EBAUB Journal of Law
ISSN: 2709-0930 (Print) & 2709-0949 (Online)
Volume: III, September 2023
Journal Homepage: https://www.ebaub.ac.bd/journal/ejl/index.html

The Probation System of Bangladesh: A Legal Analysis with Special Reference to Rajshahi Metropolitan Area

Md. Shah Alam*

Abstract

In Bangladesh, the probation system is currently not being used to its full potential and is occasionally overlooked. A small portion of legal professionals and judges in the country hold misconceptions about how the probation system functions. The purpose of the article is to bring clarity to the concept of probation and examine the existing probation-related laws in Bangladesh. The article undertakes an inquiry into the probation system that is in place in Bangladesh, specifically evaluating the accuracy of how probation-related laws are put into practice, especially within the Rajshahi Metropolitan Area. Ultimately, upon concluding the investigation, the paper contends that there exist several disparities between the legal framework and the actual implementation of probation procedures. In light of this, the paper proceeds to offer recommendations to the relevant authorities, aiming to enhance the efficacy and alignment of the probation system with legal mandates.

Keywords: Probation, Children, Adult Offender, Probation Officer, Metropolitan Area

1. Introduction

It is true that punishment lacks the capacity to effectively deter individuals from committing crimes. Similarly, it remains a fact that criminal behavior is inherent to human nature, and solely relying on punishment cannot entirely eradicate criminal activity. Consequently, there arises a need to address the root causes of criminal mentality and behavior for a comprehensive solution. A fundamental principle to be upheld is the distinction between disapproving of criminal acts and harboring animosity towards the wrongdoers themselves. This perspective echoes the words of Mahatma Gandhi, who advocated for despising the crime while refraining from condemning the criminal. Subsequently, a pivotal focus emerges on rectifying and reforming the behavior of offenders. Numerous correctional approaches have been introduced to address offenders in the modern era. Notably, among these strategies, probation emerges as a robust method of correction for individuals engaged in criminal activities. Recognizing that imprisoning individuals with no prior criminal record often proves ineffective since they might interact with experienced criminals and adopt their ways, the concept of probation assumes significance. Probation constitutes a non-custodial sentence wherein individuals are released into society to lead regular lives and engage with their community. Furthermore, adopting probation for specific offenders could present an efficient and cost-effective approach to alleviating prison overcrowding while also enabling the rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates through corrective measures.

* Lecturer, Department of Law, EXIM Bank Agricultural University Bangladesh, Chapainawabgang.

2. Methodology

The author used a qualitative approach to enrich the manuscript in an empirical way. The research is based on primary and secondary data. The interview method has also been used in the paper. Primary data has been collected from different legislations. Furthermore, collecting data from newspapers, related write-ups, blogs, and, of course, electronic media and the internet are secondary sources of data collection to enrich the research work. It reflects a blending of information encompassing secondary sources so that the findings can have a multi-dimensional spectrum. Papers published in law journals on probation have been searched by browsing through the journals, browsing through the legal database, and browsing through the indexes of the legal articles.

3. Concept of Probation

The term 'probation' originates from the Latin word 'probare,' which translates to 'to test' or 'to prove'.[1] In legal terms, probation constitutes an "order for conditional discharge". [2] It signifies the release of an offender from imprisonment, contingent upon maintaining good behavior while under supervision. Essentially, probation involves granting criminal offenders a sanctioned opportunity to avoid incarceration, provided they adhere to specific regulations. It is a court-imposed measure that allows individuals to remain in the community, overseen by a probation officer. During the probationary period, individuals who have committed criminal acts must comply with legal regulations and are under the guidance of a probation officer, avoiding incarceration.[3] A probationer denotes an individual who has been found guilty of offenses but is instead subjected to periods of monitoring and limitations within the community, as opposed to being confined in prison.

