

**PUBLIC PERCEPTION ABOUT EFFICIENCY AND
ACCOUNTABILITY: THE NEED FOR A PARADIGM
SHIFT IN BANGLADESH POLICE**

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A dissertation submitted to the University of Dhaka, Dhaka,
Bangladesh, in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of masters
of philosophy in public administration

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my beloved wife Farha Aziz. I thank her for the sacrifice, dedication, love and unconditional support that she has always given me.

DECLARATION

I declare that the dissertation entitled Public Perception about Efficiency and Accountability: The Need for a Paradigm Shift in Bangladesh Police submitted to the University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh, in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of masters of philosophy in public administration is an original work of mine. No part of it in any form has been submitted to any other university or institute for any degree or diploma.

A. K. M. Shafiqul Islam

Registration No: 175

Session: 2009-10

This is to certify that A. K. M. Shafiqul Islam has prepared this thesis entitled Public Perception about Efficiency and Accountability: The Need for a Paradigm Shift in Bangladesh Police under my direct supervision. This is his original work. This thesis or any of its part has nowhere been submitted for any degree or publication.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Addl. DIG	: Additional Deputy Inspector General
Addl. IGP	: Additional Inspector General of Police
Addl. SP	: Additional Superintendent of Police
APBn	: Armed Police Battalion
ASI	: Assistant Sub Inspector
ASP	: Assistant Superintendent of Police
ATSI	: Assistant Town Sub Inspector
BDR	: Bangladesh Rifles
BMP	: Barisal Metropolitan Police
BPA	: Bangladesh Police Academy
CID	: Criminal Investigation Department
CMP	: Chittagong Metropolitan Police
DIG	: Deputy Inspector General
DMP	: Dhaka Metropolitan Police
DSB	: District Special Branch
DTS	: Detective training school
FBI	: Federal Bureau of Investigation
FIR	: First Information Report
GD	: General Dairy
ICITAP	: International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program
ICRC	: International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	: Information & Communication Technology
IGP	: Inspector General of Police
IMF	: International Monetary Fund
IPS	: Imperial Police Service
KMP	: Khulna Metropolitan Police
MPS	: Masters in Police Science
MT	: Model Thana
NCB	: National Central Bureau
NGO	: Non Government Organization

NSI	: National Security Intelligence
OSCE	: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PBI	: Police Bureau of Investigation
PLO	: Police Liaison Officers
PRB	: Police Regulations; Bengal
PRP	: Police Reform Program
PSC	: Police Staff College
PSTS	: Police Special Training School
PTC	: Police Training Centers
RAB	: Rapid Action Battalion
RMP	: Rajshahi Metropolitan Police
RRF	: Range Reserve force
S.A.F	: special armed forces
SAF	: Special Armed Force
SB	: Special Branch
SI	: Sub Inspector
SMP	: Sylhet Metropolitan Police
SP	: Superintendent of Police
SPBn	: Special Security and Protection Battalion
Sr. ASP	: Senior Assistant Superintendent of Police
TDS	: Traffic and Driving School”
TIB	: Transparency International of Bangladesh
TOT	: Training of Trainers
TRC	: Trainee Recruit Constable
TSI	: Town Sub Inspector
TTS	: Traffic Training School
UN	: United Nations
UNDP	: United Nations Development Program
VIP	: Very Important Person
WB	: World Bank
ZPTS	: Zonal Police Training School

ABSTRACT

The Bangladesh Police is the major law enforcing agency in our country to control the crime and law and order situation. It's mission is to uphold the rule of law, ensure safety and security of citizens, detect and prevent crime, bring offenders to justice and maintain peace and order. Yet, society at large has a negative conception about the police. In the case of Bangladesh, this unfavorable impression is hundred percent. The police, itself, also found various problems within them. On the other hand, as the public's repulsion toward the police intensified, there is an urgent need of an accountable, transparent, and efficient policing service that could ensure the safety and well-being of the citizens.

The purpose of this study was to examine public perception about efficiency and accountability: the need for a paradigm shift in Bangladesh police and to identify the factors that affect the efficiency and accountability of Bangladesh police. On the basis of these perceptions, police needs a positive paradigm shift.

This is an investigative study to examine the problems faced by the citizens of Bangladesh. A mixture of quantitative and qualitative methods was used for the study. The primary data were the main source of information to get a comprehensive picture of reality. Secondary data were acquired from different sources including news papers, reports, books and journals. I have surveyed Mohadevpur thana at Naogaon district and Ramna thana in Dhaka metropolitan police. The colonial model and democratic policing model were used as a theoretical framework.

Based on the experimental evidences, our findings indicate that there are many factors that Bangladesh police have retained the colonial policing model. Most of the respondents believe that Police use excessive force, brutality, discrimination: neglect, indifference, politics, venality etc. These factors indicate Inefficient and unaccountable police system. On the contrary the level of responsiveness, professionalism, integrity, maintenance of law and order, respect the human rights of Bangladesh police does not indicate an efficient and accountable police system. For these reasons, a greater emphasis should be placed on police governance, particularly building professional and honest structures protected from political interference to ensure rule of law and safety and security for the general people.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

Bangladesh is a developing country. Despite impressive achievements and developments in a variety of fields, Bangladesh suffers from weak governance, poverty and limited government capacity to deliver basic services. For example, service delivery of Bangladesh Police. The Bangladesh Police is the major law enforcement agency in our country. Its mission is to uphold the rule of law, ensure safety and security of citizens, detect and prevent crime, bring offenders to justice and maintain peace, public order. Yet, society at large has a negative conception of the police. In the case of Bangladesh, this unfavorable impression is hundred percent. Bangladesh's police have a well-deserved reputation for brutality, corruption and incompetence. As the public's repulsion toward the police intensified, the police also found it in various problems. On the other hand, a significant level of human insecurity and is in urgent need of an accountable, transparent, and efficient policing service that could ensure the safety and well-being of the citizens. While all governments since independence have acknowledged these fundamental flaws, none of them has seen a competent and accountable police force as being in its interest. There is a growing desire from the general people, civil society, media and international agencies to establish a more democratic policing in Bangladesh.

The Police are generally considered to suffer from corruption, political influence and inefficiency. Many citizens remain hesitant to report crime or visit a Thana. The transition from colonial and reactive policing to democratic and proactive policing is a long term process. An efficient, effective and neutral police service is needed to alleviate the community's sense of insecurity and to help tackle social issues.

In this context, this study evaluates the current state of the Bangladesh Police and identifies key issues to increase and change the perception about Bangladesh police. The need for paradigm shift is reflected in the media and public concern about the impact of crime, level of social unrest and frustration with the justice system. Corruption, extortion, violence against women, human trafficking, drug abuse, extremism and violent student politics are viewed by many as increasing problems for law and order. These issues have a

fundamental impact on community safety, economic growth and in some cases national security.

1.2 STUDY BACKGROUND:

The Bangladesh Police has gone through phases of growth and development. However, the demand for police services has increased at a rate faster than the growth and expansion of the service delivery capacity of the police. Crime is increasing; the criminal justice system is cracking under heavy workload; society's expectations from the police are high but the police's status and resources are poor; laws are stacked against the police; public cooperation is invariably missing; and working and living conditions leave a lot to be desired. Corruption, incompetence, and failure to control the law and order situation plague the police force. Above all, there is a culture of political patronage that perpetuates impunity and absence of accountability. Clearly, it is time to transform the Bangladesh Police into a true public servant and elevate the sense of security of the people that is essential for the socio-economic development of the country.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

In police stations, mass people frequently go for various purposes. It is an office which gives many services to citizen regarding safety, security and protection. In many of the cases, it took long time to get services from police station due to some practical problems. Maximum service receiver did not know how the process of

1. GD
2. FIR
3. Police verification report
4. Police clearance certificate
5. Information and responsiveness against any incident.

Which many people take from police station? This service should be provided without money. But in most of the cases, it took money. People were deprived of getting quick services. Police personnel cannot work without money or political pressure or higher authority pressure. They work colonial model. They did not work efficiently and

accountably for the people. For the removal of such problems government should take initiatives to provide good services to the People. These are the main concern of this study.

1.4 ILLUSTRATION OF THE PROBLEM:

Various reform committee of Bangladesh have presented their recommendation but police department did not update. To mention the problem of Bangladesh police, it is needed to research. Problem of the research are given below.

- a) Corruption in the Police
- b) Lack of Professionalism
- c) Bad Police Behavior
- d) Low salary structure
- e) Politicization of police

A fundamental prerequisite for success of a reform strategy is publicly demonstrated political will and continuing commitment of all stakeholders to support and sustain the expected outcomes of that strategy. When the reform further involves a challenge to foster democratic governance, rule of law, and human security, a broad agreement across the political landscape on the future role and responsibilities of the police is essential. Otherwise, obstacles from all fronts can frustrate the objectives. For instance, even feeble moves to bring about standardization of policing practices, including introduction of any best practices in relation to core areas of manpower and equipment, have been vehemently opposed because of a lack of a common vision. Although the merits of such efforts can be easily seen, these were viewed as both inappropriate and contrary to the constitutional arrangements in that the federal government is effectively imposing its will on the otherwise autonomous provincial governments. The lack of agreement also results in resistance from different sections of society. The fate of scores of police commissions and committees demonstrates this. Although financial constraints have been a perennial obstacle, it is primarily the governing elite who have historically proved to be a major stumbling block to police reform. Since the elite did not agree with the paradigm shift, the recommended reforms, including those without much financial implication, have not been implemented.

Within the police force, the top officials feel incapable of resisting extraneous pressures and bringing about the required attitudinal change in the rank and file. They are unable to command their subordinates effectively. These impediments have prevented complete police reform notwithstanding policies and strategies aimed at (i) reducing corruption in the police, (ii) enhancing police efficiency through true professionalism, and (iii) transforming the police into a public-friendly service.

a. Corruption in the Police:

Although many police forces are infested with corruption, the problem appears to be more acute in South Asia where the coercive power of the state rests in the shape of the police. The situation is peculiar to South Asia because of the extortion based relationship maintained by the colonial government between the police and the community to ensure political control and obedience.

Unfortunately, this well-cultivated adversarial relationship has survived colonization and continues to plague the police. Today, the common incidents of police corruption include (I) taking money for registering or declining to register a first information report (FIR); (ii) falsely involving innocent persons in an FIR; (iii) letting the accused free; (iv) conducting baseless investigations; and (v) dealing in contrabands, narcotics, illegal arms, and prostitution. Corruption voraciously devours the vitals of the police organization, eroding professionalism and depleting the capacity to fight against crimes. The incentive and reward system gets skewed as the legitimate expectations of policemen become clouded by considerations extraneous to the profession. Corruption feeds on several interrelated factors which include wide discretionary powers;

- (i) Low pay;
- (ii) Outdated performance appraisal systems;
- (iii) Poor working conditions;
- (iv) Ineffective internal accountability; and
- (v) Abysmally weak external accountability mechanisms (i.e., through judiciary, media, and the Parliament). The effect of low pay is twofold. First, the incentive to corruption becomes too overwhelming to resist if the salaries of policemen are not sufficient to take them beyond temptation. This is especially so in work

environments marred by oppressive working conditions and absence of a positive work ecology. Second, the opportunity cost of being corrupt is very low to the extent of being negligible. If policemen were afraid of losing their jobs, there would be less incentive to be corrupt. If the cost of losing one's job was very low compared with losing corruption money, then the rational choice would be to accept bribes.

Strengthening the Criminal Justice System Internal and external politics coupled with a culture that attaches no stigma to corruption are ingredients for inefficiency and corruption. An efficient and credible performance appraisal system linked with an adequate and transparent reward and punishment mechanism is also wanting. Indeed, a punishment- and rewards-based system is critical to minimizing corruption. In short, strong accountability mechanisms and attractive compensation policies are essential elements of a corruption-free system.

b. Lack of Professionalism:

Police in South Asia does not function efficiently because it does not have the resources to carry out its mandate. Nor is it as yet ready to enforce established best practices in relation to professional standards. Police training in Pakistan, in particular, is archaic both in content and methodology. The emphasis is more on physical than on mental training. Human resource development aspects which require urgent attention include:

- (i) Enhancing critical capabilities of investigators,
- (ii) Introducing and assimilating modern technology into the police organization,
- (iii) Changing the culture of the organization,
- (iv) Promoting sensitive and responsive policing,
- (v) Preventing human rights violations by the police,
- (vi) Enhancing crowd management and riot control,
- (vii) Effectively responding to incidents of violence against women,
- (viii) Countering terrorism, and
- (ix) Fighting cybercrime.

c. Bad Police Behavior:

Improving police behavior is one of the biggest challenges, as mistrust of police is so deeply embedded in society. Most of the time, citizens do not want to seek assistance from the police, even in times of crises. Because, now a days in Bangladesh, police working hour has no limitation. They have to work generally 12-16 hour per day without any weekend. Because of heavy work load they cannot maintain good behavior with service receivers.

The following are common complaints against the police

- (i) Sections of the police are in league with anti-social elements and consequently indulge in selective enforcement of the law.
- (ii) Police not infrequently indulge in serious corruption.
- (iii) Police deliberately disregard human rights legislation in matters of interrogation, detention, and preventive policing.
- (iv) The police are insensitive towards victims of violent crimes. They behave rudely with victims, especially female victims of crime.

d. Low Salary Structure:

Salary given to the police officers and constables is insufficient. Police officers and constables work 12-16 hours a day, which is almost double than the working hours of the government employees of other professions. On an average officer in charge of a metropolitan police station works 18 hours a day, an officer in charge of district and thana level works 15 hours. In all the police stations Sub Assistant Sub-Inspectors and constables work 12-16hours a day. But their salary is not sufficient to their serving 12-16hours a day, as professional service requires sufficient monetary support. The salary structure of police is like that of other government employees, they do not get any remuneration for extra work.

e. Politicization of Police:

Every political party even a person, who had governed this country, politicized

Bangladesh police and law enforcement agencies. This rate is increasing day by day. Every government recruited the police personnel on basis of ideology. As result the police administration has lost the neutrality and broken down the chain of command. Government uses the police as a branch of its political organization and suppresses often the rightful activities of opposition political parties. Extensive political use of police force hinders the development of professionalism, as a result less qualified and dishonest police officers are placed in important positions, and the people remain deprived of the service of honest and sincere police officers. Because of excessive political use, police has no chain of command.

1.5 REVIEW OF EXISTING LITERATURES:

Masud et al., (2012) stated the irony of post-colonial and post-independent Bangladesh police is its enthusiastic reinforcement of colonial practices for the petty interests of the government and not for the general interest of the state. The police belong to the State and not to any particular government. Notwithstanding, the failure to make this distinction between State and government and the replacement colonization by politicization has become the crucial problem of public image of the Bangladesh police.

Masud et al., (2012) again stated “in the third world countries including Bangladesh, the policing practices have remained far from honest and efficient. One of the main global agendas for Bangladesh has remained good governance. The global agencies—UN organizations, World Bank (WB), IMF—aim at poverty reduction through good governance. But corruption in police department is deep—rooted in Bangladesh.”

Suddle, (2012) mentioned, in Bangladesh the present police department was originated during the British period to serve the interest of the ruling imperial power- not to serve the people. Police was designed to be a public-frightening organization, not a public-friendly agency. Service to the people was not an objective of this design. It was designed in response to the social and political realities of the times: The paramount concerns were collection of land revenue and maintenance of law and order (a euphemism for what Justice Cornelius called the rule of *danda*(stick).

Shahjahan, (2006) declared, after the independence we don't reform much this department in lines with the expectation of the people- the very essence of democracy. As a result at present, the Bangladesh Police is a "force," not a "service" delivery organization

Shahjahan (2006) has further stated the following about *thanas*: The lowest but most visible stratum of the police system is the police station or the *thana*. In police-related matters, people first come to the *thana*. Thus, the best way to measure the effectiveness of the police in the performance of their function is by evaluating the efficiency of the *thana*. In the same vein, as the *thana* is the smallest unit of the police organization, its state is representative of the situation of the entire police organization. Some *thanas* have their own premises, others do not. In some places *thanas* operate from rented premises and in others they are temporarily lodged in improvised government/private accommodation. Often, the party in power declares the establishment of a *thana* in an area as a way of catering to public demands and gaining political advantage.

TIB (2014) made a survey of Bangladesh Police. According to the survey, 93 per cent of the respondents thought that the police department was the most corrupt department in Bangladesh and 72 per cent of people said they had to pay bribes to police to get their work done.

Bohm and Haley, (2005) identified, the main reasons, as often suggested for corruption in the police, are twofold. First, the police have the authority to enforce the laws in the society. Secondly, they, by default, possess the discretion not to enforce the law. This antagonistic relation, it may be assumed, leaves enough space for the police to become corrupt.

Odhikar, (2014) has found out all governments have used the police force to maintain their authority and control over the political sphere and the current ruling party is no exception. The Government decides the recruitment, promotions and transfers to meet the requirements of the political leaders. The police, as a political tool, are also compelled to carry out illegal commands by harassing members of the Opposition, political activists, journalists and human rights defenders.

Odhikar, (2014) has again found out, experts claim that the chain of bribery and collusion between different levels of officers exists within the police administration, with the benefits of corruption being shared among different levels. Recruitment and postings are also sources of corruption within the police.

Aitchison, (2007) gives his opinion Police institutions serve as an indicator of the level of democratization in a given state.

Jones et al., (1996) have said the police is the “the most central public service in a modern state”, protecting those fundamental freedoms underpinning democracy

Marenin (1998) argues that without a democratized and effective police service, political democracy is unlikely to succeed. Drawing on his experience,

Beck (2001) observes that the police have the opportunity either to hinder or advance democratization.

Karzon, (2006) has said police organization of Bangladesh suffers from insufficient accountability, both internal and external. Internal accountability can enhance competence, and prevent corruption, whereas external accountability can ensure people-oriented service. Law prescribes the mode and manner how the police officers will dispose of their duties, but there is insufficient departmental mechanism, and no neutral body of the state to scrutinize whether the police officers are doing their duties properly. It creates widespread human sufferings, and violation of citizens’ rights.

Karzon, (2006) has again said enacting new law and establishing Public Safety Commission do not suffice to develop an efficient, accountable and professional police organization. Inevitably we should enact new law and establish some commission, but at the same time it requires a political goodwill, both the government and opposition need to be committed for establishing an apolitical police organization, which will control crime professionally and serve the people as an organization of the democratic republic of Bangladesh.

The **Police Reform Program (PRP: 2008)** has identified various systemic issues that serve as obstacles in implementing democratic policing. These include:

- Shortfalls in supervisory and managerial competence;
- Under-resourced and under-trained police force;
- Lack of specialized technical capacity to deal with emerging crimes;
- Management and effective operations of the police adversely impacted by external influences with great regularity;
- Low motivation and morale linked to low pay, poor working conditions and limited promotion prospects, especially at the lower levels.

United Nations, Handbook on police accountability, oversight and integrity, (July 2011), has identified Police accountability is defined as a system of internal and external checks and balances aimed at ensuring that police carry out their duties properly and are held responsible if they fail to do so. Such a system is meant to uphold police integrity and deter misconduct and to restore or enhance public confidence in policing. Police integrity refers to normative and other safeguards that keep police from misusing their powers and abusing their rights and privileges.

For the police to be able to take responsibility for actions and wrongdoings, they need to receive proper direction. They also need to be well-prepared and equipped to carry out their functions in a professional way, and need to be assured of proper working conditions. Line managers must supervise their staff, and police actions and operations need to be reviewed and evaluated. Moreover, effective accountability requires a proper complaints system that is easily accessible to the public and that can effectively investigate allegations and recommend disciplinary sanctions or refer cases for criminal prosecution.

It should also be able to make recommendations that target the underlying causes of misconduct. Effective police accountability involves many different actors representing the different layers of modern-day democracies, including government representatives, the parliament, the judiciary, civil society actors and independent oversight bodies such as national human rights institutions. Primarily, it involves the police themselves.

Key elements of an effective police accountability system include:

- Legislation (in line with international human rights law) specifying the functions and powers of the police
- Practical instructions based on the legislation that reflect both the spirit and the letter of the law
- Opportunities for the public to voice their concerns
- Policies that set priorities on how to deploy police capacity
- Adequate police training, both basic and ongoing
- Equipment that is adequate for prescribed police functions
- Proper reporting procedures and facilities
- Adequate supervision that supports officers in carrying out their duties professionally and reporting these correctly
- A working culture that promotes transparency and evaluation
- Monitoring of police actions and operations by both police leadership and external organs
- Complaints procedures, both for making complaints to the police directly and to independent bodies
- Fair and effective procedures and policies on how to deal with misconduct, including both disciplinary and criminal codes, adequate investigative capacity, procedures for punishment and appeal procedures
- An independent body to oversee such procedures
- Scrutiny and oversight involving feedback to the police in order to improve future activities and prevent future wrongdoings
- Evaluation and complaints procedures that contribute to the development of new policies, procedures and instructions
- Reliable statistics on police performance, related both to effectiveness in dealing with crime and public order, as well as to their integrity and public confidence
- Procedures for overseeing the feedback, evaluation and complaints procedures and statistics

1.6 JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY:

- From the above literature review, we can understand that a good number of studies have been conducted on this subject of diverse focuses on different aspects.
- What prompt us to do this research is that no systematic study has been done to describe the public perception about efficiency and accountability of Bangladesh police.
- This research is trying to identify the public perception about efficiency and accountability of Bangladesh police and in this consequence is there any need to shift a paradigm of Bangladesh police.

1.7 SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

Bangladesh police is a vast organization and it is the function of that branch of the administrative machinery of government which is charged with the preservation of public order and tranquility, the promotion of the public safety and morals, and the prevention, detection, and punishment of crimes. It has to perform multi-dimensional duties and responsibilities with efficiency and accountability. Though this organization has the quality to face different types of challenges and constraints but they might not perform their tasks and duties efficiently. That's why this research focuses on public perception about their (Bangladesh police) efficiency and accountability and the need for a paradigm shift of them.

1.8 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The research aims to focus on Public Perception about efficiency and accountability of Bangladesh Police and to identify the factors that affect the efficiency and accountability of Bangladesh police. In addressing the above mentioned objective the study will ask the following research question:

- To measure public judgment of police.
- To find out the complication that hinders the efficiency and accountability of Bangladesh police.
- To detect the impact of political influence on police department.
- To find out the variations in terms of delivering services to the rich and poor.
- To find out the factors that impact good service delivery of Bangladesh police.
- To suggest remedial measures to increase police efficiency, accountability, image and service.

1.9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

1. What are the factors that affect efficiency and accountability of Bangladesh police?
2. How to ensure the efficiency and accountability of Bangladesh police?

1.10 HYPOTHESIS:

1. Present efficiency and accountability system of Bangladesh police is the barriers of good policing.
2. Paradigm shift is essential to ensure the efficiency and accountability of Bangladesh police

1.11 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

The citizen of Bangladesh believes that the police have a vital role to play in maintaining internal law and order and establishing the rule of law in the country. But this organization cannot play a vital role in our country to establish the rule of law. They did not work efficiently and accountably. So, the Bangladesh police are a force, not a service delivery organization. A radical paradigm shift is imperative to transform the Bangladesh police force, into the Bangladesh police service.

1.12 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The study is based on following assumptions and limitations:

- (i) The study is carried out in mohadevpur thana of naogaon district and ramna thana of Dhaka metropolitan, thus confined to a specific area this study does not and cannot portray views and ideas of all the people of the country as views and ideas expressed by the participants of above two thanas might differ from other thanas of the country.
- (ii) Socio-cultural variables like: caste, education, age of the participant are not considered.
- (iii) While collecting primary data in the course of fieldwork for the study the respondent biases may move unnoticed.

1.13 ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY:

The study consists of altogether six chapters.

First chapter: In the first chapter discusses about introduction, study background, statement of the problem, illustration of the problem, review of existing literatures, justification of the study, scope of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, hypothesis, significance of the study, limitations of the study and organization of the study.

Second chapter: The second chapter contains research design, research area, population and sample size with sampling technique, data collection tool, data analysis technique and sources of data.

Third chapter: In the third chapter theoretical and analytical framework has been discussed.

Chapter four: Chapter four contains detail about the Bangladesh police like: what is police?, vision & mission of Bangladesh police, history of Bangladesh police, legal framework of Bangladesh police and structure of Bangladesh police.

Chapter five: Chapter five describes the findings and analysis of the study.

Chapter six: Chapter six contains recommendations, conclusions and scope for future researches.

1.14 CONCLUSION:

This chapter mainly highlights the research introduction, study background, statement of the problem, illustration of the problem, review of existing literatures, justification of the study, scope of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, hypothesis, significance of the study, limitations of the study and organization of the study.

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

2.1 INTRODUCTION:

The major objective of this chapter is to present the methodology used in this thesis. Both primary and secondary data collection methods are discussed in detail. Primary sources of data collections are questionnaire, interviews and observations and where as secondary source of data collections are books, online articles, and online publications.

2.2 RESEARCH DESIGN:

Research design provides a framework to the researcher to navigate the journey in the field and finally execute the study. The nature of the problem to be studied and research question to be answered are the guiding pillars to decide what approach and strategy would be employed to pursue a research. According to Creswell 2003 research design fall into 3 categories)

1. Quantitative
2. Qualitative and
3. Mixed method.

The present study utilizes a mixed method approach. The qualitative approach is used as a predominant method because the research is conducted in its natural setting where the quantitative method will be used to analyze the data. The mixed method overcomes the disadvantages of qualitative and quantitative methods and benefits from the advantages of each. According to Creswell (2003) one of the chief reason for conducting a qualitative study is that the study is exploratory and the researcher seeks to listen to participants and build a picture based on their experiences and perceptions. In other words qualitative study allows for in-depth analysis of comments and perceptions of citizens.

Further qualitative approach provides room for discussions between the researcher and participants which allows capturing insights and direct understandings from participant's perspective. The present case is more amenable to use mixed method as the researcher

intends to map the realities through participant’s lenses. This study is more concerned with how citizen look at service delivery of Bangladesh police.

2.3 RESEARCH AREA:

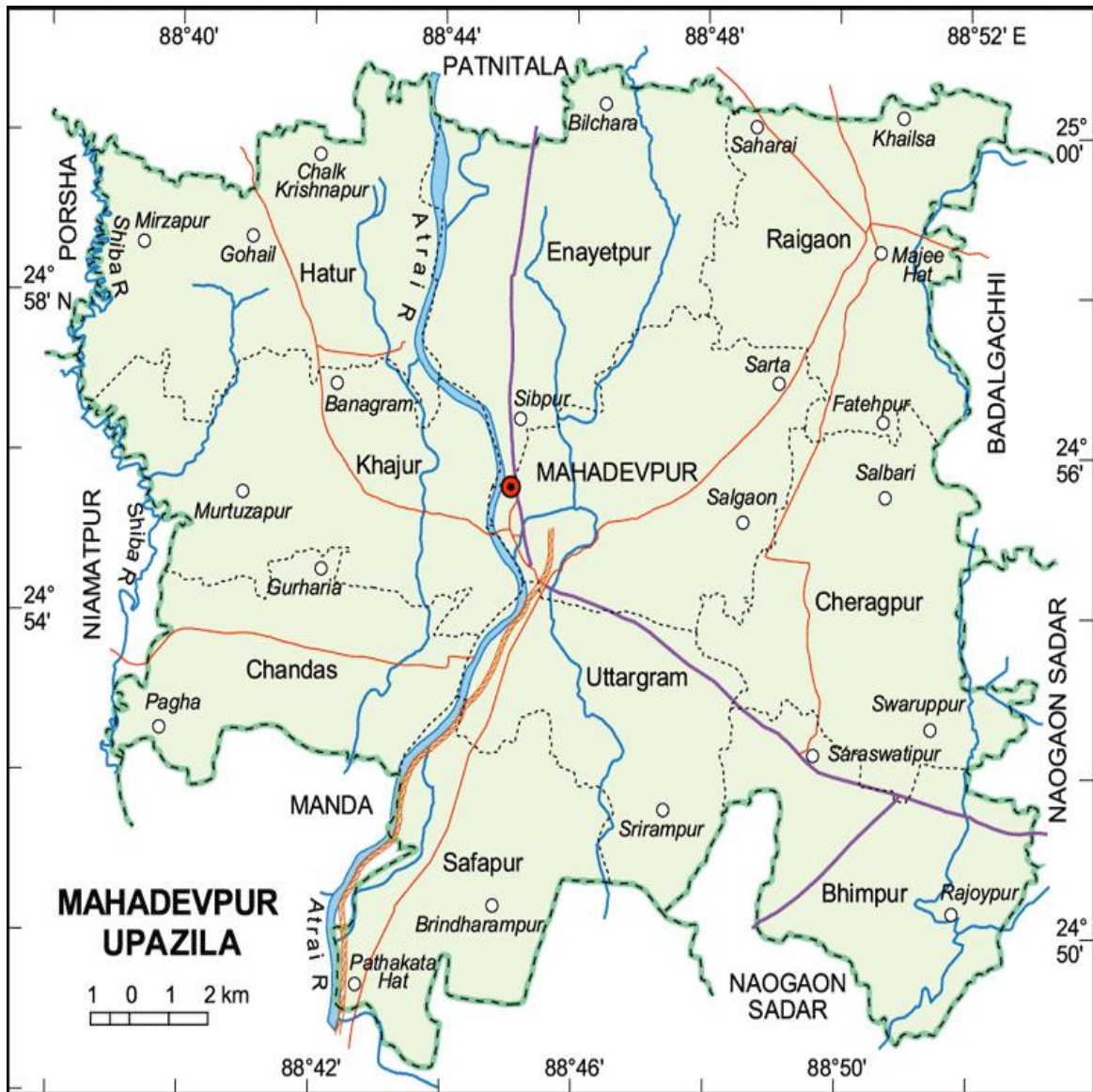


Figure 2.01: Mohadevpur Thana Map

This research has been conducted at Mohadevpur Thana under Naogaon District and then tries to compare with Ramna Thana under Dhaka metropolitan and thus make a perception on the service delivery of Bangladesh police all over the nation. On the basis of this perception, this research has been tried to identify the need for doing paradigm shift in Bangladesh police.



Figure 2.02: Naogaon District Map.

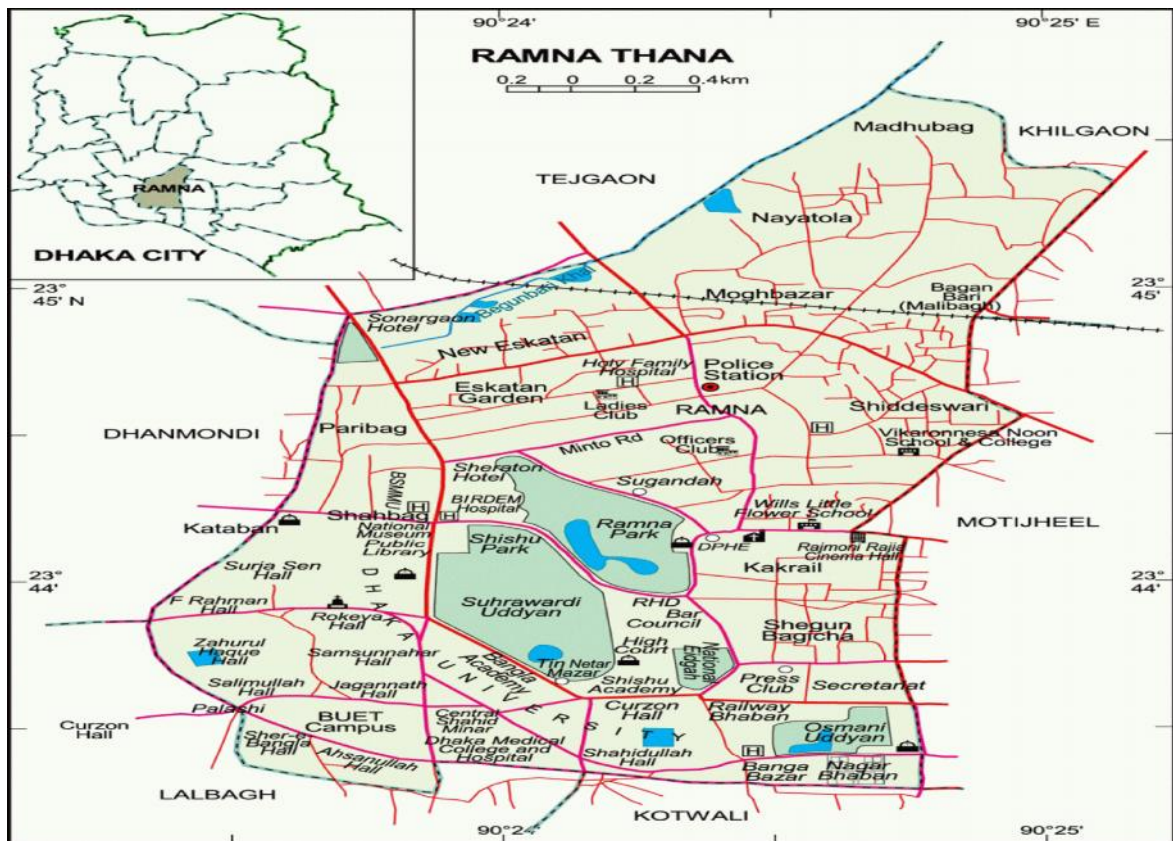


Figure 2.03: Ramna Thana Map

2.4 POPULATION AND SAMPLE SIZE WITH SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

Police personnel and all the citizens taking services from thanas (mohadevpur of naogaon district and ramna of Dhaka metropolitan) will be elected as population. The desired sample size is 203. The sample will be selected by random sampling technique.

2.5 DATA COLLECTION TOOL:

To collect the data of the study interview of the citizens will be held and questionnaire is being developed to hold the interview. The questionnaire for citizens is developed mainly to investigate their problem in following police organization for service delivery. The interview of the police personnel will include questions about organizational problems, skills of the service providers etc.

2.6 DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE:

The qualitative and quantitative analysis will be followed to analyze data. The open ended questions will be analyzed synthetically and the close ended question will be analyzed statistically.

2.7 SOURCES OF DATA:

The data for the study will be obtained from various sources including documents, interviews etc. So data will be collected from:

- 1) Primary source.**
- 2) Secondary source.**

1) Primary data:

Primary data for this study will be gathered by interview of the citizens, service providers. Semi structured and open ended questionnaire is being developed for the citizens who are unable to give formal interview. This strategy is designed to get information from actors in their own words. Again some observations will be made to understand different independent variables of service delivery implementation in thana police unit.

2) Secondary data:

For secondary data I mainly relied on review of previous studies on police administration in Bangladesh. Secondary resources are mainly used to understand the concept of police administration, its service and how to develop the service delivery organization by analyzing definitions offered by various scholars. Moreover, the literatures review facilitated in chalking out the theoretical framework for this study. Besides this, to comprehend and develop the existing norms and values, the belief system and practices of Bangladeshi society in general and administrative system in particular, different books and articles were referred as main sources of information.

Lack of proper documentation is a common feature in the case of government office that I think will cause difficulties in getting accurate and detailed information for the research. Basically I used previous studies, reports, websites and a few official publications to gathering background and general information about various aspects of the police organization.

