



Research paper on

“Effectiveness of Rehabilitation System Regarding Drug Addicted Offenders in Bangladesh”

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I am also thankful to the authors, journals and web mentioned in the references

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To

MD. Safiullah

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Subject: Submission of the thesis paper.

Dear Sir,

It is a great pleasure to submit my thesis on “Effectiveness of Rehabilitation system Regarding Drug Addicted Offenders in Bangladesh”. I have given my best effort to furnish the thesis with relevant information that I have collected from various way. I have concentrated on my best effort to achieve the objectives of the work and hope that my endeavor will serve the purpose.

I will be highly grateful and obliged if you kindly accept my thesis and evaluate it with your sagacious judgment.

Sincerely Yours,

Afrina Ferdous

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Declaration

I hereby do solemnly declared that the work presented in this thesis has been carried out by me and has not been previously submitted to any other institution. The work I have been presented does not breach any copyright.

I further undertake to indemnify the University against any loss or damage arising from breach of the foregoing obligations.

Afrina Ferdous

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the thesis on “Effectiveness of Rehabilitation system Regarding Drug Addicted Offenders in Bangladesh” is done by Afrina Ferdous partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of LLB (Bachelor) from Daffodil International University. The thesis has been carried out under my guidance and is a record of the *bonafide* work carried out successfully.

.....

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List of Abbreviations

WHO	World Health Organization
IDU	Injection Drug Uses
SUD	Substance Use Disorder
IRSOP	Improvement of the Real Situation of Overcrowding in Prisons
DNC	Department of Narcotics Control
NIMH	National Institution of Mental Health
Manas	Association for the Prevention of Drug Abuse
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
DLR	Dhaka Law Report
UNODC	United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
GED	General Education Development

EFFECTIVENESS OF REHABILITATION SYSTEM REGARDING DRUG ADDICTED OFFENDER IN BANGLADESH

Chapter: 1

Introduction

Bangladesh is an independent country from 1971 after the Liberation War. The percentage of committing crime is increasing day by day. Now-a-days not only an adult male but also female and minors involve themselves to commit crime. The rehabilitation system in Bangladesh is not adequate. No one born as a criminal and also no one gets involved with drug addiction by born. Crime is the result of social, and economical imbalance. It is believed that if we can educated and trained the criminals, they can be made competent to behave well in the society and contribute to the economy. Our existing legal framework has inadequate provisions regarding proper reintegration of prisoners to the society. Rehabilitation is the first aim of revisory system. This aim depends on the admission that how a person can be treated and can return to a crime free life. The rehabilitation system was the main feature of sanctification in the first half of the twentieth century. Though the acceptances of rehabilitation programming decreased in 1970s and 1980s but it has reclaimed favorability in recent years through the world.¹ Rehabilitation provides a broad array of programs including physical and mental health, social integration and educational services and also special programs have been developed for sex offenders, women and parolees. In addition, rehabilitation for drug addicted criminals is become a cover issue. As a developing country Bangladesh facing this problem mostly. Now-a-days the rehabilitation system has been connected with the court system.

1.1 General Overview

In the 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Doha Declaration highlights the reintegration support of prisoners to back then into the society. The House of Lords Library of England addressed a brief of the problem of reoffending and inventions in prison which meant to decrease the likelihood of reoffending upon release.² That briefing started by describing five ways to the process of rehabilitation such as education, offender behavior program, social tie, faith and resettlement mentoring. In case of education providing as rehabilitation they discussed about academic qualifications, vocational training and employment. The psychological causes of criminal behavior intend to reduce by offender behavior programs. The importance of social tie did not ignored rather the briefing addressed that how those ties can be maintained and monitored. The

¹ <http://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/view/document/obo-9780195396607/obo-9780195396607-0046.xml>

² <file:///C:/Users/DIU/Downloads/LLN-2017-0102.pdf>

reintegration of prisoners to the community is discussed in respect of their recent government policy which aimed to develop the resettlement mentoring.³

