



A Socio Politico Legal Study on causes of crimes in Bangladesh: A critical Analysis

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Letter of Transmittal

To

Mohammad Badruzzaman

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Beloved sir,

It gives me great joy that I was able to conduct research for my paper, "A SOCIO POLITICO LEGAL STUDY ON CAUSES OF CRIMES IN BANGLADESH: A Legal Analysis." I did everything I could to make this research useful and to satisfy your expectations by compiling all the pertinent data from many sources.

Therefore, if you review my study paper and offer any helpful advice, I will be thankful to you.

If you would want any additional explanation on any aspect of this work, please feel free to contact me at any time.

Sincerely yours.

Tulona Hossain Mim

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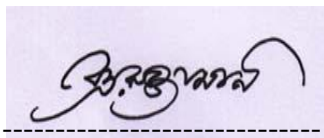
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Letter of Approval

This is to certify that the work is complete. The real work "A SOCIO POLITICO LEGAL STUDY ON CAUSES OF CRIMES IN BANGLADESH: A LEGAL ANALYSIS." was completed by Tulona Hossain Mim, ID: 212-38-002, Batch 35th. Department of Law, Daffodil International University, with my supervision and in part fulfillment of the research requirement. The work was completed to satisfy the course requirements for Law-812, 812 from the Department of Law, Daffodil International University.



Mohammad Badruzzaman

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Declaration

I hereby state that I worked on the study presented in this paper under the direction of Mohammad Badruzzaman (Assistant Professor Department of law Daffodil International University)

I further guarantee that neither this research nor any portion of it will be submitted anywhere for the conferral of any degree



Tulona Hossain Mim

(Candidate)

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It gives me great pleasure to thank everyone who helped me finish my research, including my family and teachers. I want to start by expressing my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, “ Mohammad Badruzzaman, Assistant Professor, Department of law, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, Daffodil International University”. Sir gave many kind of advices/ thoughts and suggestions to finish my research and always monitoring my work, I am very thankful to sir.

I also want to express my sincere gratitude to my seniors Mohammad shahid brother and Habiba Dola sister also my batch mate Md Arafat Arshib Lut. They helped me a lot in completing my research paper.

Dedication

First and foremost, I want to express my deep respect and gratitude for my Allah. My mother and aunt (Asia) who sacrificed a lot to give me the chance to pursue a higher education. I would not have been able to complete my studies in life if they had not been behind me. I will be forever grateful to them for this. They continue to inspire me to live a good life and drive me to work hard for the betterment of the nation. They two always helped me to become known as a well-educated girl through all obstacles in life.

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

BLAST - Bangladesh Legal Aid & Services Trust.

ASK - Ain o Shalish Kendra.

PIL - Public Interest Litigation.

MLAA - Madaripur Legal Aid Association.

BNWLA - The Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association.

BELA - Environmental Lawyers Association of Bangladesh.

CrPC- The code of criminal procedure, 1898.

NGO - A-non- profit organization.

ADR - Alternative dispute resolution

AL – Awami League

RAB- Rapid Action Battalion

ICT- International crimes Tribunal

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we focused on crime in Bangladesh and its political and social characteristics, causes, effects, and preventative measures. This study makes an effort to illustrate with specific examples how crime in Bangladesh has been thoroughly and holistically analyzed. In recent years, crime of all kinds, the drug trade, violence, terrorism, kidnapping, murder, illicit trade, politics, lack of education, and poverty have all increased in Bangladesh, contributing to the country's social and political instability. The primary goal in Bangladesh is to minimize crime, and several effective methods must be taken to achieve this goal, including increased public awareness, efficient laws and regulations, police reform, and an appropriate justice system.

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1. Background:

This is an impossibly broad question, but in my estimation why do people commit crimes through political and social causes? Figuring out the cause of these will be the crux of the crime.

It is hard to pinpoint “the cause of crime”, not just because criminology is a relatively young field and still has much to discover, but because so much depends on the specific circumstances of a particular time and place. However, there are some regularities that seem pretty well-established. For example, one relatively consistent social predictor of crime is income inequality.

In criminology, a political crime or political offence is an offence involving overt acts or omissions (where there is a duty to act), which prejudice the interests of the state, its government, or the political system. It is to be distinguished from state crime, in which it is the states that break both their own criminal laws or public international law. States will define as political crimes any behavior perceived as a threat, real or imagined, to the state's survival, including both violent and non-violent oppositional crimes. A consequence of such criminalization may be that a range of human rights, civil rights, and freedoms are curtailed, and conduct which would not normally be considered criminal per se (in other words, that is not antisocial according to those who engage in it) is criminalized at the convenience of the group holding power¹.

Thus, there may be a question of the morality of a law which simply criminalizes ordinary political dissent, even though the majority of those who support the current regime may consider criminalization of politically motivated behavior an acceptable response when the offender is driven by more extreme political, ideological, religious or other beliefs. People convicted or suspected of certain crimes classified as terrorism by the government of their country (or some foreign countries) reject that classification². They consider that their fight is a legitimate one using legitimate means, and thus their crimes should be more appropriately called political crimes and justify special treatment in the penal system (as if they were soldiers in a war and therefore covered by the Geneva Convention). States tend to consider the political nature of the crimes an aggravating factor in the sentencing process and make no distinction between the terrorists and "ordinary" offenders, e.g. the convicted murderers of Action Directe consider themselves political prisoners³.

¹ Anderson, K. (2006). "Hacktivism and Politically Motivated Computer Crime". Portland: Encurve, LLC.

² Hasan, M. K. (2020b, October 29). The Investigation of the Rising Crime and the Reason for People to Indulge in the Crime in Bangladesh. Retrieved September 12, 2022, from <https://www.scirp.org/journal/paperinformation.aspx?paperid=103778>

³ Barak, G. (Ed.). (1991). Crimes by the capitalist state: An introduction to state criminality. Albany: State University of New York Press.

Another hand:

Social impact of crime: Crime is a major part of every society. Its costs and effects touch just about everyone to some degree. The types of costs and effects are widely varied. In addition, some costs are short-term while others last a lifetime. Of course the ultimate cost is loss of life. Other costs to victims can include medical costs, property losses, and loss of income.

Increasing political corruption: Corruption, bribery and abuse of power are not related to any specific government of Bangladesh. BNP and Awami League governments can not only be blamed for that rather they become an inevitable part of the corrupt state mechanism and political culture. Transparency international mentioned that politics has been commercialized and criminalized and politicians are involved in corruption. Political corruption creates obstacles to the development of Bangladesh.

Political Instability: Criminal activities create unstable situation in our country, that is hampered our economic development, people can't fulfill their basic human rights, throwing petrol boma on the vehicle, for this reason, many people have to suffer this vulnerability, this criminal activity is not accepted by the society and that's legally prohibited.⁴

"Sweden: extradition of US spy suspect 'unlikely'". The Local. 27 April 2013. 'If it's a political offence, you can't extradite a person' to a country outside the EU, said Per Clareus, a spokesman for Swedish Justice Minister Beatrice Ask. 'And espionage is usually considered a political crime,' he added.

1.2. PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

This nation will always be dependent on the police system, cooperative system, weekly media, and other media as long as we don't obtain qualified researchers and research.to become familiar with early ideas regarding crime.

In the Bangladeshi Penal Code, the term "crime" is not defined. But in a broad sense, it can be defined as a deed that harms society as a whole, whether it be a deed or an omission. However, unless an action is criminally punished by law, all acts that have a prejudicial effect on the community are not crimes.

If the question of "what is the reason for crime in Bangladesh?" occurs, we may respond that it is due to sexual, mental, economic, social, political, geographical, institutional, and other factors,

⁴ Jefferson, Thomas. The Writings of Thomas Jefferson: Correspondence.

among others, making it possible to understand the crime situation in Bangladesh. These summaries of the country's crime statistics are provided⁵.

Finally, it can be argued that the social and political conditions in Bangladesh play a significant role in the development of crime.

The possibility of learning about the causes of crime in Bangladesh has increased, yet this knowledge is insufficient and illogical to defend the reasons for crime in Bangladesh through political and social way

My purpose is the issues find out and relate which are cause for social and political crimes that are happening in Bangladesh And those that have yet to be resolved A clear understanding of these is to be reached among the students and the society And to accurately portray the relationship between the three, socio-political and crime to determine the cause of the rising crime that is occurring. search for a solution to Bangladesh's crime problem.

1.3.Literature review

Many researchers have offered several important explanations for the causes of the crime after a long period. The word “crime” comes from the Latin word “krinos” which means allegation. It includes actions that are against the social order and that deserve social criticism and condemnation.

According to Black's Law Dictionary, “Crime is an act that the law makes punishable; the breach of a legal duty treated as the subject matter of a criminal proceeding”.

Recently, the rate of crime is on the rise, and specific forms of offenses are steadily taking place. People are becoming victims of different forms of crime and children are now going to commit the crime. They experience violence from their culture and use drugs, and they even carry guns. The law enforcement officials face tougher challenges in regulating and overcoming tougher challenges in regulating. The number of police officers is lower in comparison to the population of this region. The society, the administration, and the government must be vigilant and also steps take drastic measures to prevent this crime. This paper focuses on the increase in crime, criminal activities, impact of increasing crime, preventive action against crime and fight against crime⁶.

