

Restorative Justice for Juvenile Delinquents in Bangladesh: A New Chance for Hope

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Abstract

Since its independence, the state has initiated numerous reforms in the criminal justice system to improve the treatment of juvenile delinquents in Bangladesh. To that end, this study will analyze the informal mechanisms currently in place to address juvenile delinquencies outside the formal legal system. Restorative justice may be a viable approach to addressing the needs of juvenile delinquents while adhering to the principles of justice in Bangladesh. This is because the formal juvenile justice system is costly and requires a lengthy process due to outdated legislation and a lack of financial resources. The study's main goal is to find out whether restorative justice is an effective means of settling disputes involving juveniles in Bangladesh. Efforts have also been made to provide recommendations for the necessary amendments to the law, the appropriate monitoring and supervision of the government, the responsiveness of all stakeholders, the resources and preparedness required to ensure effective restorative justice in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Juvenile Delinquency, Formal Judicial System, Restorative Justice, Children Act, Victim.

Introduction

Restorative justice is a method of conflict resolution that does not include the traditional judicial system. In this approach, the victim and the offender may appear in person or through a representative, and the goal is to reach a mutually agreeable resolution. It is a modern, welfare-oriented paradigm shift in the fields of victimology and criminal justice. Its primary focus is restoring the damage that criminal actions have wrought (Bazemore, 1998). A formal agreement is established between the victim and the perpetrator within this framework, wherein the offender has agreed to compensate the victim for any incurred losses and damages. This strategy lets the victim, juvenile delinquents, and affected community members meaningfully face the offence. Thus, they become a fundamental part of the criminal justice system, where government and legal practitioners enable a structure to hold perpetrators accountable, rehabilitate victims, and involve victims, offenders, and communities. So, victims, offenders, and community members all play an active role in restorative justice initiatives, which aim to restore damaged relationships and promote responsibility among all parties involved (Bergseth et al., 2007).

A comprehensive review of several cases, books, and journals has determined that the constituent courts, legal experts, and practitioners prioritize reforming the juvenile justice system. It has come to light that the Children Act of 2013 has

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brought about significant changes to the core components of the juvenile justice system. Despite existing criminal laws addressing juveniles, the 2013 Act offers a unique, alternative, and diversionary treatment system, which renders it a notable piece of legislation. Nonetheless, the juvenile justice system is inadequately developed in protecting the legal rights of juvenile delinquents due to a lack of coordination and motivation among legislative bodies and enforcement agents, along with poor implementation of legislation resulting from a defective justice system. The lack of a contemporary children's policy, regulatory structures, and a designated procedural statute for executing the Children Act has led to a challenging and ineffectual system. In accordance with international juvenile justice standards, this paper advocates for implementing a restorative justice system as an alternative strategy for the young people to improve Bangladesh's juvenile justice system.

Literature Review

Restorative justice (RJ) is increasingly gaining attention as a viable alternative to traditional punitive measures in the juvenile justice system. Particularly in contexts like Bangladesh, where social and economic disparities are pronounced, RJ offers a transformative approach to healing rather than punishment. This literature review synthesizes existing research on restorative justice for young people, exploring its potential as a new chance for hope in the Bangladeshi context. Restorative justice focuses on fixing the damage done by criminal behaviour through methods that include juvenile delinquents, affected persons, and the community as a whole (Daly et al., 2013). It emphasizes accountability, reconciliation, and offender reintegration, unlike retributive justice. Studies comparing court and conference cases show that RJ methods reduce child recidivism (Daly et al., 2013). Moreover, Suzuki and Wood (2018) argue that RJ conferencing can be particularly suitable for youth offenders, enabling them to realize the impact of their deeds and promote empathy. This literature demonstrates that RJ can foster personal growth and social cohesion among young offenders. For instance, Marsh and Maruna (2016) highlighted success stories from Northern Ireland's Youth Justice Agency, where desistance from offending was linked to RJ practices that encouraged accountability and community engagement. Furthermore, the psychological impacts of RJ practices on victims have been systematically reviewed, suggesting that victims often experience a sense of closure and empowerment through participation in restorative processes (Nascimento et al., 2022). This dual benefit for both victims and offenders underscores the potential of RJ to transform lives within the juvenile justice system. Community involvement is a crucial element of restorative justice. Rosenblatt (2014) emphasizes the importance of community engagement in youth offender panels, suggesting that local participation can enhance the effectiveness of restorative practices. This is particularly relevant in the Bangladeshi context, where community ties are strong, and collective responsibility is a cultural norm. Implementing RJ in Bangladesh could harness these social networks to help young offenders recover.