The favorability of rehabilitation system varies over times. Though the rehabilitation is always a part of correctional way of a person but the ideal conclusion as “*nothing works*” in the article of Martinson⁴ had gained notability in the preceding decades. The historical trends in treatment and described the principles elements of modern treatment services are described by Cullen and Gendreau.⁵ Rehabilitation program for juveniles and adults described by Mackenzie.⁶

In Bangladesh, it is difficult to provide proper rehabilitative treatment to the prisoners. There is no different place to treat drug addicted offender. The government maintain only three national rehab to provide rehabilitation. And most shocking matter is that not only the drug addicted prisoners but also the general prisoners are treated there with along. According to a WHO report, there is no specialized treatment services for the patient with drug use disorders including IDU (injection drug users).⁷ In that case it is difficult to assure the proper treatment of drug addicted offenders in rehabilitative way. But according to IRSOP project government takes initiative to treat the offenders in different way. The drug user offenders will get counselling and skill development training in their rehabilitation period.⁸

1.2 Background

The amount of imprisoned person in the United State has grown over the past thirty years. It has become a liability to begin articles with a comment on mass confinement. The confinement rate cross 0.9% for men and 0.1% for woman, with the total amount of persons confined in state and federal prisons reached over 1.6 million through 2006.⁹ Also a larger amount of individuals increase under correctional supervision, including house jailed and prisoned those who lived in the society on probation or parole.¹⁰ In addition, there is a forms of punishment which fallen down i.e the return of chain gangs, increased panic and legislation regarding sex and drug related crimes, tougher penalties for young people convicted of crimes and an increase in disciplinary supermax facilities.¹¹

³ Ministry of Justice, Transforming Rehabilitation: A Strategy for Reform, May 2013, Cm 8619, p 10.

⁴ Martinson, Robert. 1974. What works? Questions and answers about prison reform. *Public Interest* 10:22–54.

⁵ Cullen, Francis T., and Paul Gendreau. 2000. Assessing correctional rehabilitation: Policy, practice, and prospects” In *Criminal Justice 2000*. Vol. 3, *Policies, processes, and decisions of the criminal justice system*. Edited by Julie Horney, 109–175. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

⁶ MacKenzie, Doris Layton. 2006. *What works in corrections: Reducing the criminal activities of offenders and delinquents*. New York: Cambridge Univ. Press

⁷ https://www.who.int/substance_abuse/publications/atlas_report/profiles/bangladesh.pdf

⁸ <http://www.amic.org.bd/improvement-of-the-real-situation-of-overcrowding-in-prisons-irsop-project/>

⁹ Sabol William J, et al. Prisoners in 2006. Bureau of Justice Statistics; 2007

¹⁰ Glaze Lauren E, Palla Seri. Probation and Parole in the United States, 2004. Bureau of Justice Statistics; 2005

¹¹ Garland David. *The Culture of Control: Crime and Social Order in Contemporary Society*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press; 2001,

Miller Jerome G. *Search and Destroy: African-American Males and the Criminal Justice System*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 1996

In England and Wales, the percentage of reformed prisoners 49.2 within a year of discharge and a amounts of prisoners increased upto 65.5 percent who are given imprisonment with less than a year. ¹² In contradict, the reoffending rate of Norway 20 percent, Australia 39 percent, Japan 43 percent, Scotland 50 percent, the United States 52 percent and Ireland 62 percent.¹³ In May 2013, the Coalition Government, started transforming punishment to rehabilitation which a strategy taken to decrease offending because it was believed that the reoffending rates were too high.¹⁴

For the past two decades, the drug addicted people is increased in Bangladesh. Bangladesh has struggled with this problem and searching an effective and sustainable solution of this problem. This severe drug addiction is in against the development of the productivity of a major portion of its human resources. According to the Association for the Prevention of Drug Abuse (Manas), the present amount of drug addicted people in Bangladesh is around 6,600,000, on the other hand, the Department of Narcotics Control (DNC) reported that the amount is around 5,000,000. However, The National Institution of Mental Health (NIMH) provides a shocking report after a program held in June 2017. They stated that more than 7,000,000 people pass through from drug addiction in Bangladesh.¹⁵ These addiction increase the rate of committing a crime. From which the offender can not go for a fit life. In Bangladesh drug addiction is a crime itself. After facing these situation, government of Bangladesh understood the necessity of rehabilitation center or development of rehabilitative way of a drug offender can provide a space for him in community.