2.8 CONCLUSION:

This chapter is discussed the methods used in this study. A mixed research approach was chosen to carry out this research. This research used both open and closed ended questionnaire, interview, content analysis, and qualitative observation to increase the validity and accuracy of the results.

CHAPTER 3: THEORETICAL & ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 INTRODUCTION:

This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part is the theoretical framework by highlighting the policing model. The second part deals with the analytical framework along with variables of this study.

3.2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK:

Thomas Hobbes, an English thinker, in his book '*Leviathan*', argued that men in the state of nature shared the common banality of being 'potential murderers' in their quest for power, a situation that placed all men in the same insecurity. But this state of nature was not consistent with human nature; hence the institution of the State whose *raison d'être* is the necessity for the 'security of the individual, who feels himself menaced by all his fellow-men' (Arendt, 1973). In more specific terms, in the Hobbes an fictional social contract, people agreed to surrender some of their natural liberties to a sovereign authority, which, in turn, guaranteed them protection against aggression by others (Runciman, 1997).

Modern states provide these securities by their 'Security Providing Agencies'. We can loosely/roughly divide these agencies into two groups. For the security of the citizen from the external enemies- state forms 'Military' and to maintain internal law and order- state forms 'Police'. Though in the age of globalization day by day the nature of crimes is becoming complicated and everyone is feeling the need for more co-ordination among the various agencies.

The meaning of the term police has changed over the last 5 centuries. The word police comes from "polity", meaning the form of government of a political body. In Europe in the 15th century it referred broadly to matters involving life, health and property. There was no distinct police force. Policing was done intermittently by the military and society was largely "unpoliced". With the formation of modern states with clear national borders beginning in the 18th century, policing became concerned with internal security and the prevention of public dangers. With the expansion of the law over the next several centuries

police came to be increasingly concerned with internal security, the prevention of public dangers and the prevention to redress of breaches of law. They also themselves came to be more controlled by the law (Marx, 1995).

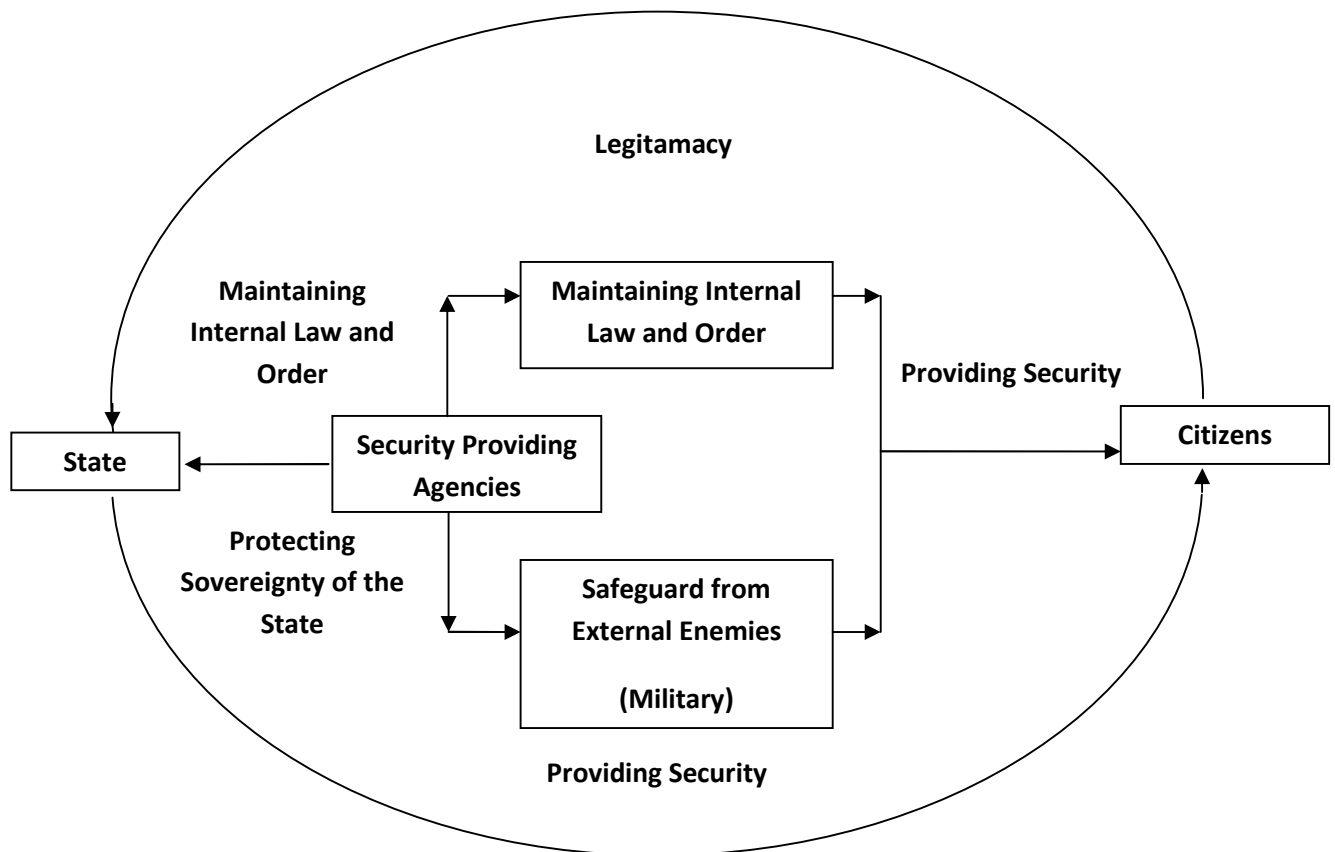


Diagram 3.01: Relations between State, Security Providing Agencies and Citizens.

Monem (2008:2)

The first definition of the modern police can be found in the Declaration of the Rights of Men and Citizens of 1789 in Title 12, which can be summarized by saying that they make up a public power that safeguards rights and liberties and that it serves all. Such a public power has to be financed by public funds, as is established in Title 13 of the aforesaid Declaration (Recasens, 2000).

Though the main objective of police is to ensure rights and liberties of the citizens however the nature and practice of police vary a great among nations. All industrial societies use police to control crime and to contribute to public order (e.g., mediating and arbitrating disputes, regulating traffic and helping in emergencies). But the conditions

under which police operate, the means they use and the ends they seek vary greatly between democratic and non-democratic societies (Marx, 1995).

Historically, there are two distinct models of police: high policing and low policing (Bordue, 1968; Brodeur, 1983; Chapman, 1970; Manning, 1997; Tobias, 1972). All contemporary police organizations vary between these two models of policing, with democracy practicing low policing and autocracy relying heavily on high policing (Cao and Dai, 2006). In the pursuit of order, high policing is ready to subdue the haughty by force. In contrast, low policing can be regarded as a reaction to high policing and to repressive consequences of high policing. It limits its activities within the reinforcement of criminal law and the gathering of information about public opinion (Brodeur, 1983). The quest for order by peaceful means is the preferred style of low policing, and it is regarded as one of the cultural traits of modern civilization.

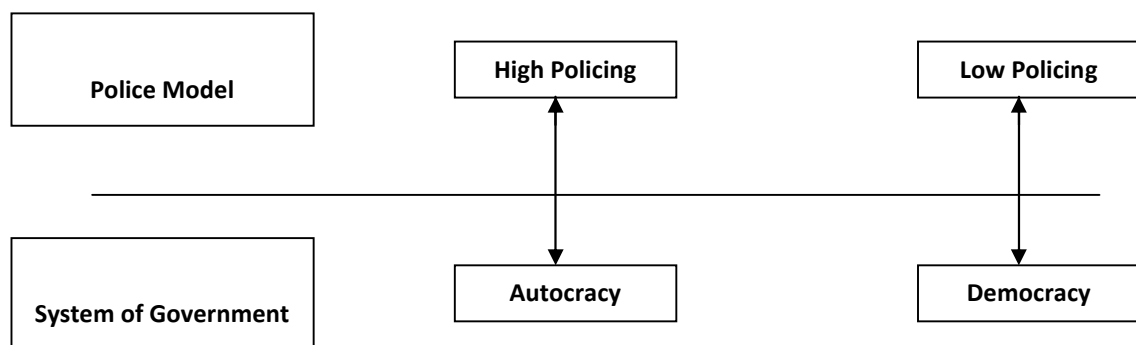


Diagram 3.02: Police Model and System of Government.

Monem (2008:3)

Though Bangladesh is now a democratic country but still all the ruling party uses the police to repress the opposition. The ruling party uses the police as an instrument to keep the people on a tight leash, not a politically neutral outfit for fair and just enforcement of law. Thus in engaging in partisan politics, police jeopardize the appearance of even-handedness (Muir, 2008) and establish the hegemony of the ruling party. This happened because its democracy is nascent and it couldn't overcome its autocratic nature. Actually present police was created during the British colonial period to serve their colonial interest. To understand the police system of present Bangladesh, Mawby's (1990) 'Policing Models' will be very helpful for us. Because it helps us to understand the genesis of our police department.

Mawby (1990) suggested that police organizations require three factors to operate effectively: legitimacy, structure, and function. He proposed three separate models of policing based on these three factors: the Anglo-Saxon model, the continental model, and the colonial model. It is the colonial model which is most relevant in the context of this research.

The colonial model “was designed to police a foreign land to ensure security of the imperial elements and the colonial interests” (Das & Verma, 1998). The police operating under this system were accountable to their political leaders rather than local authorities. The colonial system featured a military structure, with personnel often drawn from the armed forces, usually (and certainly in the case of senior officers) aliens, armed, and living in separate quarters (Suddle, 2012). The colonial police effectively operated as an instrument of control for the ruling government. As such, “their function was to protect colonial interests, political and commercial, and to maintain (or attain) public order” (McGloin, 2003,). The colonial model originated in Ireland with the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) before later spreading to other British colonies including several African countries and India (Atz, 1998; Mawby, 1990).

In India, Sir Charles Napier created an Irish-type police in the province of Sind (now the south-eastern province of Pakistan) in the 1840s, and a similar system was later adopted in other provinces. The force was armed and organized on a military basis. Its location, in barracks, like Irish Constabulary, illustrated its source of legitimacy, structure and function as an organ of social control (Suddle: 2012).

The rule under the British police was synonymous with the notorious “Kala Pani” (literally, “black water”) prison at the Andaman island, the public floggings and humiliations, the repression of more than 13 million people in the name of “criminal tribes” (Yang, 1985) and the terror unleashed by a police system in which there was no avenue for redressing complaints against the police personnel. In such a system, the unchecked venality and brutality of its personnel made them the hated symbols of British imperialism (Das and Verma, 1998).

During the Pakistan period (1947-1971) this trend continued specially on East Pakistan (present Bangladesh) and the ruling class used the force as the oppressive force. After independence in 1971 we yet to take any major reform initiative to make it public friendly instead of serving the ruling class. Still it is a public frightening organization. If we look at the present laws under which the present police department is operating - The Police Act (1861); The Code of Criminal Procedure (1898); The Police Regulation, Bengal (1943); The Armed Police Battalions Ordinance (1979); except last one, all of the laws are created during the colonial period. Thus the colonial legacy is still continuing in our country though we are now an independent and democratic nation.

Besides political interventions, many of the policemen get involved with corrupt practices and harass people for their vested interests. The activities of police that diminish the image of the police among the public are- *Excessive force* (this refers to the use of force by police for order maintenance and law enforcement when other means are available to achieve the same end), *Brutality* (police violence of this kind occurs outside the formal limits of the law and lacks any legal justification while taking a variety of forms, including torture and causing death), *Discrimination* (police targeting of particular groups contributes to the perception of unfavorable treatment of those groups by police), *Venality (petty corruption)* (the practice among police officers of seeking small bribes or favors), *Extortion* (this is more systematic and serious in nature than venality, relying on overt intimidation or actual violence), *Neglect* (police in many countries, even when not actively abusive, lack a tradition of public service to the community at large), *Indifference* (like neglect, it is another form of unresponsiveness, indicative of a lack of dedication) etc (Goldsmith, 2005).

All these elements altogether create a negative perception on the police department among the people. This negative perception of the police contributes to a cycle of reduced police effectiveness (Brown and Benedict: 2002). Citizens who are dissatisfied with the police are less likely to contact them or provide officers with information about criminal activities. This leads to increase of crimes and contribute to a cycle of reduced police effectiveness and further distrust of the police.

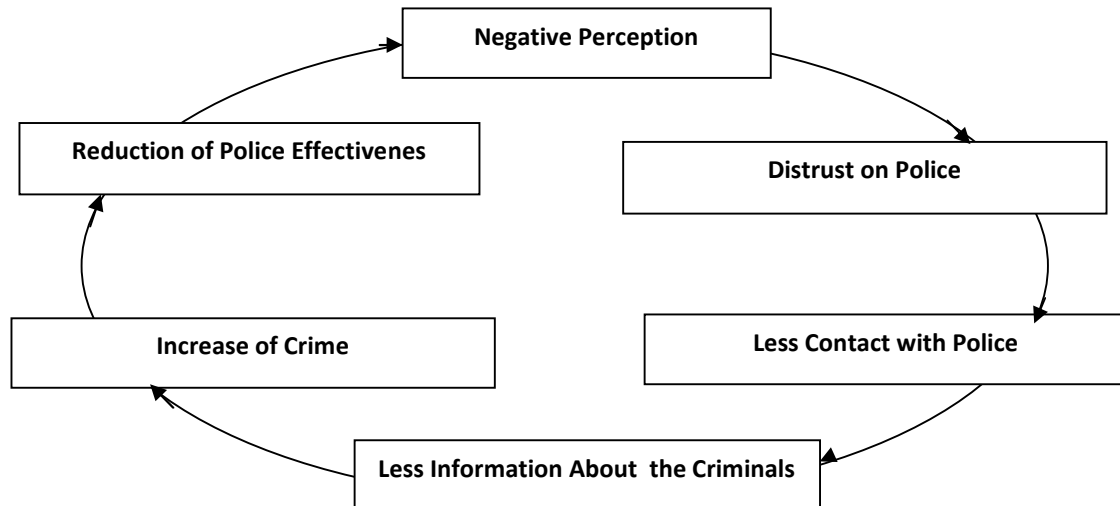


Diagram 3.03: Cycle of Reduced Police Effectiveness.

Monem (2008:5)

After the liberations in 1971, every government of Bangladesh has been talking about the reform of the police to come out from this negative image of an oppressive force and to make it more public friendly and service delivery organization. But this organization acts as an extended organization of the ruling party to suppress the opposition parties. During the regime of Caretaker Government we can see that the same police behave differently. During this period political interferences reduce on the police which help them to operate comparatively neutrally. So, if the government would like to change the police organization positively, it is possible to make it a friendly and service delivery organization. Now days, various good policing model is existing in the world. Such as

1. *Democratic Policing*
2. *Human Rights Policing*
3. *Community Policing*
4. *Problem-oriented Policing*
5. *Neighborhood Policing*
6. *Reassurance Policing*
7. *Citizen Focused Policing*
8. *Value-based Policing*
9. *Nodal Policing*

Which model of policing provides the best guarantee for good policing? The answer to this question is not a straightforward one. The literature demonstrates that there is still a lot of debate about what the main principles of good policing are, and about what works in which context. Much discussion exists about which model is best suited for countries that are in transition or those communities that seek to restore peace, justice and stability after political instability, civil war, ethnic or religious strife. In these communities, relationships between police and citizens may be disturbed to such an extent that the legitimacy of the police organization is severely undermined. Police organizations cannot function properly if they do not enjoy the trust and support of the citizens in the community. Undesirable situations may emerge such as under-policing, no-go areas, or private vigilantism. Before discussing models of good policing, it should be made clear that in countries that enjoy relative stability and prosperity, models of policing are also subject to evaluation and reflection. Democratic policing will be the best model in Bangladesh. So, I would like to discuss the democratic policing Model.

Democratic Policing

The term democratic policing is defined by de Mesquita Neto as one where “the police are accountable to the rule of law and the community, respect the rights and guarantee the security of all citizens in a non-discriminatory manner” (Haberfeld & Gideon, 2008: 8). Democratic policing is mostly applicable in transitional societies. According to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe OSCE (2006: 130) the police are the most visible manifestation of government authority performing the most obvious, immediate and intrusive tasks to ensure the well-being of individuals and communities alike. The representative democracy has become a standard for political legitimacy for all regimes of the world. There is high mutual dependence between democracy and human rights. Democratic policing is often advocated as a model which helps to restore legitimacy of public administration. The key principles of democratic policing are, according to the OSCE (2010: 38 and 39):

“The main duties of the police are to preserve tranquility and law and order; to respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of each individual; to prevent and combat crime; to provide assistance and services to the public. In order to support and enhance the legitimacy of the State, they must be responsive to the needs and expectations of the

public and use the authority of the State in the people's interest. Police officers must achieve these objectives by upholding the law, by acting in compliance with domestic law and international law enforcement commitments, and in practice, they must show commitment to the rule of law. Police professionalism and integrity are essential ethical values, particularly in view of the fact that the police are endowed with the monopoly of violence. Protection and preservation of life must be the highest priority. Police accountability and transparency mechanisms have to be buttressed by sound reporting and management procedures that can be publicly scrutinized" (see also OSCE, 2006: 13).

Responsiveness is a key principle of democratic policing (see also Neyroud 2005: 592, discussing the Patten report on policing in Northern Ireland). This means that the police respond to the (immediate) needs and concerns of all members of the public, strive to deliver their services promptly, and in an even-handed and unbiased manner. Implicit is that police officers are required to show empathy with the people who are in need, and respect human rights. Moreover, their services should be tailored to the norms and values of the community and the individual needs of the communities (OSCE, 2008a: 24).

Democratic policing has been one of the biggest objectives as well as one of the most controversial issues in Bangladesh for a long time. Bangladesh has experienced colonial rule and military dictatorship. During those "undemocratic" periods, the police was the most effective (from the rulers' perspective) and the fiercest (from the citizens' perspective) tool to control society and suppress opposition and resistance of the people. Although democracy has replaced authoritarian rule in Bangladesh and the police has transformed as well, ongoing political or social instabilities caused by political differences, robbery, hijack, smuggling, kidnap, religious rivalry, ethnic conflict and ideological hatred delayed the process of democratic the police. Bangladesh is not properly functioning democratic police accountability systems. Above all, the issue of political partisanship of the police is still a bone of contention in many parts.

However, Bangladesh has made efforts to reform the police structure, improve its political impartiality and democratic accountability. These efforts have been made by various stakeholders such as UNDP, NGOs, civil groups, parliament, the government, and the police themselves. Although many of the recommendations have not yet been accepted

and implemented by the government, voices demanding police reform come from inside and out of the police and government.

Using this model the police organization can develop through reform (Democratic Policing) and be a service delivery organization to the people. Democratic Policing can create a positive perception on the police department among the people. This positive perception of the police can contribute to a cycle of increased good policing. This cycle can lead a bridge between the police and the people. People can trust on police and be a positive cycle of changing the police department.

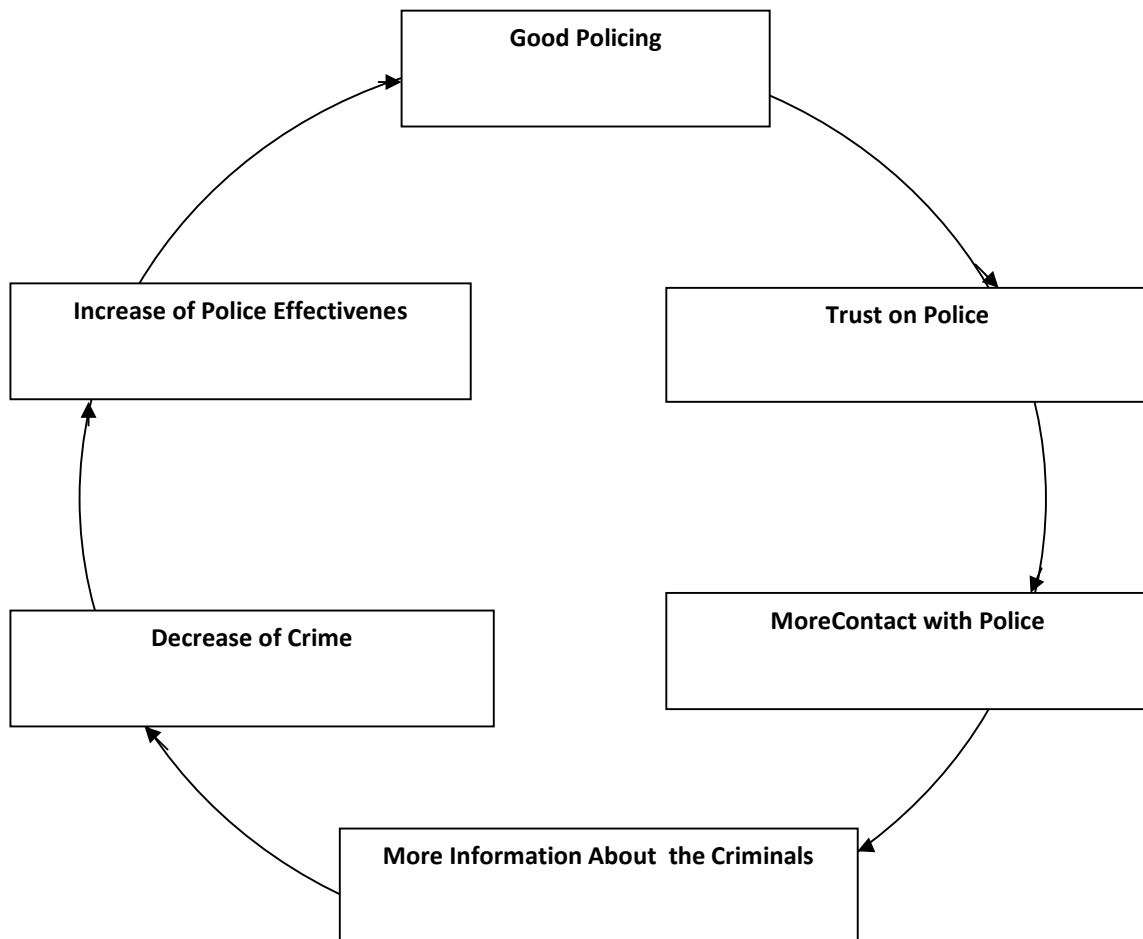


Diagram 3.04: Cycle of Good Policing.

3.3 ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK:

The following analytical framework is developed to analyze public perception about efficiency and accountability: The need for a paradigm shift in Bangladesh police.

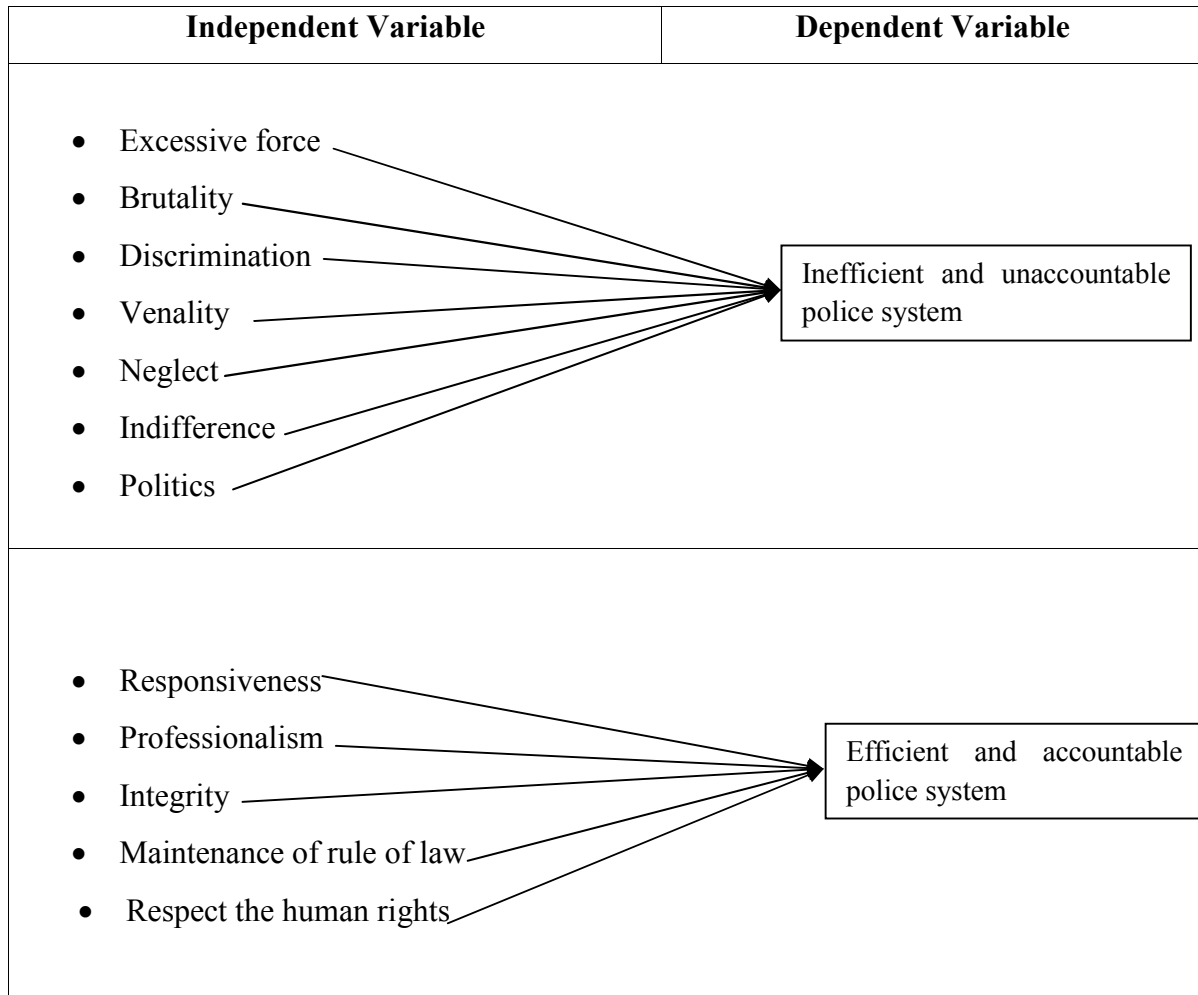


Diagram 3.05: Relationship between dependant and independent variable

Operational Definition of variables

Excessive force:

Excessive force by a law enforcement officer(s) is a violation of a person's constitutional rights. A reasonable and prudent law enforcement officer would use under the circumstances is generally considered to be excessive. In most cases, the minimum

amount of force required to achieve a safe and effective outcome during law enforcement procedures is recommended. Bangladeshi security forces have frequently used excessive force in responding to street protests.

Brutality:

Police brutality is a violation of the law. Cruel and unusual punishments by the police are prohibited by the Constitution. Police brutality is the meaningless use of excessive force, usually physical, but potentially in the form of verbal attacks and psychological intimidation, by a police officer. It is one of several forms of police misconduct, which include: false arrest; intimidation; racial profiling; political repression; surveillance abuse; sexual abuse; and police corruption. Though it is illegal, but it can be done under the color of law.

Discrimination:

Discrimination refers to the treatment or consideration of, or making a distinction in favor of or against, a person or thing based on the group, class, or category to which that person or thing belongs rather than on individual merit. Discrimination can be the effect of some law or established practice that confers privileges on a certain class or denies privileges to a certain class because of race, age, sex, nationality, religion, or handicap.

Neglect:

Neglect means to pay little or no attention or omission of proper attention to a person or thing. This can be inadvertent, negligent, or willful. It is the act or condition of disregarding. It also refers to the failure to give proper attention, supervision, or necessities to such an extent that harm results or is likely to result.

Indifference:

Indifference to Risk is defined as that which consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the material element exists or will result, and involves a gross

deviation from the standard of conduct that a law-abiding person would observe in the actor's situation.

Politics:

Politics is the science of the organization and administration of the state. It also refers to the activity or profession of engaging in political affairs. Even though the term is generally applied to behavior within civil governments, politics has been observed in other group interactions, including corporate, academic and religious institutions.

Venality:

Venality is the condition or quality of being venal; openness to bribery or corruption. Venality is associated with being bribable or of selling one's services or power, especially when one should act justly instead. In its most recognizable form, dishonesty, venality causes people to lie and steal for their personal advantage, and is related to bribery and nepotism, among other vices.

Responsiveness:

Responsiveness means "being able to react quickly," The most common cause of poor service is the lack of, or very late response, with consumers describing having to wait days for a police officer to come and see them. Being responsive to local needs is important to the way people perceive the police. People want to feel the police do a good job, and it is important that the public has confidence in the service.

Professionalism:

Professionalism in policing is of extraordinary importance because of the authority vested in law enforcement officers. It reflects an implicit guarantee that the experience, education, and training of officers uniquely qualify them to meet the challenges present in a changing and dynamic society.

Integrity:

Police integrity is about applying basic values to the decision making process working in a way that expresses the Codes of Ethics, Law Enforcement Codes and legal requirements that are basic and underpinning foundation of the policing culture in the environment that the policing takes place. Integrity is about Police Officers accepting and living within and upholding these ethical standards that underpin their function as Police Officers

Maintenance of law and order:

A primary function of government is to provide for the security of its citizens by maintaining law and order. Law and order is maintained by an institutionalized police force that is separate from the military. Even in liberal democratic societies, however, the military is often called on if police authorities cannot control disorder. In democratic societies, the primary role for maintaining order is vested in the police function.

Respect the human rights:

Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are considered entitled: the right to life, liberty, freedom of thought and expression, and equal treatment before the law, among others.

3.4 CONCLUSION:

This chapter highlights both theoretical and analytical framework. The theoretical framework has been developed on the basis of various thinkers' opinion and policing model related to Bangladesh police for the analysis of the study. The analytical framework has been formed with both dependent and independent variables to analyze the policing systems.

CHAPTER 4: BANGLADESH POLICE

4.1 INTRODUCTION:

Bangladesh Police is main law enforcement agency of Bangladesh. It is administered under the ministry of home Affairs of the government of Bangladesh. It plays a crucial role in maintaining peace, and enforcement of law and order within Bangladesh. Though the police are primarily concerned with the maintenance of law and order and security of persons and property of individuals, they also play a big role in the criminal justice system. This chapter provides a brief description about mission & vision, history, legal framework and present structure of Bangladesh police and its contribution in liberation war of Bangladesh. Before knowing Bangladesh police, we have to know “what is Police”.

4.2 WHAT IS POLICE?

Police is a body of persons making up such a department, trained in methods of law enforcement and crime prevention and detection and authorized to maintain the peace, safety and order of the community.

The term police comes from Old French policie, essentially meaning 'civil organization'; it comes from Late Latin poilita; in turn from Latin, meaning 'the State'; coming from Greek politeia, coming from poiltes, meaning 'citizen', from polis, meaning 'city' (**Fernandes, 2014**).

The abbreviation for police is, “Protection of Law in Civil Establishment”

The abbreviations of the term POLICE is:

P for Polite

O for Obedient

L for Loyal

I for Intelligent

C for Courageous

E for Eager to help

Webster's Dictionary (1913) defines police as

1. A judicial and executive system, for the government of a city, town, or district, for the preservation of rights, order, cleanliness, health, etc., and for the enforcement of the laws and prevention of crime; the administration of the laws and regulations of a city, incorporated town, or borough.”
2. That which concerns the order of the community; the internal regulation of a state.
3. The organized body of civil officers in a city, town, or district, whose particular duties are the preservation of good order, the prevention and detection of crime, and the enforcement of the laws.
4. (Mil.) Military police, the body of soldiers detailed to preserve civil order and attend to sanitary arrangements in a camp or garrison.
5. The cleaning of a camp or garrison, or the state? a camp as to cleanliness.”

The criminological definition of police closely follows this and refers to law enforcement agencies “those that are regularly engaged in 1. Preventing crimes, 2. investigating crimes and apprehending criminals 3. Maintaining order, and 4. Providing miscellaneous services” (walker and katz, 2005:5)

4.3 VISION & MISSION:

Vision: To provide quality service by competent, efficient and dedicated professionals enjoying trust and respect of citizens to make Bangladesh a better and safer place to live.

Mission: Bangladesh Police is committed to enforce law, maintain social order, reduce fear of crime, enhance public safety and ensure internal security with the active support of the community. (Bangladesh Police, 2014).

4.4 HISTORY OF BANGLADESH POLICE:

Bangladesh Police is the core law enforcement agency of Bangladesh. It is administered under the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of Bangladesh. It plays the prime and pivotal role in maintaining law and order of the state. Though police is primarily concerned with maintaining law and order assuring security of public life and property. In

Bangladesh, the formal and organized policing with varieties of activities as of today has come to this stage through lots of evolutions and developments across the long time. (Bangladesh Police, 2014).

a. Ancient Period:

History unfolds the fact that police is as old as the civilization. Towards the Middle of the first century B.C. police emerged as a special institution in ancient Rome in the regime of Augustus. Manushanghita, the hieroglyphics of Emperor Ashoka, and the stories of renowned travelers are the main sources of our history. These sources also give clues to compose the fragmented history of Bangladesh Police. In Orthoshastra by Koutilla, nine types of spies are mentioned. During that period policing was confined to the efforts of collecting intelligence in order to curb anti-government activities and to maintain law and order in the society. The duties of undercover spies were extended such a way that they used to conduct surveillance over the activities of ministers, civil and military officials as well. In the process, all tangible means of temptations and instigations were deployed. Information about investigating techniques and investigating authorities may be found in Orthoshastra. The procedures of punishing the accused are also found in this book. Hence, it may be assumed that there happened to be a kind of police under the local autonomous system in the rural and urban areas. (Bangladesh Police , 2014).

b. British Period:

The establishment of a systematic police force in England was of slow growth and came into effect after its creation abroad. In the early stage of Industrial Revolution when England was facing grave crisis due to socioeconomic transformation, the necessity of an effective organized police service was keenly felt. Sir Robert Peel, the then Prime Minister introduced a bill in the British Parliament in 1829 which created an organized civil police in the nearby London Metropolis. Initially there were some opposition to the existence of this uniform police but the success of the London police in controlling social disorder and crime captured imagination of not only the people of England but also of the whole Europe and America. New York city copied the London model with some modifications when it organized the first Municipal Police Force 1833.

In 1858 full control of the Indian Territory was taken over from the East India Company by the British government. The success of the London police organized under Peels Act of 1829, prompted the British government to reform the police system in the sub-continent on the line of the British constabularies. With this end in view, a police commission was set up in 1840 and on the recommendation of the commission, the Police Act (Act V of 1861) was passed by the British Parliament. Under this Act a police force was created in each province of British India and placed under the control of the provincial government. The administration of the police force of a province was vested upon an officer styled as the Inspector General of Police. The administration of the police in a district was placed under the Superintendent of Police. The Act is still in force throughout the Sub-continent and has been regulating the function of police in Bangladesh as well as in other countries of the sub-continent.

