
Juvenile Delinquency and Justice System in Bangladesh: A Critical Analysis

Md. Riaduzzaman¹

Abstract

Nearly all cultures possess a transition phase from childhood into adulthood. As the world changed, so did the transition into adulthood. Whereas before, in most now industrialized countries, this transition ranged from brief to almost non-existent, it is now a significant part of a person's development. It is known now as adolescence. In fact the popular term "teenager" wasn't coined until the '50s to describe this new group of people living through adolescence. It is believed that this new, drawn-out transition from childhood into adulthood that is common in the western world has left many adolescents in a sort of limbo where they must seek to define their identity and place in the world, and delinquency may provide a way to do that. This is supported by the fact that crime is committed disproportionately by those aged between fifteen and twenty-five. However, contrary to popular belief it is highly rare for teenagers to become spontaneously aggressive, antisocial or violent simply with the onset of adolescence. Although there is a high percentage of offending among all teenagers, the majority of offenses which violate the law are one time occurrences and most often non-violent. Only about 5-10% of adolescents commit violent crimes. The study reveals that juvenile delinquency are normally belongs to the illiterate and sometimes with low income families in Bangladesh and this is the main reason impacting negatively on their frequently engage on juvenile crimes.

Key words: Juvenile's delinquency, Crime Theories, Trial Procedure, Probation, Rehabilitation.

Introduction

Juveniles are the most significant segment to the society. They are regarded as the leaders of tomorrow, so when they are treated well in a bona-fide way, in a manner that even the society will feel comfort for the betterment of future generation. While if the society fails to accommodate them and give them such care, sometimes when they feel segregated they react sharply to any antisocial activity in the sense that they stand for their own right. Indeed lack of parental attention, scarcity of basic needs and

¹ The Author is a Lecturer and Head (In-Charge), Department of Law, Daffodil International University, Dhaka. His Email Address: riaduzzaman@daffodilvarsity.edu.bd

any other social feelings of unhappiness, worry and disappointment that they might experience at their tender age touches them so deeply. Many of them cannot cope with the abnormal situation. They respond to the social anomalies in ways that are not approved by social norms and law. At times the elderly one's who are well experience in crimes misguides the young folks by forming them a gang in order to commit the type of crime they wants either individually or collectively (Arthur,1953). Some of them use to choose an aberrated life pattern by developing juveniles sub culture to exhibit their resistance that injustice has been done to them. Juvenile delinquency cannot be considered by keeping it apart from social reality. Social segregation by the society increase of juvenile delinquency, emergence of juvenile, sub-culture and suggesting that the juvenile have been subjected to malnourishment .If the dominant culture of a society fails to accommodate all the children sufficiently, the deprived young folks will stand up with their own sub-culture. Moreover, the problem of juvenile delinquency is becoming more complicated in nowadays, and universal delinquency crime behavioral programs prevention are either unequipped to deal with the present realities or do not exist at all (Khan and Rahman, 2008).

Objectives of the study

Every work has its own objectives. Objectives of any work lead it to the desired goal. It is one of the key to succeed in any work. The aims of the study are to alleviate or abolished the frequent juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh, by joining hands together of parents as well as government. This study has certain objectives. These are:

- ❖ To identify the socio-demographic characteristics of the delinquency.
- ❖ To find out the behaviors on juveniles among the type of delinquency.
- ❖ To assess the attitude on juveniles among the delinquency and impacts to the Bangladesh societies.
- ❖ To alleviate the frequent happening of juvenile delinquency.
- ❖ To assess the association between socio-demographic characteristics and juvenile delinquency and its impact to the Bangladesh.

Research Methodology

While conducting on this topic we have depended largely on information that are obtained from an enormous number of websites, law books, law journals, law dictionaries and legal encyclopaedia etc. relating to juvenile delinquency under Bangladesh perspective and also the official websites of juvenile delinquency concerning the global aspect and international legal framework dealing with the matter juvenile delinquency. In this research we mainly focus on the law of 'juvenile delinquency and juvenile justice' under the Bangladesh perspective and aspects of it. Limitations will be taken into consideration to establish to establish new codified law. Data collection and analysis in the present studies both quantitative and qualitative method was used. An extensive survey of adopted for the purpose on this project is the doctrinal method of research. Most of the information is however, from the internet and law books, legal encyclopaedia, digest and law journal also.