Scholar’s overview on causes of crimes:

⁵ Mahawar, S. (2022, January 11). Causes of crime. iPleaders. Retrieved September 12, 2022, from <https://blog.iplayers.in/causes-of-crime/>

⁶ Ahmed, G. M. S. (2017). <https://www.peaceinsight.org/blog/2017/03/crime-violence-and-extremism-bangladesh-how-rebuild-society>

Crime has been a vital problem ever since the dawn of human civilization and man's efforts to grapple with this problem have only partially succeeded. Since a long era a lot of scholars are giving a lot of significant reasons about the causes of crime. Again criminologists have always differed in their views regarding crime causation.

Heredity and Crime

Lombrosian anthropologists through their biological and anthropological researches succeeded in establishing a correlation between heredity of the criminal and his criminogenic tendencies.

Lombroso was the first criminologist to correlate crime with the heredity of the criminal. His influence on contemporary criminologists was so great that they also accepted Lombroso's view that heredity was the sole cause of criminal behavior of the offender. Lombroso asserted that there are certain criminals who imbibe criminality by birth. He called them atavists and held that such criminals were incorrigibles. He attributed this atavistic tendency in them due to hereditary influences. It must be stated that Lombrosian theory equating propensity to commit crime with physical built up has long been discarded. The rules recognizing the defenses of insanity in criminal law were first laid down in 1843 in the historic M' Nag ten's case⁷.

Rational choice theory / right realism

According to this school of thought in criminology, people are rational agents who are capable of making their own decisions, including whether to commit crimes. People evaluate the potential advantages and disadvantages of every option of action.

Around the 1980s, in reaction to rising crime rates and the perception that sociological techniques were not doing enough to address the root causes of crime, right realism began to emerge in the USA and the UK. Many prominent right realists, such as Charles Murray (1990) and James Q. Wilson (1975), who have political backgrounds, contend that criminological theory should guide criminal justice policy. Rational choice theory, which is linked to Cornish's work, is one of the major theories to come out of this area of criminology.

Realism: (Realist criminology frequently takes a specific ideological stance, meaning it is either politically right or left. Both strategies make an effort to regard crime as a serious social issue and to get "real" about the situation.)

The theory of social disorganization at the Chicago School

The University of Chicago's sociologists' 1920s and 1930s research is where the concept of social disorganization originated. Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay (1942), two of its leading proponents, employed spatial mapping to look at the residences of young people who had been sent to court. Shaw and McKay discovered that delinquent patterns were more prevalent in places

⁷ Ahmed, K. A. (2018). Per Capita Income Increases by 149% in 10 Years. Dhaka Tribune, 25 September 2018.

with subpar housing, poor health, socioeconomic hardship, and migrant populations. This led them to hypothesize that rather than being the result of particular actors and their acts, crime was a product of neighborhood dynamics.

Shaw and McKay to explain these tendencies used the issues that came with immigration to Chicago at this time. They asserted that places where recently arrived immigrants lived experienced

Bio-physical factors and criminality

An American criminologist Dr. Caldwell showed keen interest in phrenology and published his *Elements of Phrenology* in 1824⁸. The doctrine underlined three basic propositions:-

- (1) The exterior of the skull conforms to the interior, and to the shape of the brain;
- (2) The mind consists of faculties 'and
- (3) These faculties are related to the brain and skull.

Subcultural theory:

Albert Cohen's (1955) research on the criminal behavior of young, working-class men is linked to status discontent. Young people from lower socioeconomic classes, according to Cohen, were unable to aspire to middle-class cultural ideals; as a result, they rejected them and established their own subcultural set of values. For instance, they acquire status and respect at school by living up to expectations set by peers rather than teachers and partaking in criminal behavior like smoking, skipping class, and acting out in front of the class.

Building on these concepts, Richard Cloward and Lloyd Ohlin (1960) identified three distinct opportunity structures for lower-class young people in various neighborhoods: criminal (earning a living through crime), conflictive (gang warfare, territorial violence), and retreatist (drugs and alcohol)⁹.

Social control theory:

It is essentially linked to the research of American social scientist Travis Hirschi (1969), who postulated that people generally conform to social standards because of strong social ties. When

⁸ Study.com | Take Online Courses. Earn College Credit. Research Schools, Degrees & Careers. (n.d.). Retrieved September 14, 2022, from <https://study.com/academy/lesson/biological-theories-of-crime-overview-features.html>

⁹ Rai, D. (2022, February 15). Theories of causation of crime. iPleaders. Retrieved September 14, 2022, from <https://blog.iplayers.in/theories-causation-crime/?amp=1>

these relationships are weakened or broken, however, they commit crimes. Social ties' essential elements include:

Attachment: How strong or weak is a person's connection to others? Do the other people expect this person to act in a certain way, such as obey the law? The likelihood that someone will comply increases with the strength of the attachment and the intensity of the expectations.

The more one's commitment to a certain lifestyle (such as marriage, parenthood, or employment), the more one stands to lose if that lifestyle is abandoned.

Committing crimes (and so deviate from the lifestyle).

Involvement: This factor essentially boils down to time; the more time a person spends following the law, the less time he or she has to disobey the law.

Belief: This is influenced by upbringing. An individual is less likely to commit a crime if they have been raised to uphold the law.

One of the criminological ideas that has been tested and used most frequently is control theory¹⁰.

Freud's theory of Criminal behavior

According to Freud, the ego does not exist at birth, but it is something the individual learns.

=Aristotle asserted that criminality is one of such norms which have been continued all over the world from ages although in varying degrees with changes in time and place. Finally he stressed that it is the desire for co-existence which causes delinquents to form their associations for helping each other in their criminal pursuits. Evidently, these trends have psychological effect which leads a person into criminality¹¹.

Strain Theory

Emile Durkheim, one of the pioneers of sociology, introduced the idea of anomie to describe how social standards might break down when there is fast societal change. Robert Merton, an American sociologist, used this theory to explain crime and deviance in the USA in 1957. According to his idea, crime happens because a society's cultural aspirations (such as financial riches and status) are not met by the institutional mechanisms in place to achieve them (e.g. education, employment). This tension between means and ends causes resentment and dissatisfaction, and it also motivates some people to utilize dubious or unlawful tactics to achieve success.

¹⁰ Sociological Theories of Crime. (2022, July 19). National University. Retrieved September 14, 2022, from <https://www.nu.edu/blog/sociological-theories-of-crime/>

¹¹ William Anderson (Schoolworkhelper Editorial Team). (2022, August 5). Theories of Crime: Classical, Biological, Sociological, Interactionist. SchoolWorkHelper. Retrieved September 14, 2022, from <https://schoolworkhelper.net/theories-of-crime-classical-biological-sociological-interactionist/>

In a nutshell, the strain theory postulates that social pressure to commit crime results from cultural values and societal systems¹².

Many researchers have said about the crime of the society and some have also researched certain laws. Emile Durkheim analyzed crime with a special focus on the causes of society but they did not write in one paper emphasizing both social and political issues.¹³

But I observed the research papers of all of them. Then I will write about how crime is organized through Politically and socially and how to analyze it through legal studies.

1.4. Research question:

I will conduct this research paper on the basis of the following research questions.

1. You don't think that We should examine the criminal's thinking about the crime a little more deeply before punishing them?
2. Shouldn't we consider the fact that today people are involuntarily indulging in crime due to social and political pressure?
3. What do you think, the crime is increasing day by day in Bangladesh somehow?
4. If it is possible to prevent crime through punishment, how effective is this approach? Will there be any way to prevent corruption / political crime through strict punishment?
5. Okay understood! Although committing crime would be natural but where crime is being organized due to political/Social/environmental /country's contempt and irregularities shouldn't these reasons must consider before judgment? But legal decisions aren't taken properly investigation this reasons before given verdict what you think?
6. Do you think people have enough accessibility of information about the causes of crime and it's remedy in Bangladesh in perspective of socio and political perspective?
7. Do you think Government, the law and enforcing agencies are taking proper steps to prevent crime?

¹² strain theory | sociology. (n.d.). Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved September 14, 2022, from <https://www.britannica.com/topic/strain-theory-sociology#:~:text=strain%20theory%2C%20in%20sociology%2C%20proposal,by%20American%20sociologist%20Robert%20K>

¹³ Criminology.com. (2021, June 22). Understanding Theories. Criminology. Retrieved September 14, 2022, from <https://www.criminology.com/understanding-criminology-theories/>

1.5. SIGNIFICANT:

- I have highlighted the purpose of causes of crime in Bangladesh in social and political way.
- Through which people of the society will get more understanding about crime and criminals.
- As law students we must have a good understanding of the origins of organized crime. And through this research paper, this idea will spread among the students.
- Political factors are one of the main factors contributing to the creation of crimes that the government must undertake to prevent crimes and

1.5.1. Some important measures are mentioned here:

1. The biggest thing is that we should study a lot about crime, which is organized by socially and politically, and how to deal with it through legal study so that people can be more aware about it.
2. Its main significance is to give students a clear idea of how crime turns ordinary people into criminals.