The history and heritage of Bangladesh Police is marked by the blend of the traits of colonial- imperial rule and the system of internal security of a feudal society. The philosophy of police of the British regime had never been complementary to democratic values and political development. The British who ruled this country had a twisted idea of using police as an instrument of coercion for their own interest by subtly branding it as “myrmidon of law”. The police system introduced during that period was governed more by consideration of maintaining control of dictatorial rule rather than providing service to the people. The Police Act, 1861 enabled to form a well-organized and well-structured police force only to serve the interest of the colonial masters. (Bangladesh Police , 2014).

c. Pakistan Period:

After the partition of the Sub-continent in 1947, police force in Bangladesh was first named as East Bengal Police and then as East Pakistan Police and it continued to function as provincial police force in the same lines as it was during the British rule.

However, the police force of Pakistan continued the system of British period. Police were compelled to carry out unpopular orders. The act of shooting on the participants of language movement demonstration in 1952 was a glaring example of colonial rule and suppression. (Bangladesh Police , 2014).

d. Role of Police in Liberation War:

The most glorious chapter of the history of Bangladesh Police is that Bangla speaking members of our police participated along with the citizens in our Independence War. The resistance by the Bengali members of police at Rajarbag is basically the first chapter of armed struggles during our War of independence. Many police personnel embraced martyrdom on 25 March 1971 fighting bravely with mere .303 rifles against the Pakistani invaders.

During the liberation war a large number of police officers from all ranks including a Deputy Inspector General, some senior Superintendents of Police and many other gave their lives for the cause of liberation. The name and address of 1262 police officers of different ranks could be listed who sacrificed their lives for the independence of Bangladesh during the liberation war. What is more to be mentioned with pride, Mr. Mahbubuddin Ahmed, BirBikram, who was the Sub-Divisional Police Officer (SDPO) of Jhenaidah at that time, led the historic guard of honors given to the members of the Mujibnagar Cabinet when the provisional Government of Bangladesh took oath on the auspicious day of April 17, 1971 during liberation war. All these go to show that our police has been inseparably bound up with the umbilical cord with their motherland and fellow countrymen. (Bangladesh Police , 2014).

e. Bangladesh Period:

After the emergence of Bangladesh as an independent country on 16 December 1971, the existing police force of Bangladesh got remodeled and reshaped as Bangladesh Police and assumed the role of a national police force. Bangladesh Police is primarily responsible for the preservation of peace and order, protection of life and property of the people and prevention and detection of crime within the periphery of the state. The traditional role of police in Bangladesh has undergone significant changes after the liberation. The role of police, at the moment, is no longer confined to maintenance of law and order and prevention and detection of crime. Apart from the mandatory works that needs to be done, there are manifold problems that need taking care of. To meet the need of an independent and developing country, the police is now required to play a significant role in the development process by providing the basic security required for sustained economic

growth of the country. Police also is contributing substantially in this field by keeping under control the economic and techno-crimes which retard the process of the development. It is further playing a vital role in disaster management, environment, ecotourism, bio-diversity conservation and so on, which have got enormous impact on state economy and development. (Bangladesh Police , 2014).

Bangladesh police, the single most institution entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring rule of law and human rights, is at a cross-road to promote itself to a height to adopt the role of service rather than force, devoted to providing reassurance of service delivery, flexibility to community wishes, cares and social justice. (Bangladesh Police history, 2013-15).

It strives to track citizen's engagement in policing and their quest for better service, better value and better management. It envisages a new structure erected on the bedrock of information and communication technology, skill adequacy, knowledge-based initiatives and community partnership that will be styled on a schema of cascading change to set a stage for a clear interface between police and citizenry. It tends to explore innovative practices in addressing the challenges of the time and reorienting its mission and vision and augment its capacity towards citizen centric service, to uphold professionalism, image and visibility of the service and the value and virtue of the service to the community. (Bangladesh Police, 2014).

4.5 LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF BANGLADESH POLICE:

Bangladesh police started working from 16th December of 1971. Bangladesh Police is a disciplined force within the meaning of Article 152 of the Constitution. It is a structured force having its network all over the country. Police of Bangladesh owes its creation to the Police Act, 1861. There is the Police Regulations; Bengal (PRB) to regulate the daily activities of the members of police force. Bangladesh police has its own administrative set up in urban and rural areas. Moreover, they are Court Police, Railway Police, Traffic police, Water Police, Armed Police Battalion, and Mounted Police under the dispensation of the police force. Dhaka Metropolitan Police was established by the Dhaka Metropolitan Police Ordinance, 1976, Chittagong Metropolitan Police by the Chittagong Metropolitan Police Ordinance, 1978, Khulna Metropolitan Police by the Khulna Metropolitan Police

Ordinance, 1985, Rajshahi Metropolitan Police by the Rajshahi Police Ordinance, 1992, Barisal Metropolitan Police Act-2009. General the Dafdars and Chowkidars are known as village Police. They are appointed according to the provision of the Chowkidar Act, 1870, or the Local Autonomy Act, 1919. The village Police are not under the authority of the Police Act, 1861, but they are government staff under section 21 of the Penal Code (Bangladesh Police, 2014). The Bangladesh Police is mainly governed by the following acts:

4.5.1 The Police Act – 1861:

This Act is the first Act of our country regarding police force. This Act describes the constitution of the police force; containing the superintendence of the force; appointment, dismissal and other conditions of service of inferior officers; power of inspector-general to make rules; special police and their powers; and duties of police officers.

4.5.2 The Police Regulation, Bengal – 1943

It is regarded as the bible of all levels of police staff, with 1,290 regulations. It incorporated in the rules necessitated and described police organization; relations with other department; direction control mechanisms of police; privileges and general instructions; duties of all ranks of public officers; detailed description of police station, court police, railway police, criminal investigation department (C.I.D), special armed forces (S.A.F); appointment, recruitment, and promotions; compensations and allowances; uniform and clothing; punishment and appeals; and housing facilities.

4.5.3 The armed Police Battalions ordinance – 1979:

In accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, a force called Armed Police Battalions was formed to perform internal security duties, recover unauthorized arms, ammunitions and explosives apprehend armed gangs of criminals; and assist other law enforcing agencies.

4.5.3.1 The armed Police Battalions (Amendment) Act – 2003:

Under this Act a special elite force of Bangladesh police is rapid Action Battalion (RAB). The talented members of Bangladesh Army, Navy, Air force, Police, BDR are selected to RAB Functions of RAB:

4.5.4 Relevant Metropolitan Acts:

There are six Ordinances for administering the Metropolitan police. They are as follows:

a. Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP):

Dhaka Metropolitan police (DMP) came into being on 1st February 1976 on the basis of “The Dhaka Metropolitan Police Ordinance, 1976”.

b. Chittagong Metropolitan Police (CMP)

Chittagong Metropolitan Police, established in November 30, 1978, on the basis of ‘The Chittagong Metropolitan Police Ordinance, 1978’.

c. Khulna Metropolitan Police (KMP)

Khulna Metropolitan Police (KMP) started his journey, 1985, on the basis of “The Khulna Metropolitan police Ordinance, 1985”.

d. Rajshahi Metropolitan Police (RMP)

RMP Established in July 1, 1992 on the basis of “the Rajshahi Metropolitan police Ordinance, 1992”.

e. Sylhet Metropolitan Police (SMP)

SMP started its journey on the basis of sylhet Metropolitan Police Ordinance, 2006.

f. Barisal Metropolitan Police (BMP):

Barisal Metropolitan Police became functional in October 26, 2006 under the Barisal Metropolitan Police Ordinance, 2009.

4.5.5 Code of criminal Procedure – 1898

This basic criminal procedural law contains provisions on the constitution of criminal courts and offences; power of courts; aid and information to the magistrates, police, and person making arrests; arrest escape and retaking; prevention of offence such as security for keeping the peace and good behavior, unlawful assemblies, public nuisances, temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance, and preventive action of the police; information the police and their powers to investigate; and proceedings and prosecution.

All the Ordinances, Acts and codes describe the organizational structure, responsibilities, rank structures, appointment, transfer, power of formulate regulations, administration of the force, power and duties of the officers. And action taken for security and maintaining law and order in the respective metropolitan cities. (Bangladesh Police , 2014).

4.6 STRUCTURE OF BANGLADESH POLICE:

4.6.1 Police Headquarters:

The Police Headquarters located at 6 phoenix road, Dhaka is considered as the central-command unit as well as nerve center of Bangladesh Police. From and through this office, all the administrative and operational instructions relating to law and orders and forces management are directed to the field level police units. This office comprises of several wings & branches such as Administration, Operations, Crime Management, Finance & Budget, Discipline & Professional Standard, Community Policing, Establishment, NCB, ICT & Telecom, Welfare& Pension, Training & Sports, Estate & Revenue, Development, Logistics, Equipment, MT & PLO, Planning & Research, UN Desk, Recruitment Manpower & Training, Media & Public Relations, Legal Cell and so on. Responsible officer of the concern wing/branch performs his/her assigned tasks under the leadership and command of the Inspector General of Police. This establishment stands as a hub or focal point for the high level police personnel who formulate policies, directives and operational mechanism with a view to control crime, maintain order and ensure peace all over the country. Therefore, this Police Headquarters bears a prodigious value to all the police officials working every nook and corner in the country. (Bangladesh Police , 2014)..

4.6.2 Hierarchy of Police:

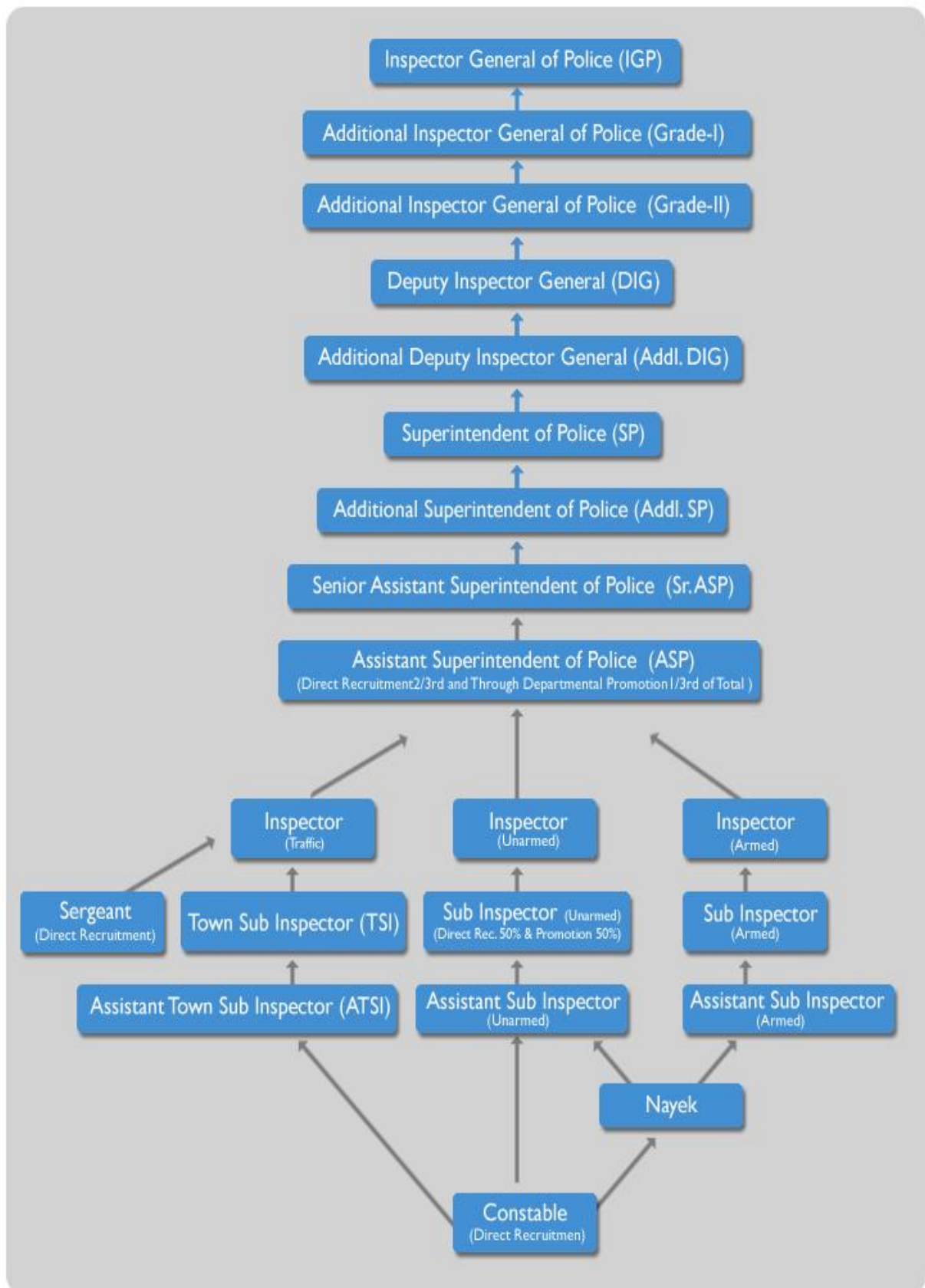


Diagram 4.01: Hierarchy of Police

Source: Bangladesh Police , 2014.

4.6.3 Organogram of Bangladesh Police:

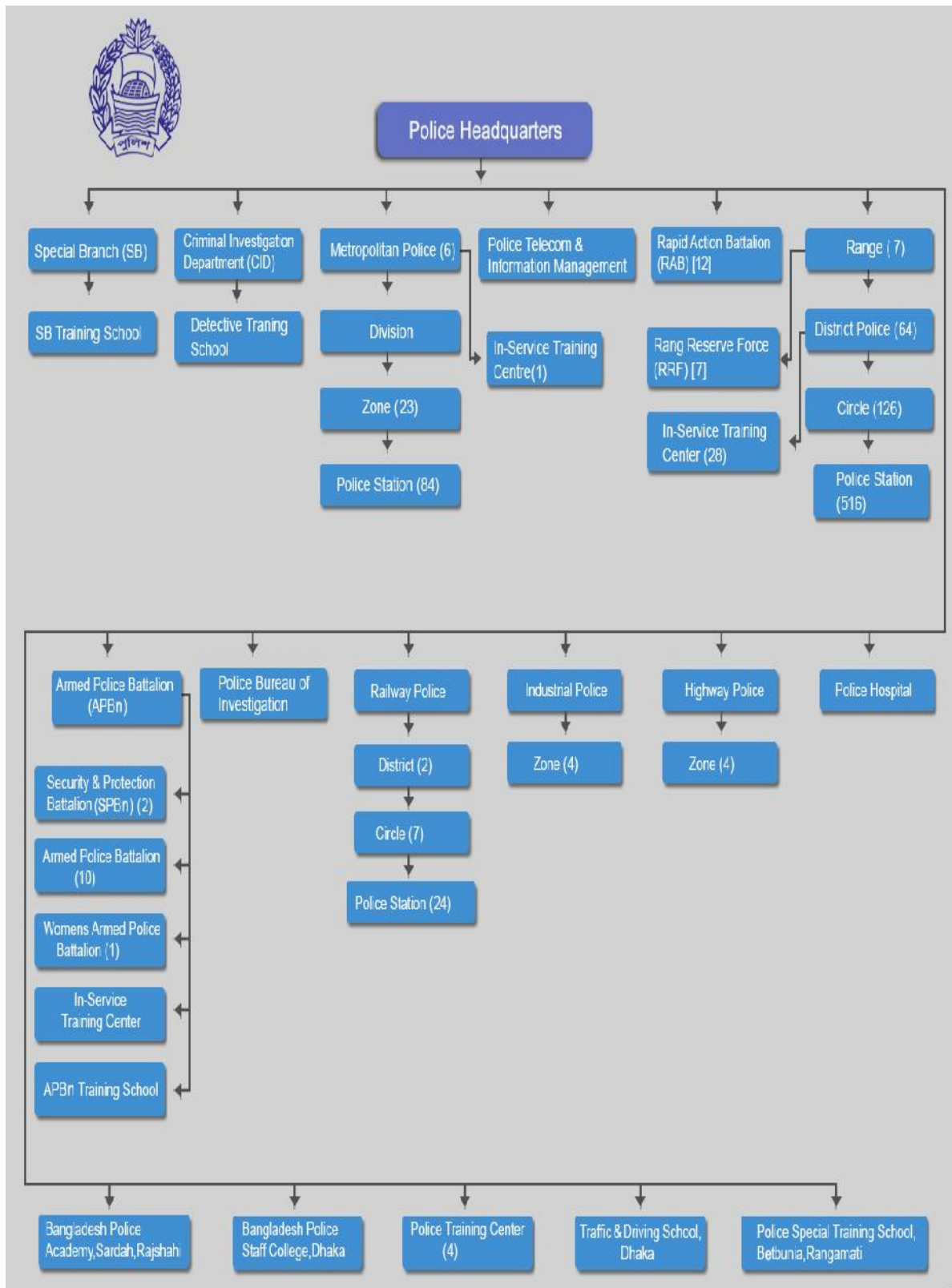


Diagram 4.02: Organogram of Bangladesh Police

Source: Bangladesh Police, 2014.

4.6.4 Special Branch:

The Special Branch or SB is the prime intelligence agency of Bangladesh, being an important agency in the Bangladeshi intelligence community. The chief of the SB has the rank of Additional Inspector General (Addl IGP) (Grade - 1) who comes from Bangladesh Police, and directly reports to the Prime Minister of Bangladesh. The agency has around 64 district based offices, called District Special Branch (DSB) and also has offices in many Upazilla/Thana areas. All the members are recruited from the Bangladesh Police. The SB (Special Branch) has twelve different wings through which it carries out the directives of the Government. This is the only intelligence outfit of Bangladesh which works in all strategic, operational and tactical levels. The organization also has the capability to work within and outside the country.

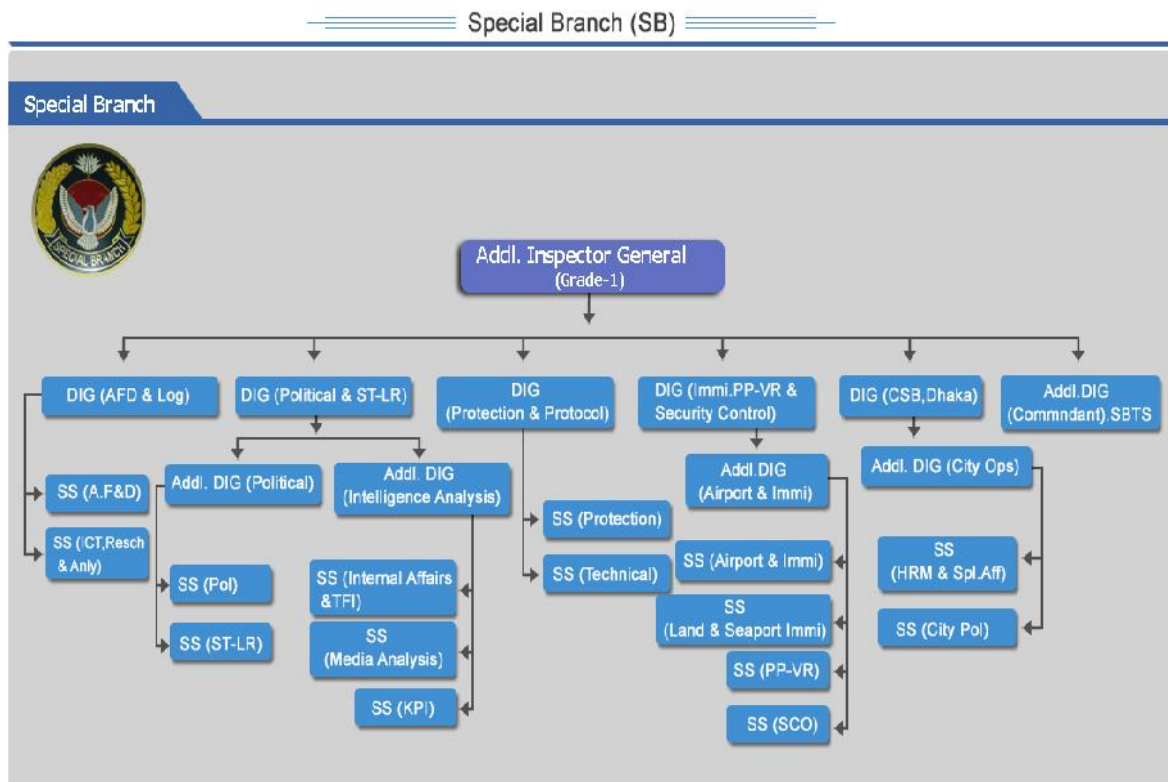


Diagram 4.03: Organogram of Special Branch

Source: Bangladesh Police, 2014.

4.6.5 Criminal Investigation Department:

The Criminal Investigation Department (CID) is a special unit of Bangladesh Police responsible for carrying out investigations into crimes grievous in nature, including

terrorism, murders and organized crime, and also gives forensic support to law enforcing agencies. It is headquartered in Malibagh, Dhaka, and maintains two training schools named the Detective Training School and the Forensic Training Institute. A new training institute will be started very soon for increasing the capacity of controlling the cybercrime in the country.

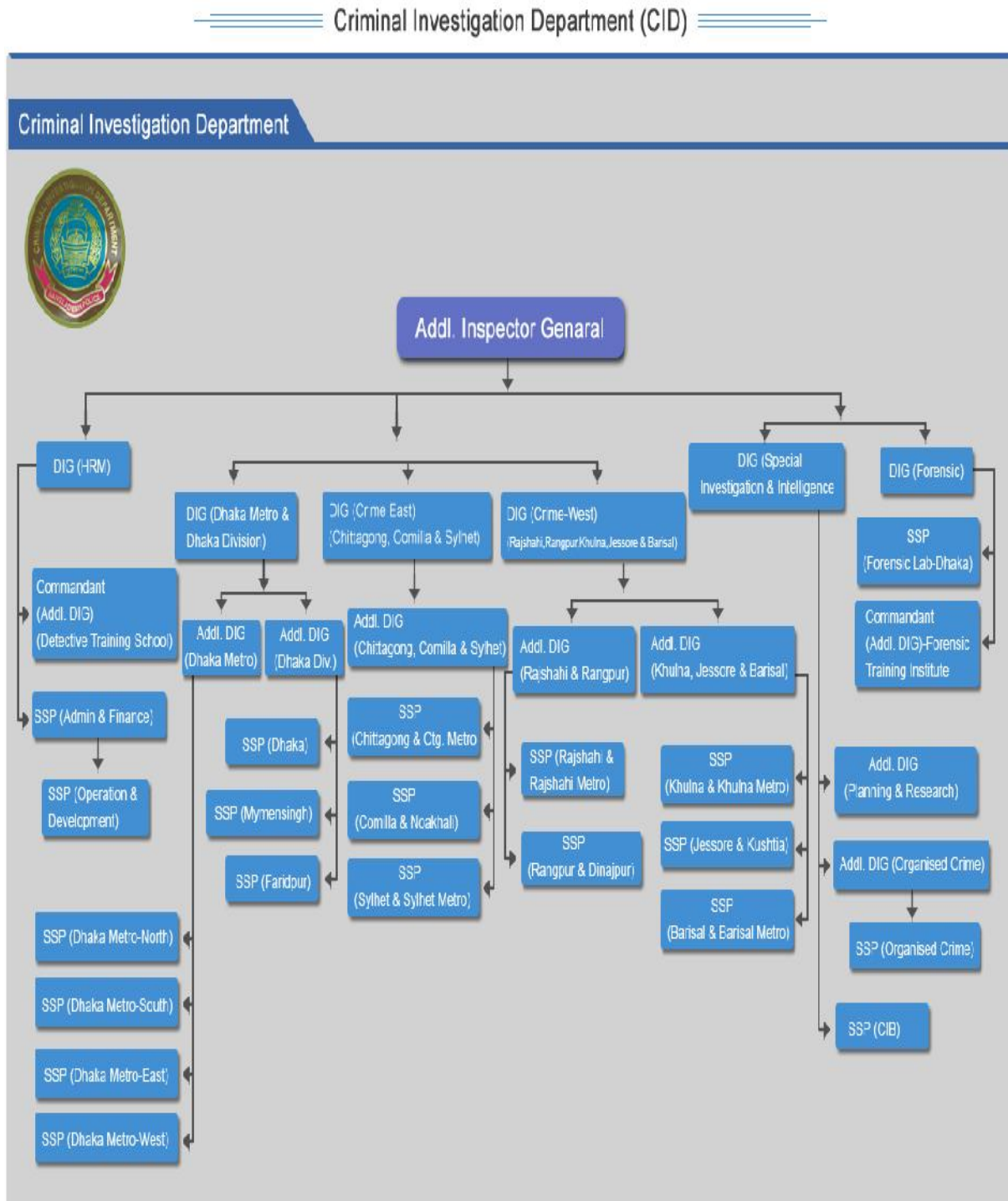


Diagram 4.04: Organogram of Criminal Investigation Department

Source: Bangladesh Police, 2014.

4.6.6 Metropolitan Police:

a. Dhaka:

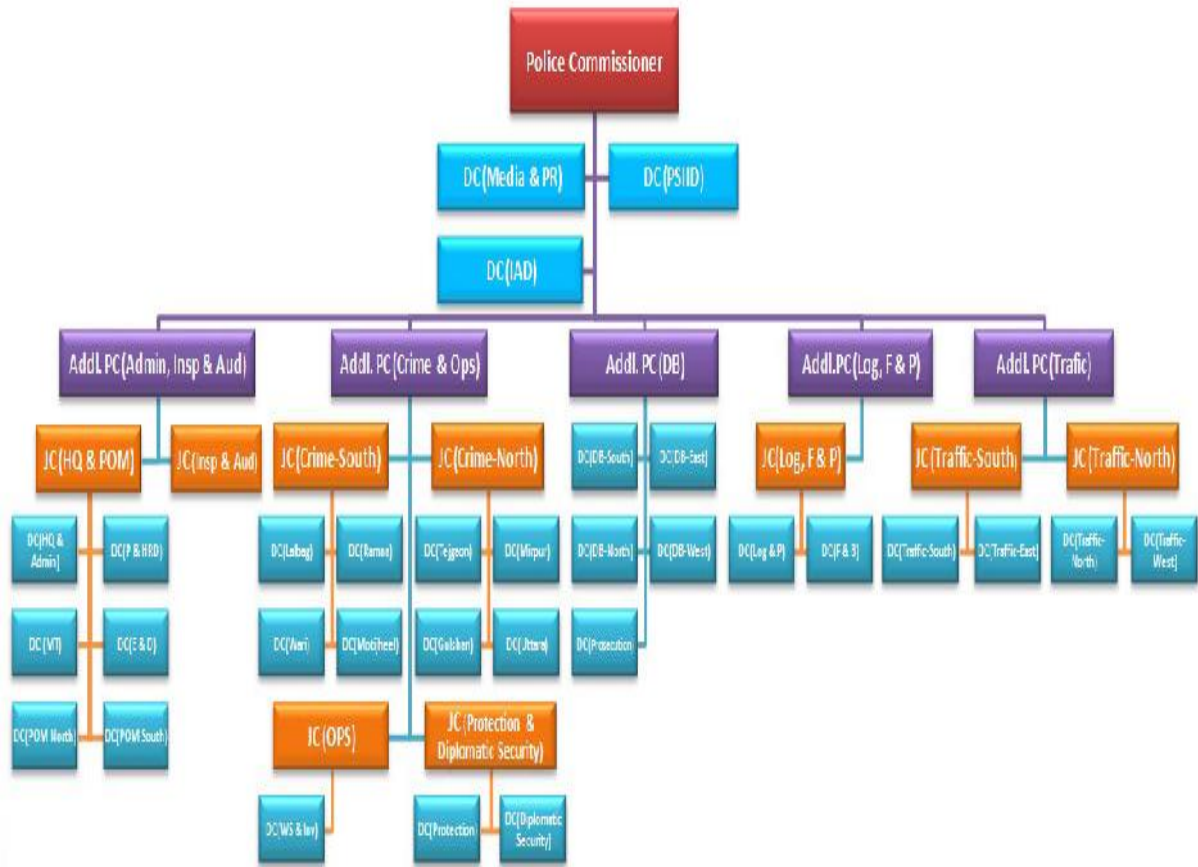


Diagram 4.05: Organogram of Dhaka Metropolitan Police

Source: Bangladesh Police , 2014.

DMP started its journey with 12 police stations and 6,000 forces in 1976. Now, the total number of police station is 49, and they are -- Adabor, Airport, Badda, Banani, Bangshal, Bhashantek, Cantonment, Chackbazar, Darussalam, Daskhinkhan, Demra, Dhanmondi, Gandaria, Gulshan, Hazaribag, Jatrabari, Kadamtoli, Kafrul, Kalabagan, Kamrangirchar, Khilgaon, Khilket, Kotwali, Lalbag, Mirpur Model, Mohammadpur, Motijheel, Mugda, New Market, Pallabi, Paltan Model, Ramna Model, Rampura, Rupnagar, Sabujbag, Shah ali, Shahbag, Sherebanglanagar, Shyampur, Sutrapur, Shahjahanpur, Tejgaon, Tejgaon I/A, Turag, Uttara Model, Uttarkhan, Uttara West, Vatara and Wari. At present, the total strength of DMP (all ranks and status) is more than 26000.

b. Chittagong:

Chittagong is one of the most important units of Bangladesh police. It has a jurisdiction on an area of 304,66 sq km and serves the people with 08 circles, 16 police stations -- Kotwali, Chandgaon, Panchlaish, Doublemooring, Pahartali, Bandar, Baijodbostami, HaliShohor, Kornafuli, Potenga, Bakolia, Akborsha, Shodhorgat, EPZ, Chokbazar and Kulshi. It has also 30 police outposts, 6 police boxes, 2 crime divisions -- North and Port; headquarters division, 1 city special branch, 5 investigation centers including 4 naval and 1 police box and 2 traffic division.

c. Khulna:

KMP covers a total land area of 70 sq km, came into force on 1st July, 1986. Thirty one wards of Khulna City Corporation and its three unions fall under its jurisdiction. Khulna Metropolitan Police (KMP) consists of 08 police stations -- Khulna Sadar, Sonadangha, Khalishpur, Daulatpur, Khanjahan Ali, Labanchora, Horintana and Aranghata.

d. Rajshahi:

RMP has a jurisdiction of 203 sq km for 20,10,020 people, covering Rajshahi City Corporation, Katakhlai and Nowhata municipalities, parts of Horian, Parila, Horipur, Damkura, Borogachi unions under Pobaupazila.

RMP Commissioner is supervising 5 RMP departments -- 1 headquarter, 2 crime department (east & west), 1 CTSB, 1 Riot Police Department. Besides, there are 4 police stations, 12 police posts and 3 police boxes under RMP. The police stations are Boalia model, Rajpara, Motihar and Shahmokhdum.

e. Sylhet:

SMP started its journey with two police stations -- Kotoali and South Surma. Later four police stations -- Jalalabad, Airport, Moglabazar, Harzat Shah Paran -- had been formed. The vision of SMP is to provide service to all city dwellers and make Sylhet a better and safer place to live. SMP Headquarters is located at Naiorpol point. Police Commissioner is the chief of Sylhet Metropolitan Police. There are four divisions: headquarters division,

north division, south division and traffic. Supply, riot control, protection & protocol divisions are headed by Deputy Police Commissioners.

f. Barisal:

Barisal, an area enriched with paddy, rivers and canals, was formerly known as Bakla Chandradip. Now, Barisal is a divisional headquarter and an important river port.

4.6.7 Police Telecom & Information Management:

The building of the unit is situated in Rajarbag. It is led by a Deputy Inspector General of Police. It maintains the communication system for Bangladesh Police throughout the country.

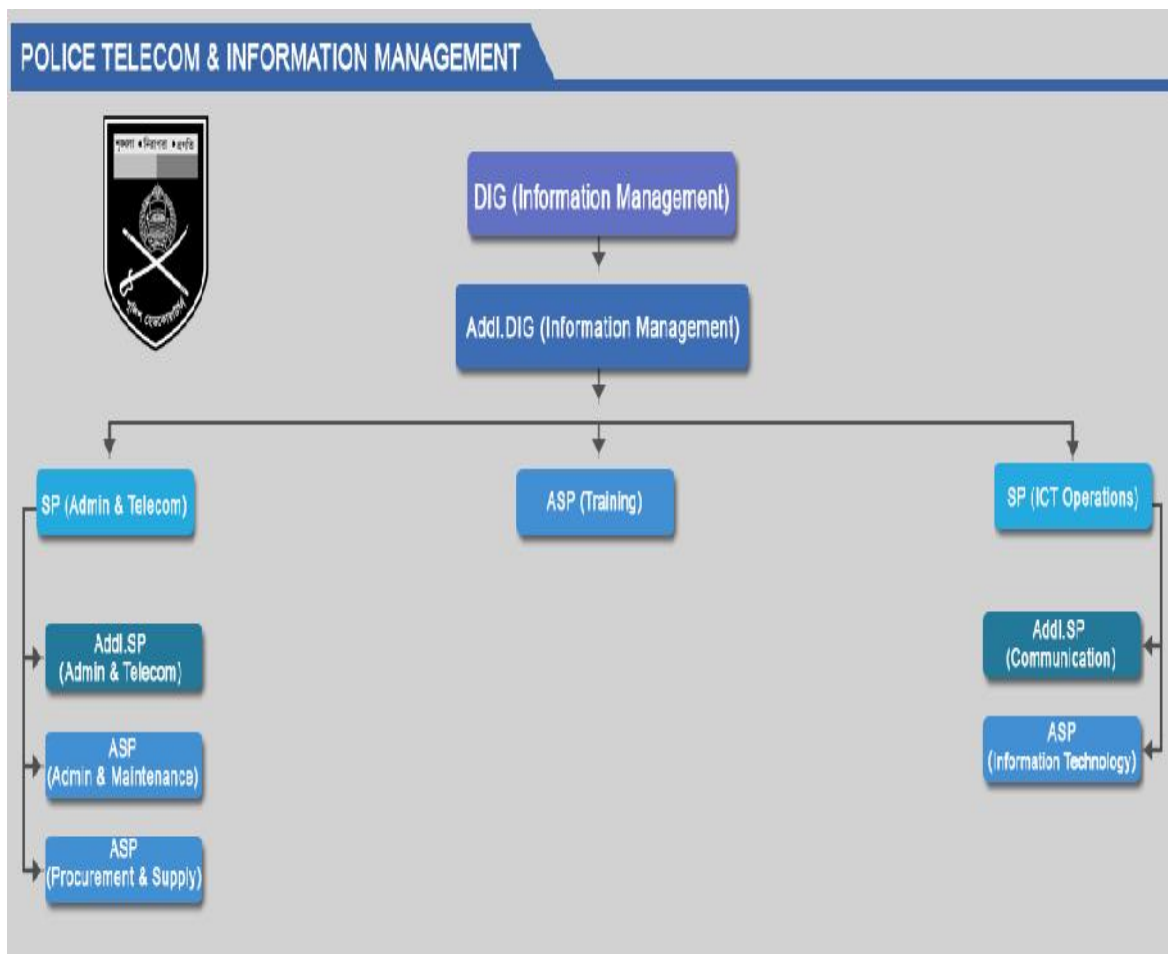


Diagram 4.06: Organogram of Police Telecom & Information Management

Source: Bangladesh Police , 2014.