Meaning of Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency, known as juvenile offending, or youth crime, who is participation in illegal behaviour by juveniles, most legal systems prescribe specific procedures for dealing with juveniles, such as juvenile detention centers, and courts. A juvenile delinquent is a person who is typically under the age of 18 and commits an act that otherwise would have been charged as a crime if they were an adult. Depending on the type and severity of the offense committed, it is possible for persons under 18 to be charged and tried as adults (Schwartz, 1953). Moreover, we can also considered the juvenile delinquency as blameworthy child, blameworthy minor, culpable youth, derelict adolescent, derelict inexperienced person, derelict junior, immature youngster, misbehaving teenager, miscreant, misguided teen, misguided young person, neglectful fledgling, offending immature person, violator under age, young wrongdoer (Eadie, 2003).

Types of Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency, or offending, can be separated into three categories:

- delinquency, crimes committed by minors which are dealt by the juvenile courts and justice system;
- criminal behavior, crimes dealt with by the criminal justice system, and

- Status offenses, offenses which are only classified as such because one is a minor, such as truancy, also dealt with by the juvenile courts.

According to the developmental research of Moffitt (2006), there are two different types of offenders that emerge in adolescence. One is the repeat offender, referred to as the life-course-persistent offender, who begins offending or showing antisocial/aggressive behaviour in adolescence (or even childhood) and continues into adulthood; and the age specific offender, referred to as the adolescence-limited offender, for whom juvenile offending or delinquency begins and ends during their period of adolescence.

Features of Juvenile Delinquency in Bangladesh

Usually the nature and extend of juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh, is like any other society, it's depend on the socio-economic reality of the child. The children of Bangladesh involved themselves in different types of deviances, which are murder, stealing, pick pocketing, truancy, fighting, fraud, sexual perversion etc.(Alam, 2005)Normally children brought up in a poorly family environment who have problematic personality traits are found to engage in burglary, rape, smoking and any other delinquent behaviour. In rural areas delinquent activities are associated with poverty and illiteracy upon the parents in the village. In independent of Bangladesh, the frequency of juvenile offence has risen with the increase of population (Massey, 2001)The socio-cultural and economic changes took place in the context of growing industrialization, urbanization in global and national media influence; the process of urbanization has affected the family life in Bangladesh, causing the breakdown of family reputations and the subsequent growth of social disorganization, which has worsened the juvenile delinquency situation in Bangladesh.

Who is a Juvenile Delinquent?

Juvenile delinquents are those offenders including boys and girls who are normally under 16 years of age (The Children Act, 1974). Though some laws say juvenile delinquents are those teens who are under 18 years of age, both ages are serves as the same purpose. A juvenile delinquent is a young person incorrigible, or habitually disobedient (The Penal Code, 1860). Acts of delinquency may include:

- (1) Running away from home without the permission of parents;

- (2) Habitual truancy beyond the control of parents;
- (3) Spending time idly beyond limits;
- (4) Use of vulgar languages;
- (5) Wandering about rail-roads, streets, market places;
- (6) Visiting gambling centers;
- (7) Committing sexual offence;
- (8) Shop-lifting and stealing, etc.

Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

1. **Family environment and peer influence:** Family factors which may have an influence on offending, include: the level of parental supervision, the way parents discipline a child, particularly harsh punishment, parental conflict or separation, criminal parents or siblings, parental abuse or neglect, and the quality of the parent-child relationship. Children brought up by lone parents are more likely to start offending than those who live with two natural parents. It is also more likely that children of single parents may live in poverty, which is strongly associated with juvenile delinquency (The Convention on the Right of the Child, 1989). However once the attachment a child feels towards their parent(s) and the level of parental supervision are taken into account, children in single parent families are no more likely to offend than others. Conflict between a child's parents is also much more closely linked to offending than being raised by a lone parent. If a child has low parental supervision they are much more likely to offend.
2. **Peer rejection:** Peer rejection in childhood is also a large predictor of juvenile delinquency. Although children are rejected by peers for many reasons, it is often the case that they are rejected due to violent or aggressive behavior. This rejection affects the child's ability to socialize properly, which can reduce their aggressive tendencies, and often leads them to gravitate towards anti-social peer groups.
3. **Juvenile delinquents diagnosed with mental disorders:** Juvenile delinquents are often diagnosed with different disorders. Around six to sixteen percent of male teens and two to nine percent of female teens have a conduct disorder (The Children Act, 1974). These can vary from oppositional-defiant disorder, which is not necessarily aggressive, to antisocial personality disorder, often diagnosed among