1.3 Research Question

1. How a rehabilitation system ensure right to life of an accused?
2. Are the rehabilitation system effective for Bangladesh perspective?
3. Why rehabilitation system needed?
4. What are the ways of rehabilitation?
5. Should drug addicted offenders be provided different place from the general offender in rehabilitation period?

1.4 Objectives of the Research

- i. **General objective:** The main objective of the study is the rehabilitation system of Bangladesh is effective or not. The percentage of minor and drug addicted accused is increasing day by day. Also its becoming a root problem to us. In that perspective this study will show that the role of rehabilitation system foe reformation in case of minor and drug addicted accused.
- ii. **Specific objective:**

¹² Ministry of Justice, Proven Reoffending Statistics Quarterly Bulletin October 2015 to December 2015, 26 October 2017

¹³ Pell Center for International Relations and Public Policy, Incarceration and Recidivism: Lessons from Abroad, March 2014

¹⁴ Ministry of Justice, Transforming Rehabilitation: A Strategy for Reform, May 2013, Cm 8619, p 9

¹⁵ <https://www.dhakatribune.com/opinion/special/2018/04/04/time-decriminalize-drug-use-bangladesh>

- a) To analyze the sensitivity in bureaucracy and politics to ensuring the rights of life in Bangladesh
- b) To analyze the constitutional rights of an accused person in Bangladesh
- c) To analyze the effectiveness of rehabilitation system regarding reformation of an accused
- d) To give some recommendations to develop the rehabilitation system in Bangladesh
- e) To examine the present situation in Bangladesh.

1.5 Statement of Problem

The amounts of prisoners describe the criminal scenario of Bangladesh. According to Bangladesh Jail Authorities, there are 68 jails across the country which can maintain 36,614 prisoners but there were around 88,722 prisoners in jail as of July 2018.¹⁶ Around 37,000 people which is 43% of all prisoners are behind the rails for drug related case.¹⁷ Only this amounts of prisoners exceeds the jail capacity of Bangladesh. The jail source said that at least 5,725 are offended in drugs cases and more than 22,000 are undergoing trials.¹⁸ The number of prisoners are increased drastically after the government directed a countrywide anti-narcotics drive in May. According to a Statistics of RAB published on July 18 show that mobile courts directed by the elite force handed down jail terms of seven days to two years in drugs cases but most were sentenced for up to three months in jail. RAB stated that it has seized illegal drugs which costs Tk 550 crore up until July 18. And those illegal drugs includes more than 49kg heroin and 82,73,097 yaba pills. It is the situation of the Bangladesh. We can not ignore the drug addicted offenders.

1.6 Rationale of Study: The reformatory or rehabilitative practice in prison is not working for several factors. The existing legislations have become outdated and the missing provisions of counseling, capacity building, etc. are making the process a complex one. Infrastructure problems, overcrowding in prison, inordinate delay in trial, prevalent corruption and extortion, staff shortage, insufficient prison programs, etc. are working as barricades towards ensuring proper rehabilitation process. Moreover, Bangladesh made some reservations and declarations to the ICCPR to limit its application especially on the first part of paragraph 3 of Article 10 relating to reformation and social rehabilitation of prisoners. Bangladesh put herself away on account of financial constraints and for lack of proper logistical support. In order to ensure rehabilitation and uphold the flag of reformatory theory, only law and legal reform is not enough. First and foremost, we all need to grow the consensus among us that “Hate the wrong, not the wrongdoer.” We need to change our attitude towards the persons who serve times in prison. Despite the prevalent lacunas in our legislations, the government especially the Ministry of Law has already undertaken processes towards