3.1 Aims of Probation

Probation serves a multifaceted purpose aimed at preventing recurring offenses by the same individual or the commission of new offenses, while also focusing on the rehabilitation of the offender into an upright, productive, and law-abiding member of society.[4] The inception of probation was driven by the intention to offer reprieve to specific individuals from the harshness of punishment, even when found guilty in a court of law.[5] Harsh penalties, in reality, prove insufficient in effectively curbing crime rates and deterring relapses within a society. Instead, such severe measures tend to foster defiance among prisoners, ultimately leading to their persistence as unyielding criminals upon release from incarceration.[6]

---

[1] N.V. Paranjape, *Criminology & Penology with Victimology (*India: Central Law Publications, 2014)
[2] The Probation of Offenders Ordinance of 1960, s. 4(2)
[3] Collins dictionary, accessed March 1, 2022, https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/probation,
[4] The Probation of Offenders Ordinance of 1960, s. 5(2)
[5] S.M. Afzal Qadri , *Ahmad Siddique's Criminology & Penology* (India: Eastern Book Company, 2009)
[6]Md. Abdur Rahim, "Advocating for Alternative Sentencing" *The Daily Star*, July 4, 2007, http://www.thedailystar.net/law-our-rights/advocating-alternative-sentencing-1427830?amp

The High Court Division has further elucidated the underlying objective of probation in the case of *Abdul Khaleque vs. Hazera Begum and Another*[7], asserting that Bangladesh's penal system fundamentally leans towards reform and rehabilitation rather than retribution. The Probation of Offenders Ordinance stands as a prominent testament to this policy approach. When a probationary sentence is imposed for a defined period, it possesses the potential to serve as a more meaningful deterrent, while simultaneously promoting rehabilitation in line with legislative intent. Another important purpose is to reduce the burden on overcrowded prisons.[8]In brief, in Bangladesh, probation serves various objectives, including preventing offenses and recurring criminal behavior, facilitating the process of rehabilitation and reintegration, mitigating the societal stigma faced by offenders, and, in certain scenarios, providing restitution to victims.[9]

3.2 Legal Mechanisms Relating to Probation System in Bangladesh

3.2.1 The Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1960 (Amended in 1964)

This Ordinance encompasses various sections that pertain to the probation of offenders, the issuance of probation orders, the establishment of probation officers, and related matters. The primary intent of this ordinance is to offer support to individuals who are first-time offenders of specific offenses by issuing probation orders for designated durations in lieu of incarceration.

This legislation particularly aims to facilitate the implementation of probation orders under the framework of the Children Act, 2013. The ordinance empowers courts to exercise their discretion in sending offenders who have been sentenced to imprisonment for certain offenses, with a term not exceeding two years, and women who have received penalties other than the death penalty, to participate in the probation program under the guidance of probation officers.

Worth noting is the recent development where the Chief Justice of Bangladesh, Syed Mahmud Hossain, has instructed judges to apply the said ordinance as a means to relieve the burden on prisons. This directive aligns with the recommendations put forth by a Reform Committee led by Justice Imman Ali, advocating for the adoption of a "corrective" punishment approach. This step is intended to reduce pressure on correctional facilities and promote a more rehabilitative form of justice.[10]

3.2.2 The Bangladesh Probation of Offenders Rules, 1971

This law has been consistently upheld since the nation's independence in the same year. These rules pertaining to probation were established to facilitate the effective implementation of the Probation of Offenders Ordinance of 1960. The Probation of Offenders Rules 1971 delineate the necessary qualifications required for an individual to serve as a probation officer.[11] Moreover,

---

[7] 58 DLR 322 (2006)

[8]Sharif Ahmad, "Probation: Alternative to Imprisonment", *The Daily Satr*, July 15, 2014, http://www.thedailystar.net/probation-alternative-to-imprisonment-33315?amp

[9] "Probation Services," Judiciary of Bangladesh, accessed March 1, 2022, http://www.judiciary.org.bd/en/probation-services

[10] Sultana Jahan Suraiya, "the Long-Forgotten Law of Probation of Offenders" *The Daily Star,* February 19, 2019, http://www.thedailystar.net/law-our-rights/news/the-long-forgotten-law-probation-offenders-1704232?amp

[11]The Bangladesh Probation of Offenders Rules, 1971, Rule 3

these rules stipulate specific responsibilities and obligations incumbent upon each probation officer.[12] Under these rules, a probation officer is mandated to promptly notify the court of any instances where a probationer, who is under the officer's supervision, fails to comply with any conditions specified in the bond executed by said probationer.[13]

3.2.3 The Children Act, 2013

This updated legislation empowers juvenile courts to grant probation to children, regardless of the nature of the offense committed. Under the aegis of the Children Act, a paramount focus is placed on the well-being of children in conflict with the law. This is evidenced by the abolition of the death penalty for juvenile offenders and a marked shift towards treating imprisonment as a measure of last resort.

