learn about any children or juveniles, which is what can be done in this situation. In this case, the social welfare department needs to appoint more probation officers because there aren't enough of them. Due to a lack of information, probation officials are also unable to do their duties. In order to successfully enforce justice, this section of the Children's Act must be implemented.

## **5.7 Lacking of the Children Act, 1974**

The major goal of the Children Act of 1974 is to ensure that under no circumstances will children ever go to jail. The cornerstone of international juvenile justice standards, the notion of diversion, is not yet acknowledged by Bengali law and legal practice. A lot of the features of juvenile justice legislation, such as restorative justice, mediation, and stated preference for community-based rehabilitation, as well as community and NGO involvement, and clear protection between child offenders and children in need of protection, are also lacking. The Minor's Act does not have any special clauses that restrict the use of physical force or that address the interrogation of children for statements or confessions.

Children are not protected from abuse and intimidation during police questioning and interrogation, either by law or in practice. We ought to make an effort to include these clauses in the laws we now have. The police and judges typically view the Children Act as the only option available to rehabilitate or "correct" children, despite the fact that it mainly relies on institutionalization of children and denial of liberty.

## **Chapter 6**

### **Recommendations and conclusion**

Both government and non-government organizations have recently shown a strong commitment to enhancing the juvenile justice system. The momentum built up to this point needs to be transformed into long-lasting and organized changes to the nation's juvenile justice system. I'd like to now discuss some recommendations and suggestions for enhancing the juvenile justice system.

#### **6.1 Legal reforms**

A proper and sufficient legal foundation is necessary for the juvenile justice system's objectives. The following legal reforms are required to provide proper justice.

- Children between the ages of sixteen and eighteen should be included in the scope of the Children Act of 1974 and the Children Rules of 1976.

To that purpose, it is imperative to revise the Children Act of 1974 to include all individuals under the age of 18 as "children."

- Contacts between law enforcement and a child offender should be handled in a way that respects the children's legal standing, fosters their welfare, and prevents harm to them. Therefore, it should be against the law for anyone to arrest a child while wearing handcuffs.
- Every child who is suspected of committing a crime should have the right to legal representation at the state's expense.
- Arresting a child on suspicion of a crime should be carefully regulated by law, leaving the law enforcement agencies with the barest amount of discretion.
- The statutory prohibition of child arrest under preventative law is necessary.
- Legislative action should be taken to rule out the possibility of a kid receiving adult punishment. Therefore, it is advised that even if a kid receives punishment, the severity of the penalty be limited to no more than one third of the severity of adult punishment.

Any child detained in a KUK should not be sent to jail to serve the remainder of the detention or imprisonment that is due, and should be permitted to remain in the KUK in question even after turning 18 years old.

- Where detention is unavoidable, a stronger contract between a child and his family is

expected in the child's best interest. As a result, in order to make the Children Rules' restrictive clauses governing family contracts compliant with international norms, they need be changed.

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99 N.V. Paranjape, *Criminology and penology*, 12<sup>th</sup> ed. (Allahabad: Central Law Publication, 2007).

## **6.2 The discretionary power of the police officers should be reduced and controlled**

According to several regulations, police have broad discretion to detain minors who need protection for reasons such as vagrancy, begging, prostitution, smoking, and dropping out of school. Police should not be allowed to misuse their discretion and hurt even one child, hence it is important to regulate this power.

## **6.3 sensitization and training is needed**

The probation officers, police officers, jail authorities of any correctional facilities, attorneys and judges who deal with juvenile delinquency, and all of them should work together. They should receive appropriate instruction and be made aware of relevant issues.

## **6.4 Co-operation among all the agencies who are working on juvenile justice is needed**

The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, and the Ministry of School Welfare should collaborate in order to create the opportunity to further advocate for reform that will result in the establishment of a juvenile justice system in Bangladesh that is focused on children.

## **6.5 NGOs and social welfare departments can play vital role to give legal aids and others assistance**

There are homes providing shelter for children who require protection run by several NGOs. They ought to volunteer to offer refuge. By doing this, prison or correctional facilities can also be avoided. Additionally, they provide legal aid and focus on juvenile justice. A large proportion of youngsters do not receive justice because to a lack of funding or because of their financial situation. NGOs are able to provide legal assistance to children who are in need. The government also has some resources that can be applied to this.