psychopaths. A conduct disorder can develop during childhood and then manifest itself during adolescence. Juvenile delinquents who have recurring encounters with the criminal justice system, or in other words those who are life-course-persistent offenders, are sometimes diagnosed with conduct disorders because they show a continuous disregard for their own and others safety and/or property.

Current Trends of Juvenile Delinquency

The present situation with regard to juvenile delinquency and crime can categorize by the following basic facts and trends:

- ❖ There has been an observed increase in violent and aggravated crimes among youth.
- ❖ The number of drug- related crimes is growing (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistic's report, 1995).
- ❖ The process of globalization and the greater mobility of large population groups have led to increase in criminal activity associated with intolerance towards members of the cultures.
- ❖ The difficulties encountered by immigrants and their descendants in certain are sometimes related to the high level group crime deriving from the activities of ethnically based delinquent groups.
- ❖ In many cases juvenile crimes are linked to less obvious sources of motivation; various actions may reflect, for instance the standards of particular teachings or traditions deriving from religious radicalism or the compulsion to use of violence as a means of constructing the gender identity.
- ❖ Children and Adolescents in difficult circumstances constitute ready reserves for organized crime participation in armed conflicts, human, drug trafficking and sexual exploitation.
- ❖ The disintegration of families, poverty and the death of parents in armed conflict or from HIV/AIDs has led to the forced independence of many young people around the globe (Cauffman and others, 2007).

Crime Theories applicable to Juvenile Delinquency

There are a multitude of different theories on the causes of crime, most if not all of are applicable to the causes of juvenile delinquency.

Rational choice- Classical criminology stresses that causes of crime lie within the individual offender, rather than in their external environment. For classicists, offenders are motivated by rational self-interest, and the importance of free will and personal responsibility is emphasized. Rational choice theory is the clearest example of this idea. Delinquency is one of the major factors motivated by rational choice (Aaron and others, 2010).

Social disorganization- Current positivist approaches generally focus on the culture. A type of criminological theory attributing variation in crime and delinquency over time and among territories to the absence or breakdown of communal institutions (e.g. family, school, church and social groups.) and communal relationships that traditionally encouraged cooperative relationships among the people.

Strain- Strain theory is associated mainly with the work of Robert Merton. He felt that there are institutionalized paths to success in society. Strain theory holds that crime is caused by the difficulty those in poverty have in achieving socially valued goals by legitimate means (Bartol, 2009). As those with, for instance, poor educational attainment have difficulty achieving wealth and status by securing well paid employment, they are more likely to use criminal means to obtain these goals. Merton's suggests five adaptations to this dilemma:

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.

A difficulty with strain theory is that it does not explore why children of low-income families would have poor educational attainment in the first place. More importantly is the fact that much youth crime does not have an economic motivation. Strain theory fails to explain violent crime, the type of youth crime which causes most anxiety to the public.

Differential Association- The theory of Differential association also deals with young people in a group context, and looks at how peer pressure and the existence of gangs could lead them into crime. It suggests young people are motivated to commit crimes by delinquent peers, and learn criminal skills from them. The diminished influence of peers after men marry has also been cited as a factor in desisting from offending. There is strong evidence that young people with criminal friends are more likely to commit crimes themselves (Moffitt, 2006). However it may be the case that offenders prefer to associate with one another, rather than delinquent peers causing someone to start offending. Furthermore there is the question of how the delinquent peer group became delinquent initially.