Crucially, the Children Act also holds police officers and probation officers accountable for their duties. If found to be derelict in the discharge of their responsibilities, these officers can face legal consequences.[14] Furthermore, specific sections of the Children Act, such as Section 22(4), 31(1), 31(2), 34(7), and 34(8), delineate various formalities integral to the process of probation for children.

3.2.4 The Special Privileges for Convicted Women Act, 2006

Recent legislative developments have taken into account particular matters concerning the probation of female offenders. The enactment of the said Act has broadened the role of probation officers to encompass the oversight and monitoring of women prisoners who are granted early release based on their adherence to good conduct standards. While, by conventional definitions, such a form of early release aligns with the concept of parole, the legal framework empowers probation officers to oversee the conditional early release of women from incarceration.

3.2.5 The UN Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules), 1990

As a member state, Bangladesh is obligated to adhere to international agreements that encourage alternatives to imprisonment, including the utilization of probation. In accordance with this commitment, Rule 1.5 of the said law outlines the following principle:

> *"Member States should establish non-custodial measures in their legal systems, offering alternative options that lead to a reduction in the reliance on incarceration. These measures should be developed while considering human rights, the principles of social justice, and the rehabilitation requirements of offenders."*

The Tokyo Rules, as a core objective, aim to curtail the prevalent use of imprisonment. These guidelines serve as a comprehensive framework for member states, directing them to integrate

[12]The Bangladesh Probation of Offenders Rules, 1971, Rule 4
[13]The Bangladesh Probation of Offenders Rules, 1971, Rule 12
[14] The Children Act, 2013, s. 22(5)

probation as a fundamental element of their criminal justice systems and as a viable alternative to incarceration.

3.3 Considered Factors for Granting Probation

When granting probation, courts primarily take into account a range of factors that influence the decision. These factors include the offender's age, character, prior history, physical and mental state, as well as the type of offense committed.[15]

In the case of sentencing a child, the Court is guided by the following considerations:[16]

- ✔ Considering the age and gender of the child.
- ✔ Assessing the physical and mental well-being of the child.
- ✔ Evaluating the educational qualifications of the child.
- ✔ Taking into account the social, cultural, and ethnic background of the child.
- ✔ Examining the economic situation of the child's family.
- ✔ Observing the lifestyle of both the child and their family.
- ✔ Understanding the motivations behind the commission of the offense.
- ✔ Incorporating the child's personal perspective and viewpoint.
- ✔ Utilizing information gathered from a Social Inquiry Report (SIR).
- ✔ Exploring matters that are crucial for the child's rehabilitation and overall best interests.

3.4 Specific Conditions Followed by a Probationer

When placed on probation and supervised by a probation officer, an offender is required to adhere to specific conditions outlined by the court. Throughout the probation period, there is the possibility of incarceration if the individual violates the court's stipulated rules or those set by the probation officer. Commonly, probationers are expected to maintain lawful conduct and may be directed to:

- ✔ Abstain from possessing firearms.
- ✔ Sustain employment or engage in an educational program.
- ✔ Observe a curfew.
- ✔ Reside at a designated location.
- ✔ Comply with directives from the probation officer.
- ✔ Refrain from leaving the jurisdiction.
- ✔ Maintain distance from victims, such as former partners in domestic violence cases, potential victims of similar offenses (e.g., minors in cases involving child sexual abuse), and known criminals, including co-defendants.
- ✔ Abstain from using or possessing alcohol and drugs.
- ✔ Undergo alcohol/drug tests or engage in alcohol/drug psychological treatment.

It's important to note that adherence to these conditions is crucial for a probationer to avoid incarceration and successfully complete their probationary period.

[15] The Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1960, s. 4(1)
[16] The Children Act, 2013, s. 30

3.5 The Process of Probation

The scope of the Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1960 encompasses all offenders, regardless of their age and gender. The ordinance does not explicitly limit its applicability to adult offenders, implying that it pertains to both adults and children. This results in distinct probation processes for adult offenders and children involved in legal conflicts.