1.5.2. Here Bangladesh perspective,

Nothing is published or so well thought about nature, kinds, relief and prevention to abolish crime from Bangladesh. There are hardly any standard books. Not only is that, in this country there are no standard statistics also. Because of these crimes in the country, only a small part is reported about crime. A report is dependent on the person, family, law enforcing authority whether the report will be or not. It is dependable on the consciousness, communication and the role of media.

As long as we are not getting skilled researchers and research, this country is bound to depend upon the police system, co-operative system, weekly media and other media. If a question arises that what is the reason of crime in Bangladesh then we can say that it is of sexual, mental, economic, social, geographic, institutional, and others than it is possible to know about the crime situation in Bangladesh. These are the general information about crime in this country.

At last it can be said that, as a cause of crime in Bangladesh the socio-political condition is vitally responsible. It became possible to know about a hint of a causation of crime in Bangladesh but this information is not enough and reasonable to justify the causes of crime in Bangladesh and any other country.

1.6. Data Collection:

This study aims at understanding crime distribution following geographical locations

Sources of data:

1.6.1.Primary data collected through interviews of legal practitioners .

1.6.2. Secondary data are collected from:

- notable authorities on law,
- Daily news papers,
- Various law books,
- Internet, website,
- University research reports etc.
- Data analysis:
- Data will be analyzed by computer software.

1.7. Time line

- **Year one** - Literature review will be conducted with the view of acquiring better understanding of the concepts and refine the scope of the research and research questions. The first few months of the first year will be devoted to learn about the life style, mentality, rights and the actual condition of the offenders ..
- **Year one and half** - The actual study starts with how the law collaboration for improving offenders.. Then I evaluate the gap between laws and enforcement of it
- Year two** - The first few months of the second year will be allocated to prepare of data from the subjects to finding reasons of lack of enforcement of rights and the importance of it. And how to enforce it without any delay
- **Year two and half** - In the last half of the second year the Final writing up and Dissertation defense.

1.8. Findings

There are many types of crime in Bangladesh, political reasons are closely involved in them which are not always manifested in reality. Societal factors take special shape here from various places such as neglect of society, lack of facilities, which are not fulfilling human needs.

I have also discussed in my research paper many types of crime whose origin or end is social and political reasons.

Government or NGOs or Laws can do little to cure these but which continue to run at their own place. There is still no healthy alienation or cure from the country at all to suppress these. Political factors are affecting the country terribly. At Streets, legal institutions, schools, colleges, universities, political power and politics are visible everywhere. Some visible some invisible

Society and politics are inextricably linked because society supports politics because human nature is corrupted by lack of it And on the other hand, political crimes and criminals are increasing

While searching for information to complete my research paper, I found that no healthy cure has yet been realized in Bangladesh. Although many laws have been made and many restrictions have been put in place by the government to curb crime, even though it was temporarily designed, it has now taken shape. To me, the cause of all crimes is society first, because it is from society that the evil is born and comes out of it. Lack of earning in the society, discrimination among people these reasons are mainly created by criminals

Then people join or become involved in political crimes either for their own interests or because of the interests of family. Today, we have seen that there is criminality in every sphere, including. Many laws exist in Bangladesh. But there is a reason why crime rates are rising. Every citizen needs to be well-informed about the origins of crime. Every tensing is one typical issue that is getting worse every day. Take immediate action to address this issue. In Bangladesh, social and political crimes are currently in a very poor state.

In my investigation, I discovered that Bangladesh's political and social unrest affect every industry. In Bangladesh, the crime issue is an extremely challenging one. Crime exists for everyone in every industry. For these reasons I have decided to build my research portfolio through critical analysis of political social issues.

1.9. Chapteraization

I want to complete my research through SIX chapters. There includes (Title page 1 of the Thesis), which determine -University logo, researcher's name, Supervisor's name, program name and, year. And then (Title page 2 of the thesis), Which determine -University logo, Researchers dissertation, Date of submission. Letter of Transmittal, which includes- An application towards supervisor for approving the research paper. Letter of Approval -This is to certify that the work is complete. Declaration

A state of worked under the direction of supervisor and, a confession for guarantee for the research paper Acknowledgment -A note of appreciation to the contributors and silent supporters of the research. Dedication -Write a summary about the people to whom this work is dedicated.

Table of content -Lists every element of every thesis section sequentially. It also presents its Corresponding page number. There are tools to generate it automatically on MS Word and Mac Pages.

Here CHAPTER ONE determine - Background of the study, Purpose of the study, Literature review, Research questions ,Significant ,Data collection ,Time line, Findings, chapterization and conclusion.

CHAPTER TWO- Methodology, which includes- Introduction, Method, Result and conclusion part.

CHAPTER THREE (Laws enacted to stop political and social crimes) According to Bangladesh penal code, Bangladesh's key of criminal laws, criminal cases illustrations ,Economic crimes ,Social crimes and conclusion part.

CHAPTER-FOUR (Social and political causes of crimes in Bangladesh!). Introduction, What is social causes? Initial reasons of crime in society ,Other reasons ,Nature and scope ,Different offenses from different family ,higher ambition and crime court prison and crime, cultural conflicts, Politics and it's defeats in Bangladesh, political violence in the new Bangladesh, Corruption of politicians, Reformative measures

CHAPTER FIVE (Action plan) includes – Introduction, Action plan and conclusion part..

CHAPTER SIX: overall conclusion- Decision, Loopholes, Recommendations.

Lastly includes Annex 1 and Referrences .

In this research paper, all kinds of information on causes of crimes in Bangladesh on social and political perspective and And the relationship between the more crimes involved and the causes of these origins and the more crimes in society that grow through them is also stated. Here very clearly arranged all information about this crimes so that the reader can easily understand the details. Here you will find a new concept of Possible Solution and Approach, which will be universally accepted. Please give me a chance so that I can complete this research paper from your umbrella shadow.

1.10. Conclusion

Despite legal, social, psychological and penal measures for combating crime, the problem still persists in alarming dimensions. With the change of time, new crimes are coming up and the traditional crimes are vanishing fast. The advancement in knowledge of human behavior and growth of commerce and industries has brought in their wake new complexities in life. These complexities account for the rising incidence of criminality. It is therefore apparent that crime. There is no reason to be upset with the present increase in crime rate. Nor should it create a

misleading impression that the penal programmes have totally failed or proved ineffective. It must be stated that criminality in Bangladesh is for less than in many other countries of the world. The reason being that Society of Bangladesh still retains the virtues of tolerance, mutual respect and coexistence through its social institutions such as religion, family, parental control etc.

CHAPTER: TWO

METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction:

According to the research paper, "Some elements of social and political causes of crime in Bangladesh." I've submitted a critical analysis of the issues, and the study aims to cover almost all of the factors that affect defining the standards of I had to gather two different pieces of information for this research paper: first, a definition of crime; and second, details about crimes organized through politically and socially in Bangladesh.

The primary data I have collected through interviews of legal PR actioners and The secondary data was gathered from a variety of books authored by experienced academics at both public and private universities as well as from some websites. To finish my study report, these two sorts of data were integrated. Additionally, I included the findings, criticisms, and advice of many authors in my research paper.

2.2 Method

Base map shape files were gathered for this study from two websites: www.gadm.org and www.diva-gis.org/gdata. During the study period, we gathered crime data from the Bangladeshi police's official website ([www.police.gov.bd/en/crime statistic](http://www.police.gov.bd/en/crime%20statistic)) (2016-2018). Then, using the administrative police divisions, we combined and reclassified the areas. Eight civil ranges and one railroad range existed in Bangladesh at the time of the study. We chose these eight ranges based on the data we had access to, leaving out the railway range of the current study in order to highlight the spread of crimes. Significant conclusions regarding the relative crime frequency can be drawn from the study even though these categories are not equal in size and population.

To ascertain how crime statistics and other demographic information relate to the shape files for various regions of Bangladesh, we used these data. In order to analyze data, this study uses both qualitative and quantitative methods. Additionally, based on spatial analysis, our research has produced information on crime trends, comparisons of crime statistics, and the development of an effective approach to handle crimes and ongoing issues¹⁴. To analyze and communicate the key concerns, we employed various tables, graphs, maps, and other pictorial depictions. To compare the data and draw a conclusion, we kindly made use of a variety of secondary sources, including books, edited books, newspapers, reports from government and institutional bodies, websites, journal articles, and other materials (Table 1).

¹⁴ View of Internal Law Enforcement Challenges in Bangladesh: An Analysis | Humanities and Social Sciences Letters. (n.d.-b). Retrieved September 14, 2022, from <https://archive.conscientiabeam.com/index.php/73/article/view/804/5921>

Table- 1: Summary of research methodology:

Area of Research	Bangladesh Positivist's eight civil ranges
Philosophy of research	Positivist
Research Framework	Interpretive
Approach to research	Inductive
The future	Longitudinal
Forms of data	Secondary: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, websites, books, journals, government publications, newspapers, etc.; statistics about Bangladeshi police (retrieved from the Bangladesh Police's official website at various times).