Despite RJ's promising prospects, there are notable challenges. Little et al. (2018) argue that RJ is not a panacea for systemic issues, particularly for marginalized populations such as Australia's Indigenous youth. This raises questions about the applicability of RJ in Bangladesh, where socio-economic inequalities and systemic discrimination may hinder equitable access to restorative practices. Furthermore, the effectiveness of RJ can be influenced by the language and facilitation styles employed during conferences (Riley & Hayes, 2018). Facilitator training and session design must be carefully considered to facilitate inclusive and meaningful discussion. Existing literature promotes restorative justice in juvenile judicial systems, but knowledge gaps remain. For instance, a few studies have examined RJ in Bangladesh, its effects, and how it is actually put into practice. Future studies should explore the cultural nuances that may affect the adoption of RJ practices and identify barriers to implementation.

Objectives of the Study

The primary objectives of this study are to accomplish the following:

- a. To evaluate the informal mechanisms that are presently in place to address juvenile delinquencies outside of the formal legal system.
- b. To identify the deficiencies of the formal juvenile justice system in Bangladesh.
- c. To evaluate the potential of the restorative justice system as a viable solution for the treatment of juvenile delinquents.
- d. To determine the efficacy of restorative justice in decreasing juvenile offences.

Research Questions

The study seeks to address the following primary questions:

1. What may be an alternative measure to prevent juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh?

This will additionally address the subsequent sub-questions:

- a. What does restorative justice mean?
- b. For what reason is it essential to deal with juvenile delinquents?
- c. In what ways can it be helpful in reducing the recidivism rate of juveniles?

Methods of the Study

The researcher has chosen to conduct the study using the doctrinal method, and the entirety of the paper is presented as an analysis of the established methods, adhering to the analytical mode of research. The data and information pertinent to this study were gathered from a range of secondary sources, including scholarly journal articles, comprehensive research reports, and notable publications that examine the efficacy of restorative justice.

Results and Discussion

The restorative justice system provides citizens with long-lasting, cost-effective, private, and expedited relief. Furthermore, it alleviates the burden on the legal system as a whole. Negotiation can be the most effective method of achieving a long-term resolution that is mutually satisfactory for both parties. More specifically, in a restorative justice framework, the victim is granted the chance to participate in direct dialogue with the offender, obtain sincere restitution for their losses, and is encouraged to articulate the offence to the offender, encompassing the motivations behind their involvement in the crime and the justifications for the transgression committed against them. On the other hand, the perpetrator has the opportunity to assume direct and personal accountability, gain awareness of the repercussions of their behaviour, offer a sincere apology and convey remorse to the victim, thereby circumventing the stigma associated with a criminal record.

The restorative justice system for juveniles is characterized by a variety of objectives that are contingent upon the unique resources and requirements of each jurisdiction. Goals may comprise a diverse array of objectives, such as but not limited to a) diminishing recidivism among the youths, b) reinstating the victim to their pre-victimization state, c) offering alternatives to incarceration that are less restrictive, d) ensuring juveniles are held accountable for their actions, e) fostering an understanding in offenders of the suffering experienced by victims, f) prioritizing victim safety and satisfaction throughout the process, g) promoting perceptions of fairness and justice among both justice-involved youths and victims, h) enhancing the empathy of delinquents who have inflicted harm, i) addressing and repairing the damage caused by offences, and j) deterring future criminal behaviour in offenders or safeguarding victims from repeated victimization (Silva et al., 2021).

Models of restorative justice program

Different models of restorative justice exist, but they all have some characteristics, including an informal and non-adversarial approach, a focus on community-based repercussions, and decision-making based on consensus (Wilson et al., 2017). Circle sentencing, victim-offender mediation, victim impact panels, and family group conferences are some of the most common restorative justice methods.