3.5.1 Probation Process for Adult Offenders

The procedure for granting probation to adult offenders initiates prior to the pronouncement of a judgment or the imposition of a sentence. When the court believes that an offender might benefit from probation upon conviction, it issues a request for a PSR (Pre-Sentence Report) directed to a specific probation officer. The designated probation officer is tasked with submitting the Pre-Sentence Report within a specified timeframe. On the basis of the Pre-Sentence Report, if it is possible to convince the court that the offender will uphold good behavior, then the court may issue a probation order. This order is established by taking a bond from the offender or their guarantor, spanning a period of 1 to 3 years.[17]

Once the probation order is in effect, a designated Probation Officer is assigned to oversee the probationer. Notably, female offenders cannot be supervised by male Probation Officers.[18] Subsequently, the Probation Officer's responsibility lies in overseeing the probationer's progress and furnishing updated reports to both the Court and the relevant department. The frequency of these reports, whether bi-weekly, monthly, etc., is determined by the Court, contingent on a risk assessment of the individual offender.

Should the Court become cognizant of any violation of the terms outlined in the probation bond—either through the probation officer's report or other means—it possesses the authority to issue an order revoking probation. Consequent to this, the Court may impose a sentence for the committed offense or opt to continue the bond while levying a fine. The offender retains the right to appeal or seek revision against the Probation Order. [19] In response, the appellate court or the court overseeing revision may modify or annul the Probation Order as deemed appropriate.[20]

3.5.2 Probation Process for Children in Conflict with the Law

"Child in Conflict with the Law" refers to a child who, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 82 and 83 of the Penal Code, is accused of an offense under any existing law and subsequently found guilty after trial. In contrast, "Child in Contact with the Law" pertains to a child who has either been victimized by or served as a witness to any offense under existing laws.[21]

The responsibilities of a probation officer commence as soon as a child encounters the law, implying that the probation process concerning a child starts immediately upon their arrival at a

[17] The Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1960, s. 5
[18] The Bangladesh Probation of Offenders Rules, 1971, Rule 11(3)
[19] The Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1960, s.5
[20] The Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1960, s. 8
[21] The Children Act of 2013, s. 2(4)

police station. The legal framework mandates the assignment of a Sub-Inspector from female to handle matters related to children.[22]

The Children Court operates distinctly from courts handling adult cases. While the trial might be conducted on the same premises or even in the same room, it takes place separately and independently from any adult proceedings.[23]

The Children Court possesses the authority to issue an order for a child, either placing them on probation under the guidance of a probation officer for a maximum duration of three years or directing them to the Child Development Center if found guilty. This determination is made subsequent to the evaluation of the Social Inquiry Report (SIR) and the examination of testimonies. It is the responsibility of the concerned lawyer or probation officer to explain the probation order to the child probationer. This includes outlining the stipulated actions to be followed ("Dos") and those to be avoided ("Don'ts") in language that is easily understandable for the child, ensuring their ability to adhere to the order with ease.[24]

The Children Court is mandated to conclude any children case within a continuous span of 360 working days from the commencement of the proceedings. However, there is a provision to extend the trial process for an additional 60 days if necessary.[25]

Consequently, it can be anticipated that a probation order will typically be issued within 420 working days from the commencement of the trial. Nevertheless, if a child faces minor nature charges and the trial's proceedings exceed the 420 working-day timeframe, the accused child will be acquitted of the charges.

Throughout the probation period, if a child fails to adhere to the specified probation conditions, the probation officer will promptly inform the court of the breach. Prior to formally reporting the breach to the court, the probation officer is obligated to caution both the child on probation and their parents regarding the potential repercussions of violating the probation terms. Upon receipt of the breach report, the court retains the authority to annul the probation. In cases of the revocation of probation, the child might be placed in the Child Development Centre.[26] Conversely, when a child successfully completes probation in accordance with the stipulated conditions, they will be released from probationary status.

4. The Scenario of the Current Practice of Probation in the Rajshahi Metropolitan Area

Based on personal investigation and direct interviews conducted with the Probation Officer of Rajshahi Metropolitan Area, several noteworthy observations regarding the ongoing probation practices in this area can be outlined in a descriptive manner.