4.6.8 Rapid Action Battalion (RAB):

Bangladesh is one of the developing countries of the world. One of the impediments to our development is unstable law and order situation. At the back drop of this situation Government of Bangladesh felt the necessity to organize a permanent special force under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Home Affairs in order to make the society crime free. Finally with the blessing of Honorable Prime minister and under the close supervision of the Honorable State Minister for Ministry of Home Affairs a special Force named RAPID ACTION BATTALION FORCES was formally emerged on 26 March 2004. This force started its operational journey at a limited scale from 14 April 2004. This Battalion divided in to 14 unites. For example RAB-1, RAB-2.

4.6.9 Range Police:

Outside the Dhaka region, and other metropolitan cities, police is organized into Police Ranges, which are headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIG), who control several Police Districts. At present, there are seven Police Ranges in seven administrative divisions and two Police Ranges for railways and highways.

Each Police Range maintains its own Range Reserve Force (RRF) and district police also maintains its own Special Armed Force (SAF) which is responsible for emergencies and crowd control issues. They are generally activated only on orders from the Superintendent of Police, and higher-level authorities. The armed constabulary does not usually come into contact with the general public unless they are assigned to VIP duty or to maintain order during fairs, festivals, athletic events, elections, and natural disasters. They may additionally be sent to quell outbreaks of unrest, organized crime, and communal riots; to maintain key guard posts; and to participate in anti-terrorist operations. Names of the Police Ranges in seven administrative divisions are: Name of the Police Range-7+2=9

1. Dhaka Range
2. Chittagong Range
3. Khulna Range
4. Rajshahi Range
5. Sylhet Range

6. Barisal Range
7. Rangpur Range
8. Railway Range
9. Highway Range

4.6.10 Police Hospital:

Police hospitals are one of the very important organs of Bangladesh police. This organ directed by a Deputy Inspector General.

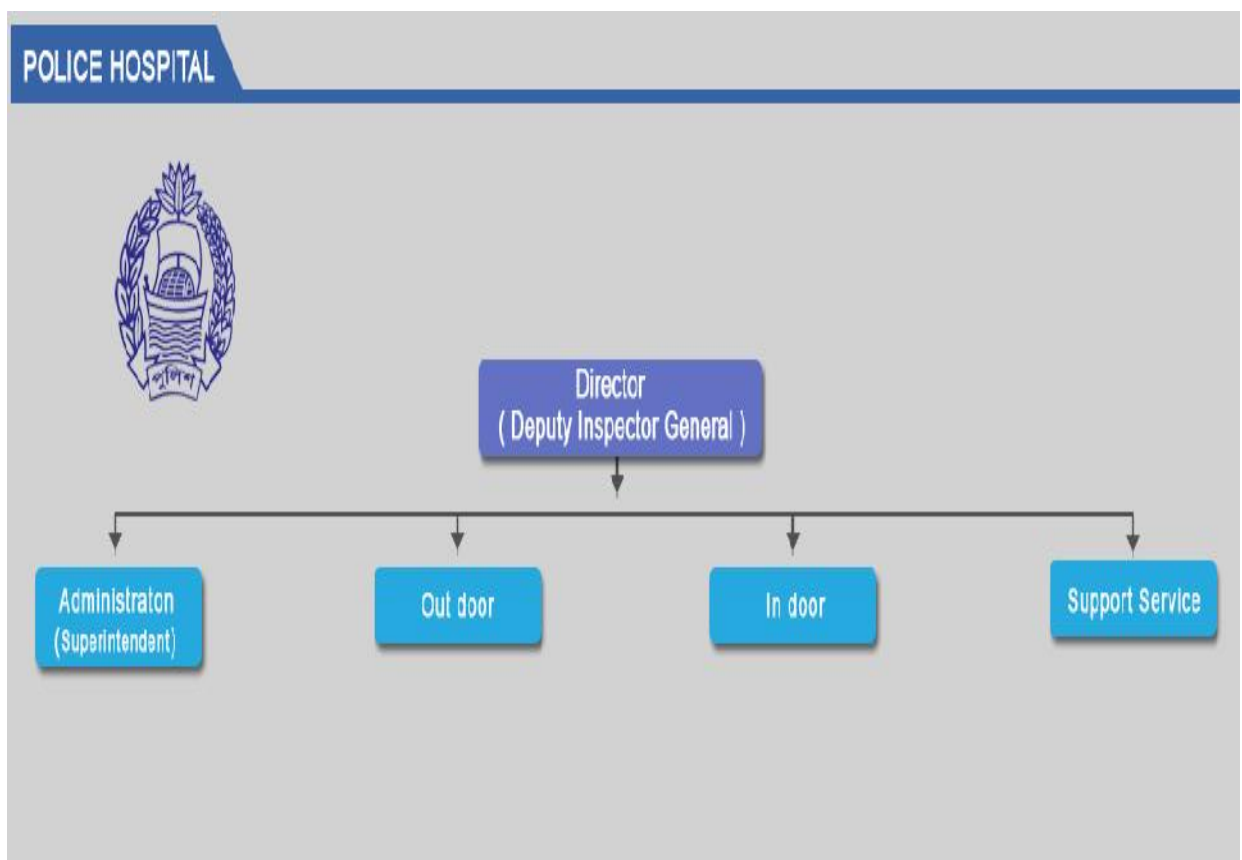


Diagram 4.07: Organogram of Police Hospital

Source: Bangladesh Police , 2014.

4.6.11 Highway police:

The Highway Police are one of the important and significant units of the Bangladesh Police. This unit came into being on 11 June 2005 which has been come into force under the government notification no. M/Home (P-3) /post-15/2004/1156 dated 27 November

2005. The Unit has been regulated under section 12 of police Act, 1861 which has been promulgated on 23 July 2009. It can investigate offences only under the Motor vehicles Ordinance 1983. The Highway Police have a vast prospect to contribute to developmental growth by thrusting people and vehicles smooth movement on the highway for enhancing trade and commerce inside the country and increase overseas export indirectly. Furthermore, the rationale behind establishing the Highway Police is to put in place a robust but innovative pro-people service leading to creation an emanation of accident less and risk free highway.

Afterwards, the Highway Police are entrusted with the responsibilities to:

- Maintain law and order situation on highway;
- Investigate highway road accident case;
- Prevent highway crime;
- Collect and Disseminate of Intelligence;
- Patrol in highway;
- Recover drugs and narcotics;
- Recover illegal firearms;
- Arrest suspected persons;

The Highway Police execute the following tasks so far as investigation is concerned:

- Prosecute against faulty and illegal vehicles along with drivers;
- Maintain and ensure discipline of the bus, truck terminal, parking area etc;
- Enforce traffic rules on the highway;
- Ensure road safety;
- Manage roads of traffic;
- Control traffic;
- Remove road blockage;

The unit is headed by a Deputy Inspector General (DIG) of Bangladesh Police. It has four regions: Comilla Region, Bogra Region, Madaripur Region and Gazipur Region. Comilla Regions headquarters is in Comilla having 2 zones, respectively in Comilla and Chittagong. Bogra Region includes 2 zones namely Bogra zone and Rangpur zone.

Madaripur Region is comprised of 2 zones such as Jessore zone and Faridpur zone. Gazipur Region is consisted of 3 zones such as Gazipur zone, Narayanganj zone and Sylhet zone. An Assistant Superintendent of Police (ASP) is the focal person to carry out the responsibilities of a zone.

The Range Headquarters locates at the Telecom Bhaban of the Rajarbagh Police Lines, Dhaka. Currently, a total number of 2192 employees comprised of police force and civil staff work against the Highway Headquarters.

There are 28 highway police station followed by 44 outposts. Inspector provides highway police service as In-charge in the arena of a Highway Police Station (thana) whereas Sergeant/Sub-Inspector works as the same in a comparatively small area namely Highway outpost (Fari). At present, a total length of 11806 square Kilometres highway across the populous country is being operated by the Highway Police with the inadequate limited resources. So far as highway police service is concerned, the Highway Police Stations and outposts are highly pressurized with inadequate number human resources.

4.6.12 Industrial Police:

Industrial police started its journey in October 30, 2010. It is being considered as a special one than regular police unit as it ascertains security and maintains law and order in industrial belts. It is functional mainly in four industrial areas -- Dhaka, Gazipur, Narayanganj and Chittagong. Its duty includes gathering tip-off in the belt to avert any untoward incidents.

There are five wings under every industrial police unit --

- 1) Intelligence.
- 2) Operation.
- 3) Investigation, Law and Order.
- 4) Administration.
- 5) Logistics.

4.6.13 Railway Police:

Prevention and detection of crime committed against passengers traveling by train and their properties and also maintenance of law and order in the railway premises are the direct responsibilities of the Railway Police working under the control of National Police Headquarters as well as Ministry of Home Affairs.

4.6.14 Police Bureau of Investigation (PBI):

PBI is the abbreviated form of Police Bureau of Investigation. It is a newly created investigating agency of Bangladesh Police. It will work only on criminal intelligence and criminal investigation.

PBI has been created with a view to:

- Improve the existing quality of investigation in some scheduled criminal cases;
- Reduce multifarious workload on thana police;
- Ensure unrelenting investigation;
- Ensure accessibility, integrity and neutrality.

4.6.15 Armed Police Battalion:

Armed Police Battalion (APBN) launched its journey in 1975 under “The Armed Police Battalion Ordinance 1979 [Ordinance No.xxv of 1979]” and Armed Police Battalion rule-1991. With an aim to maintain internal security, contain armed gangs, recover illegal arms and explosives and help police in maintaining law and order, APBN has been formed to work under the structure of police department. Newly formed Battalion Headquarters of APBN are being served under an Additional IGP. Under these headquarters, there are 11 battalions of APBN range while the Special Security and Protection Battalion (SPBN) range has 2 battalions. Their main function is to provide security of the installations while the VVIP/VVIPS’ were staying there. Other function of the force includes providing special security to important persons, serving as house guard, escorting vehicles and conducting intelligence activities.

Locations of Battalions:

1. APBn-1 at Uttara.
2. APBn-2 at Muktagachha, Mymensingh.
3. APBn-3 in Khulna.
4. APBn-4 in Bugra.
5. APBn-5 at Uttara.
6. APBn-6 in Barisal.
7. APBn-7 at Uttara, Dhaka.
8. APBn-8 at Uttara, Dhaka.
9. APBn-9 in Chittagong.
10. APBn-10 at Mohalchhari in Khagrachhari.
11. APBn-11 (women) at Uttara, Dhaka.
12. Special Security and Protection Battalion-1& 2, Uttara, Dhaka.

4.6.16 Bangladesh Police Academy

The venerable Bangladesh Police Academy (BPA), the then Police Training College, made its maiden journey in 1912 with an objective to deliver basic training to the police officers and personnel of the then Province of Bengal and Assam of Indian sub-continent under British rule. This hundred year old luminous and prestigious Alma Mater is one of the oldest training institutions in the Indian sub-continent.

The need for professional education and formal training to police personnel was felt in Bengal in 1893. To meet the recommendation of the Indian Police Commission of 1902-03 for establishing provincial schools, the school at Mill Barracks, Dhaka was transformed into a provincial institution in 1906 and it functioned till 1913.

In the beginning the academy imparted training to the police officers of Imperial Police Service (IPS) of the rank of ASP in both British and Indian origin and police personnel of the rank of Sub-Inspector and Constable of Bengal and Assam. Since then the institution had been delivering sustained and un-interrupted basic training to the rank and file, and officers of Imperial Police Service, Pakistan Police Service and Bangladesh Police Service.

With the increased training activities and added responsibility, the Police Training College was raised to the status of a national academy and named as Police Academy, Sardah in 1964. Currently BPA is imparting three categories of training courses – Basic Training, In-Service Training, and Specialized Training.

Bangladesh Police has four entry points in three ranks – Asst. Superintendent of Police (ASP), Sub-Inspector (SI) & Sergeant, and Constable. BPA is the only institution in the country to provide basic police training for the entrants in three entry points -- ASP (Probationers), Cadet Sub-Inspectors, and Sergeants. For basic training of the entrants in the remaining entry point – Constables, the responsibility is shared with the existing four Police Training Centers (PTC) of the country.

In-service courses are offered to Armed Sub-Inspectors (Refresher's Course) and Asst. Armed Sub-Inspectors (Section Leaders' Course). Specialized courses include Riders, Drummers, Pipers, Buglers, and Training of Trainers (TOT) for the rank & file and officers of different ranks.

Besides, BPA offers different courses for other government departments like National Security Intelligence Course for National Security Intelligence (NSI) officers, Railway Security Course for Railway Security officers and Forester Course for Forest field officers.

The academy introduced Masters in Police Science (MPS) programme being affiliated with University of Rajshahi since the academic year 2008-2009. By making partnership and engagement with foreign and international organizations like ICITAP, Asia Foundation, ICRC, and PRP international standard training courses are imparted to ASP (Probationers) and Cadet Sub-Inspectors.

4.6.17 Police Staff College (PSC) :

The vision of PSC is to maximize human welfare through quality policing and its mission is to develop human resources with sound capability and integrity to modernize policing within the framework of National Development Policy. Established in 2000, PSC, the first of its kind in the South Asian region, is situated on 19.5 acres of land at Mirpur-14 in

Dhaka. It emerged as statutory organization in 2002 under Police Staff College Act, 2002 and governed by Board of Governors chaired by Honorable Home Minister. A rector (Addl. IGP) is the chief executive of the organization. It imparts advanced training to the senior police officers from both home and abroad, arranges national and international courses, seminars, symposiums, workshops etc, organizes research and publishes reports on law and order and public safety related issues. It offers courses for officials in ASP and above in Police ranks, class-1 officers of other sister organizations under Ministry of Home Affairs and other class-1 officers from different organizations.

4.6.18 Police Training Center (PTC):

a. Tangail :

It started the journey in 1972 at the abandoned Jamindar house of Mohera as Zonal Police Training School (ZPTS) and upgraded to Police Training Center in 1990. PTC, Tangail is situated at Mohera under Mirzapur upazila in Tangail.

Like other PTC's, TRC (Trainee Recruit Constable) undergoes a six-month-long fundamental training here following the constable handbook of PHQ. As the institution gained reputation, PHQ decided to arrange departmental cadet (SI) training course here. 10 batches of DC training course have already been accomplished. In addition to that, FPU-Pre deployment and Pre-SAAT training is also being conducted here.

b. Khulna :

In 1972, it was first placed under the name Zonal Police Training School (ZPTS), Khulna at Khalispur Municipal Market in Khulna District.

In 1980, ZPTS was shifted to Jessore District Police Lines and on 18th September, 1989, it was upgraded as Police Training Center (PTC) and reshifted to the present place. Then an Additional Deputy Inspector General was appointed as Commandant.

c. Noakhali:

Police Training Centre Noakhali had started its initial journey as Zonal Police Training School (ZPTS) in 1972 with 28 Acres of land of old Police Lines Noakhali. In 1990 it was upgraded & declared as Police Training Centre. Since its inception only Trainee Recruit Constables (TRC) was supposed to be trained here in PTC Noakhali. Further few batches of Forest Guards were also trained here. From 2007 some other important in-service training courses for field officers like Inspectors' (Preliminary Staff Course), Sergeant/TSI's (Refresher Course), Pre-deployment Course for FPU's, Pre-SAT training for the officers of the rank of ASP to downwards are have become regular phenomena here. Training of Trainers (TOT) Courses, few Courses for Gunmen of Bangladesh Police, Workshops/Short Trainings on Human Rights are also going on along with TRC Basic Training.

d. Rangpur:

Rangpur PTC is known as a pioneering training center for women trainees. It started functioning as ZPTS (Zonal Police Training School) in 1972 at Rangpur Police Lines under the command of a Superintendent of Police. The Zonal Police Training School emerged vibrantly as Police Training Centre (PTC) in 1990, and the unit In-charge has been upgraded to the rank of Additional DIG. The center is now capable of conducting Refreshers Course for Assistant Sub Inspector, which runs for 8 months, and Basic training for the recruited constables for 6 months.

4.6.19 Traffic and Driving School, Millbarack, Sutrapur, Dhaka :

Traffic Training School (TTS) has been established in 1965. It is located at historical Millbarack police line (now Dhaka district police line) at Sutrapur, Dhaka. From 11th March 2010 onwards, it has been renamed as "Traffic and Driving School" (TDS) under a new organogram. From its inception it has been conducting Basic Traffic Training course for the police members to uphold the traffic management and road safety programme. The training institute provides not only basic traffic training but also different types of programmes like shooting simulation training, computer training and language lab & driving wing.

4.6.20 PSTS, Betbunia, Rangamati:

Police Special Training School (PSTS) was established under the name of “Technical Jungle Warfare” in Mohalchari, Hill Tract in 1977. The name of this Institution was changed into "Police Special Training School" in 1980. This school was shifted to Dulhajara, Cox’s Bazar in 1982. Again it was shifted to present location Betbunia, Rangamati in 1985.

4.6.21 Detective training school (DTS):

It established in 1963 under Criminal Investigation Department, One of the oldest In-Service training centers of Bangladesh Police. To organize and prepare police officers to render service professionally and efficiently to the citizens of the country. To create highly trained and efficient police officers who can uphold the rule of law, prevent and detect crime, maintain social order and prepare to face the future challenges which may appear with the advancement of society and with the passage of time.

At present, detective training school is successfully conducting the following 14 training courses, 49 times a year, for assistant Sub –inspectors to assistant Superintendents of police. Besides, Detective Training School has successfully conducted various Workshop/Seminar like Workshop on Indicators jointly conducted by Harvard Program in Criminal Justice, Policy & Management and Bangladesh Police. Cyber Investigation Training Conducted by FBI and US Embassy, Dhaka.

4.6.22 Special Branch Training School:

Special Branch Training School began its journey on 20th September, 1992 in a temporary rented premise at Uttara, Dhaka. On 20th June 2002, the school was relocated to SB premises at Malibagh, Dhaka and on 20th December 2008, it was again relocated to its present premise at Rajarbagh Police Lines of Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP). In future, the school will settle to its own premise on plot 2, road 10, sector 11 of Uttara Model Town, Dhaka on a piece of one bigah land bought from RAJUK.

The school is the only specialized training institution in Bangladesh offering different specialized training courses to immigration police personnel who work in 3 international airports and 33 land check posts, as well as to police officers up to the rank of Superintendent of Police (SP). The training course includes critical areas like intelligence, surveillance, immigration, VVIP Protection etc. and thus enable the police to perform better in pro-active policing in routine activities like prevention and detection of crime as well as keeping them informed on criminal and terror outfits.

The relentless pursuits of its instructional staff, the policy levels, overseas partners and all other stakeholders have together founded the school on a very strong footing. As a result, it is being recognized as one of the paramount and prestigious seats of professional learning in Bangladesh.

4.7 CONCLUSION:

The police is a state agency mainly patrolling public places with a broad mandate of crime control and maintenance of order. Police is assumed to be functional prerequisite of social order. Though complete elimination of crime from the society is not possible but it can be controlled and maintained in an acceptable stage. On the other hand, corrupted, unskilled and insincere police personnel facilitate the criminals to perform their activities and make the life of the citizen miserable.

CHAPTER 5: EFFICIENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF BANGLADESH POLICE

5.1: INTRODUCTION:

The aim of this chapter is to present the survey data and observation notes conducted in the field. There are three parts in this chapter. The first Part depicts the personal information of respondents focusing on their gender, age, education and occupation. The second part of this chapter presents respondents opinion on the present status of accountability and efficiency of Bangladesh police. The third part of this chapter discusses the general perception about Bangladesh police. A mixture of both the survey questionnaire and observational points are presented in this chapter.

PART: 1

5.2: PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS:

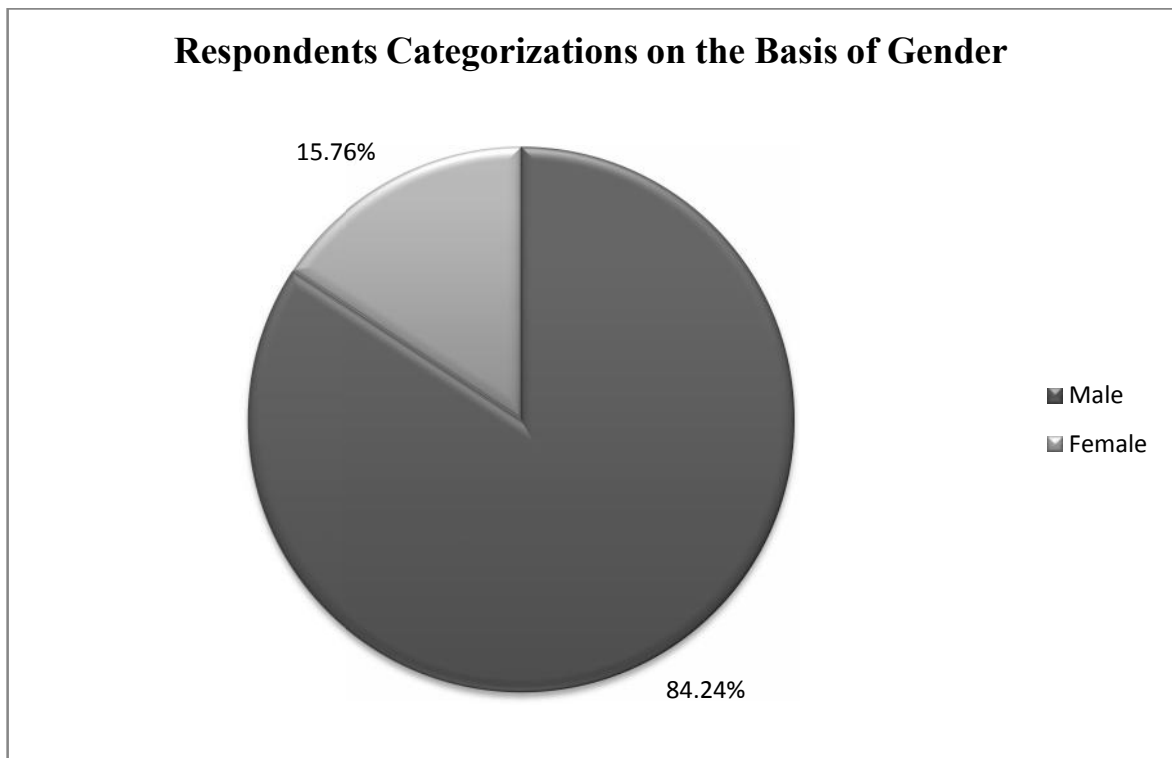
To make the study a fruitful and to get a clear picture about the present status of the police in the mind of the general people, the researcher has select respondents from different age, cast, education and profession. The respondent's profiles are given below.

5.2.1 Personal Information

In our society, the ratio of male and female is almost equal. At present, though female are taking role in our society, yet it is very small number than male. So I take more respondents from male. Among the respondents maximum 84.24% are male and 15.76% are female.

Table 5.01: Categorizations on the Basis of Gender

Description	Number of Respondents
Male	171
Female	32
Total	203



I have taken opinion of the people from various categories on the basis of age, educational qualification and Profession.

Among the respondents, 16.75% belongs to age range of 21-30, 45.81% belongs to age range of 31-40, 27.59% belongs to age range of 41-50, 6.40% belongs to age range of 51-60 and 3.45% belongs to age range of 61 and above.

In the case of educational qualification, 9.36% respondents belong to below S.S.C, 12.81% respondents have passed S.S.C, 25.62% respondents have passed H.S.C, 31.03% respondents have Graduation and 21.18% respondents have Masters Degree.

On the other hand, in the case of Profession, maximum number of respondents belongs to the 'Business Profession' which is 35.96% of the total respondents. Among the other respondents, 13.30% are in the profession of teaching, 17.24% are service holder, 11.33% are farmer and rest 22.17% respondents are unemployed.

Table 5.02: Categorizations on the Basis of Age, Educational Qualification & Profession

Respondents Categorizations on the Basis of Age		Respondents Categorizations on the Basis of Educational Qualification		Respondents Categorizations on the Basis of Profession	
Age	Percentage	Education	Percentage	Profession	Percentage
21-30	16.75%	Below SSC	9.36%	Business	35.96%
31-40	45.81%	SSC	12.81%	Teacher	13.30%
41-50	27.59%	HSC	25.62%	Service	17.24%
51-60	6.40%	Graduation	31.03%	Farmer	11.33%
61 & above	3.45%	Masters	21.18%	Unemployed	22.17%

5.3: COMMUNICATE WITH POLICE:

5.3.1. Come in contact with Bangladesh police

Table 5.03: Come in contact with Bangladesh police

Description	Percentage of Respondents
Contact with Police	100%
Not Contact with Police	00%
No Comments	00%

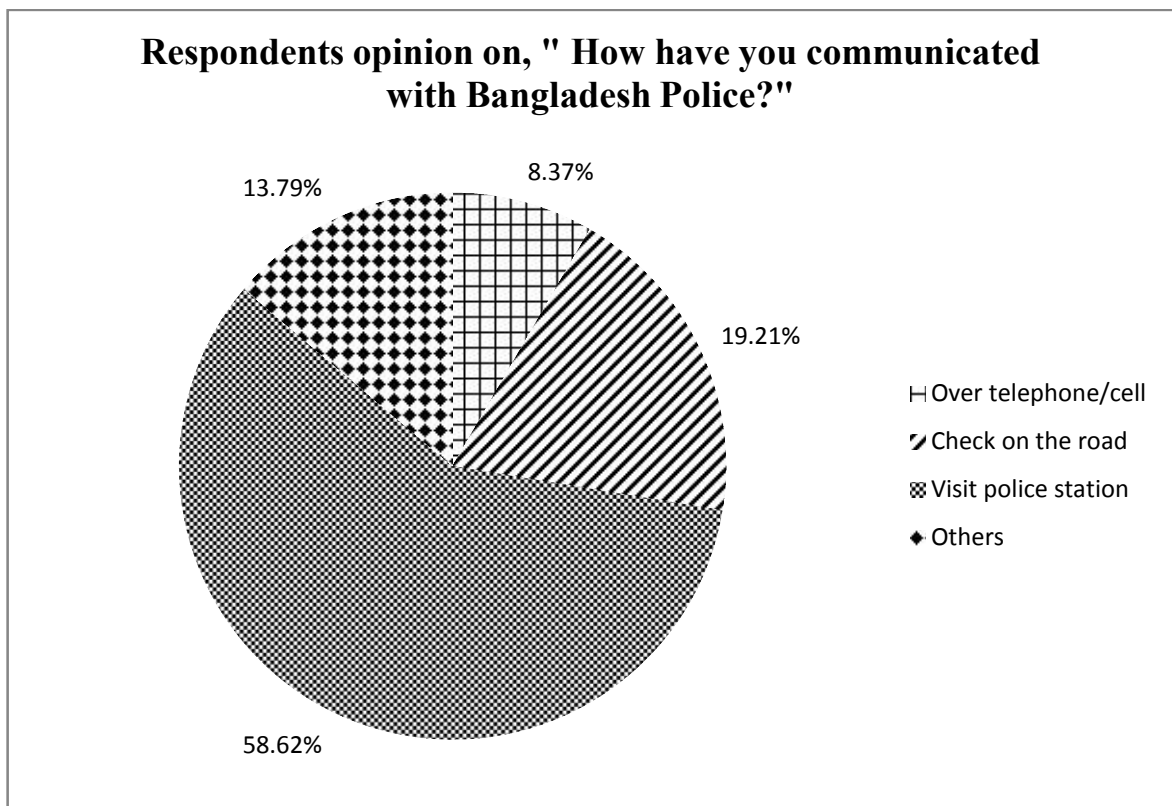
Police is not only the law enforcing agency in our country but also they provide various services to the people. In this regards, people are closely related with the police. All of the respondents have communicated with Bangladesh police in different reasons and ways.

5.3.2. How have you communicated with Bangladesh Police?

The respondents have communicated with Bangladesh police in different reasons and ways. Such as complaint and take/give information over telephone/cell, check on the road and visit Police Station.

Table 5.04: Type of communication with Bangladesh Police

Description	Number of Respondents
Over telephone/cell	17
Check on the road	39
Visit police station	119
Others	28
Total	203

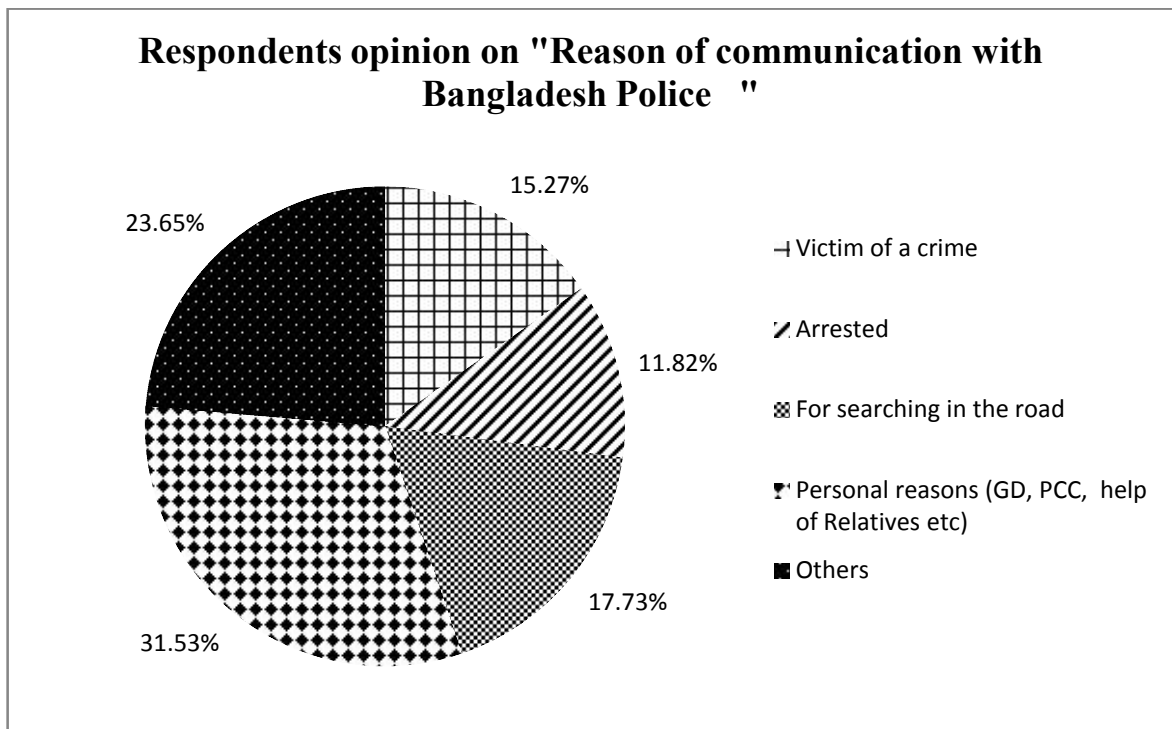


When the respondents were asked How have you communicated with Police, 8.37% respondents have communicated with police over telephone/cell to make a complaint and take/give information, 19.21% respondents have communicated with police while checking on the road, 58.62% respondents have visited Police Station for various reason such as GD, FIR etc. and rest 13.79% respondents have communicated with police in others ways and reasons.

5.3.3. Reason of communication with Bangladesh Police

Table 5.05: Reason of communication with Bangladesh Police

Description	Number of Respondents
Victim of a crime	31
Arrested	24
For searching in the road	36
Personal reasons (GD, PCC, help of Relatives etc)	64
Others	48
Total	203



When the respondents were asked the Reason of communication with Police, 15.27% respondents are victim of a crime, 11.82% have been arrested by police for different reason, 17.73% respondents have been being checked in the road, 31.53% respondents have communicated for personal reasons such as taking PC and 23.65% respondents have communicated for other reasons.

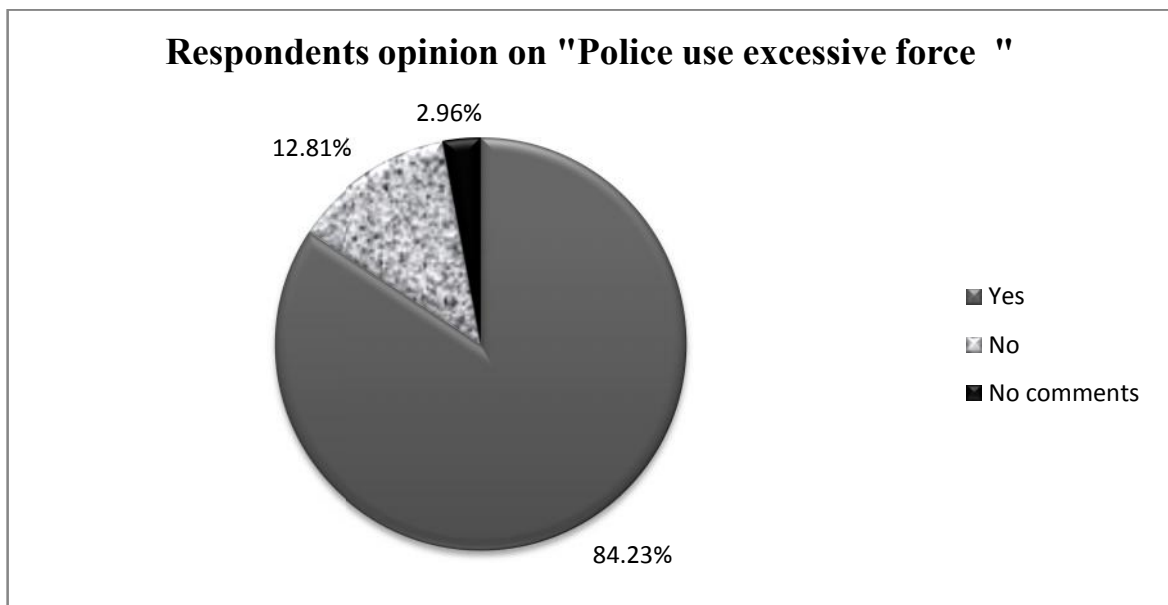
PART: 2

5.4: EXCESSIVE FORCE:

A law enforcement agency has the right to use force as is reasonably necessary to ensure peace in its territory by taking lawful action. An unreasonable seizure occurs when a law enforcement agency uses excessive force in making a lawful action. In a word excessive force means the unjustified use of force, determined by the circumstances.