1. Family Group Conferences

A family group conference (FGC) is a planned conversation where the people most affected by a crime can talk about the effects of the crime and figure out how to hold the youth involved in the crime accountable. This includes the victim, juvenile delinquents, and their friends and family (Porter–Merrill et al., 2019). The objectives of conferencing encompass enabling the victim to participate actively in addressing the offence, enhancing the wrongdoer's understanding of the consequences of their actions, facilitating accountability, involving the offender's support network in the reparative process, influencing future conduct, and fostering

connections between the delinquent, the victim, and essential community resources. Generally, a trained facilitator will gather together the victim, the juvenile delinquents, and their defenders to discuss the event and the damage it caused. This is all in an effort to have the juvenile offenders understand the real-life consequences of their actions (Umbreit et al., 2000). The victim is provided a chance to share their feelings, inquire about the crime, and articulate their expectations for the conference. All participants can engage in determining how justice-involved youths can most effectively address the harm caused. Ultimately, the parties involved need to come to a consensus on how the youth can make amends to the victim and put a reparation agreement into action. In most cases, an apology and potential compensation for the victim are components of the agreement. Youth offenders may be required to complete community service as part of particular agreements or undertake responsibilities like enhancing school attendance, finishing assignments, or performing household or school tasks etc. (Reimer, 2020).

2. Victim–Offender Mediation

Victim–offender mediation provides a safe and structured environment for victims to engage in dialogue, negotiation, and problem-solving with the youths who have committed offences against them (Pavelka et al., 2019). This is for young offenders to accept direct responsibility for their conduct, comprehend the full ramifications of their behaviours, and develop plans for compensating their victims. Additionally, victim-offender mediation aims to empower the victim to a greater extent. The overarching goal of this approach is to assist juvenile offenders in developing feelings towards others, which could perhaps reduce their future criminal propensity (Choi et al., 2012). The dialogue also offers victims and juvenile delinquents a chance to create mutually agreeable restitution plans and mitigate the damage caused by the offence (Zehr, 2005). There are significant distinctions between victim-offender mediation and family group conferencing despite their superficial similarities. For instance, in victim-offender mediation, just the victim, the juvenile delinquents, and the trained mediator are involved. In contrast, family group conferencing involves not only the victim, juvenile delinquents, and the facilitator, but also other individuals who have been affected by the crime, such as friends and relatives (Mc Cold, 2000).

3. Victim Impact Panels, Victim Awareness Classes, and Circle Sentencing

Through the use of victim impact panels and victim awareness seminars, victims of crime are allowed to communicate the adverse effects of their experiences to persons who have been convicted of felonies. Victim impact panels, in contrast to conferences or mediations, do not facilitate direct human interaction between juvenile delinquents and their victims. Instead, victims or family members and others who have experienced similar circumstances are typically substituted in these panels and workshops. The panel or class's goal is to assist young offenders

in understanding and placing the consequences of their behaviour on victims and the larger community in context (Carson et al., 2016).

a). Victim Impact Panels

These panels cover a wide range of accusations, including those involving property crimes, physical assault, and operating a vehicle while intoxicated or using drugs. Panels have been utilized in correctional facilities, rehabilitation programs, defensive driving courses, and youth educational initiatives (Pavelka et al., 2019). The court will often order juveniles associated with the criminal justice system to serve on these panels. Panels consist of three or four speakers who share their experiences, with each individual dedicating approximately 15 minutes to convey their story respectfully and openly.

b). Victim Awareness Classes

Generally, these programs are more participatory than panels, allowing juvenile delinquents to converse with their victims (Bazemore et al., 2001). For instance, four modules were utilized in a victim awareness program in Santa Clara County, California, to help crime victims and improve competency skills for young people. The modules addressed a) accountability, b) violent crime, c) property crime, and d) driving under the influence. Group discussions, interactive exercises, and victim speakers were also a part of the training. The lessons were accessible to teenagers on probation or those confined in rehabilitation institutes (Juvenile Probation Department, 2004).

c) Circle Sentencing

Circle sentencing, often referred to as talking circles or peacemaking circles, is a comprehensive re-integrative approach designed to tackle juvenile criminal behavior and delinquency, along with the concerns of victims, families, and communities (Atella et al., 2016). The "circle" often consists of a certified mediator, victims of the crime, juvenile delinquents, friends and relatives of the victims and the youths, members of the social service and justice sectors (such as attorneys, judges, and police officers), and concerned citizens of the community. Conversations within the circle typically incorporate a "talking piece." Only the individual in possession of the talking piece is permitted to speak, while all others are required to show respect as the speaker recounts their experience of the incident (Anyon et al., 2016). Everyone in the circle takes a turn talking about what happened in an effort to piece together what transpired. The circle members decide what to do collectively to help heal everyone involved and stop such atrocities from happening again. Members of the circle deliberate until they reach a unanimous decision on a sentencing plan that takes into account the views of everyone involved (Boyes-Watson, 2005).