4.1 Availability of Child Affairs Desk and Child Affairs Police Officer

Within the Rajshahi Metropolitan Area, comprising police stations such as Boalia, Rajpara, Motihar, Shahmukhdum, Chandrima, Kasiadanga, Katakhali, Belpukur, Airport, Karnahar,

[22] The Children Act, 2013, s. 13(1)
[23] The Children Act, 2013, ss. 17 & 19
[24] The Children Act, 2013, s. 22(4)
[25] The Children Act, 2013, s. 32
[26] The Children Act, 2013, s. 34 (8)

Damkura, and Paba, only a limited number possess a Child Affairs Desk and a dedicated Child Affairs Police Officer to address matters related to children's affairs. Stations like Boalia, Rajpara, and Motihar are some examples.

4.2 Notification of Child Arrest to Probation Officer

For the purpose of this study, an interview was conducted with the Probation Officer of the Rajshahi Metropolitan Area. It's noteworthy that a certain level of hesitation is observed among certain police officers when it comes to informing probation officers about the arrest of children.

4.3 Absence of Female Probation Officer for Female Offenders

Within the Rajshahi Metropolitan Area, the absence of any female probation officers is evident. This dearth points to an inadequacy in the administrative and logistical capabilities of the Department of Social Services, impairing its capacity to effectively bolster probation. Moreover, the scarcity of female probation officers acts as a limiting factor for the implementation of probation among female offenders, as legal provisions prohibit male probation officers from supervising female probationers.

4.4 Insufficient Staffing in Probation Office

A notable dearth exists in terms of staffing for the Probation Officer role in the Rajshahi Metropolitan Area. While a single support staff member is present, this limitation poses challenges for the probation officer in effectively fulfilling their duties and adhering to court orders.

4.5 Proximity of Probation Office to Trial Court

A noteworthy positive aspect is the geographical proximity of the Probation Officer's office in the Rajshahi Metropolitan Area to the trial court. This arrangement facilitates convenient access for the probation officer to engage with the court in matters related to probation, consequently saving time and resources.

4.6 Undesirable Behaviors Exhibited by Probationers

Through an interview with the Probation Officer of the Rajshahi Metropolitan Area, it was revealed that certain probationers display negative tendencies during their probationary period. Specifically, some probationers venture beyond their designated jurisdiction without acquiring the requisite permission from the overseeing Probation Officer. In some instances, they even resort to sending their legal representatives to the probation officer in order to fulfill their weekly attendance requirements on their behalf.

4.7 Post-Probation Support Services

"Aftercare services" for probationers in Rajshahi are considerably limited in availability and functionality. Associations focused on rehabilitating probationers and released prisoners are sparse across the 64 districts. Notably, these rehabilitation initiatives encompass provisions for child development centers, accommodation facilities, and safe homes. The scarcity of post-probation support services poses challenges to effective rehabilitation efforts and the reduction of recidivism rates.

5. Discrepancies between Legal Provisions and Probation Practices in Rajshahi Metropolitan Area

A range of inconsistencies has been identified between the legal framework governing probation and its practical implementation in the Rajshahi Metropolitan Area. These disparities include:

i. The law stipulates thatat each police station, a designated police officer will be responsible for child affairs, along with the establishment of child affairs desks.[27] However, the actual scenario in the Rajshahi Metropolitan Area reveals that among the 12 police stations, only a few, such as Boalia, Rajpara, and Motihar, have designated Child Affairs Police Officers.

ii. While the law mandates the child affairs police officer to notify both the Probation Officer and the guardian upon the arrest of a child in conflict with the law[28], in practice, this is often not adhered to in the Rajshahi Metropolitan Area.

iii. As per the legal framework, male probation officers are prohibited from supervising female offenders, necessitating female probation officers for this role.[29] Nevertheless, the reality in the Rajshahi Metropolitan Area is that there are no female probation officers available.

iv. The law requires the establishment of minimum one Children Court in every district and metropolitan area.[30] However, in practice, the absence of a specific children's Court in the Rajshahi district results in the Nari O Shishu Nirjaton Daman Tribunal-1 handling this responsibility as an additional duty.

v. While the law mandates obtaining a pre-sentence report from a designated probation officer prior to granting probation,[31] in the Rajshahi Metropolitan Area, instances have been noted where probation is granted without the court seeking a PSR from the probation officer.