The Social Welfare Department of our Government can play the most useful role. The majority of the children currently incarcerated can be released, and the number of children transported to any jail can be reduced, if the probation officers who work for this department effectively use their authority and carry out their responsibilities.

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100 Borhan Uddin & Muhammad Mahbubur Rahman, pp. 131-133.

Borhan Uddin & Muhammad Mahbubur Rahman, *Protection of Child in Conflict With the Law in Bangladesh*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. (Dhaka: Save the Children UK, 2008).

## **6.6 The existed law are to be property followed and implemented**

The decision to make birth registration mandatory by our government is a wise one. Otherwise, figuring out the age was really challenging. The issue of figuring out a child's age can be resolved if this law is rigorously adhered to.

Additionally, there are situations when juveniles are implicated in crimes that also include adult offenders. Additionally, in order to protect them, juvenile crime victims and witnesses are susceptible to arrest and imprisonment. Children should receive a separate charge sheet about this matter. Instead of jails, shelter homes should be used to house the young victims and witnesses.

All children should be kept segregated in jail or a police station, according to the Children Act, which was passed in 1974. Numerous police stations or jails have been created since the passage of this Act, but not a single one of them has a distinct area for children. We can conclude from this instance that the existing laws can be implemented without the need for any additional legislation.

## **6.7 Alternative way from giving punishment should be followed**

We will endeavor to avoid punishing anyone or sending them to a jail or correctional facility even while we are discussing methods to reform prisons. A bench of the High J recently issued a directive stating that any child's (child's) opinion should be sought prior to taking custody of them while the trial is ongoing. The idea that a child's viewpoint should be considered is excellent, but there is also a drawback in that the court is subtly promoting placement in any type of custody or jail.

In this case, our advice is that juveniles who have committed crimes or been found guilty shouldn't be detained in a jail or correctional facility right away. Since they will come into contact with other offenders in jail or correctional facilities, it is important to respect the principle of "non-denial freedom" at first. They might draw motivation and stimulation from those repeat offenders. They may instead be subjected to other sorts of punishment, such as community service. Delinquents will be released here on bail or probation in accordance with section 48 of the Children Act, which states that a police officer may release them. After that, they will volunteer to clean the mosque, temple, etc. in his neighborhood on a daily or twice- weekly basis, plant some trees, work in an orphanage or an abandoned house, etc.

Therefore, a sense of shame will grow within them that they did something wrong, but at the same time, the penalty won't make it simple for them to reintegrate into society. It's crucial that these kids are given the opportunity to "fix" themselves and be properly disciplined before being reintegrated back into society.

Separating the children who require protection from the ones who are breaking the law is a good idea. When police officers apprehend children who require protection, such as vagrants, they oftentimes send them to detention facilities or shelter homes where they come into contact with other kids who are there for committing crimes.

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98 Sheikh Hafizur Rahman Karzon, *Ibid.*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. (Dahka:Palal Prokashoni& Empowerment though Law of the Common People, 2008).

99 Abu Noman Mohammad Atahar Ali and others, *Ibid.*, pp. 251-52.

## **Conclusion**

In Bangladesh, kids in struggle with the law encounter especially abnormal amounts of maltreatment at the season of capture and in police care. The conditions in confinement offices are commonly terrible and kids are regularly kept with grown-ups. There is no useful experience of wrongdoing avoidance software engineers or redirection in the formal framework, and little help to help kids coming back to their networks to wind up socially reintegrated after confinement. That is the reason the legislature should make a few strides for Children who are struggle with the law as per the diversionary procedure. For example, the foundation of an area police compel and legal administration and the setting up of legal focuses. It is essential that the legal executive is nearer to people in general for the settlement of question emerging in every day life, for example, neighborhood fights, occurrences including frivolous robbery or property harms, family debate, inability to pay upkeep or inability to introduce youngsters for appearances. The traditional legal methodology isn't the most fitting reaction as it doesn't guarantee incite access to equity in all cases. In addition, systems are to be created to diminish the response to confinement for juveniles in strife with the law. As indicated by global models on adolescent equity, hardship of freedom is to be utilized if all else fails and for the most brief conceivable period.

The Judicial framework ought to be changed as like advance helpful equity as an elective reaction to kids' contention with the law and advance safeguard endeavors to decrease wrongdoing and kids' contention with the law.

The Judicial officers (Police, Magistrate, Probation officers) must be prepared up for Children's rights, development and advancement.

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