Labelling- Labelling theory is a concept within Criminology that aims to explain deviant behaviour from the social context rather than looking at the individual themselves. It is part of Interaction-ism criminology that states that once young people have been labelled as criminal they are more likely to offend (Walklate, 2003). The idea is that once labelled as deviant a young person may accept that role, and be more likely to associate with others who have been similarly labelled. Labelling theorists say that male children from poor families are more likely to be labelled deviant, and that this may partially explain why there are more lower-class young male offenders

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

- i. Direct: by which punishment is threatened or applied for wrongful behavior, and compliance is rewarded by parents, family, and authority figures (Piquero, 2003).
- ii. Internal: by which a youth refrains from delinquency through the conscience or superego.
- iii. Indirect: by identification with those who influence behavior, say because his or her delinquent act might cause pain and disappointment to parents and others with whom he or she has close relationships.
- iv. Control through needs satisfaction, i.e. if all an individual's needs are met, there is no point in criminal activity.

Causes of juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh

Ab-initio lack of parental control, poverty, migration, broken family, social transition, surrounding environment, impact of action movie are all the factors influencing or causing juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh. A lot of juveniles are migrating from their villages to Dhaka and other cities because of domestic trouble, rural poverty, landlessness and violence. They are picked up by pick pocket gangs, shop keepers, hotel owners, pimps and hooligans. Street children are exploited by elderly children, adults and others position of authority. Another serious is trafficking of children both within and outside the country. Furthermore, the children of sex-workers, orphans and others who are socially outcast are considered very vulnerable (Woolard, 2009). The police frequently pick them up and take them into police stations, from where they are sent to either jail, juvenile development centers or vagrant homes etc. the causes of juvenile delinquency are shown below:

i. Lack of parental control

As a wise quote says “charity begins from home” whoever, receive adequate parental control and care it is an obvious that children are less more likely to engage in criminal or any antisocial activity which has been unpleasant to his society. Dysfunctional family settings characterized by complicit, inadequate parental control, weak internal linkages, integration and premature autonomy are closely associated with juvenile delinquency. Indeed children in disadvantaged families that have few opportunities for legitimate employment and face a higher risk of social exclusion are overrepresented among offenders.

ii. Poverty

Many people in Bangladesh are very poor. They live below poverty line in terms of the true indicators of poverty. An around 65 million out of 130 million person (with 54 million people in rural areas) of Bangladesh lives in absolute poverty, and they are amongst the world’s poorest. Bangladesh is the most densely populated country in the world with 900 people per km. Half of the population of Bangladesh are living in an extreme poverty and are consuming less than the equivalent of 1,805 kilo calories per day. The human deprivation profile in Bangladesh is very high (Brown, 1998). Because of huge economic disparities large number of people Bangladesh lives below minimum subsistence level. This economic pressure compels many children to involve in delinquent activities.

Many sociological studies shows that the lower one's economic status, the greater he is a vulnerable to arrest and incarceration. Living conditions in and around the villages and cities were never good. Rapid growth of population, a high rate of urbanization outpacing the development of resources and provision of facilities, and services has cause further deterioration. The bulk of the population is poor and cannot own or rent minimum essential shelter or afford minimum amenities. The result is that what we have overcrowding and slums in the cities and depressed living conditions in the rural areas (Aaron, 2010). Absence of a proper approach to the problem of balanced growth the Bangladesh urban and rural areas and a well-defined policy for the location of industries and other economic activities has further aggravated problems.

iii. Broken Family

Broken homes constitute a principal cause for the deviation of juveniles. Absence of father or mother due to death or divorce, may give birth to inadequate of parental control, lack of home discipline, bad relationship between the parents, or presence of criminal among the members of family are the indications of problematic family. Due to these problems the mental development of juveniles remains incomplete, for which their behavior become abnormal. The children of 8-14 age groups take resort to crime when their parent fails to guide them properly (Dodge, 2003).