¹⁶ <https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2018/07/20/43-of-all-inmates-are-accused-in-drugs-cases>

¹⁷ ibid

¹⁸ ibid

reforming the Jail Codes. Recently, Moulvibazar central jail authority reportedly undertook some income generation, skill development and education programs for prisoners. A garment factory having 26 knitting machines was established in the Dhaka central jail aiming towards skill development and rehabilitation of the prisoners. Recent years witnessed significant judicial intervention in order to mitigate the plight of juvenile offenders. In the cases of **State v Md Roushan Mondal alias Hashem and State v Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Khulna and others(59 DLR,72)**, the higher court emphasized that young offenders should be at all times kept separate from the adult offenders from the time of their apprehension, during the trial and during confinement to ensure the facilities for proper education and upbringing of youth. Another good initiative was taken by the government last year by enacting the Children Act, 2013 repealing the earlier Children Act of 1974. The new Act conforms to the provisions of the Convention of the Rights of Child.

1.7 Methodology: My study methodology will direct by the perspective of criminology and different views, norms, jurisdictions, cases and acts as a subjective. And in my study I will show you that the procedure, progress and effectiveness of rehabilitation center regarding reformation of minor and drug addicted accused. In general, the research would be directed on exploratory method which will define by the actual filed work based information. It is a qualitative research. A logical frame work shall be developed on the basis of various way data analysis such as frequency distribution, causal relationship, factor analysis & others statistical tools of analysis. This research will examine and evaluate the present conditions of the laws, practices and will refers to an effective and sustainable solution of this major problem. In order to give the competency of acceptances to the research, a range of research methods would be used:

1. Secondary data source like study report, published articles, relevant laws, conventions, covenants, government documents
2. Examination of the constitutional guarantees regarding right to protection of life and other relevant provisions in the Constitution of Bangladesh;

Analysis of statutory law and case law relating to rehabilitation system and its failure in Bangladesh;

- I. Review of relevant public records, available statistical data and annual reports of various organizations
- II. Case studies of recent specific incidents relating to rehabilitation of accused
- III. Collection and analysis of relevant data.

Discussion on the conceptual matters will be highlighted upon the secondary literature which includes books, journals, electronic materials, constitutional law, statutory law and case law.

Chapter: 2

Conceptual Framework Regarding Rehabilitation

2.1 Present Scenario of Rehabilitation in Bangladesh

There are only three governmental rehabilitation center in Bangladesh. Two are in Gazipur and another in Jessore. These are free to rehab for general and offended drug addicted people. But these are not adequate. In present day, the amount of drug addicted people are increasing as well as the drug addicted offender. But the capacity of these rehabilitation center is not increasing. There are also private rehabilitation center in Bangladesh but those are too expensive. General people can't bear the cost of those rehabilitation center. Also there is a lack of positive mind to take back reformed offenders to the society. Some of the people think that offenders lead a facilitative life in imprisonment. Unfortunately research constantly have shown that whoever become free from imprisonment they never want to get back there. Punishments are given as a way of rehabilitation. And in case of Bangladesh it is more painful. There is lack of rehabilitation programs as well as qualified person who can direct these program. The jails, rehabilitation center are always overcrowded and there is not enough police officers or trainer of a rehabilitation programs. A little number of people handled a large amount of offenders, so there always be the question of capacity and qualified services.

2.2 Definition of Drug Addiction

Drug addiction is uncontrollable chronic disease. The addicted person seek for drug and use them in harmful way. It also makes changes to brain which can last for long. Drug addiction is voluntary act. It reduce the ability of a person. A long term addiction of drug can causes for severe brain damage. It also have bad impact to body parts and mental health.