2.3 Result

There are eight separate administrative divisions that cover the entirety of Bangladesh. These areas are sometimes referred to as police ranges by the police. There are eight police ranges in addition to a railroad division (termed as the railway range). The police have jurisdiction over the same administrative divisions used by civil administrations (for policing, these are termed as ranges). Each of these bands is made up of certain districts.

There are eight distinct administrative divisions that divide Bangladesh into these ranges, all of which go by the name Dhaka. The police will occasionally refer to these places as "police ranges." Eight police stations and a railroad division are present (termed as the railway range). The same administrative divisions utilized by civil governments fall under the purview of the police (for policing, these are termed as ranges). Each of these bands consists of a few areas, including Rajshahi, Khulna, Barisal, Sylhet, Rangpur, and Mymensingh. In Bangladesh's six main metropolitan areas, there are six other metropolitan police agencies in addition to these. Beyond these six urban regions, all of the nation's territory are governed by one of these ranges.

The 64 districts in Bangladesh currently have district police, and each is governed by its own range. It should be noted that not all districts are created equal in terms of population or land area. By creating these ranges, the management process will be more decentralized and effective while being supervised by the local police headquarters. Additionally, my study incorporates many ranges and combines the facts from the Metropolitan Police with each range (similar to administrative divisions). As a result, the output of this paper comprises crime statistics based on

eight administrative divisions, as well as based on the relevant metropolitan police of each division and not just the police range.

Table-2. Major Legal Provisions of Bangladesh

Legal Provision	Year of Enactment
Penal code	1860
The code of criminal procedure	1898
The Police Act	1861
The Prevention of Corruption Act	1947
The Prisoners Act The evidence Act	1872
The Prisons Act	1894
The prisoners Act	1900

Source: The People's Republic of Bangladesh's official legislative and parliamentary affairs division website (bdlaws.minlaw.gov)

Although Bangladesh gained independence from Pakistan in 1971, the majority of its legal provisions are still outdated and outmoded. This explains why Bangladesh frequently falls behind the times. Below is a list of criminal statutes along with the year that it was passed (Table 3). The majority of these laws have not held up over time, failing to meet the legal needs of people in the twenty-first century. These statutes are allegedly undergoing a big overhaul.

In Bangladesh people fear mostly two opposite kinds of people, i.e.-the offenders and the law enforcement agencies. The daily incidents that happen around the country are the reasons for which people have an anxious about being abused by both the offenders and the law enforcement agencies. A website conducted a survey on the people's perception of different crimes in the capital city of Bangladesh, which reveals people's vulnerability feeling in the country. It yielded a very serious security concern of people. People's perception generally runs around either from their own experiences or the experience of their known persons. This statistics indicates lack of people's faith in the statutory agencies. Though study reveals that people mostly fear those places where they are less known and where their social connection are less the other places are not also devoid of such fear (Table 03).

Table-3. Crime and victimization perceptions in Dhaka, Bangladesh:

Parameters	Percentage	High/Low
Level of crime	78.35	High
Crime increasing in the past 3 years	78.05	High
Worries home broken and things stolen	70.57	High

Worries being mugged or robbed	75.96	High
Worries car stolen	68.83	High
Worries things from a car stolen	65.55	High
Worries attacked	64.38	High
Worries being insulted	57.72	Moderate
Worries being subject to a physical attack because of your skin colour, ethnic origin or religion	40.43	Moderate
Problem people using or dealing drugs	70.62	High
Problem property crimes such as vandalism and theft	75.3	High
Problem violent crimes such as assault and armed robbery	71.6	High
Problem corruption and bribery	92.63	Very High

2.4. Conclusion

A solution to the problems about which I have actually gathered information in the methodology part is given in the conclusion.

The police should collaborate with social institutions including the family, the church, and educational institutions in order to take preventive action.

Environmental modeling is crucial for lowering property-related crimes. Closed-circuit television installation for vigilance, neighborhood policing, and beat policing for particular communities may be effective in this regard. Commuter control in the city region is crucial for preventing robbery and dacoity.

The government should take steps to decentralize its business prospects in order to achieve this. Offenders' legal process should be carefully adhered to. Police stations should be established at a sensible distance to provide service to all of the inhabitants within the least possible time.

To map all crimes, identify their likely places of occurrence, likely means of perpetrators, relocation of crimes, and hot spot analysis, it is crucial to record crimes properly through dereferencing.

Additionally, Bangladesh's political climate, which is crucial in contributing to a decline in crime, is in a precarious state. A tremendous organizational change, strict adherence to legal procedure, moral education, and good administration can all gradually improve the situation. Even if crime is

inescapable in every culture, the level of occurrence in Bangladesh is quite concerning. A good timeline-based design that involves five or 10 years of planning can help to improve the problem. The key to improving the overall situation and cutting costs is proper policy formulation and organizational change.

Another essential element for the system's improvement is the modification of legal provisions in accordance with societal demands. Human rights and professionalism should be of great concern to law enforcement organizations. Human rights abuses or extrajudicial killings from them should no longer be accepted. The problem must be solved by the use of closed-circuit television surveillance, the elimination of political protection for criminals, and the development of social institutions. Zero tolerance for drug-related offenses may result in a decrease in numerous connected offences. The perpetrators of various crimes should also be treated with great respect so that, following the reform program, they might become productive members of society. In conclusion, it may be claimed that the government's proper intent in assembling a highly qualified team of specialists team of experts for the improvement of law enforcement can solve the problem within a logical duration.

CHAPTER: THREE

Laws enacted to stop political and social crimes

3.1. Introduction:

India surrounds the Asian nation of Bangladesh on all three sides. This nation's border with Myanmar is located in a very small area of the country. Due to its location off the southern coast of the nation, the Bay of Bengal has a significant impact on the economy and way of life of those who live there. In the past, our nation underwent the same legal processes and shared cultural and historical characteristics with its neighbors (India and Pakistan). In many instances, this country's definition of illegal behavior and level of criminality are not distinct from those of its neighbors. There are many more crimes presently in Bangladesh. These crime episodes are also caused by a variety of factors, which will be examined later.

3.2. According to Bangladesh penal code:

Under the Penal Code, Various offences have been classified into seven broad categories on statistical basis. They are:

- Offences against Person;
- Offences against property;
- Offences relating to documents;
- Offences affecting mental order;
- Offences against public tranquility;
- Offences against State
- Offences relating to public servants.

3.3. Here is a list of Bangladesh's key criminal laws¹⁵:

1. The 1860 Penal Code;
2. The 1898 Code of Criminal Procedure
3. Act of 1871 against cattle trespass;
4. The 1908 Explosive Substances Act;

¹⁵ The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. (n.d.). Retrieved September 14, 2022, from <http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act-75.html>

5. 1947's Prevention of Corruption Act;
6. 1957's Anti-Corruption Act;
7. The Special Powers Act, 1947;
8. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1980;
9. The Narcotics (Control) Act, 2018;
10. The Women and Children Oppression Act, 1995;
11. The Anti-Terrorism Act, 2013;
12. The Arms Act, 1878;
13. Digital Security Act, 2018 and many more.

3.4. Criminal case illustrations include:

Examples of criminal cases include the following¹⁶:

- ✓ Murder case and further Sessions cases;
- ✓ Additional Penal Code provisions;
- ✓ Specialized tribunal cases;
- ✓ Incidents of acid crimes;
- ✓ Cases involving the Nari o Shishu Ain;
- ✓ Crimes against the Anti-Terrorism Act;
- ✓ Speedy Trial Act instances;
- ✓ Electrification Board Cases, among others.

This classification seems to be more rational and elaborate from the points of view of administration of criminal law and penal justice.

3.5. Economic Crimes:

The Economic crimes include white collar offences such as –

- Tax;
- Evasion;

¹⁶ Davis, R. C., & Smith, B. (1994, May). Teaching Victims Crime Prevention Skills: Can Individuals Lower their Risk of Crime? Criminal Justice Review, 19(1), 56–68. <https://doi.org/10.1177/073401689401900104>

- Smuggling;
- Prostitution;
- Gambling;
- Foreign exchange violations;

3.6. Social Crimes:

Social crimes are those which are committed under social legislation such as-

- The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1978;
- The Protection of civil Rights Act, 1955;
- The Immoral Traffic Act, 1956;
- The Indecent Representation of women Act, 1986;
- The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961;
- The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000;
- The Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes Act, 1989 etc.

3.7. Conclusion

Criminal proceedings should not be used to penalise political mistakes and disagreements. Political actions by ministers should be subject to procedures for political responsibility. Criminal procedures should be reserved for criminal acts.

Any effort to reform a dysfunctional criminal justice system, including by investing in training, equipping and otherwise modernising the police, prosecution and judiciary, will be insufficient unless it is also taken out of politics. Years of partisan recruitment, promotions and postings have polarised these institutions to the point that officials no longer conceal their allegiances. Partisanship tends to determine the kinds of complaints and cases that get filed and prioritised and even informs verdicts and sentences.