iv. Social Transaction

The growing of industrialization and urbanization gave rise to problem juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh. Sociologist and criminologist consider the delinquency as a result of transitional phase, a process through which the majority population is transforming from peasants to industrial labor class. Bangladesh is still an agro based country. Industrialization has not taken expected pace. In its transition from agriculture to industrialization, Bangladesh society is undergoing rapid social change. Since the transition is not yet complete, when Bangladesh is pre industrial, it is a mixed society, not completely traditional and not fully modern. An examination of the economic, political and religious institutions reveals a conflict between traditional and modern values, neither of which dominates the lives of the people. This conflict has given rise to anomie and creates greater vulnerability to delinquent behavior.

v. Migration

People are migrating from village to cities because of loss of land by river, and unemployment. They take shelter in slum areas, pavement and street as well as remain deprived of basic necessities. Usually parent left their dwelling place fighting for a survival and leaves their children uncared and openly, in this situation politicians used the children (popularly known as Tokai) in dawn to dusk strike and the children either picket or ransack cars or glasses of shops. Moreover, the criminals utilize the juvenile in pick pocketing and petty thievery.

vi. Surrounding Environment and Company

Sometimes juveniles become delinquent because of bad company and surrounding environment. Due to tender age they cannot understand the far-reaching consequences of their activities. They can be trapped into surrounding environment of slum area, and smuggling zone. Because of evil company sometimes juveniles go to brothel, consume drugs, and commit different kind of criminal activities.

vii. Peer Influence

Peer group strongly influences a decision to commit crime. For instance, juveniles who do not fit into expected standard of academic achievement or participate in sports or social programs can sometimes become lost in the competition. Juveniles of family who cannot afford adequate shelter and basic necessities can also fall into trap. Many researchers believe these juveniles may abandon school mates in favor of criminal gangs, since membership in a gang respect and status in different manner. In gangs, antisocial behaviour and criminal activity earn respect and street credibility.

viii. Action Movie

Action movie and satellite have negative impact on the mind set off the young folk. The violence and sex depicted in the movies incite juveniles to go brothel and to commit unauthorized activities.

Juvenile Justice and Juvenile Court in Bangladesh

Bangladesh, has not fully taken into account the principle of CRC and international instrument on juvenile justice in reforming laws and the juvenile justice system. Bangladesh's juvenile justice system has been described as insufficiently addressed by the United Nations Committee on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. These cover all the facets of juvenile justice. The legislation, procedures, provisions, institutions and bodies focusing on youth who come into conflict with the law. In Bangladesh the Children Act of 1974 is the principal law on children and it deals with both children in conflict with law and children in need of protection, often with a lack of differentiation between these two groups (Holmes, 2001). Although there has been impetus for reform in recent years, Bangladesh has not established a comprehensive juvenile justice system that ensures children are separated and treated differently from adults at all stages of criminal proceedings.

Juvenile Court

According to the Children Act and also the Code of Criminal Procedure children can only be tried in the juvenile courts and no joint trial can be held with the adult (section 3) of The Children Act 1974 empowers the Government to establish juvenile courts and in absence of juvenile court the following court shall be empowered to work as juvenile court

- ❖ High Court Division
- ❖ Sessions Court
- ❖ Additional Sessions Court
- ❖ Sub-divisional Magistrate
- ❖ First Class Magistrate

Juvenile Court shall have the following powers

- ❖ It shall have the power to try any case in which a child is charged with the commission of an offence.
- ❖ It shall deal with or dispose of any other proceedings under this act.

Arrest, Detention, Bail and Discharge and Juvenile Delinquents

The officer in charge of a police station may release a person on bail where he is apparently under the age of 16 years and though he is arrested for a non-bailable offence and cannot be brought forthwith before the court. If he is not released on bail, the officer in charge of the police station shall cause him to be detained in a remand home or a place of safety until he can be brought before a court. A court on remanding for trial of a child who is not released on bail shall order him to be detained in a remand home or place of safety. According to the Children Act 1974, it shall be the duty of the police officer or any other person affecting the arrest to inform the probation officer immediately of such arrest in order to enable the probation officer to proceed forthwith in obtaining information regarding the antecedents and family history and other material circumstances likely to assist the court in making its order (De Lisi, 2005). Another of the responsibilities of the officer in charge of the police station is to inform the parents or guardian of such arrest if found and shall also cause them to be directed to attend the court before which the child will appear and specify the date of such appearance.