2.3 Definition of Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is the main objective of modern penal policy. It is also known as criminal recidivism.¹⁹ Rehabilitation is a way of reintegration into society of an offended person. It is prohibited to discriminate on the basis of disability in any work position of the government, according to the **Rehabilitation Act of 1973**. By the literal meaning, rehabilitation means reform, to give a chance to change him or herself. It is not a physical change, it's the change of mental health and behavior.

¹⁹(1) Rec(84)10E 21 June 1984 on the criminal record and rehabilitation of convicted persons

(2)Clare Ovey, Ensuring respect of the rights of prisoners under the European Convention on Human Rights as part of their reintegration process, Registry of the European Court of Human Rights.

2.4 Rehabilitation for Drug Addicted Offender

In Bangladesh perspective most of the cases are drugs related and the offenders are drug addicted. The amount of these criminal is huge. We just can't imprisoned them from year to year because the jail capacity is also limited. Around 37,000 people which is 43% of all prisoners are behind the rails for drug related case. So the best way to relief from this problem is to rehab them. It also have positive sight to society, economy. We need to change our attitude towards the persons who serve times in prison. Despite the prevalent lacunas in our legislations, the government especially the Ministry of Law has already undertaken processes towards reforming the Jail Codes. The reformatory or rehabilitative practice in prison is not working for several factors. The existing legislations have become outdated and the missing provisions of counseling, capacity building, etc. are making the process a complex one. Infrastructure problems, overcrowding in prison, inordinate delay in trial, prevalent corruption and extortion, staff shortage, insufficient prison programs, etc. are working as barricades towards ensuring proper rehabilitation process.

2.5 Applications

Norway

The principle of normalization is the main objective of Norway's prison system in which offenders have access to advantage they would get outside of jail. This system provides mini fridge, private bathroom, flat-screen television and enter to outdoor environment.²⁰ The offenders share their kitchen so that this rehabilitative system can create a sense of family and also its avoids the traditional prison uniforms.²¹ According Halden Fengsel, the most effective rehabilitative program based on preparing the offenders for keeping balance in housing and employment and also make them competence for these before leaving prison.²² The Norway's methods of rehabilitation is proved to hold less than 30% of recidivism rate worldwide.²³

Europe

It was established by the **Council of Europe** committee of ministers that to prevent crime a crime policy aimed and the social reintegration of offenders should be developed.²⁴

United Kingdom

The UK Parliament adopted the **Rehabilitation of Offenders Act (1974)**, to ignore some criminal conviction after a rehabilitation period.

²⁰ Deady, Carolyn. "[Pell Center for International Relations and Public Policy](#)"

²¹ Milanovic, Nikola. "[Norway's New Prisons: Could They Work Here? « The Stanford Progressive](#)"

²² Benko, Jessica (26 March 2015). "[The Radical Humaneness of Norway's Halden Prison](#)". *The New York Times*.

²³ James, Erwin (25 February 2013). "[The Norwegian prison where inmates are treated like people](#)". *The Guardian*

²⁴ [Rec\(84\)10E 21 June 1984 on the criminal record and rehabilitation of convicted persons.](#)

Chapter 3

Reason against the Effectiveness of Rehabilitation

3.1 Major Problem of Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is a term used to describe services that aim to restore the person's ability to direct in the society. It also includes ways to foster social interaction with others. The rehabilitation promotes independent living and encourages vocational performance. The problem of rehabilitation is varied by countries. The developed countries have not the same problem as a developing country have. The following reasons are the main problem of rehabilitation in Bangladesh.

Irregular follow up checkup

Most of the offender starts their medical checkup at their rehabilitation period but they do not continue the treatment after become free from jail. Without governmental rehab center it is too much costly to take rehabilitation from a private center.

Lack of Qualified person for rehabilitation

In Bangladesh the amount of criminals are more than jail capacity. Also there is a shortage amount of police than criminal. It is difficult to provide general care to everyone.