5.4.1 Police use excessive force

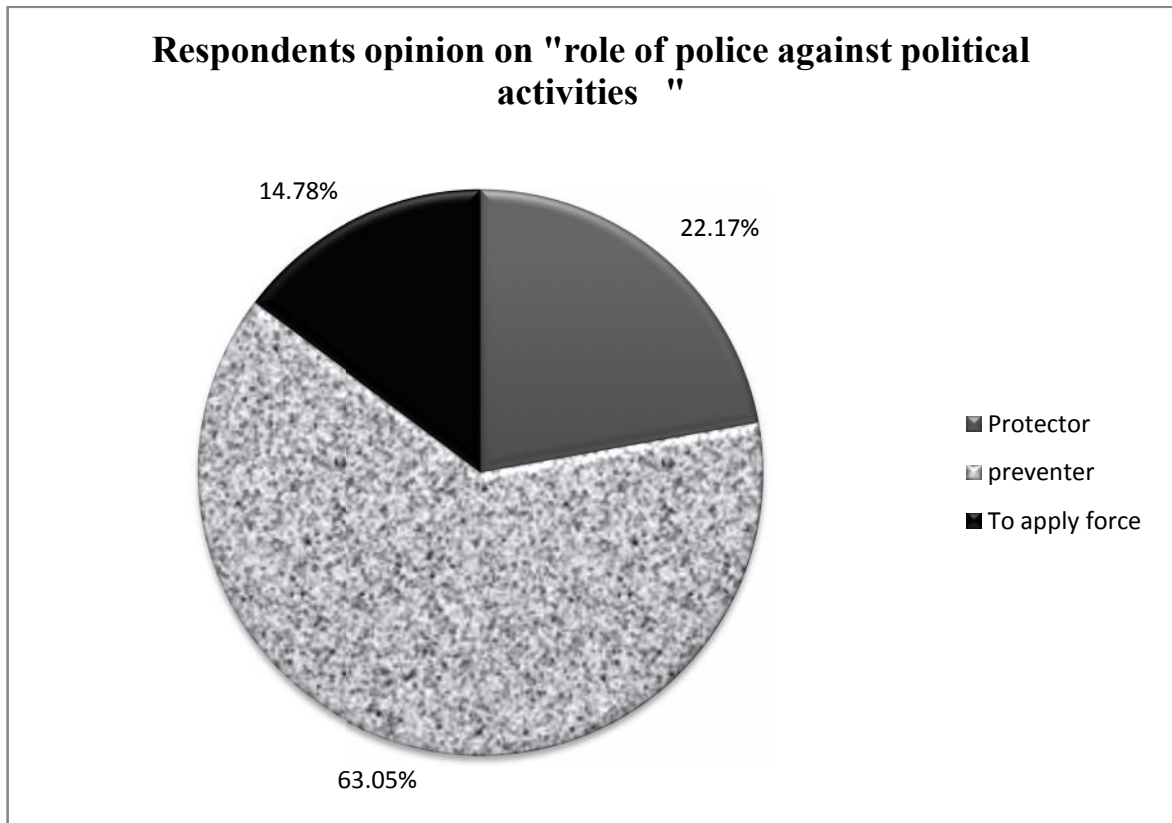
When the respondents were asked their opinion regarding the use of excessive force by police, 84.23% respondents opined that police use excessive force , 12.81% respondents opined that police do not use excessive force and rest of 2.96 % respondents have no opinion in this regard.



5.4.2 Role of police against political activities

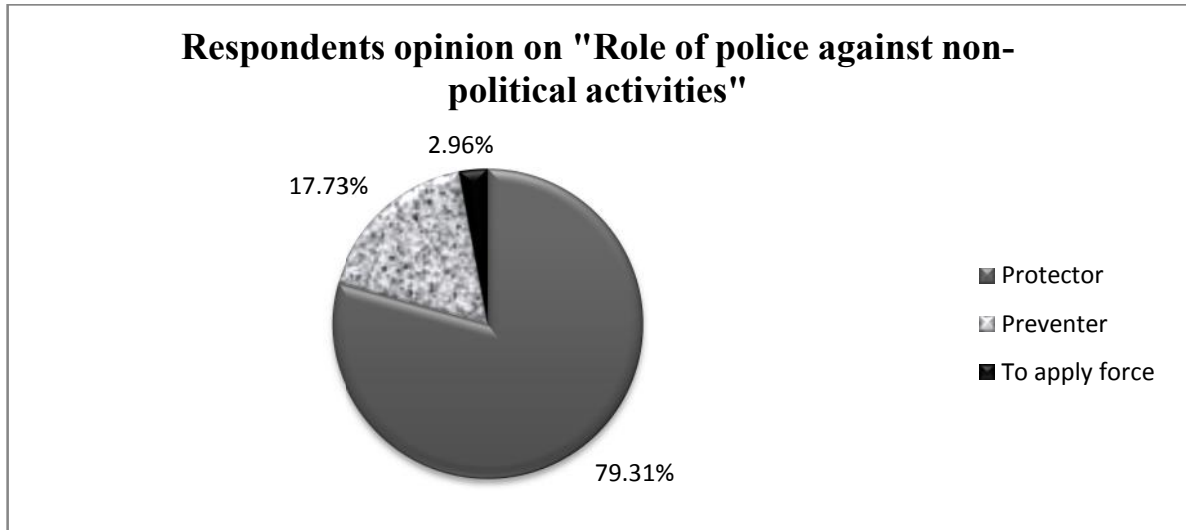
Respondents were asked their opinion regarding the role of police against political activities e.g. procession, assemblage, human-chain, Hartal etc. as protector or preventer or pressure creator.

In response to the question, 22.17% respondents have said the role of police against political activities is as a protector when the political program was arranged by the ruling party, 63.05% respondents have said the role of police against political activities is as a preventer in most cases if the political program was arranged by the opposition party and 14.78% respondents have said Police always apply force to stop any kind of political activities.



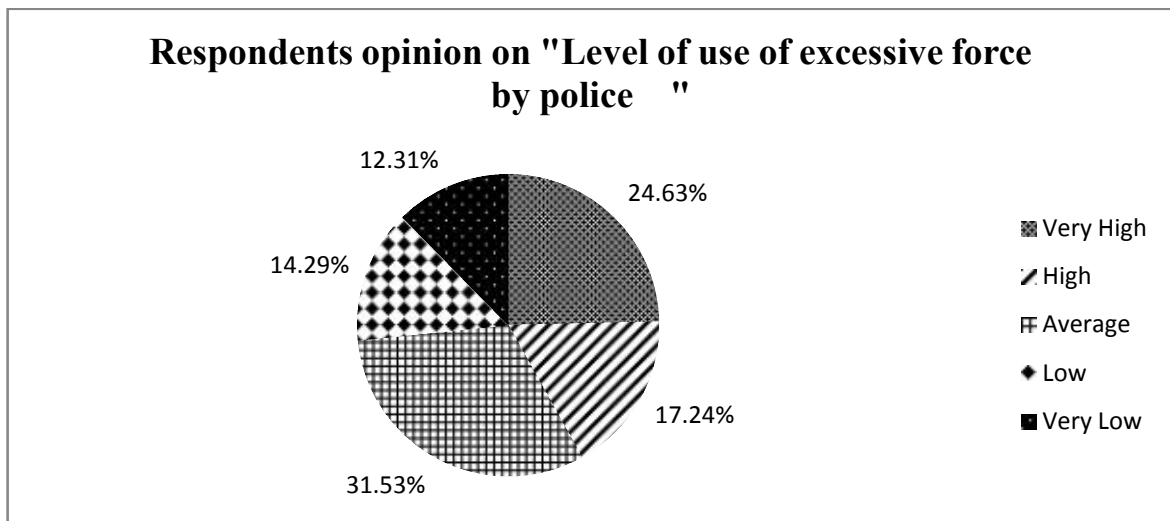
5.4.3 Role of police against non-political activities

When the respondents were asked their opinion regarding the role of police against non-political activities e.g. procession, assemblage, human-chain, Hartal etc. as protector or preventer or pressure creator. In response to the question, 79.31% respondents have said the role of police against non-political activities is as a protector, 17.73% respondents have said the role of police against non-political activities is as a preventer in most cases if the non-political program was arranged by the organization of different opinion and 2.96% respondents have said Police always apply force to stop any kind of non-political activities of different opinion of the government.



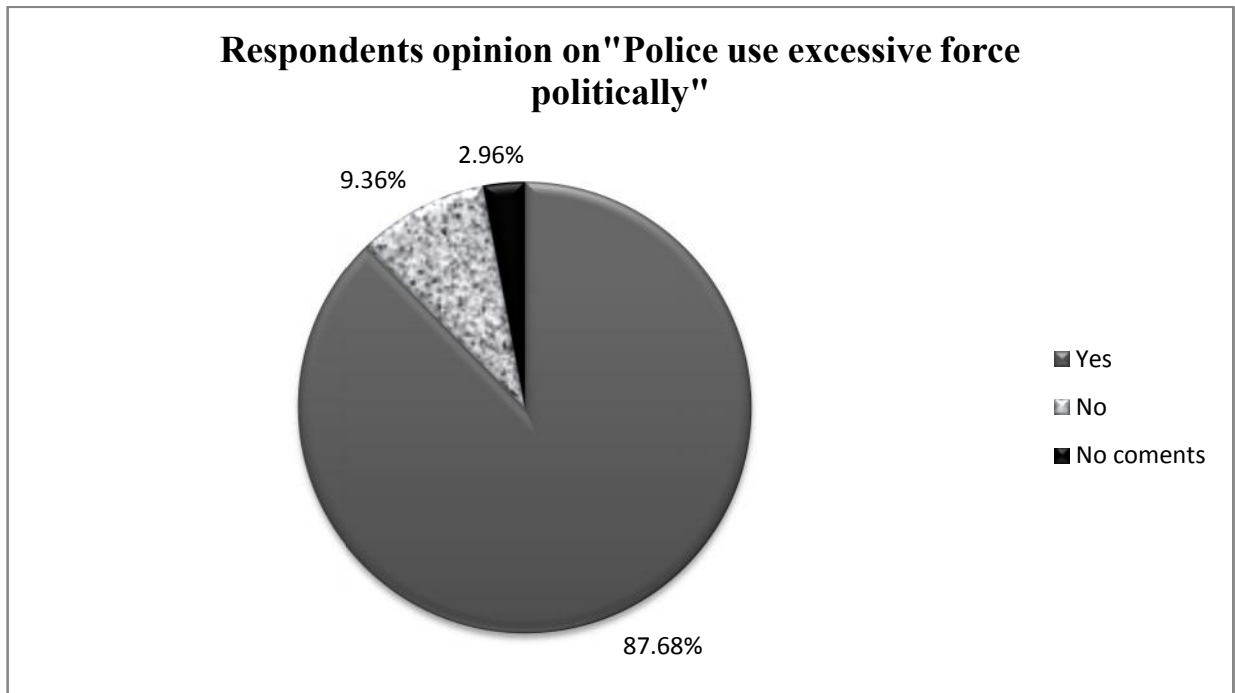
5.4.4 Level of use of excessive force by police against political and nonpolitical activities

When the respondents were asked their opinion regarding the level of use of excessive force by police against political and nonpolitical activities, 24.63% respondent opined that police use excessive force against political and nonpolitical activities in a very high level, 17.24% respondent opined that police use high level excessive force against political and nonpolitical activities, 31.53% respondent opined that police use average level excessive force against political and non-political activities, 14.29% respondent opined that police use low level excessive force against political and non-political activities and 12.31% respondent opined that police use very low level excessive force against political and non-political activities.



5.4.5 Police use excessive force politically

When the respondents were asked their opinion regarding the use of excessive force by police politically, 87.68% respondents opined that police use excessive force politically, 9.36% respondents opined that police do not use excessive force politically and rest 2.96% respondents have no opinion in this regard.

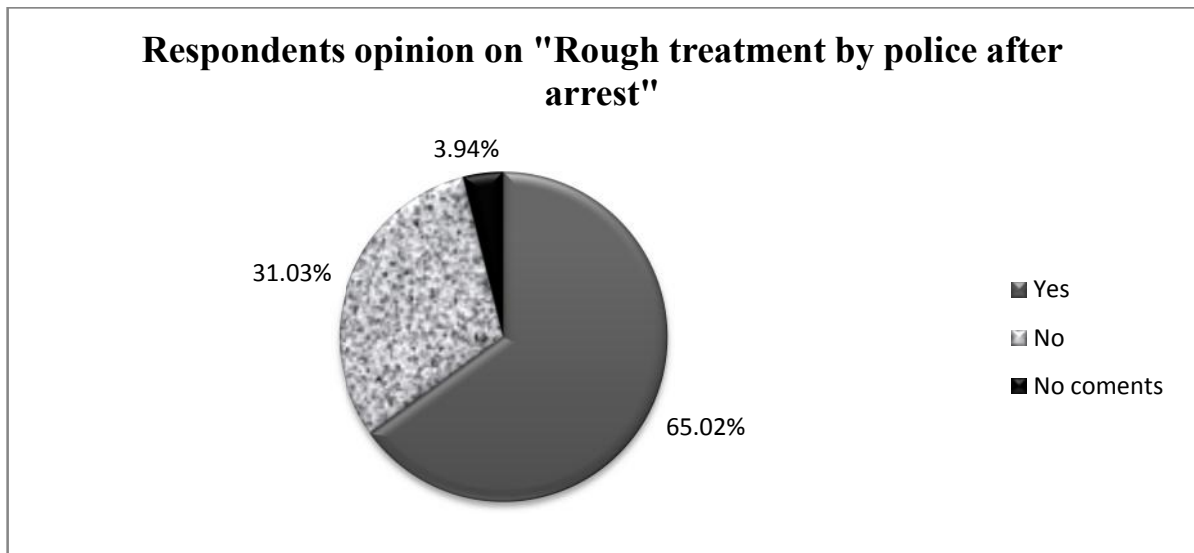


5.5: BRUTALITY:

Brutality by law enforcement agency is the violation of civil rights that occurs when a law enforcement agency acts with extreme force that is more than necessary.

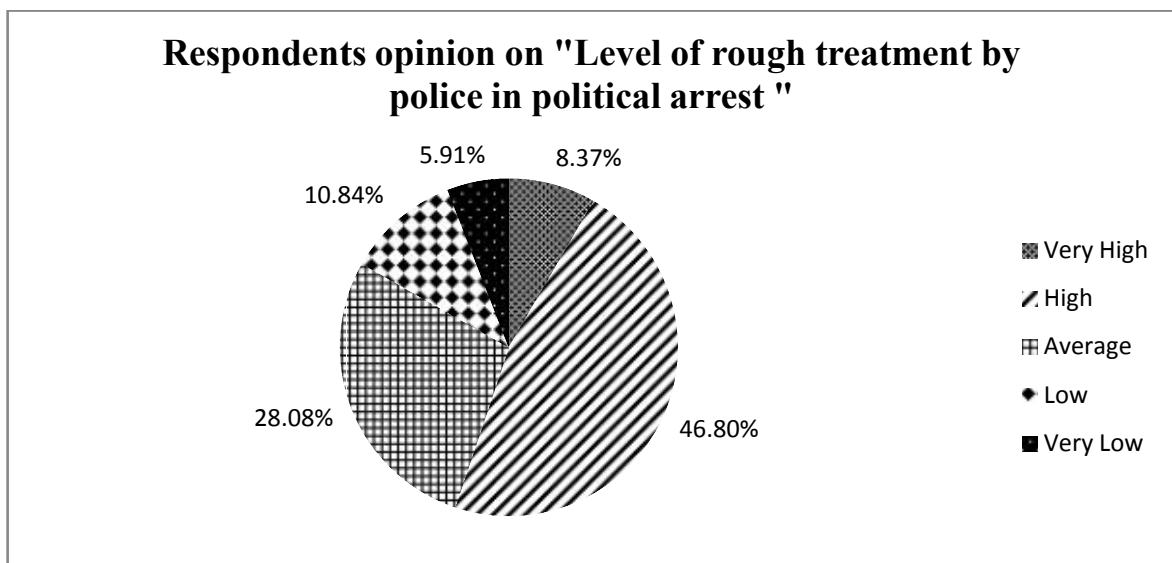
5.5.1 Rough treatment by police after arrest

About the question "rough treatment by police after arrest" 65.02% respondents opined that police behave rough with the arrestee after arrest, 31.03% respondents opined that police do not behave rough with the arrestee after arrest and only 3.94% respondents opined 'No Comment'.



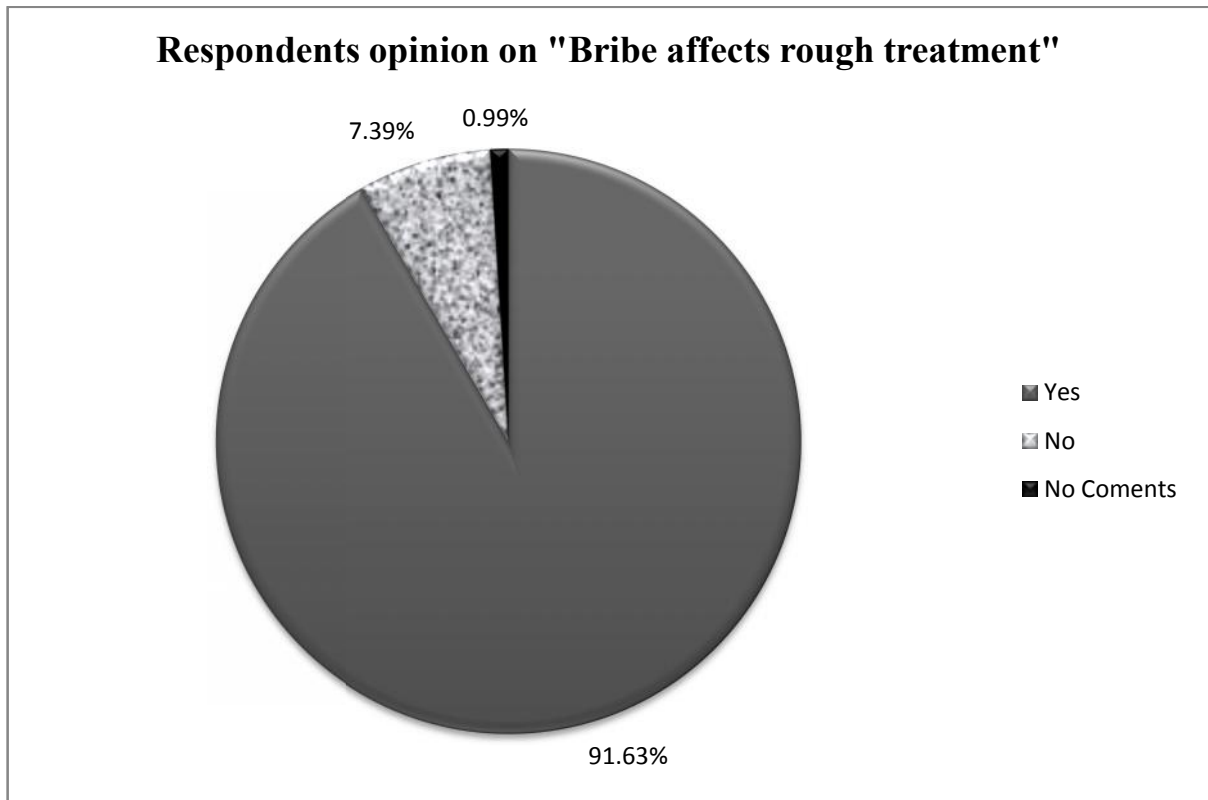
5.5.2 Level of rough treatment by police in political arrest

Political arrest generally indicates the arrest of the activist of the opposition party. Treatment by police in political arrest means when the activist from the opposition party is being arrested then they are treated in a very rough manner or not or normal. When the respondents were asked their opinion regarding the level of rough treatment by police in political arrest, 8.37% respondent opined that the level is very high, 46.80% respondent opined that the level is high, 28.08% respondent opined that the level is average i.e. normal, 10.84% respondent opined that the level is low and only 5.91% respondent opined that when police arrest any activists from the ruling party then the level of rough treatment is very low.



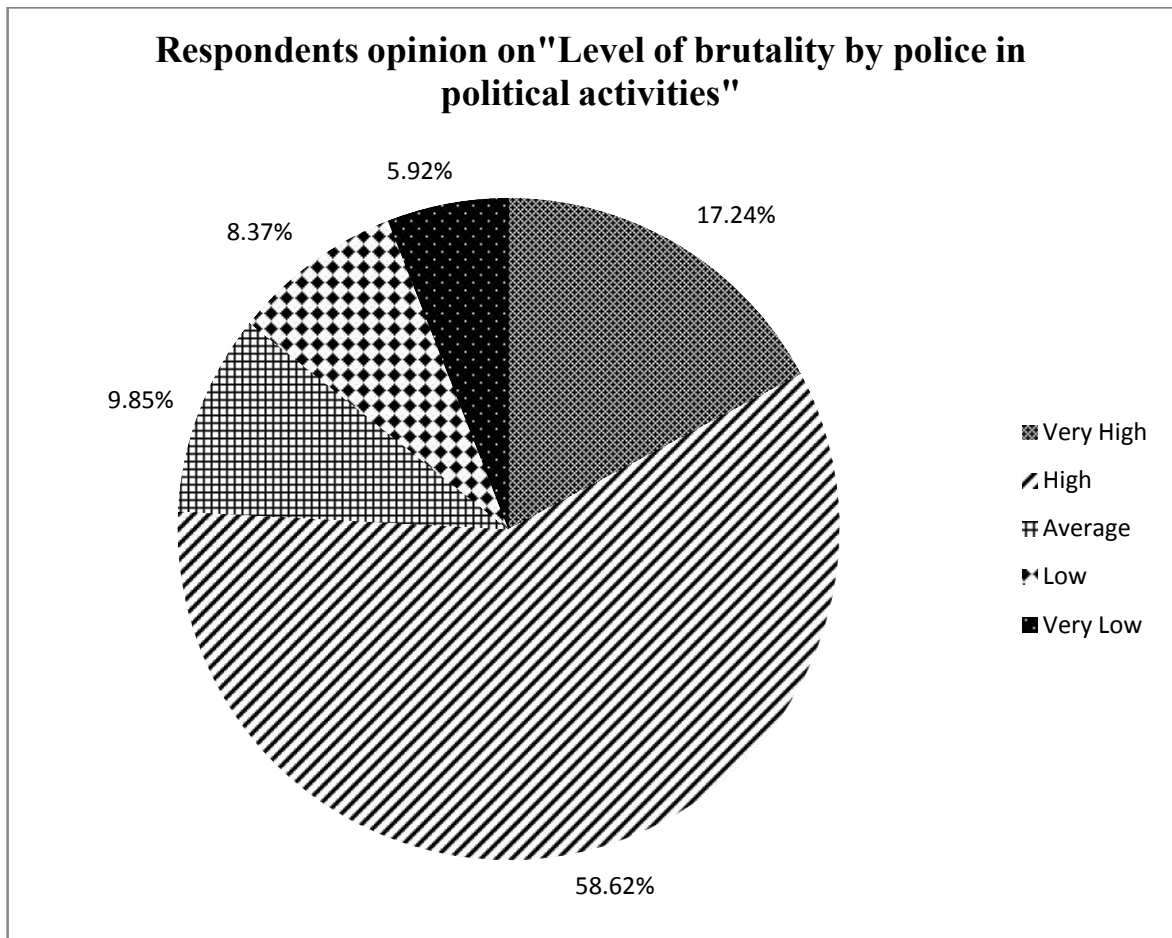
5.5.3 Bribe affects rough treatment

When the respondents were asked their opinion regarding bribe affects rough treatment, 91.63% respondents answered that police behavior is changed by bribe, 7.39% respondents opined that police behavior is not changed by bribe and rest 0.99% respondents have no opinion in this regard.



5.5.4 Level of brutality by police in political activities

When the respondents were asked their opinion regarding the level of brutality by police in political activities when the opposition party trying to show the political activities, 17.24% respondents answered that brutality level is a very high, 58.62% of them opined that level of brutality is high, 9.85% respondents replied that level of brutality by police in political activities is average, 8.37% respondents answered that level of brutality by police is low and only 5.92% respondent opined that level of brutality by police is very low in the case of ruling party's political activities.

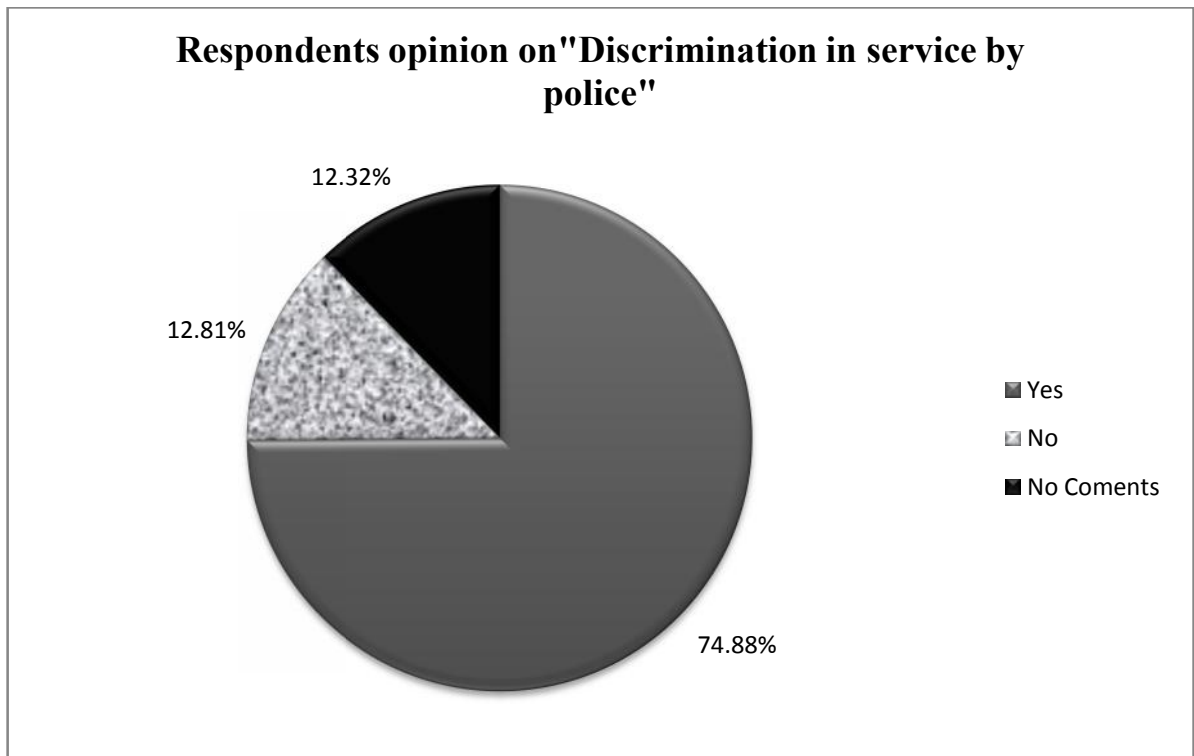


5.6: DISCRIMINATION:

Discrimination refers to the denial of opportunities and equal rights by law enforcement agency to individuals and groups because of prejudice or for other arbitrary reasons. Discrimination may be created in the service delivery of police in the case of political identity, social strata, bribe etc.

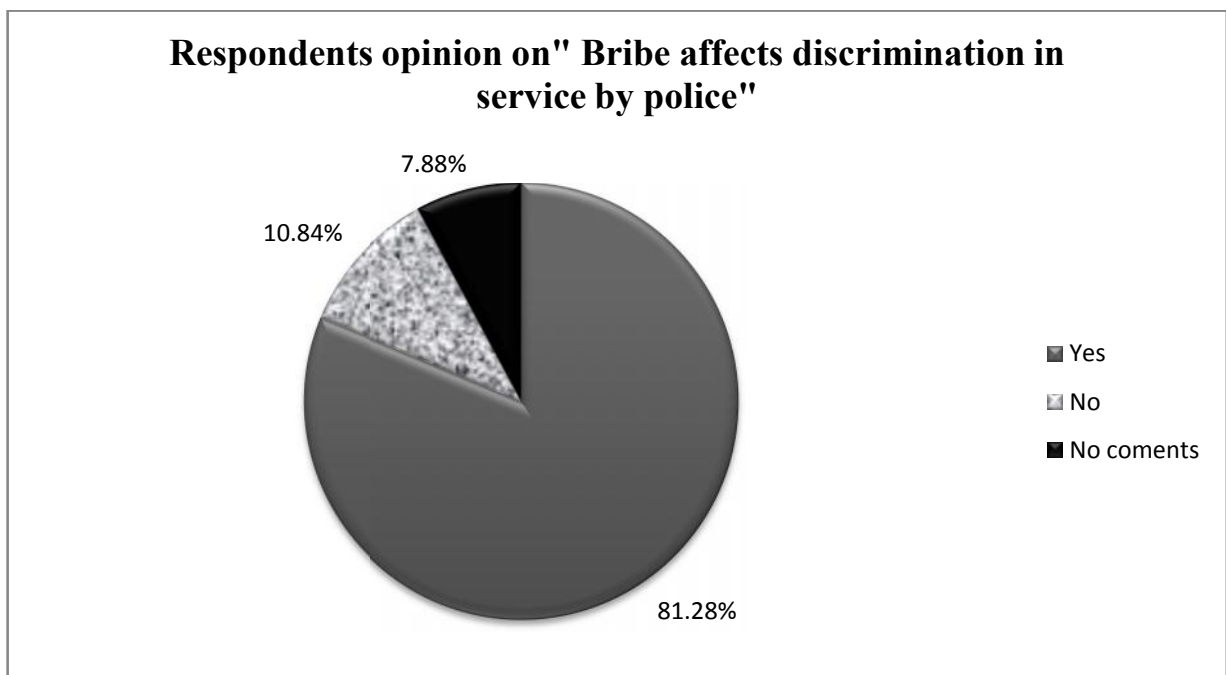
5.6.1 Discrimination in service by police

When the respondents were asked their opinion regarding Discrimination in the service delivery of police, 74.88% respondents answered that discrimination is present in the service delivery of police, 12.81% respondents answered that discrimination is not present in the service delivery of police and rest 12.32% respondents have no opinion in this regard.



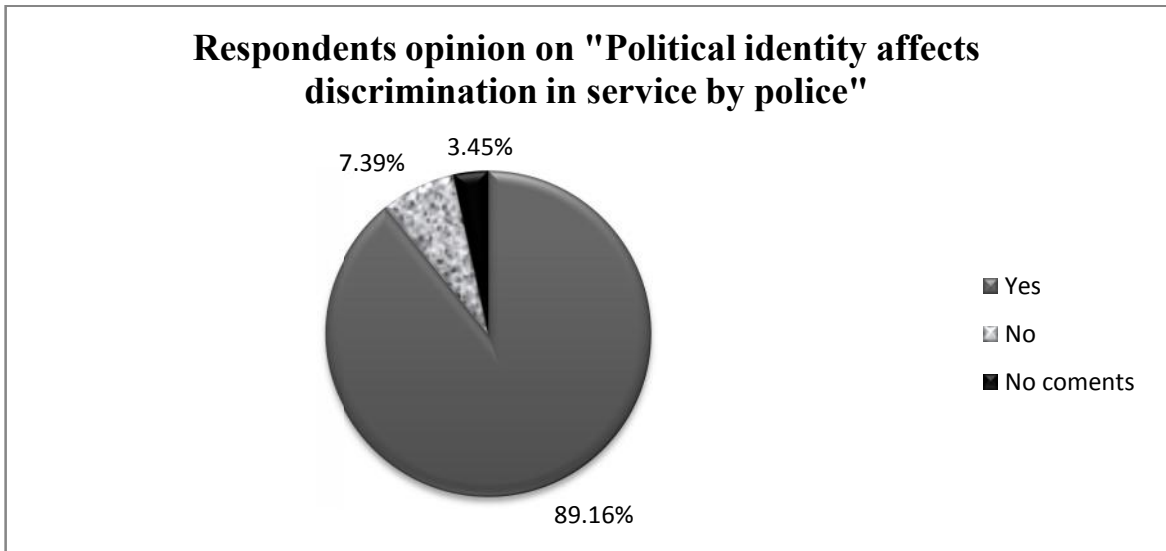
5.6.2 Bribe affects discrimination in service by police

About the question "Bribe affects discrimination in service by police" 81.28% respondents answered 'Yes', 10.84% respondents answered 'No', and 7.88% respondents are reluctant to do any comment.



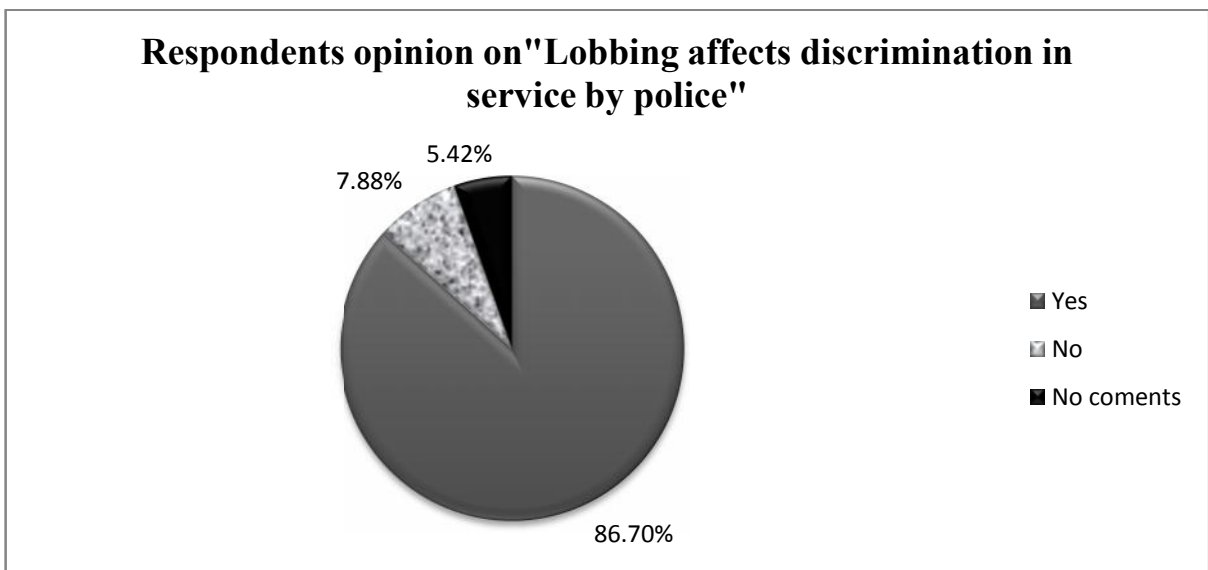
5.6.3 Political identity affects discrimination in service by police

About the question “Political identity affects discrimination in service by police” 89.16% respondents answered ‘Yes’, 7.39% respondents answered ‘No’, and 3.45% respondents answered ‘No Comment’.



5.6.4 Lobbying affects discrimination in service by police

About the question “Lobbying affects discrimination in service by police” 86.70% respondents answered ‘Yes’, 7.88% respondents answered ‘No’, and 5.42% respondents answered ‘No Comment’.