Trial Procedure for Juvenile Delinquents

Children Act forbids joint trial of a juvenile and an adult. Where any criminal court found any juvenile charged for any offence with adult person, it shall try the juvenile separately. Though under section 239 of Criminal Procedure Code joint charge of the persons accused in the same transaction is allowed, section 6 of Children Act shall be exception in this regard. If any court fails to comply with this section and tries any juvenile along with adult person, it shall be the violation of Children Act and also beyond its jurisdiction. In the trial of a case in which a child is charged with an offence, court shall sit in a building or a room different from that in which the ordinary sittings of the court are held or on different days or at different time from those at which the ordinary sitting of the court are held. The purpose of this type of informal setting of trial is to keep the youthful offender away from the environment of a court which might have a negative impression on him. But violation of this provision shall not vitiate the proceedings as the High Court Division in *Munna and others V. state* 14 has observed this provision as directory and not mandatory (Marvin and others, 1972). Criminal Procedure Code declares criminal court as open court. But this rule has been relaxed from the juvenile court. The trial of juvenile shall be held in camera. Only people directly involved in the case and the officers of the court can be present during the trial. The court may also ask people not to involve in the case to withdraw.

Punishment of Juvenile Delinquents

According to the children Act, no child shall be sentence to death, transportation, or imprisonment unless the court is of the opinion that the crime committed is of so serious in nature or the child is so unruly or depraved that he cannot be committed to certified instituted, the child can be sentence to imprisonment . A youthful offender sentenced to imprisonment shall not be allowed to associate with adult prisoners.

The following factors has to be taken into consideration by the court while passing any order under the Children Act

- ❖ The character and Age of the child.
- ❖ The circumstances in which the child is living.
- ❖ The report made by the probation officer.
- ❖ Such other matters required to be taken into consideration in the interest of the child.

When a child is found to have committed any offence terms ‘conviction’ or ‘sentence’ cannot be used. The fact that a child has been found guilty shall not operate as a disqualification for any office, employment or election under any law (Dishion & McCord, 1999). Court may discharge any young offender after due admission, release on probation of good conduct or commit a child to the care of a fit person executing a bond with or without sureties.

Probation and Rehabilitation

Juvenile court may appoint probation officer from among suitable person in the district, if there no probation officer in that area and may appoint a probation officer for a particular juvenile. The duties of a probation officer shall be supervised by the juvenile court and where no court exist, the court of Sessions. Duties of a probation officer include:

- ❖ Visit or receive visit from the child at reasonable intervals;
- ❖ See that the conditions of bond are fulfilled;
- ❖ Report to the court as to the behavior of the child;
- ❖ Advice, assist, and befriend the child and where necessary endeavor to find him suitable employment
- ❖ Perform any other duty which may be prescribed.

Alternative Measures

The Children Act provides for a number of alternative measures instead of confining juvenile in the remand home; place of safety or in development center. At the first instance the officer of the police station can release a juvenile on bail. The Act also gives responsibility on the Court and it has exercised its jurisdiction judiciously. A Court may, if it thinks fit, instead of directing any youthful offender to be detained in a certified institute, order him to be (i) discharge after due admonition; (ii) released on probation of good conduct and committed to the care of his parent, guardian or other adult relative or any other fit person on such parent, guardian, relative or a person executing a bond with or without sureties, as the Court may require to be responsible for the good behaviour of the youthful offender for any period not exceeding three years and the Court may also order that the youthful offender be placed under the supervision of a probation officer. If it appears to the Court on receiving a report from the probation officer or otherwise that the youthful offender has not been of good behaviour during the period of probation, it may, after making such inquiry as it deems fit, order the youthful offender to be detained in a certified institute for the unexpired period of probation.

Steps Taken For the Juvenile Delinquents in Bangladesh

The Government of Bangladesh undertakes initiatives for meaning effective operation which has been intensified and taking with all seriousness in recent times. The has so far established three (3) correctional institutes under the provision of the Children Act, 1974 each of which is consisted of one (1) juvenile Court, one remand home and one training institute these institutes are:

- I. National Correctional Institute for boys at Tongi, Gazipur.
- II. National Correctional Institute for girls at Konabari, Gazipur.
- III. Correctional Institute for boys at Jessore.