vi. Although the law requires the Probation Officer to maintain contact with probationers throughout their probation period, the practical reality is that only a few probation officers in the Rajshahi Metropolitan Area uphold this obligation.

vii. The law emphasizes that probationers must adhere to the instructions of the probation officer and remains within the designated jurisdiction. However, the actual practice reveals that some probationers breach these conditions by leaving the jurisdiction without seeking the probation officer's permission. They sometimes engage their lawyers to ensure compliance with weekly attendance requirements.

viii. According to the law, if a Child Affairs Police Officer or Probation Officer is found negligent in their duties, the court must promptly refer the matter to their respective superior

[27] The Children Act 2013, s. 13
[28] The Children Act 2013, ss. 14(b) & 45
[29] The Bangladesh Probation of Offenders Rules, 1971, Rule 11(3)
[30] The Children Act, 2013, s. 16(1)
[31] The Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1960

authorities for necessary legal action. However, in the Rajshahi Metropolitan Area, this directive is often not followed, and no action is taken against the errant officers.

ix. A shortcoming in the existing laws is the lack of differentiation among Probation Officers on the basis of the type of probationers they supervise, whether adults or children. This stands in contrast to the legal principle of not treating child as an adult offender.

x. A discrepancy is observed in the terminology used within the Special Privileges for Convicted Women Act, 2006. The Act mandates Probation Officers to oversee the early release of women prisoners, a role that should logically be termed "parole officers" to align with the context and legal framework.

6. Suggestions for Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Probation System

To address the identified gaps in the probation system within the Rajshahi Metropolitan Area and to enhance the overall effectiveness of the probation system in Bangladesh, several recommendations are proposed in alignment with legal mandates:

(i) Establishment of Child Affairs Desks
Each police station in Bangladesh should establish a dedicated child affairs desk and appoint a child affairs police officer to ensure prompt handling of child-related issues.

(ii) Female Probation Officers
Necessary steps should be taken to ensure the appointment of minimum one female probation officer in each district and metropolitan area to cater to the supervision of female offenders, aligning with legal requirements.

(iii) Pre-Sentence Report Requirement
Courts should consider making it a mandate to request a PSR from a designated probation officer before granting probation.

(iv) Specialized Probation Officers
It is necessary to categorize and classify probation officers based on their handling of adults or children, providing specialized training and qualifications accordingly.

(v) Mandatory Implementation of Probation
The concerned authority should enforce the mandatory implementation of probation by developing comprehensive policies and guidelines for probation practices.

(vi) Adequate Budget Allocation
The allocation of a separate and sufficient budget for probation services needs to be ensured for its smooth operation.

(vii) Capacity Development Programs
It is imperative to conduct capacity-building programs for probation-related officials.

(viii) Child Behavior Expertise
The government should provide specialized training to probation officers dealing with child probationers, equipping them with knowledge of child behavior and psychology.

(ix) Convenient Office Locations
It is urgently needed to relocate Probation Officers' offices to court buildings or provide transport allowances to facilitate regular court attendance.

(x) Transport Services for Information Collection
It is needed to ensure transport services for probation officers gather essential information for preparing the pre-sentence reports (PSR) required for granting probation.

(xi) Accountability for Negligence
It is mandatory to revise Section 22(5) of the Children Act, 2013 to establish specific penalties for negligence by police officers or probation officers in performing their duties.

(xii) Consistent Terminology
It is mandatory to amend the term "probation officer" in The Special Privileges for Convicted Women Act, 2006, to "parole officer" for consistency.

(xiii) Active Legal Representation
We should encourage lawyers to actively advocate for probation in appropriate cases, reminding judges of legal provisions supporting probation.

7. Conclusion

The probation system holds a significant role within Bangladesh's criminal justice framework. Its development can be achieved through progressive implementation across various stages. The effectiveness of the probation service is notably influenced by the dynamics between the child affairs police officer, the probation officer, and the judiciary. Furthermore, the collaboration and unwavering support of the police and private initiatives for rehabilitation are essential factors. Ultimately, achieving success in the probation initiative requires unanimous commitment and alignment of attitude among all relevant departments. However, since it is necessary to investigate the practice of the entire probation system of Bangladesh, the study focuses on a metropolitan area, which in turn will reflect the whole country.