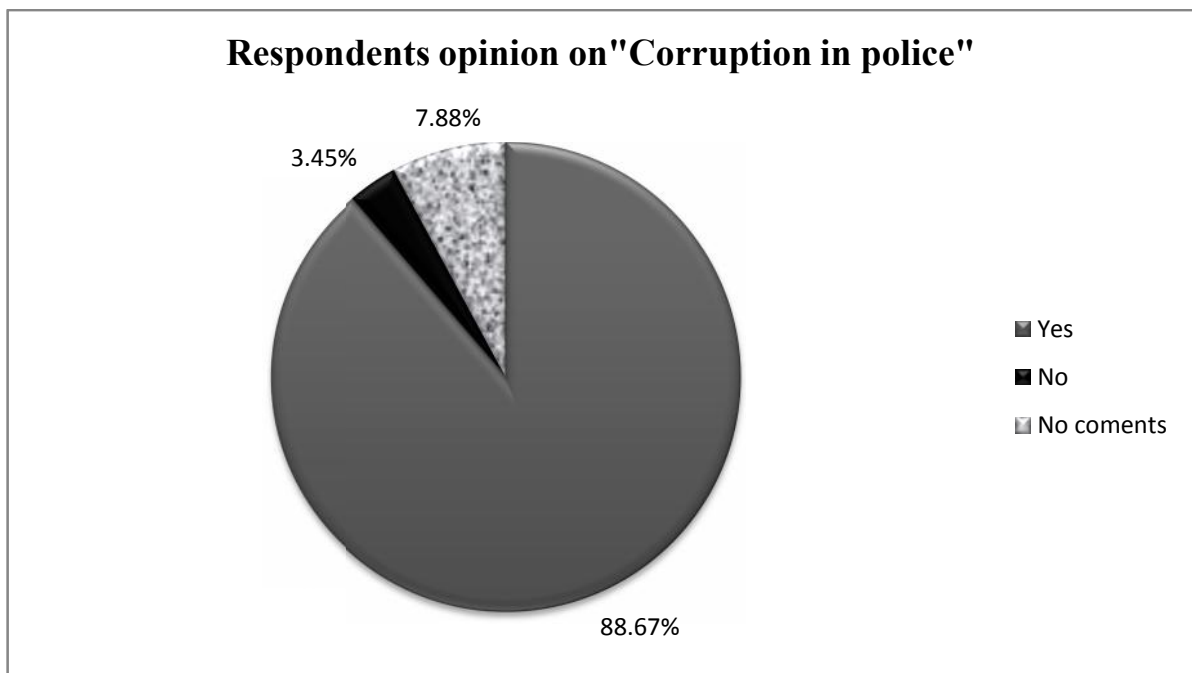


5.7: VENALITY:

Venality is the condition of being susceptible to bribery or corruption of law enforcement agency.

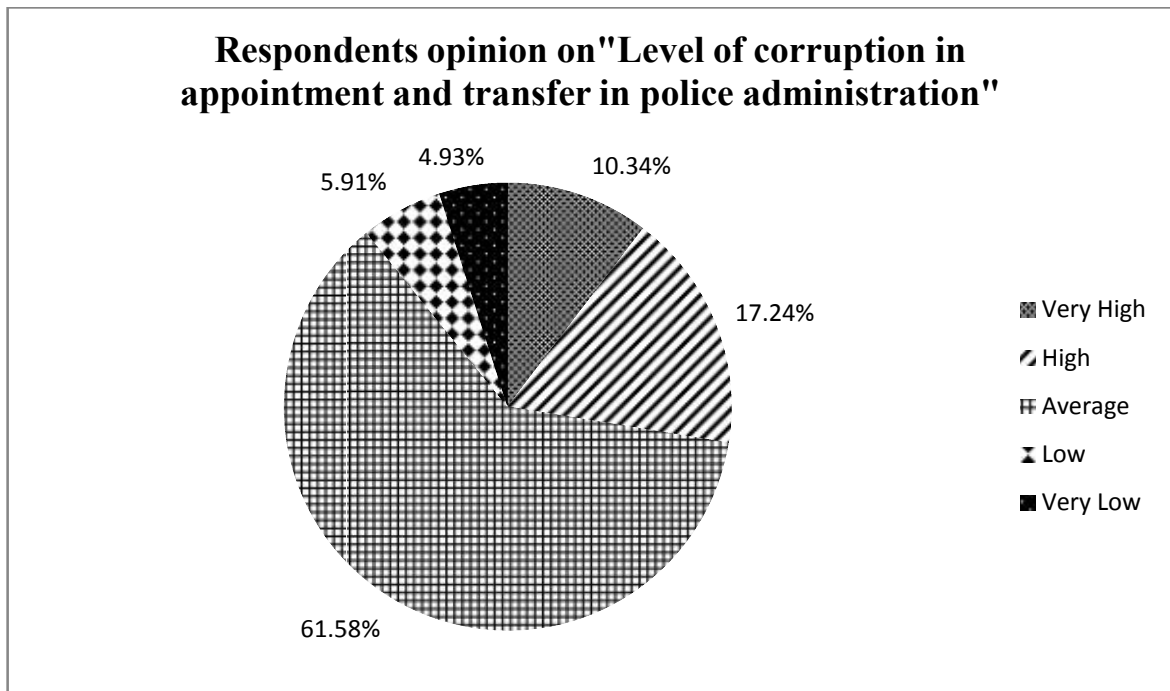
5.7.1 Corruption in police

About the question “corruption in police” 88.67% respondents believe that police department is highly corrupted. Its main reason is low salary, hanker after money etc. on the other hand, 3.45% respondent is not agreed with them. They said very little portion of police officer may be corrupted but majority is honest. 7.88% respondents said ‘No Comment’.



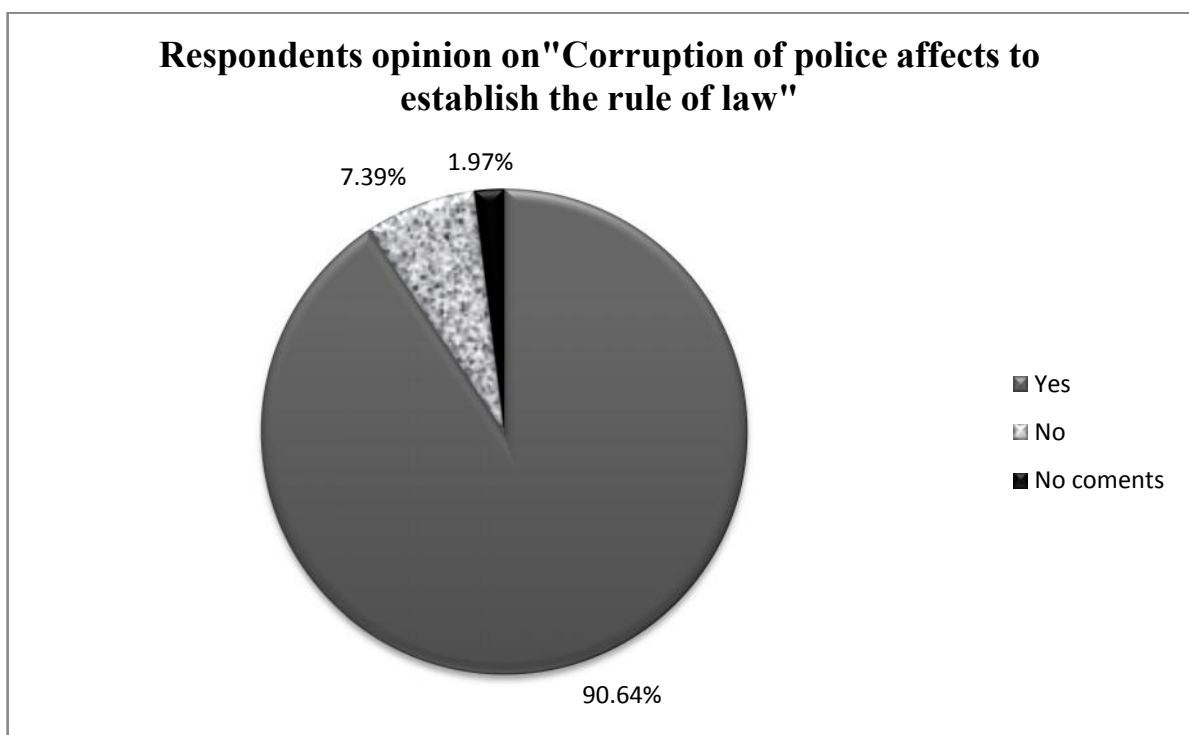
5.7.2 Level of corruption in appointment and transfer in police administration

About the question “Level of corruption in appointment and transfer in police administration” is 10.34% respondents answered that police administration is fully corrupted in the case of transfer and appointment , 17.24% respondents answered the level is ‘high’, 61.58% respondents said the level is as like as other departments of government , 5.91% respondents answered the level is ‘Low’, and 4.93% respondents answered the level is very low.



5.7.3 Corruption of police affects to establish the rule of law

About the question "Corruption of police affects to establish the rule of law" 90.64% respondents answered 'Yes', 7.39% respondents answered 'No', and 1.97% respondents answered 'No Comment'.

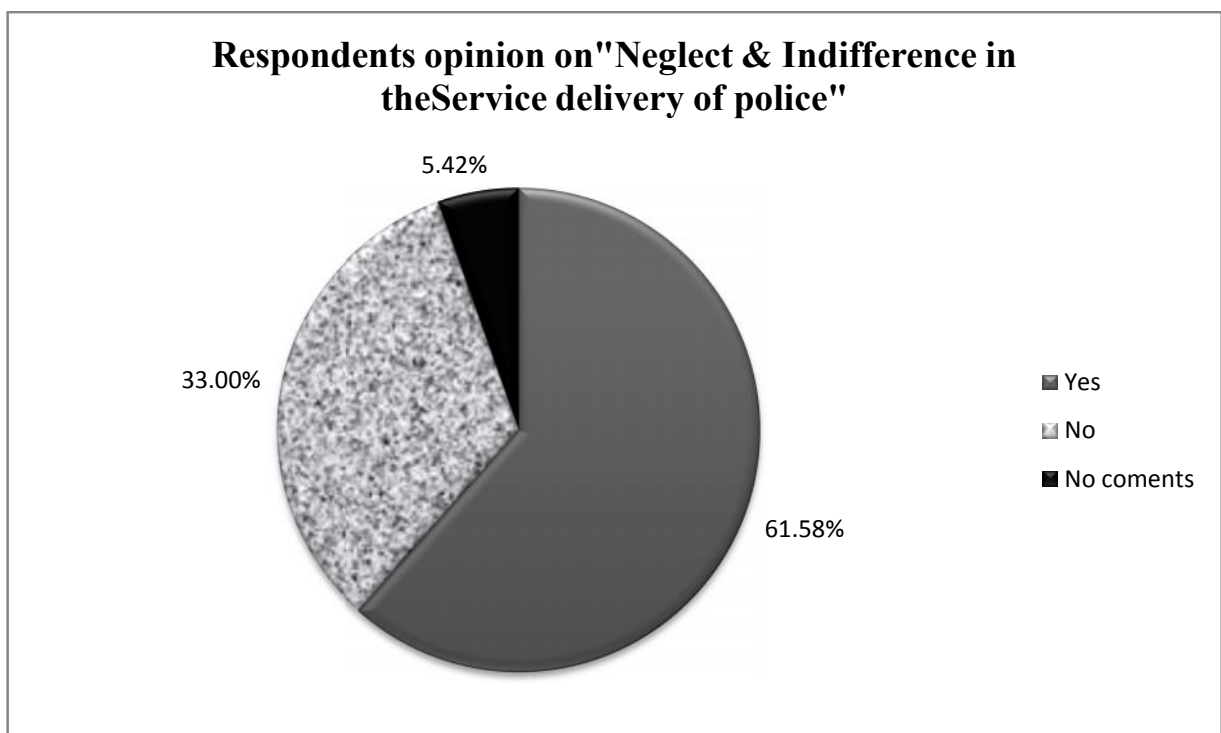


5.8: NEGLECT & INDIFFERENCE:

Neglect means to pay little or no attention or omission of proper attention to a person or thing. Indifference means a lack of interest, feeling or reaction towards a person or thing. Here neglect & Indifference means a lack of proper attention, interest, feeling or reaction to the citizen by police.

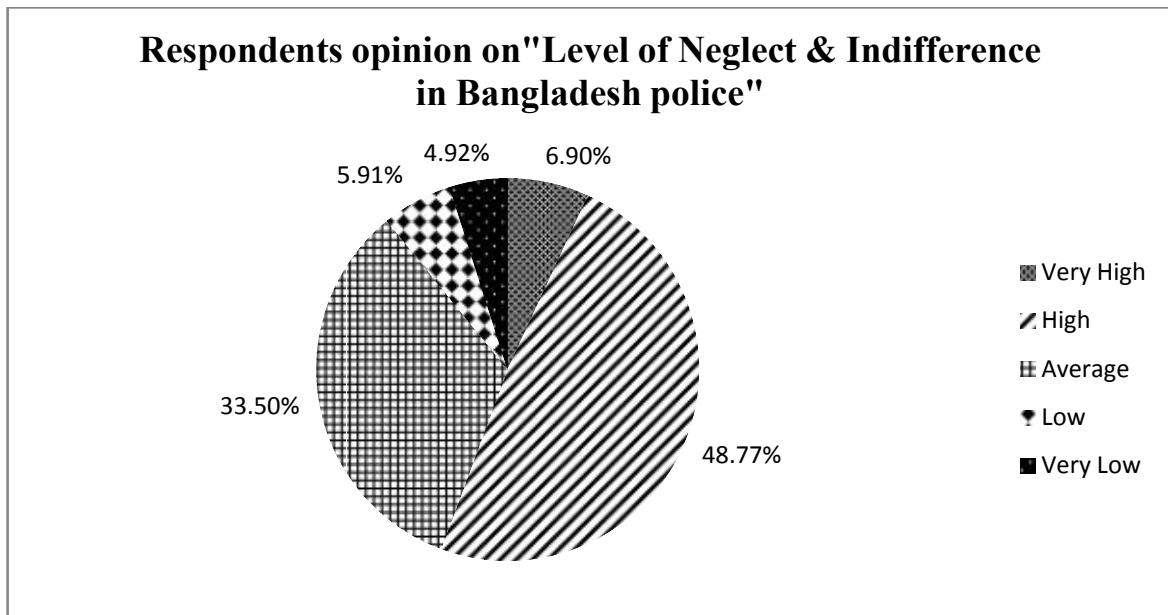
5.8.1 Neglect & Indifference in the Service delivery of police

When the respondents were asked that police neglects to provide service and remain indifference in most cases, 61.58% respondents answered 'Yes', respondents answered 33.00% 'No', and 5.42% respondents answered 'No Comment'.



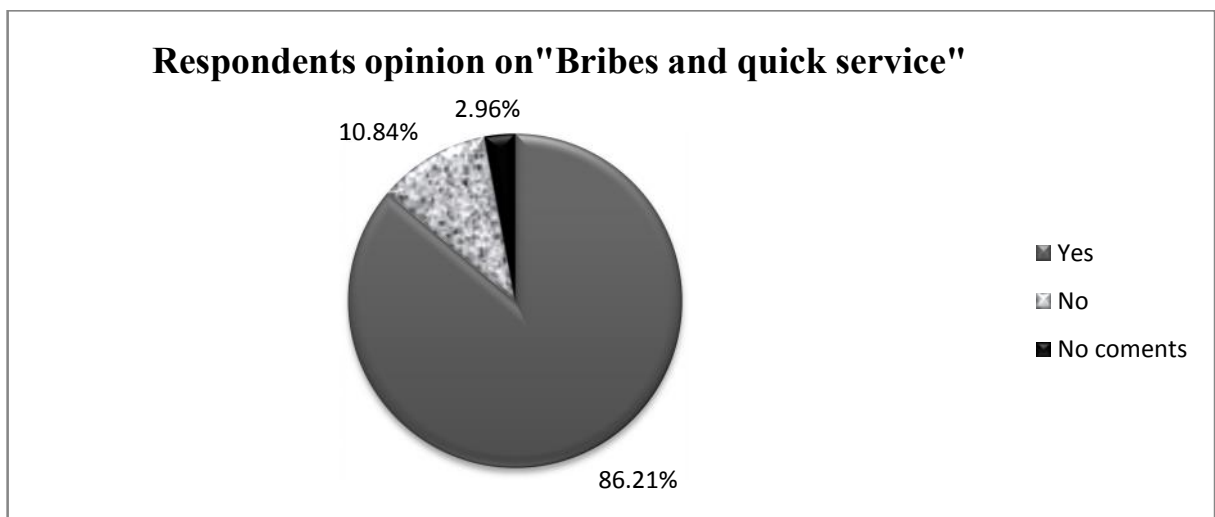
5.8.2 Level of Neglect & Indifference in Bangladesh police

When the respondents were asked the level of Neglect & Indifference in Bangladesh police, 6.90% respondents answered 'very high', 48.77% respondents answered 'high', 33.50% respondents answered 'Average', 5.91% respondents answered 'Low', and 4.92% respondents answered 'Very Low'.



5.8.3 Bribes and quick service

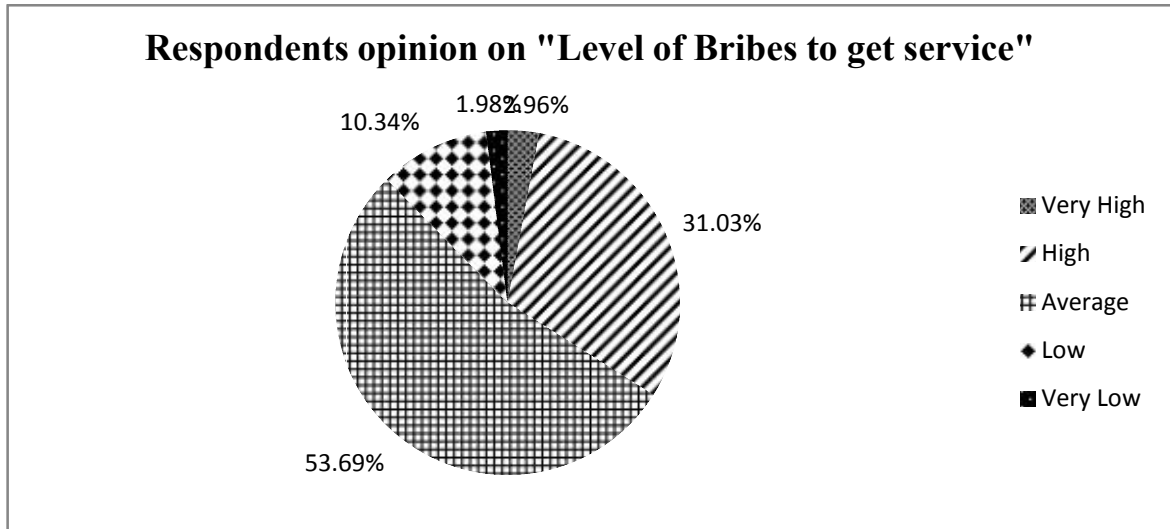
Bribe works as the speed money. When the respondents were asked bribe can make the service faster, then 86.21% respondents answered 'Yes', 10.84% respondents answered 'No', and 2.96% respondents answered 'No Comment'.



5.8.4 Level of Bribes to get service

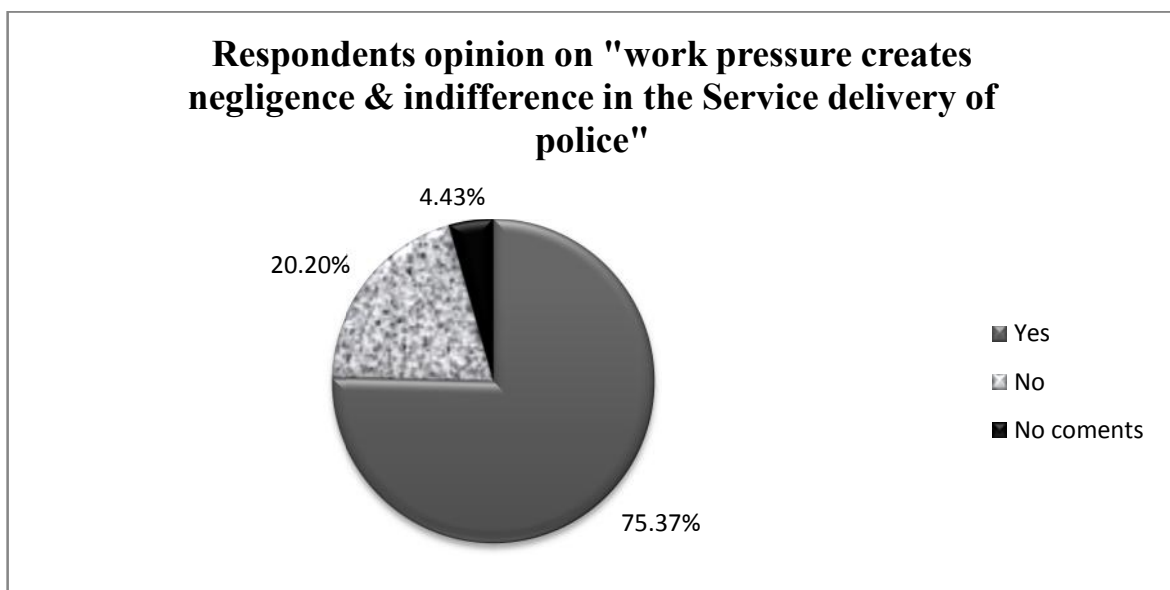
Then, the respondents were asked the amount of Bribes to get fast service from police , 2.96% respondents answered 'very high', 31.03% respondents answered 'high', 53.69%

respondents answered 'Average, 10.34% respondents answered 'Low', and 1.98% respondents answered 'Very Low'. It actually depends on the task that they have to perform.



5.8.5 Work pressure create negligence & indifference in the Service delivery

There is insufficient manpower in police administration in proportion population. Generally, A police officer has to work 13-18 hours a day. In this connection, when the respondents were asked that heavy work load hinder the service delivery of police to increase negligence & indifference among them, 75.37% respondents answered 'Yes', 20.20% respondents answered 'No', and 4.43% respondents answered 'No Comment'.

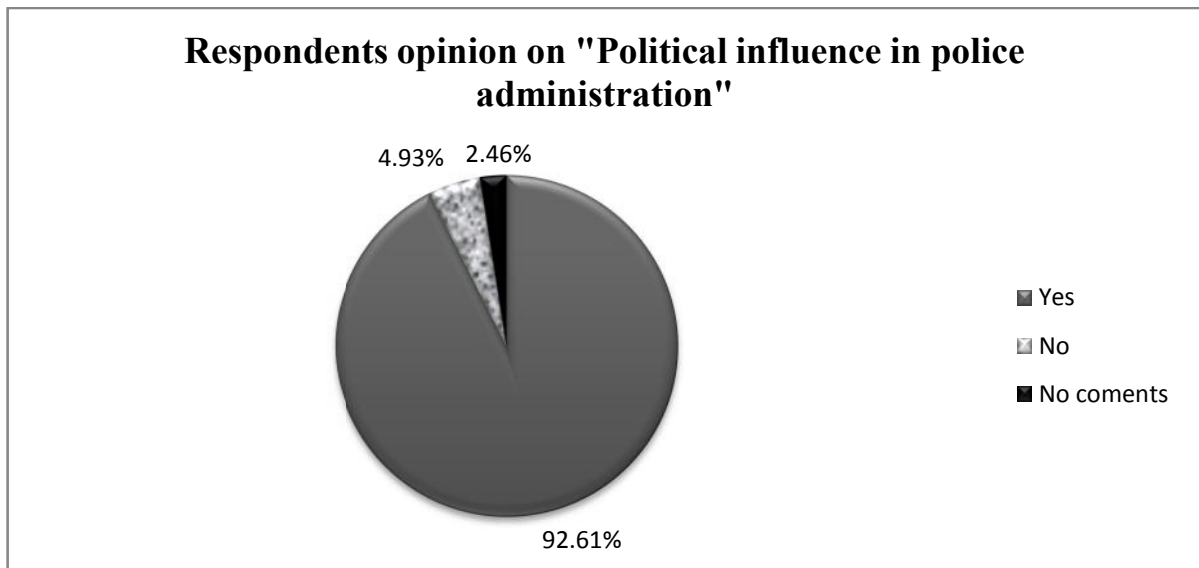


5.9: POLITICS:

Politics is the art or science of government or governing, especially the governing of a political entity, such as a nation, and the administration and control of its internal and external affairs. Here politics means the political influence on police administration.

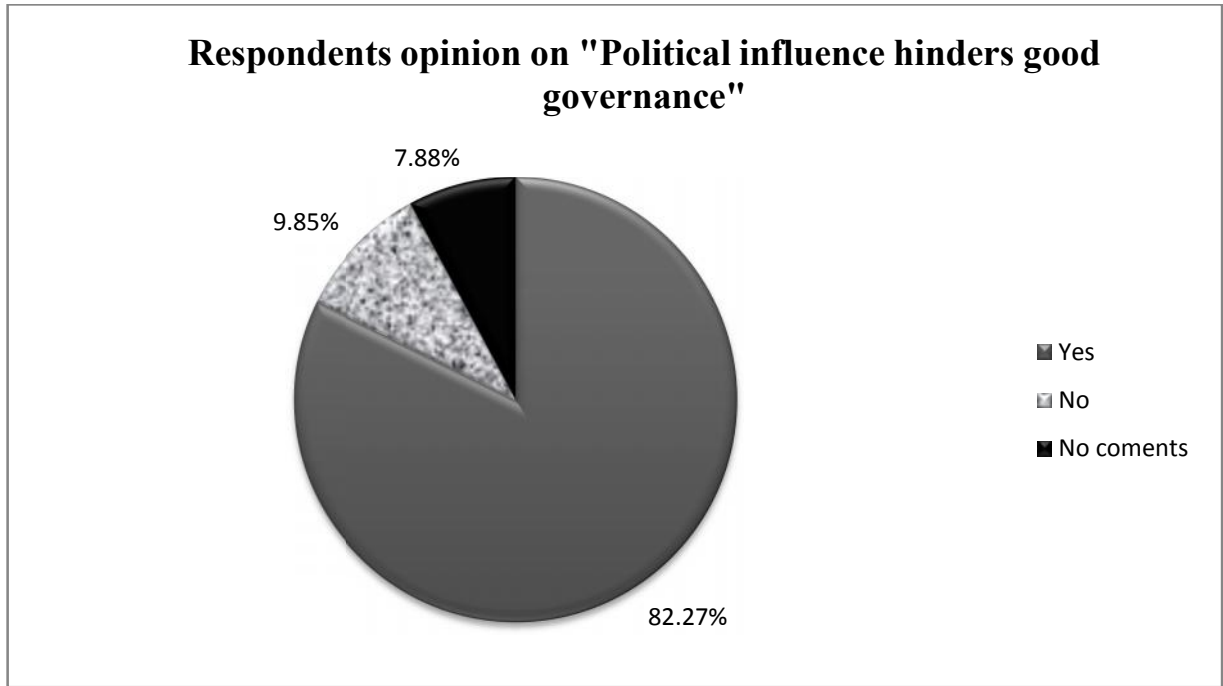
5.9.1 Political influence in police administration

Ruling party uses the police as a branch of its political organization and always interferes in the appointment, posting, transfer and other activities of police administration to keep them in the grip. Extensive political use of police force hinders the development of professionalism, as a result less qualified and dishonest police officers are placed in important positions, and the people remain deprived of the service of honest and sincere police officers. when the respondents were asked their opinion regarding “Political influence in police administration” 92.61% respondents answered ‘Yes’, 4.93% respondents answered ‘No’, and 2.46% respondents answered ‘No Comment’.



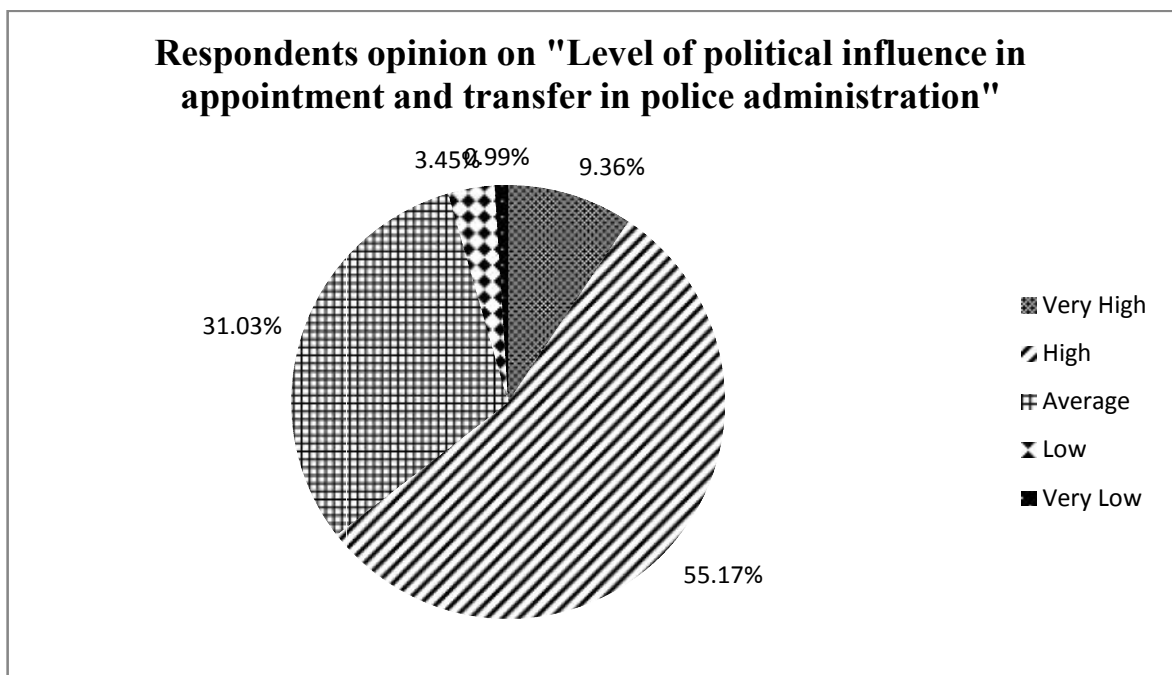
5.9.2 Political influence hinders good governance

About the question “Political influence hinders good governance” 82.27% respondents answered ‘Yes’, 9.85% respondents answered ‘No’, and 7.88% respondents answered ‘No Comment’.



5.9.3 Level of political influence in appointment and transfer in police administration

Then, the respondents were asked the level of political influence in appointment and transfer in police administration” is 9.36% respondents answered ‘very high’, 55.17% respondents answered ‘high’, 31.03% respondents answered ‘Average, 3.45% respondents answered ‘Low’, and 0.99% respondents answered ‘Very Low’.



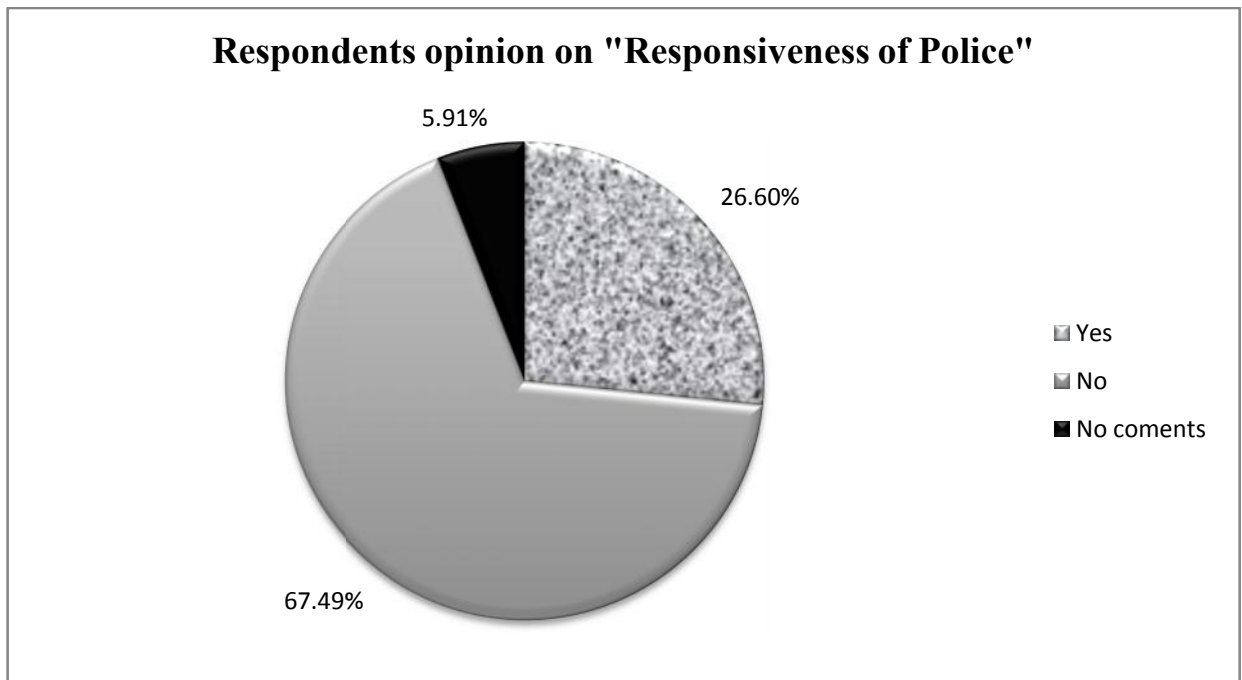
From the above data, respondents believe that the levels of political influences are very high in Dhaka metropolitan city and Dhaka surrounding cities in appointment and transfer of police. Except Dhaka and its surrounding cities, it is high and average level all over the country.

5.10: RESPONSIVENESS:

Police responsiveness is the ability of a mechanism or system to react quickly for the service delivery of law and order situation. It means police response quickly at any incident.

5.10.1 Responsiveness of Police

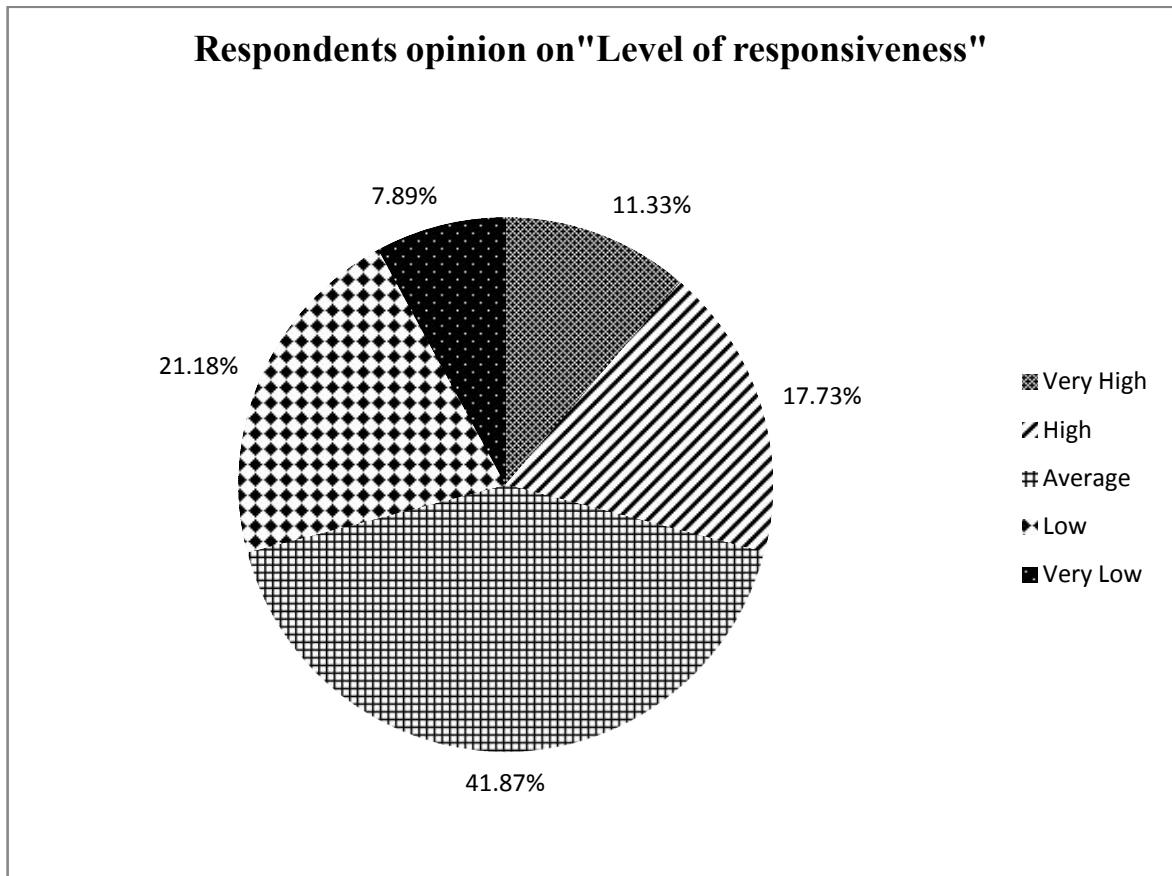
Respondents were asked the question ‘do police quickly response to any matter?’, then 26.60% respondents answered ‘Yes’, 67.49% respondents answered ‘No’, and 5.91% respondents answered ‘No Comment’.