Another correctional institute having similar program component is going to be established at Kashimpur, Gazipur. Necessary facilities of the existing two unite located at Tongi and Jessore will also be increased for the accommodation of additional 350 inmates. These institutes deal with the following programs:

- 1. Vocational Training Program:** The purpose of vocational training program of correctional institutes is to make them skilled so that

after their release they can employ them in professional aspects. The institutes have the following program:

National Correctional Institutes for boys, Tongi, Gazipur	Correctional Institutes for boys, Jessore	National Correctional Institutes for girls, Konabari, Gazipur
Tailoring and Industrial Sewing	Automobile and welding	Tailoring and Industrial Sewing
Automobile and welding	Electrical wiring	Embroidery
Electrical wiring	Electronics	Electronics and poultry
Wood works		

2. **Educational Program:** Primary Education is compulsory, facilities for further education inside the center are also provided to the concerned children. Religious education for moral development of children is also provided.
3. **Counseling for Correction and Rehabilitation:** Counseling and motivation for behavioral correction, psycho-social, human development, socialization and re-integration of the inmates are done by social case workers and probation officers through the following methods:
 - ❖ Individual case work
 - ❖ Group work and focus group discussions
 - ❖ Motivation
 - ❖ Parental guidance
 - ❖ Follow up
4. **Recreational Activities:** Games (indoor and outdoor), Sports and physical exercise are daily events. The recreational activities are also provided regularly.

Recommendations

1. Extensive awareness creation and dissemination on existing policies should be carried out both by the government and NGO's using existing community structures.
2. To address the challenges of Juvenile Delinquency, there is need to analyze the existing policies so as to scale up the implementation of policies and programs through the participation of all key stakeholders.
3. Government should design strategies for economic empowerment of the urban poor like providing basic trainings on starting and managing a business and creating accessible financial support with low interest rate.
4. Laws relating to children's right should be well defined.
5. The laws relating to the protection of child rights should be more focused on that field.
6. International binding force should be there in laws relating to child rights.
7. Proper and adequate legislative framework is essential for the protection of children who comes into conflict with law.
8. There is need to conduct a broader study in both urban and rural areas that are potential sources of Juvenile Delinquency to establish the regions that are more affected by Juvenile Delinquency Incidences.
9. A comprehensive study should be conducted by the Government to obtain a regional estimate of Juvenile Delinquency and its wider impact on the society, to help in tackling Juvenile delinquency issues in Bangladesh.
10. Development of national Data and Children Justice indicators should be aligned with the International Standard.
11. Every state needs an independent human rights institution with responsibilities for promoting and protecting children rights.
12. Jurisdiction of the special tribunal established under the Special Powers Act should not extent to the children in conflict with the Law, to ensure it, amendment of Law is recommended to give the Juvenile Courts all its exclusive Jurisdictions over the children in conflict with the law.

Conclusion

Delinquency prevention is the broad term for all efforts aimed at preventing youth from becoming involved in criminal, or other antisocial, activity. Because the development of delinquency in youth is influenced by numerous factors, prevention efforts need to be comprehensive in scope. Prevention services may include activities such as substance abuse education and treatment, family counselling, youth mentoring, parenting education, educational support, and youth sheltering. Increasing availability and use of family planning services, including education and contraceptives helps to reduce unintended pregnancy and unwanted births, which are risk factors for delinquency. It has been noted that often interventions may leave at-risk children worse off than if there had never been an intervention. This is due primarily to the fact that placing large groups of at risk children together only propagates delinquent or violent behaviour. "Bad" teens get together to talk about the "bad" things they've done, and it is received by their peers in a positive reinforcing light, promoting the behaviour among them. As mentioned before, peer groups, particularly an association with antisocial peer groups, is one of the biggest predictors of delinquency, and of life-course-persistent delinquency. The most efficient interventions are those that not only separate at-risk teens from anti-social peers, and place them instead with pro-social ones, but also simultaneously improve their home environment by training parents with appropriate parenting styles.