CHAPTER: FOUR

A comprehensive discussion on Social and political crime in Bangladesh -A Critical Analysis

4.1. Introduction

Bangladesh is the scene of a number of significant criminal offenses as a result of its socioeconomic and political issues. Criminal activity in the country may have grown exponentially due to organizational inability to maintain stakeholders in a controlled environment and governmental failure to safeguard the moral character of its inhabitants. This analysis is based on secondary data from reliable sources, including the official police statistics of Bangladesh, non-governmental organizations, and other sources. This essay argues that the long history of laws in the nation, the lack of confidence the general public has in law enforcement, and the idea that one is immune from punishment after committing a crime acted as models for future criminals.

Sociologically speaking, crimes are viewed as transgressions of societal ideals and standards. Despite the fact that law may not specifically prohibit a particular activity, society may yet consider it to be nasty. It's usual to show animosity for someone who disobeys social norms by making fun of them, criticizing them, etc. It is important to highlight that state policies frequently cause crime to increase. That suggests that by classifying a particular action as illegal, the state has the ability to raise crime at any time. As a result, it is essential that there be a way for people to leave the system if the government finds something to be improper.

4.2. What is social cause, exactly?

Early sociologists in the 20th century argued that crime is a result of social dynamics and occurs in a society. Every person depends on society in that many social institutions shape and impact his conduct. Sociological theories view society as a tool for describing all behavior, with a focus on criminal behavior in particular. They have a very broad perspective and practically all social structures, including the family, the educational system, the economy, and the government, are used to explain deviation and criminality. Some theories contend that all human behaviors—including criminal behavior—are learnt. These kinds of theories shed light on the method by which criminal behavior is learned.

These theories also address subcultures and cultures that contain notions that encourage criminal activity.

Social cause refers to the overall historical context of modern crime in terms of the social processes through which criminality emerged. The majority of the time, this is more of a theory than a proven

truth. Additionally, it is assumed that the actual incidence of crime is significantly higher than what the various statistics suggest. Much illegal activity goes unpunished, as was already established, and this unfairness favors the wealthy classes' misdeeds.

This is due in part to the wealthy class's social and political influence, which allows them to avoid punishment, as well as the fact that their crimes are more often fake than the more immediate and direct ones that have been committed for millennia. These activities, however, are legitimately classified as crimes and are likely considerably more common and harmful to society than direct and individualized robberies, burglaries, kidnappings, and murders.

4.3. Initial Causes of Crime in Society

People from individuals to groups commit crime in a society for a variety of reasons. People commit crimes like these due to basic needs like lack of

1. Food
2. clothing
3. Housing
4. education
5. treatment

4.4. Additional causes

Poverty, parental abuse, economic decline, moral decay, miseducation, abuse of local politics, broken families, an uneducated environment, social control, etc.

People who have closer parental ties, participate in more traditional pursuits, stand to lose more from criminal activity, and hold a higher confidence in traditional moral principles likely to commit fewer crimes. Self control theory concentrates on a few fixed traits that people have beyond the age of eight or so rather than the limitations on behavior that are present in the person's immediate surroundings. Impulsiveness, insensitivity to others, a preference for physical over mental pursuits, a propensity for taking risks, short-sightedness, and nonverbal behavior are characteristics of people with inadequate self control and a higher propensity to commit crime.

4.5. Nature and Purpose

Family and crime

Modern social scientists and psychologists place a strong emphasis on society's function in expressing personality and thought. His future existence will be greatly impacted by the experience and education he receives from his family of children and young people.

The most crucial factor is that the family is the most effective institution for preventing a child from developing criminal tendencies. The family is the institution that helps raise and maintain children, and if that maintenance is violated, the child develops criminal tendencies for a variety of reasons. But for a variety of reasons, families are unable to uphold this duty.

4.6. Distinctive offense from distinct families

Insufficient family

In some households, there aren't enough opportunities to get by in life using just regular mental effort. Such a family can be considered insufficient¹⁷

4.6.1. Poverty afflicted family

Recently, we stated that the criminality is caused by the current economic climate. Therefore, it can be claimed that criminality is caused by poor families. Such a family lacks discipline, mental expression, appropriate nutrition, and enough care because the parents spend practically all of their time away from the home. Because of such a crucial need, such family members are inevitably going to develop criminal tendencies.

4.6.2. Shattered/ Broken family

A large number of social scientists interpret the fractured family.

A broken family is one where there is no father or mother, a child who is parentless at a young age, and the end of the marriage. Normal mental expression is impossible in such a loving household. Because it is common in such families for youngsters to feel abandoned by love and the lack of serenity.

4.6.3. Inadequate fatherly influence

¹⁷ Shaakir, A. (2016, January 7). Criminal Activities in Bangladesh: Causes and Consequences by Aadil Shaakir. Retrieved September 14, 2022, from https://www.academia.edu/20086726/Criminal_Activities_in_Bangladesh_Causes_and_Consequences_by_Aadil_Shaakir

Many families have parents who are so staunchly conservative that they regulate their kids in ways that either keep them under control or make them out of control. Both outcomes could have an impact on them.

4.6.4. Family of criminals

In many families, the oldest member is involved in some form of criminal activity. Children from such a home are therefore likely to become involved in criminal activity in the shortest amount of time. The state's laws are ultimately broken by them. Here, it's crucial that the youngster is familiar with the actions and demeanor of the elder family member.

4.6.5. Greater aspiration and criminality

Almost everyone in a society aspires to become members of higher social strata by amassing sufficient wealth. This is the main factor that leads someone to act illegally. Although the goal is not illegal, people are forced to run on unauthorized routes, which is crime from various angles, in order to reach the destination in the shortest amount of time

4.7. Prison and crime in courts

For justice, people go before the court. Once more, some people are being tried for injustice. The court's decision may frequently deviate from fairness to injustice or be in opposition to what the party wants. When justice is not served, the individual seeking it may resort to criminal activity to get revenge.

4.8. Cultural disagreements

Social transformation is an unavoidable event in a dynamic society. The effects of modernity, urbanization, and industry in today's dynamic society can occasionally cause social disarray, which might result in cultural clashes amongst various societal segments. The distinction could be between traditional values and values enforced by the government, old and modern values, local and imported values, etc.

The rate of crime in a particular area frequently changes as a result of demographic shifts brought about by migration or immigration. Deviant conduct is a product of the cultural clash between natives and immigrants.

Another example of this is the killing of thousands of people in Sri Lanka since 1986 as a result of racial unrest and conflict between the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Ealam and the militant forces

of the government. The Tamils in the nation are striving against prejudice in order to integrate with the Sinhalese¹⁸.

4.9. Politics in Bangladesh and its flaws

Violence has rarely been absent in Bangladesh since the events of March 1971. While religious extremism and militancy have received a lot of recent attention, this study contends that political violence is a bigger issue for Bangladesh. Bangladesh has had to deal with violent activities on all societal levels. Lack of governance makes it difficult for the polity to effectively manage organized and unorganized violence against various groups in society. Protracted military rule, the ongoing issue of political intolerance, and the rise of religious fanaticism have influenced this trend. Violence is prevalent across the society but the state remains¹⁹.

4.10. The New Bangladesh's Political Violence

It is difficult to distinguish between the violence that occurred during Bangladesh's inception and that which led to it. Up until Pakistan's collapse in December, an estimated one million Bengalis perished as a result of military brutality. Since that time, Bangladeshi politics and society have continued to be characterized by violence. While the fight for independence from West Pakistani rule aroused hopes for a democratic and non-repressive state, the postwar period turned out to be ripe for violence and social instability. Unmet public expectations led to the exclusion of many social groups from the majority and to a general feeling of unhappiness²⁰.

4.11. Politicians' Corruption

Political crime in Bangladesh has drawn sociologists' and criminologists' considerable attention. Political crimes include violent disputes within and between political parties, brutal clashes in educational institutions between and among student political organizations for control of seats and dormitories, sporadic violence during political rallies, disputes over election procedures, political interference in hiring of government officials, and use of state tools to repress opposition political parties. ruling student political organization in educational institutions demanding illegal political quotas, tender-related political crime, attack on law enforcement authorities by political party

Politicians serve as the people's elected representatives and are the source of public trust. As the nation's policymakers, they have a responsibility to steer the country in a constructive path and prepare us for the twenty-first century. They should guarantee effective government for the twenty-

¹⁸ Just a moment. . . (n.d.-b). Retrieved September 14, 2022, from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/social-sciences/political-crime>

¹⁹ Political Crime - Criminal Classification. (n.d.). UpCounsel. Retrieved September 14, 2022, from <https://www.upcounsel.com/lectl-political-crime-criminal-classification>

²⁰ Just a moment. . . (n.d.). Retrieved September 14, 2022, from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330727912_Political_Crimes_in_Bangladesh

first century. They should guarantee Bangladesh's effective leadership and genuine development. rather of playing their due part. They are allegedly connected to corrupt activities. In numerous nations, politicians have been named as the class with the highest level of corruption;

This is not an exception for Bangladesh. 8.1 percent of those involved in corruption in 2005 were elected officials. Among them, 43.5 percent held the position of UP chairman, 27.1 percent held the position of UP member, 11.8 percent held the position of municipality chairman, 8.2 percent were parliamentary members, 4.7 percent were ministers, 1.8 percent were ward commissioners, and 1.2 percent were city mayors.