From the opinion of the respondents, we can see that a great deal of respondents believe that responsiveness of police is not good. So we clearly understand, the aspect of police responsiveness is below standard.

5.10.2 Level of responsiveness

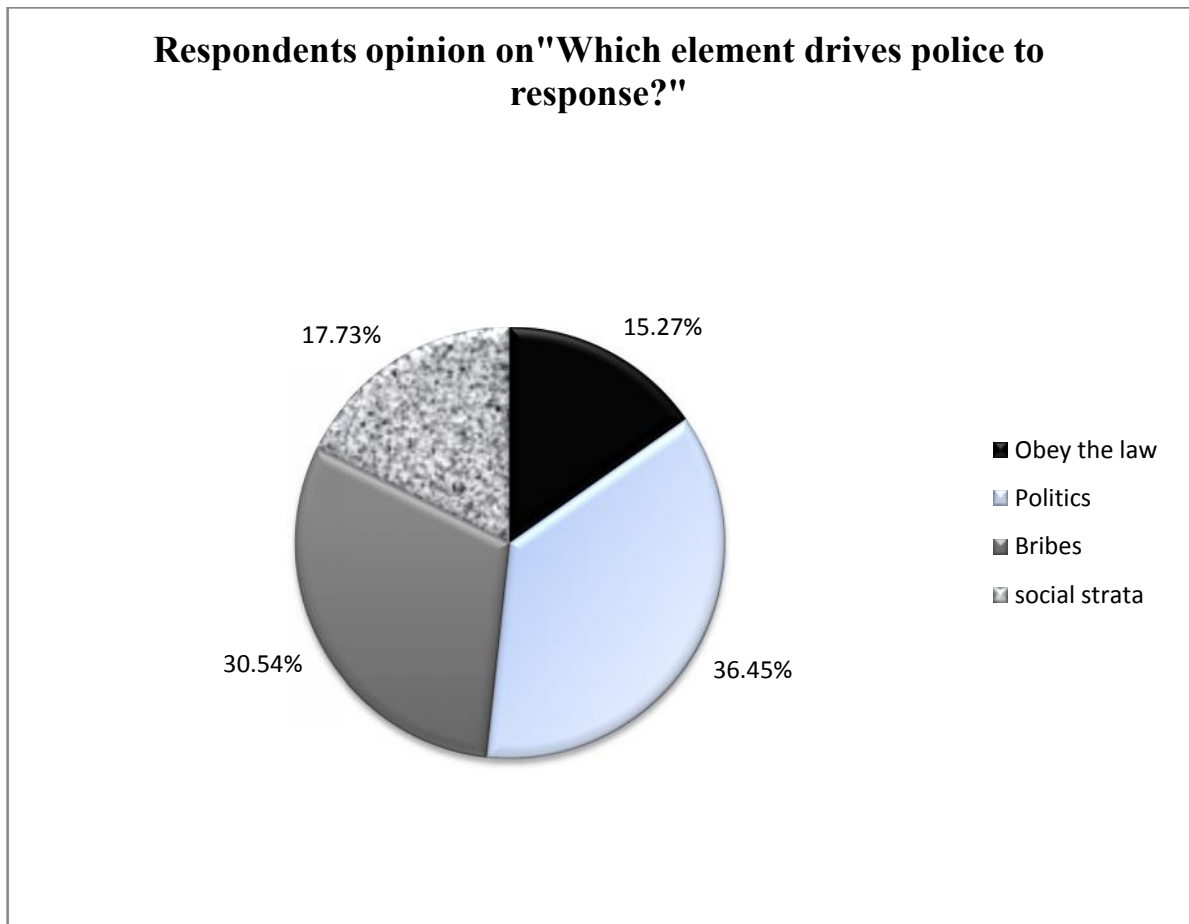
Then, the respondents were asked the level of responsiveness, 11.33% respondents answered ‘very high’, 17.73% respondents answered ‘high’, 41.87% respondents answered ‘Average’, 21.18% respondents answered ‘Low’, and 7.89% respondents answered ‘Very Low’.



From the above information we can see that the maximum respondents believe level of responsiveness of Bangladesh police belong to average to low level.

5.10.3 Which element drives police to response?

Responsiveness may be influenced by various factors, such as law, politics, bribe etc. About the question “Which element drives police to response?” 15.27% respondents answered ‘Obey the law’, 36.45% respondents answered ‘Politics’, 30.54% respondents answered ‘Bribes’ and 17.73% respondents answered ‘Social strata’.



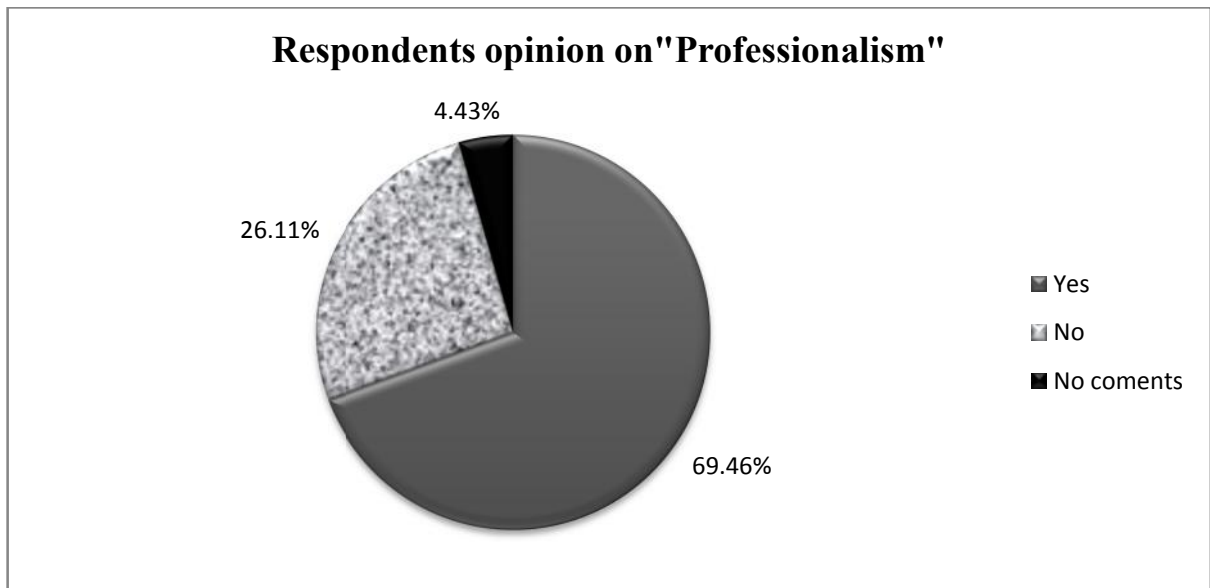
From the above data, respondents believe that politics and bribes are more influential element to drive police to response. Obey the law and social strata are less influential element than politics and bribes.

5.11: PROFESSIONALISM:

Professionalism in policing means the best methods, character, status, etc, of a professional.

5.11.1 Professionalism

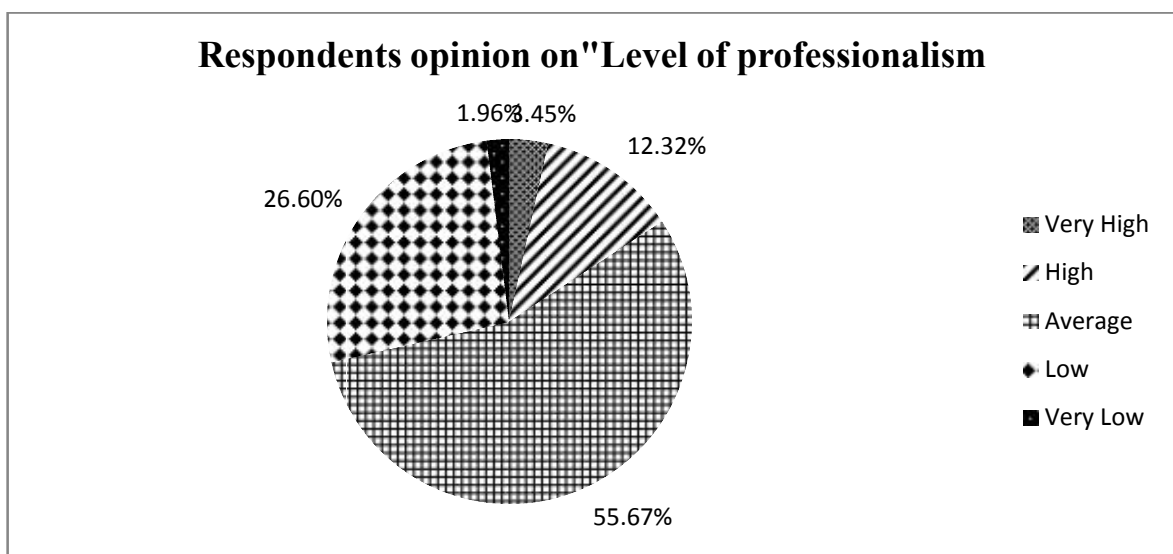
Professionalism enables a person to perform his task with due diligence. When the respondents were asked that Bangladesh police is a professional organization, 69.46% respondents answered 'Yes', 26.11% respondents answered 'No', and 4.43% respondents answered 'No Comment'.



From the above data we can see that more than two- third respondents believe that police have professionalism. But they cannot perform their task properly because of political influence, social misconduct etc.

5.11.2 Level of professionalism

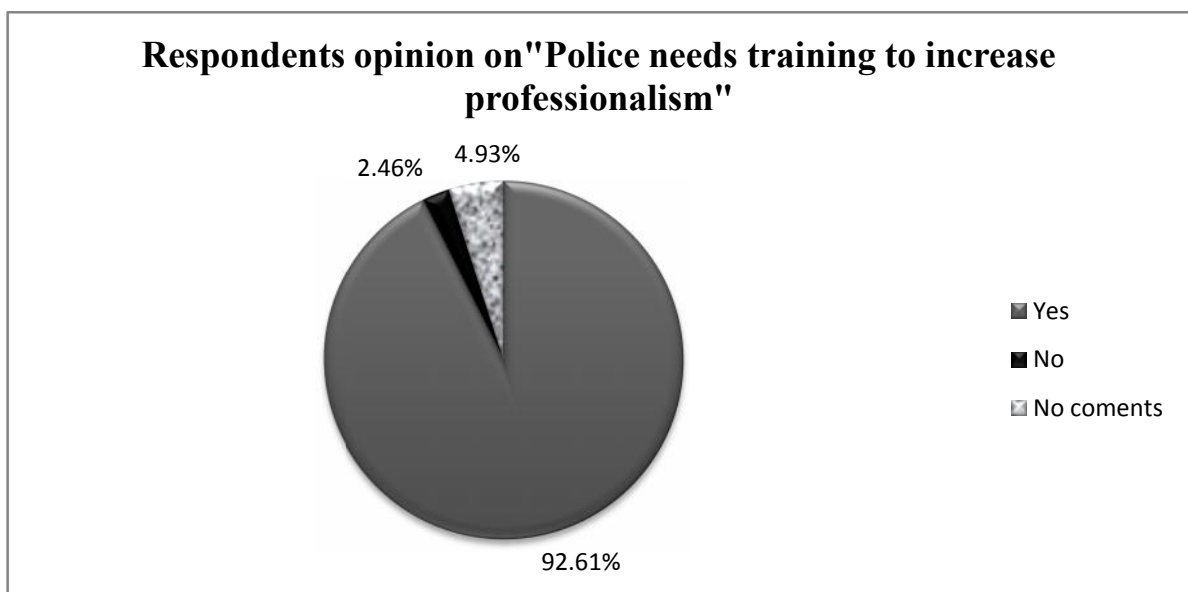
Then, the respondents were asked the level of professionalism, 3.45% respondents answered ‘very high’, 12.32% respondents answered ‘high’, 55.67% respondents answered ‘Average, 26.60% respondents answered ‘Low’, and 1.96% respondents answered ‘Very Low’.



From above information we can understand maximum respondents believe that police has professionalism but it diminishes due to political interfere and other miscondacts.

5.11.3 Police needs training to increase professionalism

About the question “Police needs training to increase professionalism” 92.61% respondents answered ‘Yes’, 2.46% respondents answered ‘No’, and 4.93% respondents answered ‘No Comment’.



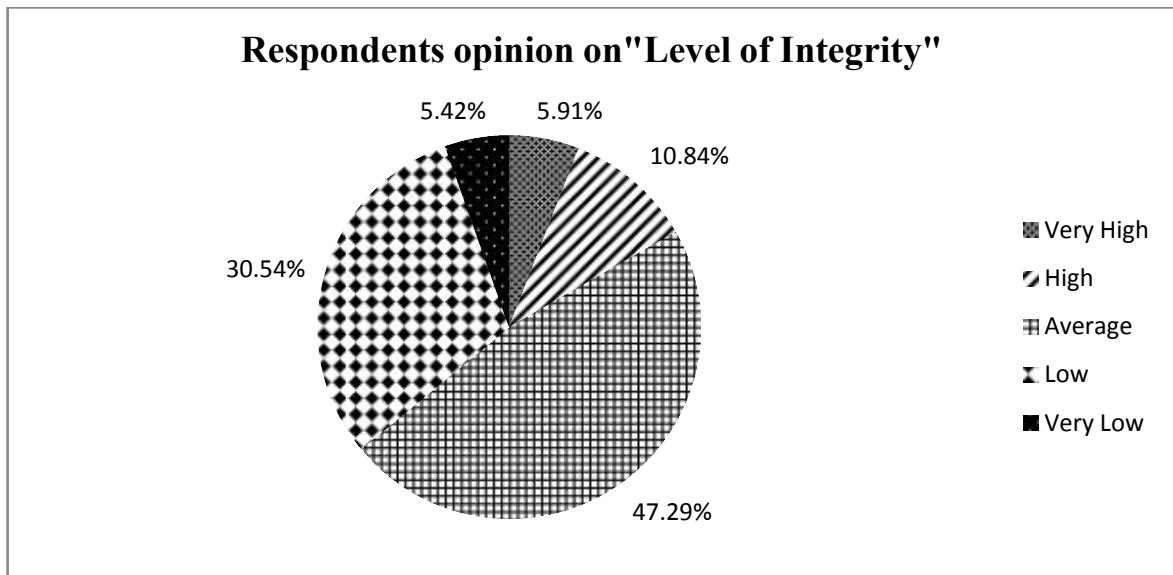
From the above information, maximum respondents believe that police needs training to increase professionalism.

5.12: INTEGRITY:

A police force with integrity is one with little or no misconduct or corruption. It maintains the rule of law

5.12.1 Level of Integrity

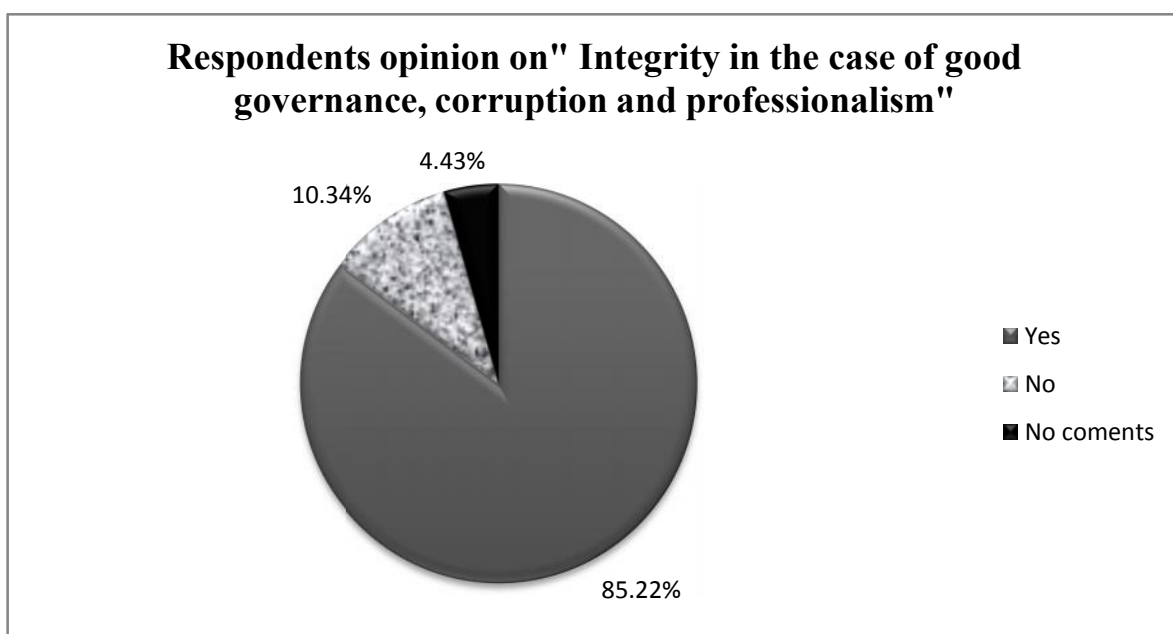
When the respondents were asked the level of Integrity prevails among the police, 5.91% respondents answered ‘very high’, 10.84% respondents answered ‘high’, 47.29% respondents answered ‘Average, 30.54% respondents answered ‘Low’, and 5.42% respondents answered ‘Very Low’.



From the above records we can see that the respondents believe that level of Integrity of Bangladesh police trend is average and low category.

5.12.2 Integrity in the case of good governance, corruption and professionalism

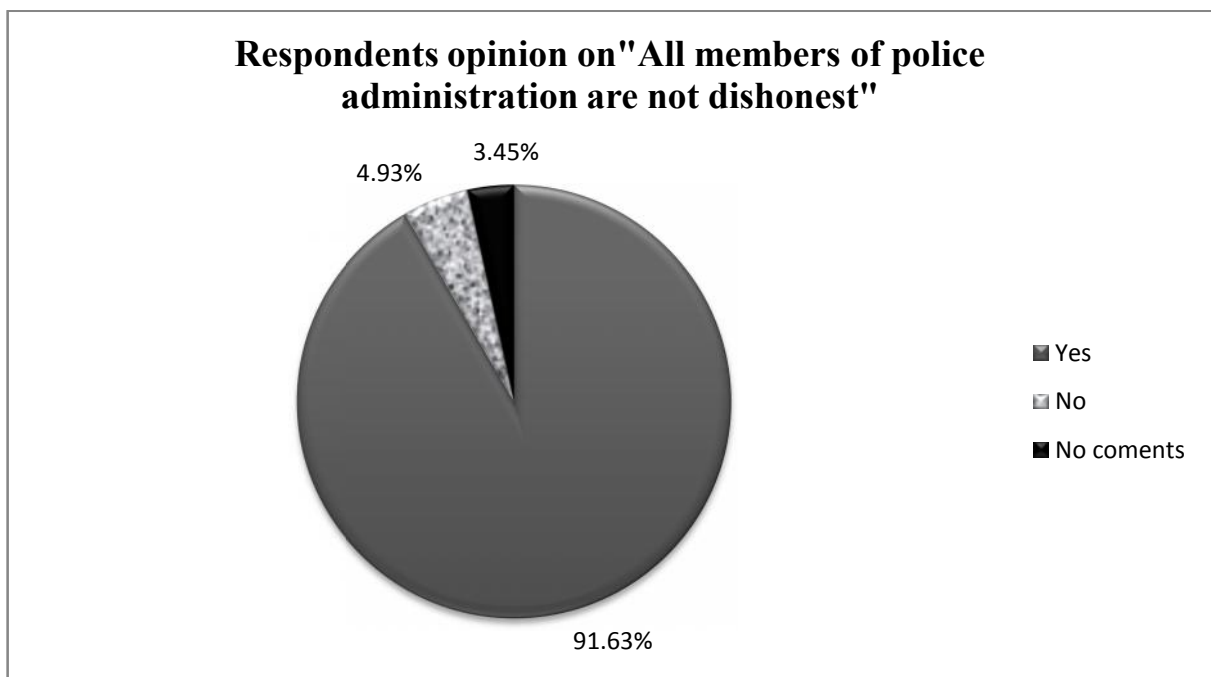
Integrity can increase level of good governance and professionalism and reduce corruption from not only the police administration but also from the society. When the respondents were asked their opinion regarding this , 85.22% respondents answered 'Yes', 10.34% respondents answered 'No', and 4.43% respondents answered 'No Comment'.



From the opinion of the respondents, we can see that a large number of respondents believe that if integrity is increased, good governance changes positively. If integrity is decreased, good governance changes negatively. Respondents also believe that corruption increases due to lack of integrity.

5.12.3 All members of police administration are not dishonest

About the question “All members of police administration are not dishonest” 91.63% respondents answered ‘Yes’, 4.93% respondents answered ‘No’, and 3.45% respondents answered ‘No Comment’.



From the information we can see that a large amount of respondents believe that there are many dishonest personnel in the police but all members of police are not dishonest.

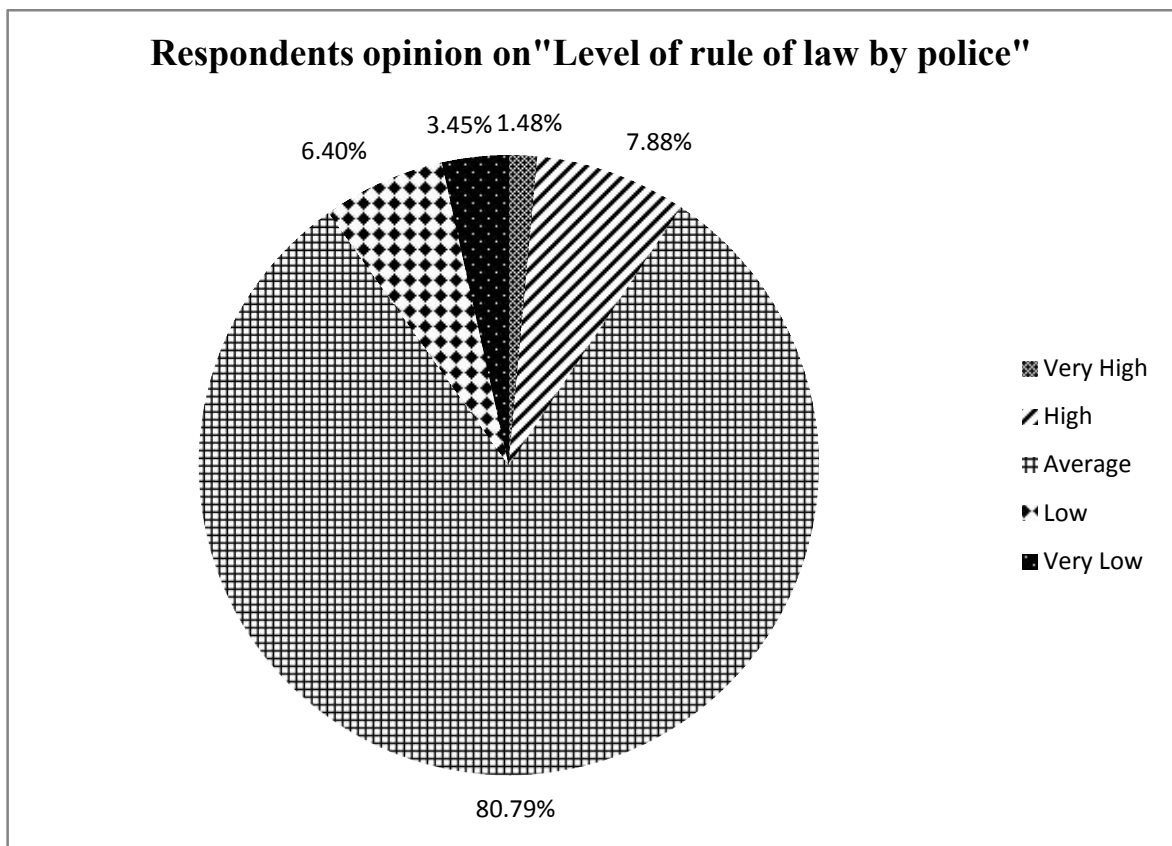
5.13: MAINTENANCE OF RULE OF LAW:

Maintenance of rule of law by police means to ensure adherence to the principles of supremacy of law, equality before the law, accountability to the law, fairness in the

application of the law, separation of powers, participation in decision-making, legal certainty, avoidance of arbitrariness and procedural and legal transparency.

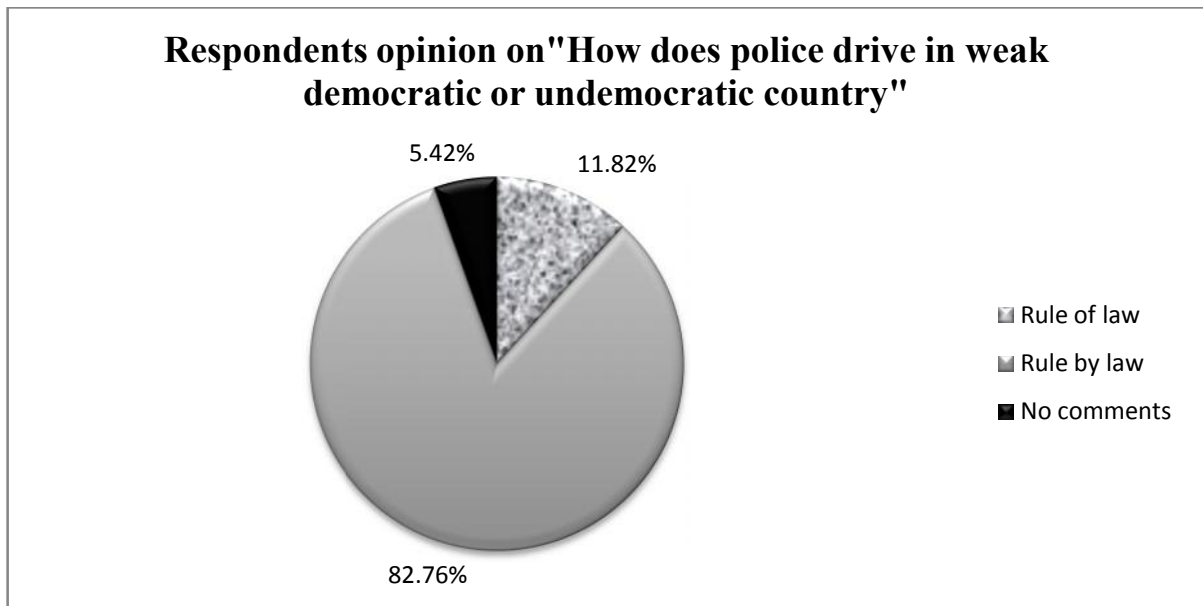
5.13.1 Level of rule of law by police

To answer the question “Level of rule of law by police”, 1.48% respondents answered ‘very high’, 7.88% respondents answered ‘high’, 80.79% respondents answered ‘Average’, 6.40% respondents answered ‘Low’, and 3.45% respondents answered ‘Very Low’.



5.13.2 How does police administration operates in weak democratic or undemocratic country?

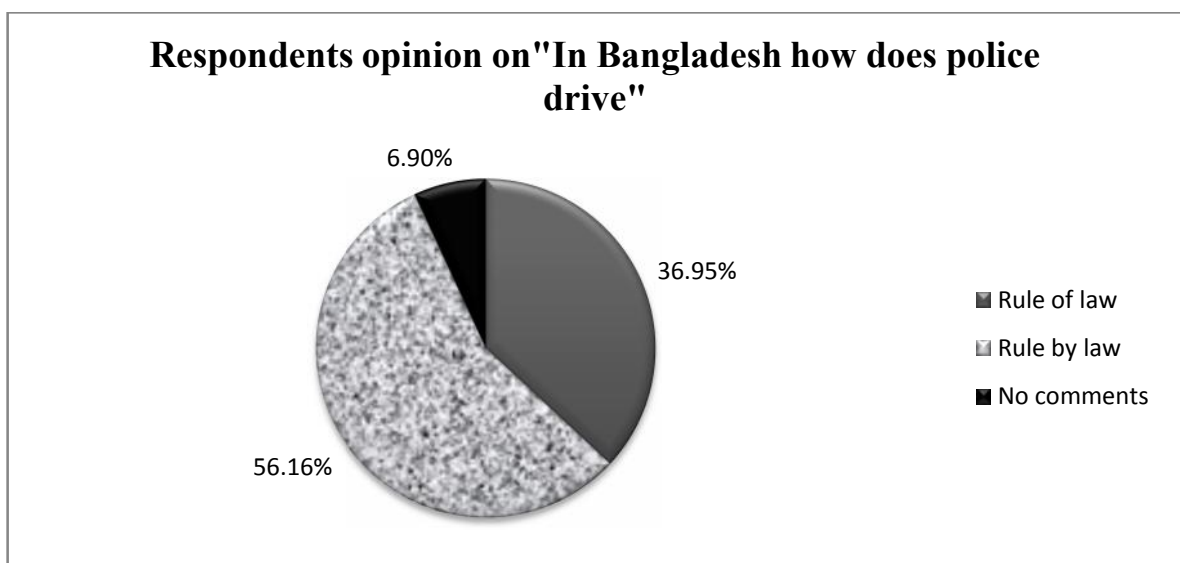
When the respondents were asked their opinion regarding ‘how does police administration operates in weak democratic or undemocratic country?’, 11.82% respondents opined that police administration operates by ‘rule of law’, on the contrary 82.76% respondents answered that police administration operates by ‘rule by law’ in weak democratic or undemocratic country and 5.42% respondents had no comments in this regard.



From the above data we can see that the highest number of respondents believe that weak democratic or undemocratic country can not maintain the rule of law properly.

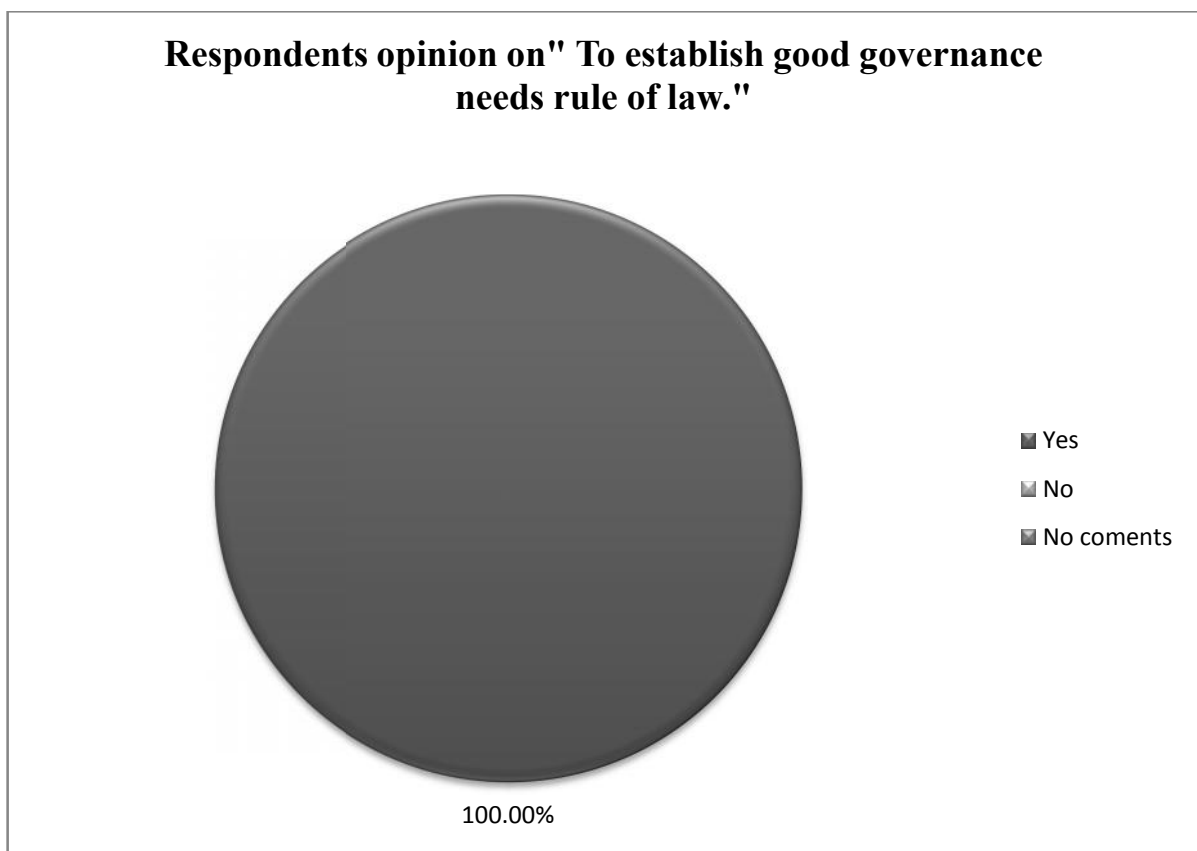
5.13.3 In Bangladesh how does police administration operate?

When the respondents were asked their opinion regarding how police administration operates in Bangladesh, 36.95% respondents opined that Bangladesh police administration operates by 'rule of law', on the other hand 56.16% respondents answered that Bangladesh police administration operates by 'rule by law' and only 6.90% respondents had no comments in this regard.



5.13.4 Good governance needs rule of law.

Rule of law refers to a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly broadcasted, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights, norms and standards. Weak rule of law and lack of good governance pose a major threat to social and economic development. When the respondents were asked their opinion regarding ‘to establish good governance needs rule of law’, 100.00% respondents agreed with this.