REFERENCES

1. [Arthur L. Goodhart](#), *English Law and the Moral Law* (London), 1953, p. 65.
2. Aaron, L.; Dallaire, D. H. (2010), *Parental Incarceration and Multiple Risk Experiences: Effect on Family Dynamics and Children's Delinquency*, *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* 39 (12): 1471–1484. doi:10.1007/s10964-009-9458-0.
3. Aaron, L.; Dallaire, D. H. (2010), *Parental Incarceration*, p.62.
4. Borhan Uddin Khan and Muhammad Mahbubur Rahman, *Protection of children in conflict with law in Bangladesh* (Dhaka), Save the Children UK, 2008.
5. Bernard Schwartz, *"Administrative Procedure and Natural Law"*, London, 1953, p. 5.
6. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, *Report of Street Children* (Dhaka: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, 1995).
7. Brown, S. (1998), *Understanding Youth and Crime* (Listening to youth), Buckingham: Open University Press, p.109.

8. Bartol, Curt & Bartol, Anne (2009). *Juvenile Delinquency and Antisocial Behavior: A Developmental Perspective*, 3rd ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall.
9. Cauffman; Piquero; Kimonis; Steinberg; Chassin (2007), *Legal, individual, and environmental predictors of court disposition in a sample of serious adolescent offenders*, *Law and Human Behavior* 31(6):519–535. doi:10.1007/s10979-006-9076-2.
10. Dr. I.P. Massey, *Administrative Law* (5th edition), Lalbagh, Lucknow, 2001, p. 170.
11. Dodge et al., (2003), *A bio-psychosocial model of the development of chronic conduct problems in adolescence*. *Developmental Psychology*, pp. 349-371.
12. De Lisi, Matt (2005), *Career Criminals in Society*. London, United Kingdom: Sage Publications. p. 39. (ISBN 1412905532).
13. Dishion & McCord (1999), When interventions harm: Peer groups and problem behavior. *American Psychologist*, pp. 755-764.
14. Eadie, T.; Morley, R. (2003), *Crime, Justice and Punishment*. In BAL dock, J.; et al. *Social Policy* (3rd Ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press. ISBN 0199258945.
15. Farrington, D. P. (2002), *Developmental criminology and risk-focused prevention*, *The Oxford Handbook of Criminology* (3rd ed.), Oxford University Press (ISBN 0199256098).
16. Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, *National Children policy* (Dhaka: Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 1994).
17. Moffitt (2006), *Life course persistent versus adolescent limited antisocial behavior*. (2nd ed.), New York: Wiley, p.78.
18. M. Shawkat Alam, *Protection of Children Rights: National and Global Approach*, *Journal of the faculty of law, Dhaka University*, Vol.7, no.1; June 1996.
19. Holmes, S. E.; James, R. S.; Javad, K. (2001), *Risk Factors in Childhood that Lead to the Development of Conduct Disorder and Antisocial Personality Disorder*. *Child Psychiatry and Human Development* 31(3):183–193. doi:10.1023/A:1026425304480.
20. Marvin, Wolfgang; Figlio, Robert M.; Sellin, Thorsten (1972). *Delinquency in a Birth Cohort*, University of Chicago Press, USA.
21. Piquero; et al. (2003), *The Criminal Career Paradigm: Background and Recent Developments*. *Crime and Justice: A Review of Research* 30:359–360. JSTOR 1147702.
22. Siegel, Larry J.; Welsh, Brandon (2011). *Juvenile Delinquency: The Core* (4th ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/engage Learning, ISBN 0534519326.
23. Walklate, S (2003). *Understanding Criminology—Current Theoretical Debates*, 2nd edition, Maidenhead: Open University Press.

24. Woolard; Scott (2009), *The legal regulation of adolescence* (3rd ed.). New York: Wiley, pp. 345–371.
25. The Children Act, 1974: *A Critical Commentary*, 1st ed. Dhaka (Save the Children UK, 2004).
26. The Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860).
27. The Convention on the Right of the Child, 1989 (UN).
28. The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
29. The Children Act, 1974 (Act XXXIX of 1974).