High-ranking officials in Bangladesh's government engage in massive corruption, power abuse, and manipulation. Reports of newspapers have revealed series of corruption of the ministers of successive governments. Awami League and Bangladesh Nationality Party politicians make up the greatest class of white collar criminals as a result of their claims against one another.

Their accusations demonstrate their involvement in the accusation of corruption against Awami League government ministers. Government irregularities, misuse of authority, and corruption were discovered on January 23, 2003, in several ministries, including the office of the prime minister and all senior ministers of the government from 1996 to 2001.

A government parcel worth 30 crore Taka was illegally occupied by one ward commissioner of the Chittagong City Corporation using fictitious paperwork. Some persons have taken up residence on 20 crore Taka worth of government land in the Nowgaon city area. Influential political figures patronize the populace. One member of the parliament participated in the sugar scam after the wheat and oil scams. Financial misdeeds involving five crore were allegedly committed during the construction of a sluice gate, according to the allegations²¹.

4.12. Reformative measures:

4.12.1. Reforming the person system:

The jail system needs to be reformed as well because it isn't doing the functions it should be.

With a view to rehabilitating offenders. According to statistics and experts, our prison system turns a low-profile criminal into a high-profile one. Considering the opinions of criminologists and scholars on the reformation of jail systems. Work on it needs to begin.

²¹ Wikipedia contributors. (2022, August 15). Corruption in Bangladesh. Wikipedia. Retrieved September 14, 2022, from https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corruption_in_Bangladesh

4.12.2. Mass media's role in reducing crime:

The media has a huge impact on every aspect of our lives and every incident that occurs. It has the power to mobilize a huge anti-crime movement. It needs to be cautious when developing and broadcasting its programs.

It ought to broadcast legal education programs. It ought to promote the current laws that are important for preventing crime. Investigative news should be broadcast, and it should attempt to uncover the true story behind the facts.

4.12.3. Prison system reform:

social workers' role in reducing crime A social worker can be crucial in the fight against social issues like crime. It works well to address social issues in a variety of ways. The following will provide a description.

4.12.4. Create public awareness :

Social workers operate at the community's most fundamental level. Consequently, they are in constant contact with the locals. If they can raise people's knowledge of crime, it will help to reduce crime.

4.12.5. Social workers can deal with the base

population and are aware of the kinds of policies that may be required to combat crime. As a result, they can give the authorities the knowledge necessary to develop crime-related policy.

4.12.6. Social workers can help create a social movement against crime.

Crime will be reduced if they can create a societal movement against crimes like rape, burglary, etc.

4.12.7. Counseling

Both victims and criminals may receive counseling services from social workers. It will reduce crime if they supply it adequately.

4.12.8. Correctional program:

Social workers can provide inmates correctional programs that will aid in their reformation. It aids criminals in changing their mindset and attitude. As a result, crime will disappear from society.

4.12.9. Provide Education:

Social workers can impart sufficient information regarding criminality. They will be able to comprehend that breaking moral laws constitutes criminality, allowing individuals to become aware of it and deter them from doing so.

The current rise in crime rates is not cause for concern. It shouldn't provide the false impression that the penal programmers have been completely unsuccessful or ineffective in any way. It must be acknowledged that crime rates in Bangladesh are lower than they are in many other nations.

4.13. Conclusion:

In Bangladesh, the political climate, which is crucial in helping to reduce crime, is in a precarious position. A tremendous organizational change, strict adherence to legal procedure, moral education, and good administration can all gradually improve the situation. Even if crime is inescapable in every culture, the level of occurrence in Bangladesh is quite concerning. A good timeline-based design that involves five or 10 years of planning can help to improve the problem. The answer to improving the overall situation and lowering crime rates can be found in proper policy design and organizational change. Another essential element for the system's improvement is the modification of legal provisions in accordance with societal demands. Concern over professionalism should be a top priority for law enforcement agencies. Human rights, too. Human rights abuses or extrajudicial killings from them should no longer be accepted.

In conclusion, it can be claimed that the issue can be resolved in a reasonable amount of time if the government has the correct intent to form a highly specialized team of experts for the betterment of law enforcement.

CHAPTER: FIVE

ACTION PLAN

5.1. Introduction:

In the case of Bangladesh, there are extremely few sources of information on official crime statistics. The media reports, specialized NGOs (Non-government Organizations) reports, and few isolated researchers can sometimes serve as the primary sources of information in these situations because there aren't many well-done, methodical studies about crimes in Bangladesh. Since formal victim complaints are included in most cases and the overall number of offenses is counted, law enforcement agencies' crime records are regarded as a major source of such information. Access to police data requires a complex organizational and person level link, which is frequently very challenging to converge.

Despite this, it is encouraging to note that since a few years ago, police have displayed many of their official gross accounts of crimes. It is now at least possible to acquire a general impression of the state of crime based on a few broad heads.

5.2. Action plan:

A non-governmental organization (NGO) is a group that is not affiliated with any government and that works to address social or political issues. The advocacy of changes to the legislation, process, policy and administrative norms is largely carried out by non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The process of enacting laws involves all interested parties, such as individuals, NGOs, and others. NGOs have been a significant part of Bangladesh's development process since its independence.

Even while this sector is highly structured and has been mostly driven by donor enthusiasm, many of whom are altruistically motivated, NGOs in Bangladesh that are specifically focused on legal reform have multiplied in the last ten years.

However, the fundamental component of legal change in Bangladesh is the a result of the steadily growing influence and effectiveness of NGOs.

Government organizations put up a lot of effort to safeguard human rights through various laws and policies, but occasionally they fall short in doing so, especially when NGOs collaborate directly or indirectly with the government to create legal regulations.

Nongovernmental Organizations (NGO) are generally defined by the **World Bank** as any entity or group that is not directly under the control of the government and that pursues cooperative or humanitarian goals rather than profit-making ones. The Bank concentrates on NGOs that operate

in the fields of development, relief, or environmental preservation, or that advocate for the underprivileged or vulnerable (The World Bank, 1996). This essay uses this definition of an NGO..

One is Bangladesh Legal Aid & Services Trust (BLAST): The only organization in Bangladesh that offers legal assistance from the start of the official justice system to the highest court is BLAST, one of the country's premier legal aid groups. It focuses on helping those who are impoverished, disadvantaged, or the targets of prejudice, including men, women, and children. Additionally, it offers legal assistance, counsel, and representation in a range of fields, including as civil, criminal, family, labor, and land law, as well as constitutional rights and remedies, with judicial and alternative conflict resolution methods accessible as necessary.

BLAST participates in strategic litigation, commonly referred to as public interest litigation, as part of its advocacy for law and policy reforms to provide effective legal protection of rights.

Their successes in the judicial system include the following:

a. Strategic litigation, sometimes known as public interest litigation, is a component of BLAST's advocacy for legal and policy reforms to guarantee effective rights protection.

b. ADR has been used by BLAST to settle more than 15,000 conflicts nationwide including family, land, finances, petty crime, and labor. Over 35,000 people have been represented since 2003, the majority of whom are women. In the vast majority of its cases, it has won. BLAST has looked into more than 175 cases of human rights breaches impacting women, children, religious and ethnic minorities, as well as the general public.

c. In the guise of public interest litigation, BLAST has filed 82 different writs with the Supreme Court of Bangladesh since 1996. Judicial orders have been issued as a result of these petitions.

d. The National Legal Services Act and other labor legislation have undergone significant modifications thanks to the advocacy work of BLAST. The Coalition of Voices Against Domestic Violence used it as a key member of the committee that drafted the Domestic Violence Bill. It is currently a member of a number of other advocacy networks, including one that defends the rights of domestic workers.

e. BLAST has cultivated ties with other NGOs, judges, attorneys, the government, and the media in order to ensure that the law effectively protects rights. To expedite the return of foreign citizens detained in Bangladeshi prisons and detained Bangladeshis abroad, BLAST has established connections with rights organizations in Nepal, Pakistan, and India. BLAST started the Rape Law Reform Now campaign in 2018 to uncover protection loopholes in current rape laws that continue to foster impunity and injustice, and take appropriate action.

Ain o Shalish Kendra (ASK): Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK), Bangladesh's national legal aid and human rights organization, offers legal and social assistance to the underprivileged, particularly women, working children, and workers. Building a society founded on equality, social justice,

gender justice, and the rule of law is its goal. Through media campaigns and public interest litigation, it has a nationwide impact.

Its objective is to establish the rule of law based on the values of justice, equality, equality between men and women, democracy, and human rights. It has a specialized branch that promotes judicial and political reform.

Research on the status of human rights and the effects of laws and policies is published in books, booklets, and quarterly Bulletins published by ASK. Together with a number of other people, seven public interest lawsuits

Seven public interest lawsuits were brought in cooperation with numerous other human rights organizations; three of these cases have already gotten favorable rulings, while the remaining four are now awaiting a hearing. Judgments have been rendered in 45 PILs since 2000. Corrective actions were made to extend the stay order, keep things as they were, enforce court orders, send out legal notices, and other things.

Legal Advocacy and Policy Reform Unit: Through public interest litigation, the Legal Advocacy and Policy Reform Unit aims to uphold the fundamental rights of Bangladeshi citizens (PIL).