Present scenario of juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh

Juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh has been discussed in many ways in the last two decades. Some examples of incidents published in the media can be given, where the pattern of juvenile delinquency makes us shudder. Today, the scope of juvenile delinquency has also increased like other crimes. Teenagers and young adults are getting involved in terrible crimes all over the country. The pattern and severity of crime is increasing alarmingly with time. These teenagers used to commit minor crimes, but now they are often involved in major crimes like murder, dacoity and rape etc. Sometimes, they do not hesitate to kill parents and classmates-friends in trivial incidents. Apart from this, the involvement of juveniles in murder-for-hire is happening for the sake of different local gangs. In 2015 a study on juvenile delinquency showed that the number of juvenile delinquents has been increasing day by day. The study analyzed juvenile delinquency data from 1990 to 2012. It was seen there - from 1990 to 2000, there were 3 thousand 501 juvenile crime cases in the capital, Dhaka. However, the number of cases increased to 4,882 over the next decade, specifically from 2000 to 2010. The study indicates that 82 instances of murder and 87 cases of violence against women occurred between 1990 and 2000, which were 138 and 224, respectively, from 2001 to 2010. An annual study indicates that in 2001, Dhaka recorded 512 juvenile crime cases, comprising 138 thefts, 14 murders, and 18 instances of violence against women. In the following year, one crime decreased while the other increased (Razina et al., 2020).

Statistics indicate that after five years, in 2006, the total number of cases did not increase in a proportional manner. In 2006, total cases stood at 528, among which 15 murders and 22 rapes. At this time, the theft cases decreased to 113 (Staff Correspondent, 2019). In 2016, the total number of juvenile delinquents in the country was 2,179. During that time, 1,422 cases related to juvenile crimes were charged, and the total number of accused was 1,867. In 2016, 47 people were acquitted in 29 pending cases, seven people have been sentenced in six cases and there were 111 cases under investigation. In 2015, there were 1,719 accused in 1,184 cases related to juvenile crimes. In 2014, there were 818 cases, the numbers of accused were 1,263. In 2013, there were 848 accused in 589 cases of juvenile crimes. In 2012, the numbers of accused in 484 cases were 751 (Staff Correspondent, 2018). In late 2022, the Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) prepared a report on juvenile gangs. The survey revealed that there were at least 173 juvenile gangs all over the country, with 66 located in the capital and 57 in Chittagong city (The Quartile Crime Conference, 2017).

According to police headquarter sources, 26 people were killed and 329 injured in 2023 by youth gangs across the country. Three hundred seventy-nine cases have been registered against juvenile gangs, and 940 juveniles have been arrested. There were 180 district and divisional youth gang groups in functioning, including the capital, Dhaka, having 1,677 members. In 2023, 197 juveniles were sent to correctional facilities due to crime (Staff Correspondent, 2024). According

to DMP sources, 25 of the murders in the capital in 2023 were gang-related. This means that the members of different gangs are engaged in violent conflict with each other to increase their influence in their area. A key government agency tasked with crime control submitted a special report to the Home Ministry last April on the activities of alleged juvenile gangs. According to it, there are now as many as 237 'Kishore Gangs' (criminal groups) across the country. Most of them are in Dhaka, 127, and the number of members of these gangs is 1,382. After Dhaka, Chittagong has 57 gangs, and 316 people are involved in these gangs or groups (Staff Correspondent, 2024).

Treatment of juvenile delinquents under the national legal framework:

Bangladesh has a comprehensive framework of over 32 laws pertaining to children, with 8 specifically addressing issues such as juvenile delinquency, diversion measures, etc. The following statutes are noteworthy: (1) The Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929; (2) The Penal Code of 1860; (3) The Children (Pleading of Labour) Act of 1933; (4) The Vagrancy Act of 1943; (5) The Compulsory Primary Education Act of 2013; (6) The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act of 1933; (7) The Children Act of 2013; (8) The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (Karzon, 2016). In addition to these, many more statutes exist that address juvenile issues. Orphaned children's property rights are protected by the Court of Wards (Amendment) Act 2006 until they become 18. The Anti Women and Children Oppression (Amendment) Act, 2003, offers safeguarding measures for children under the age of 16 against various forms of oppression. Among the various laws, the Children Act 2013 (CA, 2013) stands out as a comprehensive piece of legislation that addresses child rights, as well as the issues surrounding delinquent and uncontrollable children. It emphasizes correction and diversion and notably establishes a juvenile justice system that is distinct from the adult justice system in Bangladesh.