Lack of job opportunity

There is lack of job opportunity in case of reformed offender. No one wants to employ them after coming from the prison. But now a days the reformed offender can get employed by the recommendation of jail authority.

Societal insensitivity

In a rehabilitation period the offender is prepared to tie with the society but it is our society which do not accept them so easily. In our society, we always mark them as a criminal. By which the offender loose the hope of tie to society.

Lack of rehab institution

As I noted before that, Bangladesh has a lack of institution for rehabilitation. There are only three governmental institution for rehabilitation which is not adequate.

Economical fact

In present, the drug addicted offenders number is more than 37,000. To rehabilitate a large amount of people the government need economical strong sources. But in case of Bangladesh it is difficult to rehabilitate such large portion of people.

Weak justice system

Most of the criminals get discharge or acquittal for absence of witness. Our justice system is accused friendly. For that a lot of offender do not get any chance to be rehabilitated.

3.2 Necessity of Rehabilitation

The necessity of rehabilitation is beyond to say because Bangladesh still not a criminal or crime free country. Most of the people live below the poverty line and illiterate. And the substance abuse increasing day by day. As we know drug addiction is a voluntary act so if anyone wants to involve with drug, its his own choice. The rehabilitation is needed for following purpose:

- To generate the human resource
- To strongest the backbone of economy
- To remove the unemployment
- To tie the offenders with society
- To make the offenders useful for good works
- To ensure a bright future of an offender
- To make the county crime free
- To develop the quality of employment
- To improve the social integration

3.3 Methods

The effectiveness rate in Bangladesh of rehabilitation is very low. The process of rehabilitation have lacking but a successful rehabilitation of an offender can took place if convicted persons:

- Are protected from different forms of serious ill treatment, enjoy the access to medical care and are not placed in health threateningly bad conditions,²⁵
- Are able to maintain the ties to the community as well as outside world,²⁶
- The vocational training or learn new skills to assist then with employment,²⁷

There are some popular way of rehabilitation such as rehabilitative program, different skill based program, education etc.

²⁵ Clare Ovey, [*Ensuring respect of the rights of prisoners under the European Convention on Human Rights as part of their reintegration process*](#), Registry of the European Court of Human Rights.

²⁶ ibid

²⁷ ibid

3.4 Effectiveness of Rehabilitation system in Bangladesh

The rehabilitation system of Bangladesh is not comparatively effective. The reasons are following-

Lack of rehabilitation center: There are only three governmental rehabilitation center in Bangladesh. It's the main problem of ineffectiveness of rehabilitation program. Though there are private rehabilitation center but those are too costly.

Large amount of offender: The amounts of offender is larger than the capacity of a rehab center. So the quantity of offender abstracts the quality of service of a rehab center.

Absence of academic education: Most of the offenders are illiterate or only have got the primary education. Also the rehabilitation system of Bangladesh is not educational based.

Absence of technical education: The Bangladeshi rehabilitation system does not provide technical education in proper way. The offenders are forced for different works but that does not provide an effective technical education.

Unemployment: Most of the drug addicted offenders are unemployed. Last two decades Bangladesh facing the unemployment problem mostly. The amount of people who is able to work is increasing day by day but the job place is not increasing.

Availability of substance use: The scope of substance use is really available in cheap cost rate in Bangladesh which attract and push the youth to substances abuse. And the most shocking news is the substance uses are also available in rehab center inside and outside. The lack of security system of rehab is the reason of substance use business in those center.

Lack of innovative program: The rehabilitation system in Bangladesh does not provide the innovation programs. Every person have some unique way of thinking. Ore system does not encourage them.

Lack of social tie: Though the offenders are also a part of our society but the elite people disagree to accept them. A group of people of our society always keep the offenders in a corner of the society and neglect them.