The Unit also develops drafts for implementing new legislation and offers policy proposals for legal reform. The Unit also keeps track of how international instruments are applied domestically and how PIL victories are put into practice. To preserve the rights of the impoverished and disadvantaged segments of society, programs to introduce PIL at district courts were also necessary. The District Court Lawyers' ability to file PILs using statutory laws has been developed as part of this effort.

- Drafting new legislation, reviewing existing legislation and policies to ensure compliance with human rights standards, and developing recommendations for reform, amendment, or repeal.
- Assisting with public interest lawsuits to protect fundamental rights and hold state officials accountable for their constitutional and legal obligations or repeal as needed.
- Advocating with state officials and collaborating with other national and local NGOs to strengthen law and policy reform initiatives, including pursuing compliance with the outcome of **public interest litigation. Some remarkable PILs:** a. Right to Life and Equal Protection of Law –Crossfire Case, Writ Petition No. 4152 of 2009 b. Medical Negligence (Private Clinics) Case, Writ Petition No. 624/2006c. Rana Plaza Collapse Writ Petition No. 4390 of 2013d. Rights to equal opportunity of Disable Person, Writ Petition No. 2652 of 200893.

Madaripur Legal Aid Association (MLAA):

The goal of the first human rights organization in the nation, MLAA, is to uphold the rule of law through enhancing disadvantaged people's access to justice. Since 1978, the MLAA has worked

to advance and safeguard human rights by taking part in a variety of empowering initiatives, such as community-based legal aid advocacy and informal dispute settlement processes that make legal services for the poor easily accessible and inexpensive. 10 It expands access to the formal judiciary, supports an effective local judicial system, calls for changes to the law to make it more systematic, dynamic, and acceptable, and aids the vulnerable in the event of natural or climatically related disasters to fulfill the human rights obligation to protect the right to life. This increases access to justice and human rights for the empowerment of people.

BRAC: BRAC wants everyone to have the chance to reach their full potential in a world free of all forms of exploitation and discrimination. BRAC, which was established in Bangladesh in 1972, serves as a catalyst by generating chances for people to change their life. BRAC provides crucial support for paralegal advisory services, which teach young people to assist vulnerable justice seekers in prisons and other institutions throughout the justice system. The improvement of the actual situation of overcrowding in Bangladeshi prisons justice/prison reform for promoting human rights and preventing corruption in Bangladesh.

BNWLA, the Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association: A legal association with its headquarters in Dhaka is the Bangladesh National Women Lawyers' Association. In 1979, it was founded. The organization's major objective is to "provide equal chances and equal rights for every woman and child in the nation." By holding the state accountable and transparently exercising democracy, it ensures the rule of law and gender equality while upholding fundamental rights and human rights. In order to advocate for change in the legislation, it also pursues public interest litigation (PIL).

Environmental Lawyers Association of Bangladesh (BELA): Public Interest Litigations were used by BELA to bring a variety of environmental issue cases to court in order to advance environmental justice (PILs).

These had the following effects: •they broadened the scope of PIL in the nation; •they expanded the concept of "right to life" to encompass the right to a healthy environment; and •they ensured "full justice" by directing the payment of reparations and other forms of restoration. 14 In addition, the following has come about as a result of positive PIEL judgments:

The principles of sustainable development and polluter pays have been respected; Access to justice has been made easier; Environmental laws are being implemented; Environmental protection is covered by constitutional and legal provisions; The powers and limits of public officials have been outlined;

Case No. 1: Rubel Murder Case (BLAST and others vs. Bangladesh and others) [Writ Petition No. 3806 of 1998] - [55 DLR (2003) 363] Facts: The abuse of police authority to make arrests without a warrant was contested in a writ suit brought in the High Court by BLAST, Ain o Salish Kendra, Shonmilito Shamajik Andolon, and others.

A young student named Rubel was killed while in custody after being arrested under Section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Code, according to the petitioners, who also cited other recent instances of egregious power abuse. Other allegations of torture and inhumane treatment were also brought up.

Argument: The petitioners argued that the provisions of Sections 54 and 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) are ambiguous and permit the exercise of arbitrary power. They also claimed that law enforcement agencies routinely abuse the authority granted to them by these provisions.

The petitioners claimed that because Articles 32, 27, 31, 33, and 35 of the Constitution guarantee citizens the right to life and liberty, equal protection under the law, to be treated fairly, and to be free from torture and other cruel, inhumane, or degrading treatment or punishment, the Court should establish safeguards to stop or limit police abuse of power and arbitrary actions by Magistrates. Order executed: Following a thorough hearing, the High Court initially issued a Rule Nisi before delivering its ruling on April 7, 2003, noting that Sections 54 and 167 of the CrPC are not entirely consistent with the protections and liberties that are granted by the constitution.

The Court directed that the necessary changes be made to both of the CrPC's sections, as well as the Police Act, the Penal Code, and the Evidence Act, within six months after issuing a detailed list of suggestions. It also established fifteen rules for the application of the arrest and detention powers:

1. No police officer may detain a person under Section 3 of the Special Powers Act of 1974 by making an arrest pursuant to Section 54 of that Act.
2. The person being arrested or anyone else present at the time of the arrest must be given the police officer's identity and ID card upon request.
3. A separate register shall be kept up to date with the reason(s) for the arrest as well as any additional information, until a prescribed special diary is in place.
4. The responsible officer shall note the nature and circumstances of any marks of injuries, if any, on the apprehended person.
5. The person arrested must be given the reasons for their arrest within three hours of being brought to the police station. Take them to the nearest hospital or government doctor.
6. Within an hour of bringing the person to the police station, the family should be informed by phone or text message if the person is not taken into custody from their place of residence or place of business.
7. The person in question needs to be given the option to meet their nearest relatives or counsel a lawyer of their choosing.

8. The police officer must provide explanations in a forwarding letter pursuant to Section 167 (1) of the CrPC as to why the investigation could not be finished within twenty-four hours and why the officer believes the accusation and information to be well-founded.
9. The magistrate will only release the detained person from custody after being satisfied that the accusation and information are well-founded.
10. When a person is discharged on the aforementioned grounds, the Magistrate will file a complaint under CrPC 190(1) (c) against the Officer in question under Section 220 of the Penal Code²².
11. If a magistrate orders a person to be detained, an officer must question the until a room is built with a glass wall or grille on one side and is visible to the accused's attorney or other relationships, question the suspect in a jail room.
12. As advised, reasons should be mentioned in any application to place the accused under arrest for questioning. The Magistrate must abide by the judgment's recommendations when approving a detention in police custody.

5.3. Conclusion:

When the government is unable to reach the poor and address their needs, NGOs perform a crucial and practical role in Bangladesh. Despite their size, NGOs have not significantly reduced poverty. Together, even Bangladesh's largest NGOs serve only a small portion of the country's population—possibly only 10–20 percent of landless households (Hasherm, 1995). Given the restrictions imposed by the government and the regulations, this emphasizes the need for NGOs to reach more low-income people and offer services. Therefore, reducing widespread poverty should be at the top of the priority lists for NGOs, the government, and funders in Bangladesh.

The umbrella organization of NGOs, however, is not widely representative and is not allowed to choose its executive committee. The membership of the executive committee is frequently limited to friends and family, and elections to it are frequently conducted improperly. This surely frustrates the potential of NGOs as democratic voluntary organisations. However, NGOs cannot operate independently from the majority of this country's political, economic, and social life. They have to meet certain requirements, follow state laws, and have their work managed at the state level. NGOs can only support government action.

²² Research Paper on Some Aspect of Crime In Bangladesh. (n.d.). Assignment Point. Retrieved September 14, 2022, from <https://assignmentpoint.com/research-paper-on-some-aspect-of-crime-in-bangladesh/>

Due to donor pressure, the state is currently unable to demand that NGOs increase their accountability and transparency or their level of cooperation with the state. In Bangladesh, the state is highly fragile (Wood, 1997). Instead, the state places unnecessary obstacles in the way of NGOs, which just raises their transaction costs without encouraging or compelling them to do so. However, if NGOs are to truly represent the interests of the poor or at the very least offer services to them, they must be open and honest with their clients, funders, and the government on both a functional and financial level.

CHAPTER: SIX

OVERALL CONCLUSION

6.1. Decision:

There are many types of crime in Bangladesh, political reasons are closely involved in them which are not always manifested in reality.

Societal factors take special shape here from various places such as neglect of society, lack of facilities which are not fulfilling human needs.

I have also discussed in my research paper many types of crime whose origin or end is social and political reasons. Government or NGOs or Laws can do little to cure these but which continue to run at their own place

There is still no healthy alienation or cure from the country at all to suppress these. Political factors are affecting the country terribly. At Streets, legal institutions, schools, colleges, universities, political power and politics are visible everywhere

Some visible some invisible, Society and politics are inextricably linked because society supports politics because human nature is corrupted by lack of it. And on the other hand, political crimes and criminals are increasing, While searching for information to complete my research paper, I found that no healthy cure has yet been realized in Bangladesh.

Although many laws have been made and many restrictions have been put in place by the government to curb crime, even though it was temporarily designed, it has now taken shape.