The Children Act of 2013 prohibits the punishment of juvenile delinquents

According to sections 33(1) and 34 of the Act, no child may be executed, transported, or imprisoned unless the court finds that the offence is so severe or that the child is so erratic or depraved that it is not possible to send them to a recognized institution; in these situations, the child may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of three to ten years. Once more, a juvenile offender facing imprisonment is not permitted to be with adult prisoners (CA 2013, s 33). According to the ruling in *Mehedy Hasan v. State (2014)*, juvenile delinquents and minor offenders should be dealt with in line with the Act's provisions, regardless of how severe or egregious the offence may be. When making a decision under the Children Act, the court must examine the following: a). the child's age and personality; b). the family's socio-economic situation; c). the probation officer's report; and d). everything else that needs to be considered for the child's best interest (CA 2013, s. 30).

Section 43 says that the words "conviction" or "sentence" cannot be used

when a child is found to have violated the provisions of any law. It is a matter of fact that a child's conviction shall not serve as a disqualifying factor for any position, employment, or electoral process as stipulated by law. Additionally, convicted juveniles can file an appeal or a revision against their conviction within 60 working days (CA 2013, s. 41). Furthermore, the court has the authority to release a juvenile offender on probation for good behaviour, dismiss them after being admitted, or place them in the custody of an eligible adult who signs a bond with or without sureties (CA 2013, ss. 34 and 35). To safeguard a promising future, the criminal justice system in Bangladesh is trying to adopt a flexible approach to administering punishment to juveniles who are at or below the tender age. In this case, justice will be served if the court takes into account the mitigating factors prior to determining the appropriate punishment, opting for a more lenient sentence, such as life imprisonment and a fine, rather than imposing the death penalty on the accused individual of tender age (State & ors v. Rafiqul Islam & ors, 2015).

Necessity of restorative justice for the juvenile delinquents:

Restorative justice is essential as an alternative strategy for reducing juvenile delinquency because the current trend of rising juvenile delinquency suggests that the present juvenile justice system is failing to do so. From a restorative viewpoint, it serves as a valid approach to tackle the damage faced by communities due to crimes committed by juveniles. It might be employed instead for punitive purposes or as a method of reforming the offender. The unique aspect of employing it as a restorative approach through family discussions or community conferences lies in the focus on recognizing the specific harm experienced by the community due to the offender's actions, along with the commitment to ensure that the offender's community service addresses and rectifies that specific harm. For instance, individuals who deface buildings with graffiti in a community may be assigned the task of removing graffiti from those same buildings as part of their community service. In order to address community concerns and facilitate the reintegration of juvenile delinquents into society, it may be helpful to implement community service programs (Hossain, 2012). Sections 32–33 of the Children Act 2013 give the juvenile courts the authority to take the appropriate action regarding neglected and impoverished children. Nevertheless, the juvenile courts hardly ever use their jurisdiction. In actuality, it is difficult for the formal courts to successfully handle the socio-economic components of the problem of caring for or protecting abandoned and impoverished children. Therefore, giving the local government adjudication bodies this authority could be a wise alternative. Currently, these adjudication bodies lack this authority (Mc Cold, 2001). The present restorative justice approach used by local governments in Bangladesh offers a promising prospect. If properly activated and modified, this model could effectively replace the formal judicial system for children who interact with or violate the law. The

paper highlights the viability of the adjudication body as an alternative forum for juveniles in safeguarding youth's best interests. The paper highlights the limitations faced by local government entities and the challenges to realizing their potential while also proposing various constructive approaches to enhance the model.

Limitations of Bangladesh's juvenile justice system in treating juvenile delinquents more effectively

The study's findings, based on an analysis of relevant laws, case references, books, journals, newspapers, and websites, as well as the researchers' observations, highlight the following shortcomings of Bangladesh's juvenile justice system:

- i. Insufficient public official training, ineffective reporting systems, distinct detention facilities for minors, and the lack of mechanisms for monitoring police behavior, along with the lack of a dedicated child assistance desk in police stations, prevent juveniles from receiving specialized care and treatment from law enforcement agencies.
- ii. Insufficient juvenile courts, closed processes, and adult treatment of children by the judiciary have made the justice system more complicated and ineffectual in treating juvenile offenders (Ferdousi, 2014).
- iii. Inadequate Child Development Centers (CDCs), a lack of human resources, and inadequate support for CDCs prevent juvenile offenders from reintegrating into society and families and becoming good people.
- iv. Insufficient vocational training, a shortage of skilled trainers, and authorities' deteriorating correctional methods hamper facilities.
- v. No clear rule or upgraded policy in Bangladesh offers the tools to enforce laws and regulations. Without well-defined rules, programs like alternative dispute resolution (ADR), family conferences, and diversion will not be able to take root.
- vi. No schools, universities, or training organizations provide juvenile delinquency courses; this is causing a gap between the people of Bangladesh and their justice system.
- vii. The absence of a Child Rights Commission arises from inadequate motivation and cooperation among pertinent legislation and authorities, resulting in a sluggish and ineffective implementation system.
- viii. Many detained youths are victims of unfair circumstances or underage for criminal responsibility. It has been alleged that juveniles could be abused and misled by adult offenders who reside with them.
- ix. Lack of understanding of international guidelines for handling minors throughout the system affects juvenile delinquency treatment.
- x. The government has not executed any proactive, project-oriented plans to address the patterns of juvenile delinquency.

Conclusion

Restorative justice represents a promising framework for addressing youth offending, providing young people with opportunities for healing, accountability, and community reintegration. By emphasizing their agency and involvement in processes that affect their lives, restorative justice can offer a renewed sense of hope for young individuals. The existing framework of the criminal justice system for juvenile delinquents fails to facilitate a comprehension of the consequences associated with their unlawful actions. It fails to facilitate their transformation into law-abiding citizens. In order to ensure justice, the involvement of offenders in the proceedings is important because it enables them to comprehend the profound impact their crimes have had on the lives of others. However, ongoing evaluation and adaptation of restorative practices are necessary to ensure they effectively meet the needs of youth, ultimately fostering a more just and compassionate society.

Recommendations for embracing restorative justice

The legal system in Bangladesh does not contain any explicit provisions about restorative justice for young offenders. Although the Children Act of 2013 provides for some lenient processes for the arrest, imprisonment, bail, and release of juvenile offenders, it does not fully address restorative justice. Following recommendations should be considered when adopting restorative justice for juveniles, such as:

- At the outset, it is imperative to establish a substantial law or regulation that prioritizes the safety of witnesses and victims. In the absence of this, victims and witnesses may be hesitant to inform the appropriate authorities, which could ultimately undermine the objective of restorative justice by causing victims to feel insecure.
- The significance and advantages of restorative justice **should** be readily apparent to all parties, as the concept is relatively new in Bangladesh. Otherwise, the state and stakeholders will refrain from expressing interest in implementing restorative justice within the current legal framework.
- The procedures of several phases within the juvenile justice system, encompassing law enforcement agencies, prosecutions, courts and correctional facilities, should be more inviting, accessible, and expeditious in their responses.
- Like the village court created inside the Union parishad's borders and the Dispute Conciliation Board that functions inside Paurashava, another semi-judicial mechanism comparable to the Village Court Act of 2006 could be added under the Children Act.
- A board akin to the village court should be established in order to settle a disagreement through restorative justice. The board ought to remain impartial and adopt a win-win approach that advances the goal of true justice.

- Decisions made by the restorative justice board should be rational, reasonable, fair, inexpensive, and time-efficient. To ensure parties appreciate the decision's importance and efficacy, the other judicial body should acknowledge it. This will inspire disputants to learn about this legal system.
- Aggrieved parties should be allowed to appeal. This means that affected parties must be able to find an appropriate legal venue to seek remedy from the next judicial body.
- There should be a clause in restorative justice that recognizes the additional time and financial losses suffered by victims who assist the law enforcement and prosecutors.
- Restorative justice should incorporate offender rehabilitation. Because victims sometimes don't want criminal justice to punish them. If the attackers are friends, family, neighbors, classmates, or colleagues, victims are more likely to accept treatment.
- All victims participating in restorative justice are entitled to explicit guarantees concerning their compensation, as well as information regarding the deadline and procedure for its receipt.
- Consider a juvenile delinquent who cannot afford compensation. He should serve the victims and community to atone for the harm done.
- The victim's situation and pain will be thoroughly considered during the formulation of restorative justice. The interests of the victim should be given top priority. However, it shouldn't give the impression that the criminal is being unfairly treated because it also helps the offender get better.

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