Chapter: 4

Legislation Regarding Rehabilitation

The reformatory or rehabilitative practice in prison is not working for several factors. The existing legislations have become outdated and the missing provisions of counseling, capacity building, etc. are making the process a complex one. Infrastructure problems, overcrowding in prison, inordinate delay in trial, prevalent corruption and extortion, staff shortage, insufficient prison programs, etc. are working as barricades towards ensuring proper rehabilitation process.

4.1 ICCPR

Bangladesh made some reservations and declarations to the ICCPR to limit its application especially on the first part of paragraph 3 of Article 10 relating to reformation and social rehabilitation of prisoners.

4.2 Constitution of Bangladesh

The concept of rehabilitation is not expressly provided in the constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. However, the essence of some articles can be extended to cover the rehabilitation issue. According to Article 11 of the Constitution the Republic shall be a democracy in which fundamental human rights and freedom and respect for the dignity and worth of the human person shall be guaranteed. Again, Article 35(1) states that "No person shall be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force during the commission of the offence. The social stigmatization impliedly inflicts more punishment to an ex-prisoner who already served his times. Such stigmatization and different treatment is a clear violation of the right to equality and equal protection of law enshrined in Article 27 of the constitution.

4.3 Prisons Act

Prison system in Bangladesh still follows the outdated statute books of the British colonial rulers, which were framed in the 19th century. Jail Code consists of the provisions of Prisons Act of 1894, Prisoners Act of 1900, and the Identification of Prisoners Act of 1920. According to these old statutes, the main objective of the prison system is the confinement and safe custody of prisoners through suppressive and punitive measures. There has been no significant modification in the jail code, nor have the vital recommendations of the Jail Reform Commission, 1978 been implemented. After independence of Bangladesh, though several discussions had emphasized on humanization of the conditions in the prisons, a modified Prisons and Prisoners Act emphasizing on rehabilitation has not been enacted.

4.4 Doha Declaration

The Doha declaration highlighted the importance of supporting measures to help the rehabilitation and social tie of offenders into the community, by adopting the conclusion of the 13th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. For the

implementation of Doha Declaration, the UNODC established a more rehabilitative ways to prison management to support member states.

Chapter: 5

Findings and Conclusion

5.1 Recommendation

After having a study on respect of effectiveness of rehabilitation system regarding drug addicted offenders of Bangladesh, I suggest the following recommendations for improvement of the system.

Academic education: Academic education programs include various programs such as adult basic education, General Education Development (GED) certification, the high school diploma program, and various college programs. State law should make the academic education compulsory for all.

Career technical education: The rehabilitation center should increase the scope of career technical education so that after finishing the prison life an offenders should not go through unemployment especially in case of drug addicted offenders.

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy: The cognitive behavioral therapy is directed to help offenders to change the patterns of behavior that led to criminal activity. This programs are based on various therapy which is needed to an offender in rehabilitative period.

Employment preparation: Employment preparation develops the employment skills of an offenders.

Substance use disorder treatment: There must be a program regarding substance use disorder treatment in rehabilitation system. This is the best part to treat a drug addicted offender.

Innovative programs: Innovative programs must be a part of rehabilitation treatment. Innovative programs encourage to do new thing and change the way of thinking.

Increase rehab center: Bangladesh have not enough institution for rehabilitation. The government should increase the number of institution of rehabilitation in low cost.

Different rehab center for drug addicted offender: The drug addicted offender and a general offender are not same. They should also be treated in different way. So, there should be different rehabilitation center for drug addicted offenders.

5.2 Conclusion

In conclusion, the basic principles and the purpose of punishment is not to torture a person but to reform him, re-integrate him in the society and ultimately make him a good citizen. This is only possible if the government, international partner, local NGOs and civil society work hand-in-hand. People need to bear in mind that, isolating any person from society enhances the risk of further criminality. A service oriented, pro-active and human rights-conscious police force is equally important in this journey especially for the effective functioning of the criminal justice system. Coordination and cooperation among the bodies related with the criminal justice sector can play a vital role in ensuring the rehabilitation of prisoners.

Chapter: 6

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