To me, the cause of all crimes is society first, because it is from society that the evil is born and comes out of it. Lack of earning in the society, discrimination among people these reasons are mainly created by criminals.

Then people join or become involved in political crimes either for their own interests or because of the interests of others.

For these reasons I have decided to build my research portfolio through critical analysis of political social issues.

6.2. Loopholes:

Current crime prevention strategies' Loopholes²³:

²³ Banerji, O. (2021, June 7). Loopholes in our criminal justice system and how to overcome them. iPleaders. Retrieved September 14, 2022, from <https://blog.iplayers.in/loopholes-criminal-justice-system-overcome/?amp=1>

- Corruption in law enforcement and regulatory organizations
- Inadequate Law
- A lack of organization
- A partisan outlook
- Favoritism
- A lack of good grooming within the family
- A lack of education

6.3. Recommendation:

Preventative methods against crime: The term "crime" is broad. We cannot easily get rid of it, but we can stop crime with just our mental determination. By taking more action, we can reduce it. Consequently,

The following are some essential crime prevention measures:

6.3.1. Economic measures that are necessary to reduce crime:

One of the main causes of crime in developing nations like Bangladesh is poverty and economic hardship.

6.3.2. Providing enough job opportunities:

The government must pay close attention to the unemployment issue because it is the source of all other issues. both from public and private stakeholders. In most circumstances, poverty that results from unemployment breeds criminality.

6.3.3. Providing enough job opportunities

6.3.4. Improving the quality of life

Facilities should be managed by the government to guarantee the minimal standard of living.

6.3.5. Social advancement and economic cooperation: The government has adopted a more practical and effective crime prevention policy. is required to work with the eligible residents to provide the funds on a loan basis for any emergencies. Govt. Banks and enlisting banks under private ownership can offer financial assistance in dealing with the unique scenario and recover this money over time.

6.3.6. Perfect economic environment as required:

Because it promotes the class structure, it is occasionally argued that the capitalist economic system is best suited to deter crime. Since the wealthy are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer under this system, certain groups are being taken advantage of and are therefore more likely

to turn to crime to meet their necessities. Therefore, the economic system must be established in accordance with resources, cultures, human beliefs, religion, and educational proportionality in order to treat each citizen fairly and equally.

6.3.7. Required Social Reforms to Reduce Crime:

Humans live in society, where they are supported in their human psychology and behavior. Crime is a common occurrence in societies when there is inequality, injustice, and an inadequate social structure. Therefore, it is important to implement some social reforms in order to create a crime prevention plan that is both successful and long-lasting.

6.3.8. Population management to reduce crime

Population growth must be managed. Otherwise, meeting other prerequisites won't produce the desired results.

6.3.9. Ensuring that every child receives the standard childhood period:

In order to avoid engaging in criminal activity, it will be extremely advantageous to develop a favorable anti-crime mentality from the start.

6.3.10. Participation in community safety initiatives:

It has been observed that residents of various crime-prone areas form volunteer groups to combat crime and criminal activity. It works to aid in the prevention of crimes by law enforcement. The procedures required at the crucial stage are introduced as a supplement to the conventional crime prevention agency. It has been observed that various emergency measures have been put into place in various nations to address any emergency circumstance or any unique sorts of crime.

6.3.11. Educational institution's role in preventing crime:

Teachers can take some simple steps to raise students' awareness of the value of and need for crime prevention²⁴.

6.3.12. The role that religious institutions should play:

Religious institutions and religiously wise people can play a very important role in this regard. It can be intimate to bring about a significant change in human life by instilling virtue, morality, and anti-criminal attitudes in the general populace.

6.3.13. Grouping criminals:

²⁴ Sadman, S. (2017, December 14). Pattern and Causes of Crime in Bangladesh.pdf. Retrieved September 11, 2022, from https://www.academia.edu/35430635/Pattern_and_Causes_of_Crime_in_Bangladesh_pdf

Criminals can be kept apart from the general population in some exceptional circumstances, yet condemning views of criminals from all facets of society can nevertheless significantly help prevent crime.

6.3.14. Passing of leisure time:

How a person spends his leisure time and the types of people who are with him during that time can be important indicators of how serious a criminal a particular person is. Good company generally keeps us away from criminal activity. Therefore, it is not possible to limit harmful behavior by introducing legislation or by financially helping someone, but rather by taking social measures that can prevent undesirable behaviors and spending the idle time with social activities and other productive activities:

- ✓ Spread knowledge among the populace
- ✓ Assist in creating crime-related policy
- ✓ Create a social movement
- ✓ Counseling for offenders
- ✓ Criminal Justice Program
- ✓ Offer Education
- ✓ Assist in identifying the root causes of crime
- ✓ Analysis of Crime

6.3.15. Necessary legal measures to prevent crime:

The law is a tool for regulating criminal activity and criminal behavior. In a straightforward sense, legal procedures are crucial in thwarting criminal activity. The legal administration also oversees our court and jail systems. Legal remedies are the only ones that, in one sense, may both directly deter crime and serve as examples for offenders. In a different sense, crime can also be significantly reduced by following specific legal precautions. It refers to the subsequent supporting points:

6.3.15.1.. Activism of law enforcement agencies:

The primary responsibilities for maintaining law and order are assigned to law enforcement agencies, whose activism primarily focuses on crime prevention.

6.3.15.2.. A quick and efficient court system:

By carrying out their duties in accordance with what is required by laws and regulations, quick and efficient courts can advance the nation's efforts to reduce crime. It can play a significant role in crime prevention by making sound judgments, remaining impartial toward all parties, and remaining uncorrupt.

6.3.15.3. Appropriate laws to be formed:

Appropriate laws should be legislated from the parliament, leaving partisan views to criminals, for effective and long-lasting crime prevention and community safety policy. Legislators should be aware of the need for crime prevention and understand the need of passing appropriate laws.

6.3.15.4. Implementation of current laws:

Effective enforcement of existing laws is far more crucial than simply passing new laws to stop crimes before they happen. The authority necessary for enforcing such laws should be granted to law enforcement organizations.

It has been frequently reported to various newspapers and other electronic media that law enforcement agencies are not operating in accordance with the law.

6.3.15.5. Monitoring agencies to be formed to monitor the law and enforcing Activities:

They work for the criminal in exchange for money while engaging in corruption. In order to advance the crime prevention movement, the government should pay close attention to developing an effective monitoring system for these law enforcement organizations.

6.3.15.6. Reforming the person system:

The prison system needs reforming as well, because it is not doing what it should be doing. Therefore, we should take into consideration the opinions of researchers and criminologists regarding the reformation of prison systems. Work on it needs to begin.

6.3.15.7. The role of the media in reducing crime: The media has an impact on every aspect of our lives as well as every event that occurs in them. It has the power to mobilize a huge anti-crime movement. It needs to be cautious when developing and broadcasting its programs. It ought to broadcast legal education programs²⁵.

²⁵ Asmann, P. (2021, February 4). Conclusions and Recommendations. InSight Crime. Retrieved September 14, 2022, from <https://insightcrime.org/investigations/conclusions-and-recommendations/>

ANNEX: 1

ANNEX: 1

List of the persons interviewed:

1. Md. Quamruddin
(Advocate)
(Dhaka Bar Association)
2. Md. Tamzid Hasan
(Advocate)
(Supreme Court of Bangladesh)

Question 1: Why do people commit crimes for social and political reasons?

Since birth, he has become a criminal due to the various adversities of his surroundings Political crimes are not seems at developed countries. Which can be seen only in the countries of Bangladesh, Indonesia, Asia.

To survive in this political world, one group develops a violent attitude towards another group For

1. Because of greed for power,
2. of own good position,
3. to increase political power
4. One group suppresses, deceives, impose their sovereign power over other groups

Question 2: Is it possible to reduce political violence through punishment?

Punishment for political offenses cannot be sufficiently determined.

-The verdict in the case was narrowly dismissed in an effort to save one's own party

-It will never be possible to suppress political crime by punishing only one person.

-Suppression requires punishing entire groups who are involved in crime both externally and internally.

-It is possible to reduce political crime only if the registration of the politically group is canceled or action is taken against the entire group.

-The political party sees easily the crime of its people hence crime increases

It is never possible to reduce these crimes through punishment alone, more than punishment,
-it is necessary to respect the opinions of others,
-to change the political situation.

Question 3: What is the main reason why it is still not possible to narrow down the crime through the judiciary?

Judiciary is still not independent, even though we are independent in hand, Independence of Judiciary has not been ensured.

An invisible control of the executive/ruling party remains Which affects the judgment of the judiciary

Question 4: What is the primary cause of the rise in crime in cities?

Due to increased access to the wealthy and a higher concentration of victims in urban areas, cities may produce better returns on crime. There is a strong correlation between city size and value of crimes.

Question 5: Which of the following factors do you believe is contributing to the rise in youth crime?

Kids are involved in activities that promote violence and aggression, which is the cause. We can only stop this tendency by working together as a team with the authorities, parents, and instructors.

Question 6: What can government agencies do to lower crime rates?

Laws that restrict the use of prison labor, prevent access to firearms, prohibit the use of drugs, and provide organized labor coercive rights should all be repealed because they make the crime problem worse than it needs to be.

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