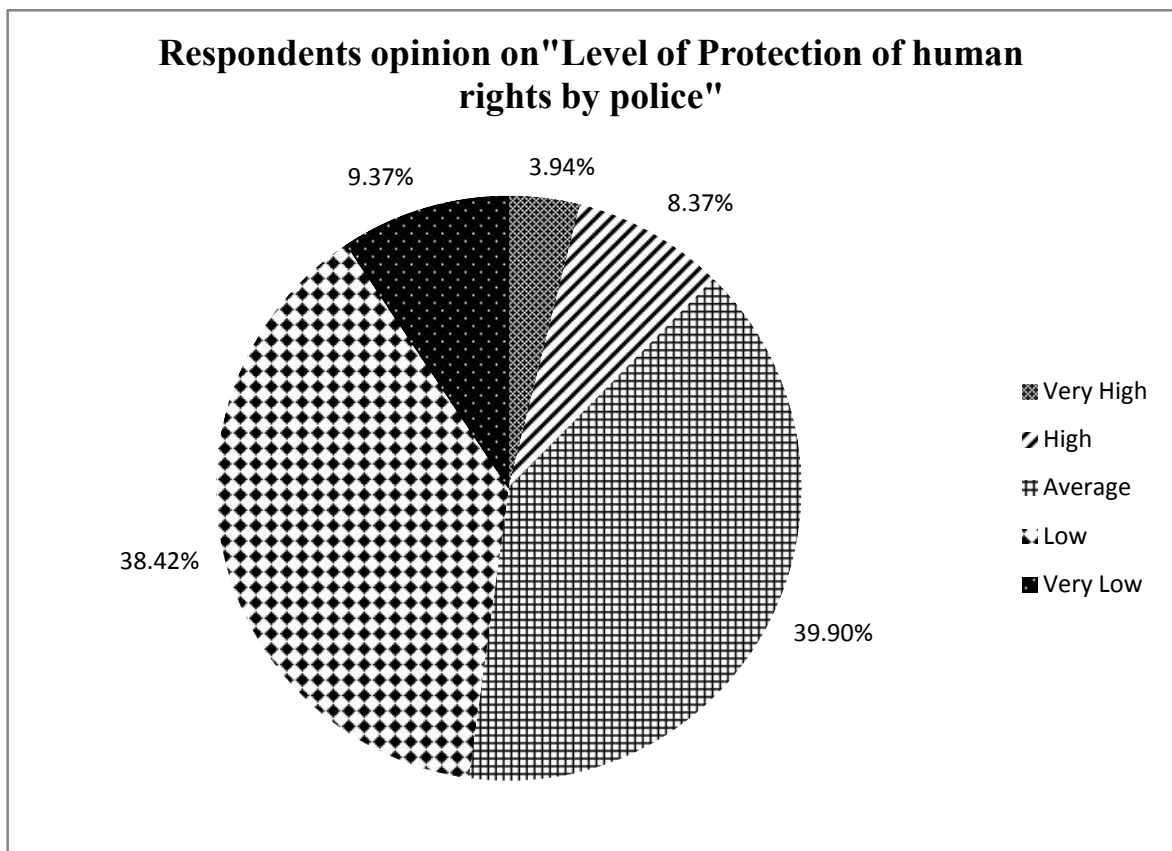


5.14: RESPECT THE HUMAN RIGHTS:

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible. Police have to respect the human rights by any means.

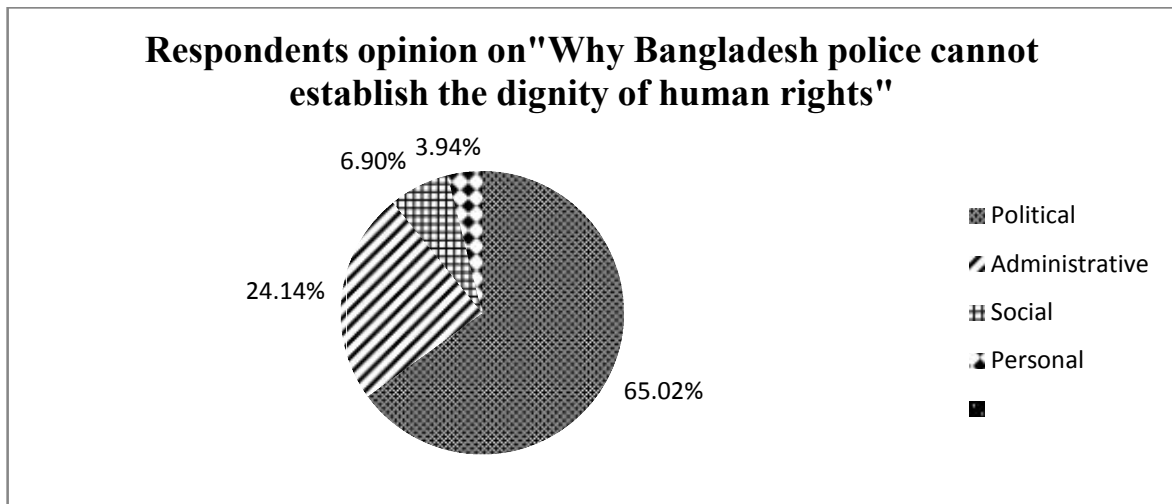
5.14.1 Level of Protection of human rights by police

When the respondents were asked their opinion regarding the level of protection of human rights by police, 3.94% respondents opined that police protect human rights in a very high level, 8.37% respondents opined that police protect human rights in high level, 39.90% stated that average level human rights is protected by police and 38.42% of the respondents opined that police protect human rights at a low level, 9.37% respondents opined that human rights are protected by police at a very low level.



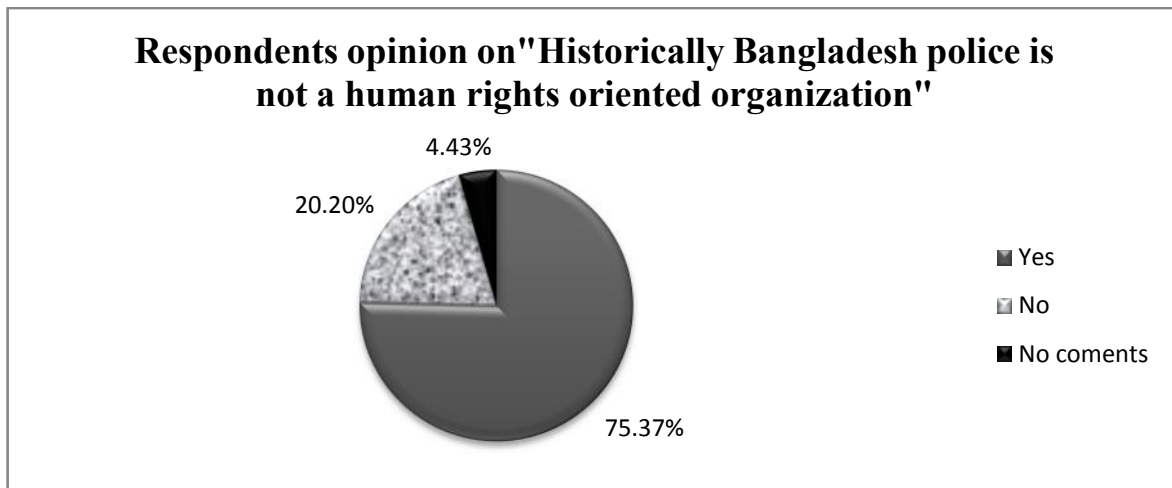
5.14.2 Why Bangladesh police cannot establish the dignity of human rights.

After asking the respondents about 'why police can not establish the dignity of human rights', 65.02% of them thought political biasness and control are liable for doing that, 24.14% of the respondents opined that police can not establish the dignity of the human rights for administrative control and interference, 6.90% of the respondents believe that police can not establish dignity of human rights due to social strata and 3.94% of them caused personal elements.



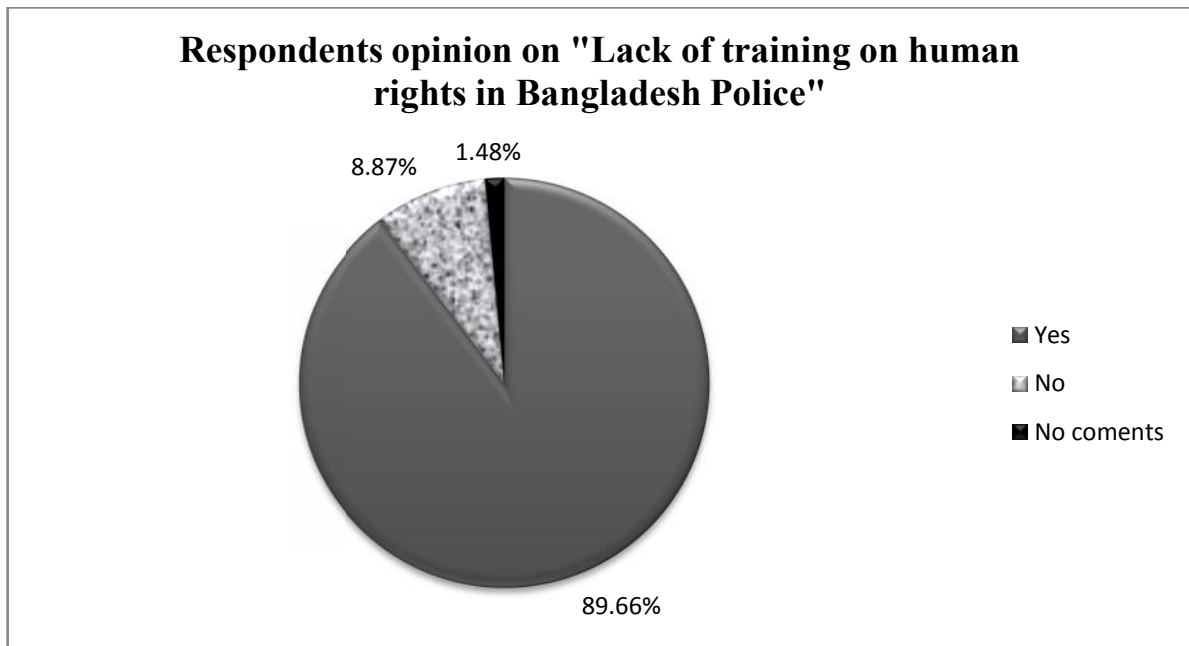
5.14.3 Historically Bangladesh police is not a human rights oriented organization

After asking the respondents about ‘historically Bangladesh police is not a human rights oriented organization’, 75.37% of the respondents opined that historically Bangladesh police is not a human rights oriented organization, 20.20% of them did not support the notion and only 4.43 of the respondents did not answer.



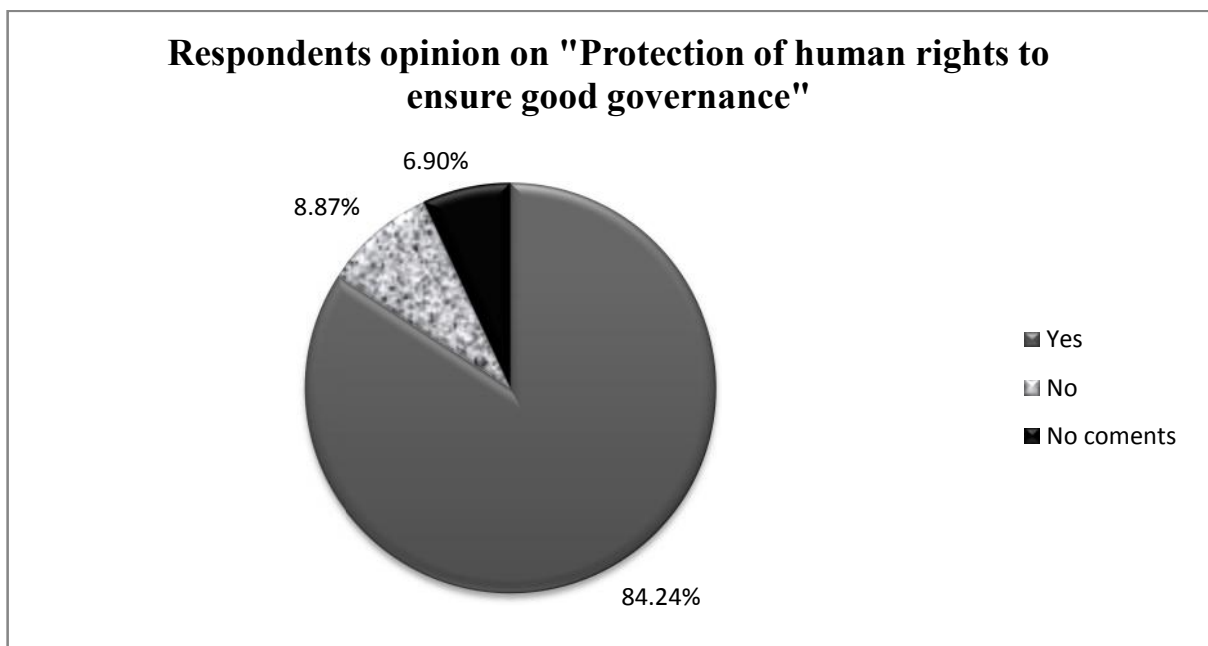
5.14.4 Lack of training on human rights in Bangladesh Police

When the respondents were asked their opinion regarding the lack of training on human rights in Bangladesh Police, 89.66%% respondents opined that Bangladesh police did not have training on human rights, 8.87% respondents replied that they did not support this opinion and only 1.48% respondents have no opinion in this regard.



5.14.5 Protection of human rights to ensure good governance

When the respondents were asked their opinion about “will good governance be ensured if police will be able to protect human rights?” 84.24% of the respondents supported this and 8.87% of the respondents opined that police cannot be able to protect human rights. 6.90% of the respondents were reluctant to respond.



PART-3

5.15: GENERAL PERCEPTION OF BANGLADESH POLICE:

The researcher tries to find out a general perception of Bangladesh police kept in the mind of mass people. In this regard, the researcher has developed some variables on the basis of police's behavior, sincerity, trustworthiness, performance etc.

5.15.1 The Image of Bangladesh Police

About the first variable "The police are generally friendly"; 1.97% respondents answered 'Strongly Agree', 4.43% respondents answered 'Agree', 22.17% respondents answered 'Neither Agree Nor Disagree', 42.36% respondents answered 'Disagree', 21.18% respondents answered 'Strongly Disagree' and 7.88% respondents answered 'No Comment'.

About the variable "The police are sincere" 2.96% respondents answered 'Strongly Agree', 6.40% respondents answered 'Agree', 20.20% respondents answered 'Neither Agree Nor Disagree', 37.44% respondents answered 'Disagree', 27.59% respondents answered 'Strongly Disagree' and 5.42% respondents answered 'No Comment'.

About the variable "The police are trustworthy" 1.97% respondents answered 'Strongly Agree', 2.46% respondents answered 'Agree', 15.27% respondents answered 'Neither Agree Nor Disagree', 53.69% respondents answered 'Disagree', 19.21% respondents answered 'Strongly Disagree' and 7.39% respondents answered 'No Comment'.

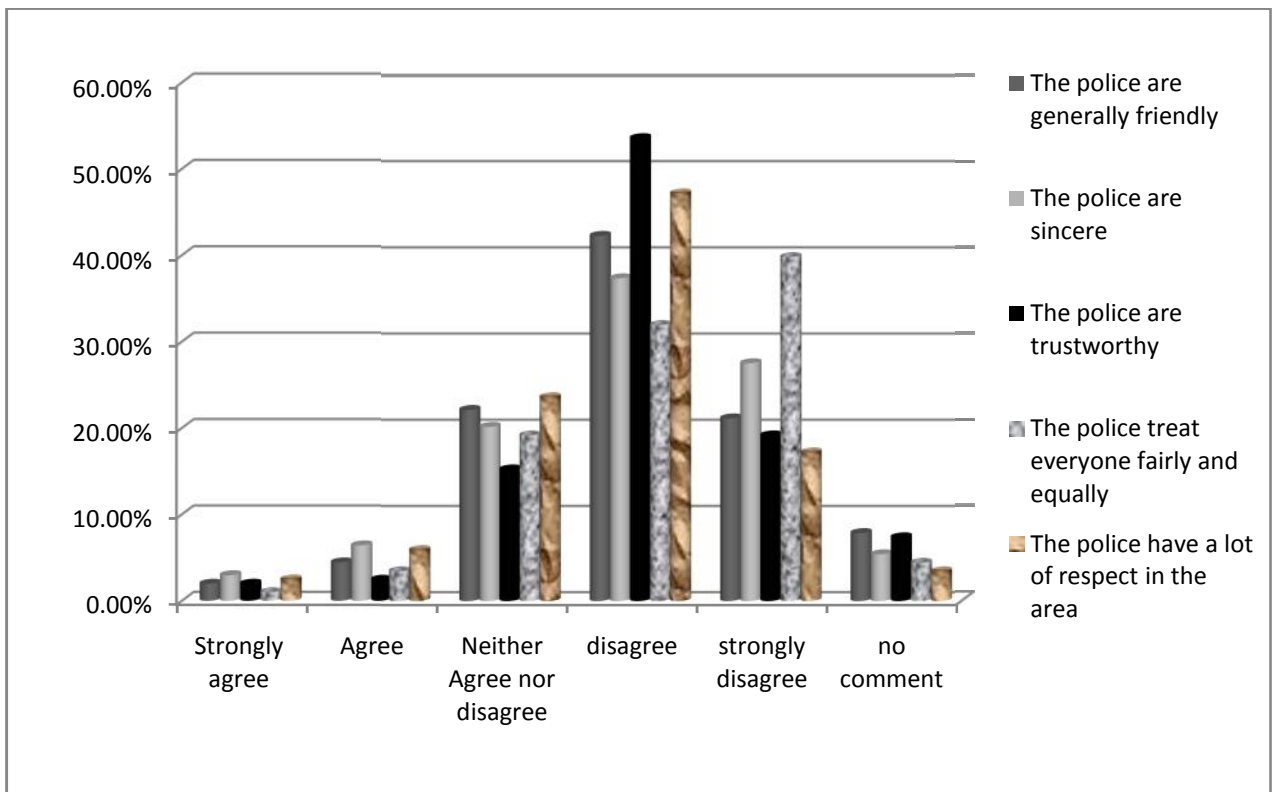
About the variable "The police treat everyone fairly and equally" 0.99% respondents answered 'Strongly Agree', 3.45% respondents answered 'Agree', 19.21% respondents answered 'Neither Agree Nor Disagree', 32.02% respondents answered 'Disagree', 39.90% respondents answered 'Strongly Disagree' and 4.43% respondents answered 'No Comment'.

About the variable "The police have a lot of respect in the area" 2.46% respondents answered 'Strongly Agree', 5.91% respondents answered 'Agree', 23.65% respondents

answered ‘Neither Agree Nor Disagree’, 47.29% respondents answered ‘Disagree’, 17.24% respondents answered ‘Strongly Disagree’ and 3.45% respondents answered ‘No Comment’.

Table 5.06: Image of Bangladesh Police

Variables	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	No Comment
The police are generally friendly	1.97%	4.43%	22.17%	42.36%	21.18%	7.88%
The police are sincere	2.96%	6.40%	20.20%	37.44%	27.59%	5.42%
The police are trustworthy	1.97%	2.46%	15.27%	53.69%	19.21%	7.39%
The police treat everyone fairly and equally	0.99%	3.45%	19.21%	32.02%	39.90%	4.43%
The police have a lot of respect in the area	2.46%	5.91%	23.65%	47.29%	17.24%	3.45%



From these opinions we can see that though majority of the people don't treat police as friendly, don't level as sincere, trustworthy. In a true democratic country, police should be friendly to the people and accordingly carry a good perception among the people.

5.15.2 Evaluation of police activities by people

Table 5.07: Evaluation of police activities by people

Activities	Low ←—————→ High					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Maintain Rule of law	3.45%	8.37%	59.61%	14.78%	8.87%	4.93%
Protection of people and property	10.84%	19.70%	39.90%	17.24%	8.37%	3.94%
Mob Control	0.00%	5.91%	8.87%	55.17%	20.20%	9.85%
Traffic Control	0.00%	11.82%	15.76%	31.03%	18.72%	22.66%
Combat terrorism	5.91%	44.83%	30.54%	11.82%	4.93%	1.97%
Police in patrolling	1.97%	4.93%	37.93%	25.12%	16.26%	13.79%
Step against incident	19.21%	40.89%	21.67%	9.85%	6.90%	1.48%

Among the respondents about the first activities “Maintain Rule of law”; 3.45% respondents marked ‘1 point’, 8.37% respondents marked ‘2 points’, 59.61% respondents marked ‘3 points’, 14.78% respondents marked ‘4 points’, 8.87% respondents marked ‘5 points’ and 4.93% respondents marked ‘6 points’.

Among the respondents about the activities “Protection of people and property”; 10.84% respondents marked ‘1 point’, 19.70% respondents marked ‘2 points’, 39.90% respondents marked ‘3 points’, 17.24% respondents marked ‘4 points’, 8.37% respondents marked ‘5 points’ and 3.94% respondents marked ‘6 points’.

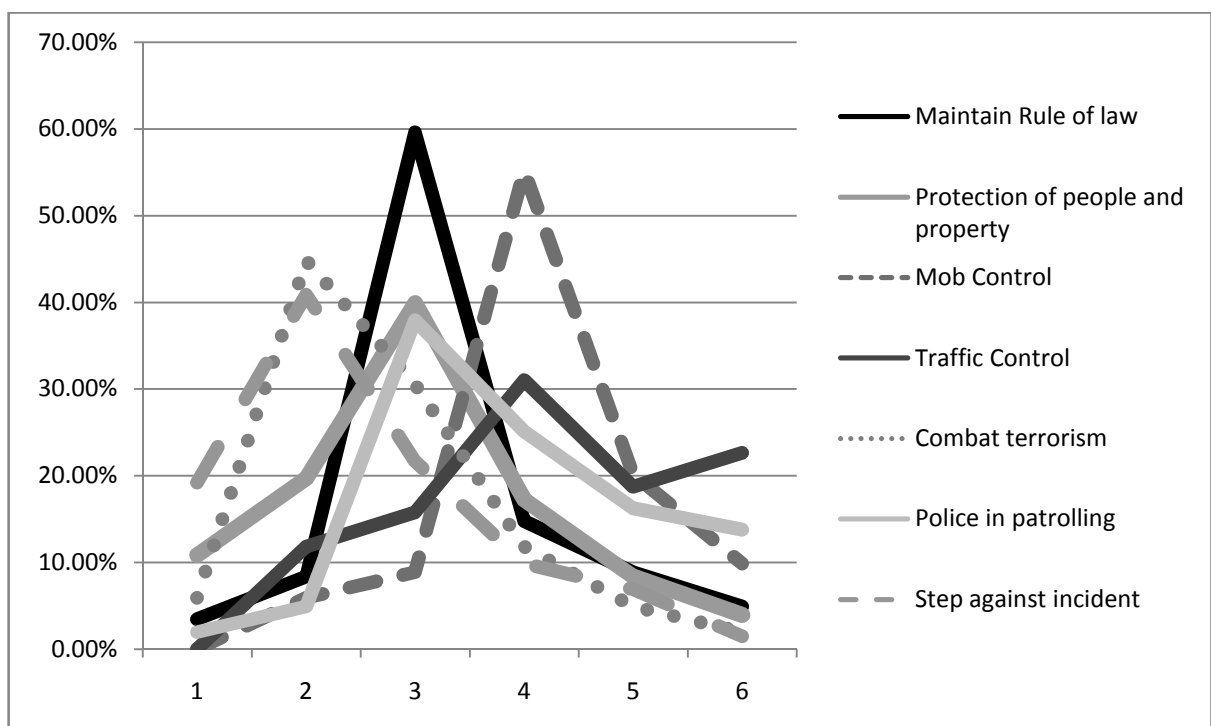
Among the respondents about the activities “Mob Control”; 0.00% respondent marked ‘1 point’, 5.91% respondents marked ‘2 points’, 8.87% respondents marked ‘3 points’, 55.17% respondents marked ‘4 points’, 20.20% respondents marked ‘5 points’ and 9.85% respondents marked ‘6 points’.

Among the respondents about the activities “Traffic Control”; 0.00% respondent marked ‘1 point’, 11.82% respondents marked ‘2 points’, 15.76% respondents marked ‘3 points’, 31.03% respondents marked ‘4 points’, 18.72% respondents marked ‘5 points’ and 22.66% respondents marked ‘6 points’.

Among the respondents about the activities “Combat terrorism”; 5.91% respondents marked ‘1 point’, 44.83% respondents marked ‘2 points’, 30.54% respondents marked ‘3 points’, 11.82% respondents marked ‘4 points’, 4.93% respondents marked ‘5 points’ and 1.97% respondents marked ‘6 points’.

Among the respondents about the activities “Police in patrolling”; 1.97% respondents marked ‘1 point’, 4.93% respondents marked ‘2 points’, 37.93% respondents marked ‘3 points’, 25.12% respondents marked ‘4 points’, 16.26% respondents marked ‘5 points’ and 13.79% respondents marked ‘6 points’.

Among the respondents about the activities “Step against incident”; 19.21% respondents marked ‘1 point’, 40.89% respondents marked ‘2 points’, 21.67% respondents marked ‘3 points’, 9.85% respondents marked ‘4 points’, 6.90% respondents marked ‘5 points’ and 1.48% respondents marked ‘6 points’.

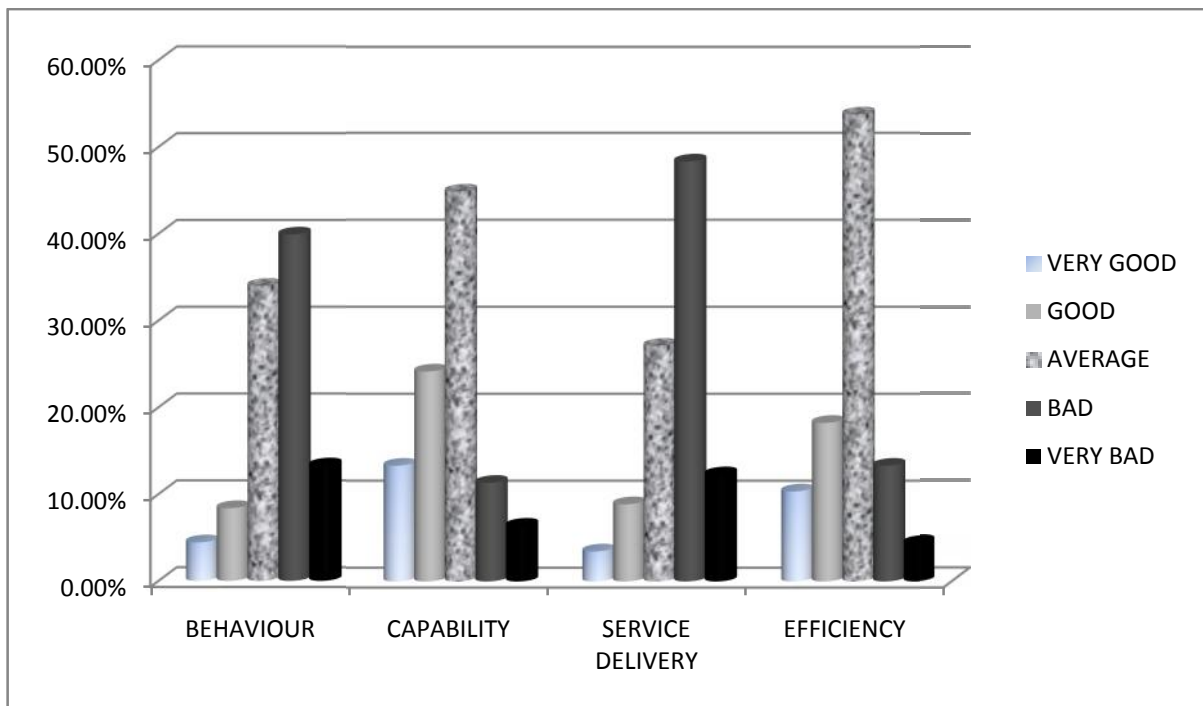


5.15.3 Level of Various Qualities of Bangladesh Police

We try to understand the level of qualities of the police from the public view point on the basis of communicating with police.

Table 5.08: Evaluation of Level of Various Qualities of Bangladesh Police

	VERY GOOD	GOOD	AVERAGE	POOR	VERY POOR
Behavior	4.43%	8.37%	33.99%	39.90%	13.30%
Capability	13.30%	24.14%	44.83%	11.33%	6.40%
Service Delivery	3.45%	8.87%	27.09%	48.28%	12.32%
Efficiency	10.34%	18.23%	53.69%	13.30%	4.43%



About the ‘Behavior’ of the police 4.43% respondents answered ‘Very good’, 8.37% respondents answered ‘good’, 33.99% respondents answered ‘Average’, 39.90% respondents answered ‘Poor’ and 13.30% respondents answered ‘Very Poor’.

About the 'Capability' of the police 13.30% respondents answered 'Very good', 24.14% respondents answered 'good', 44.83% respondents answered 'Average', 11.33% respondents answered 'Poor' and 6.40% respondents answered 'Very Poor'.

About the 'Service Delivery' of the police 3.45% respondents answered 'Very good', 8.87% respondents answered 'good', 27.09% respondents answered 'Average', 48.28% respondents answered 'Poor' and 12.32% respondents answered 'Very Poor'.

About the 'Efficiency' of the police 10.34% respondents answered 'Very good', 18.23% respondents answered 'good', 53.69% respondents answered 'Average', 13.30% respondents answered 'Poor' and 4.43% respondents answered 'Very Poor'.

5.15.4 Various Facilities of the Bangladesh Police

About the 'Salary' of the police 0.20% respondents opined salary is 'Very well', 7.44% respondents opined 'Fairly well', 18.51% respondents opined 'Average', 36.43% respondents opined 'Poor' and 37.42% respondents opined 'Very Poor'.

About the 'Accommodation' of the police 0% respondents opined accommodation is 'Very well', 6.64% respondents opined 'Fairly well', 23.94% respondents opined 'Average', 38.23% respondents opined 'Poor' and 31.19% respondents opined 'Very Poor'.

About the 'Working Environment' of the police 1.01% respondents opined working environment is 'Very well', 12.27% respondents opined 'Fairly well', 41.65% respondents opined 'Average', 21.53% respondents opined 'Poor' and 23.54% respondents opined 'Very Poor'.

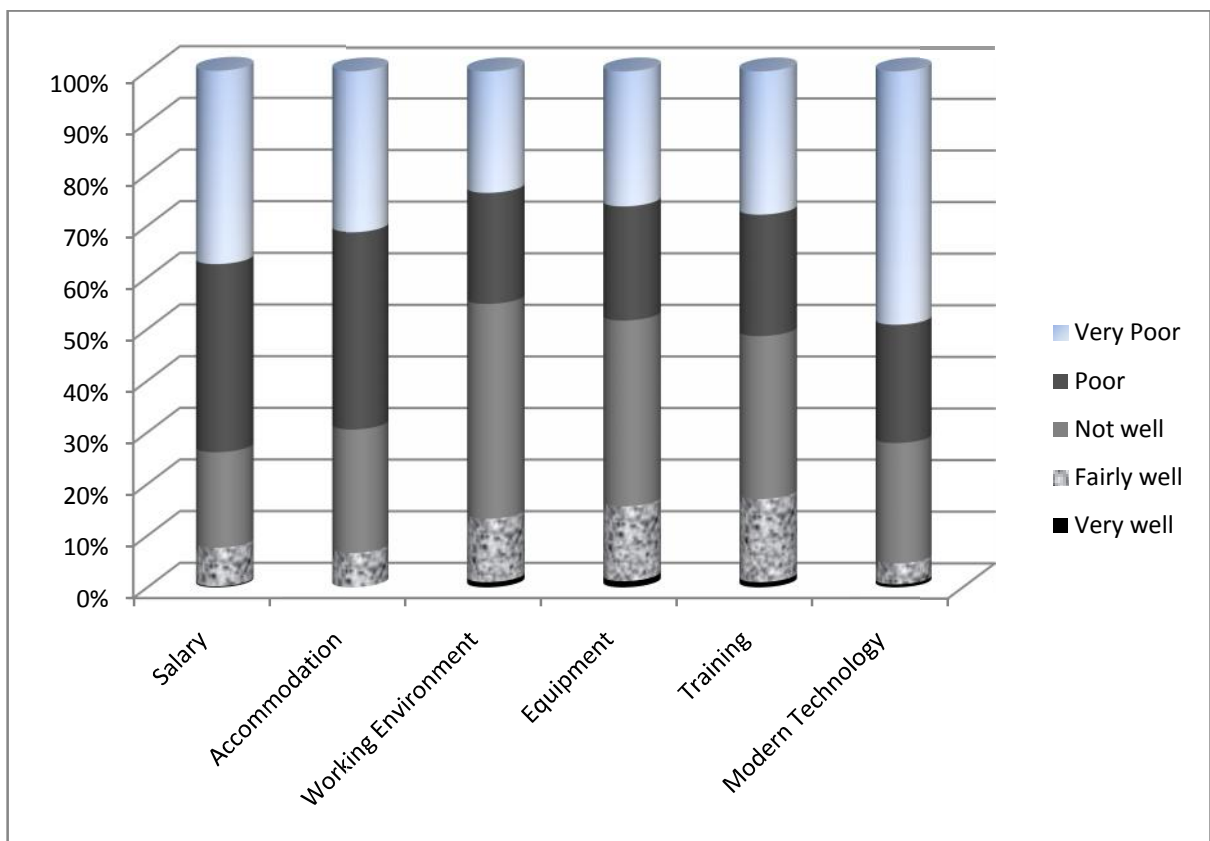
About the 'Equipment' of the police 1.21% respondents opined equipment is 'Very well', 14.49% respondents opined 'Fairly well', 36.02% respondents opined 'Average', 22.13% respondents opined 'Poor' and 26.16% respondents opined 'Very Poor'.

About the 'Training' of the police 1.01% respondents opined training is 'Very well', 16.10% respondents opined 'Fairly well', 31.59% respondents opined 'Average', 23.54% respondents opined 'Poor' and 27.76% respondents opined 'Very Poor'.

About the ‘Availability and use of Modern Technology’ 0.60% respondents opined availability and use of modern technology is ‘Very well’, 4.03% respondents opined ‘Fairly well’, 23.34% respondents opined ‘Average’, 22.94% respondents opined ‘Poor’ and 49.09% respondents opined ‘Very Poor’.

Table 5.09: The Opinion of the Respondents on Various Facilities of the Bangladesh Police

Facilities	Very well	Fairly well	Not well	Poor	Very Poor
Salary	0.20	7.44	18.51	36.43	37.42
Accommodation	0.00	6.64	23.94	38.23	31.19
Working Environment	1.01	12.27	41.65	21.53	23.54
Equipment	1.21	14.49	36.02	22.13	26.16
Training	1.01	16.10	31.59	23.54	27.76
Modern Technology	0.60	4.03	23.34	22.94	49.09



From the above statistic we can see that the maximum number of respondents believe that Salary, Accommodation, Working Environment, Equipment, Training, Modern Technology are very poor. The respondents believe that if Salary, Accommodation, Working Environment, Equipment, Training and Modern Technology increase, the police will be efficient and accountable.

15.16 CONCLUSION:

From the opinion of the respondents it is clear that the characteristics that make the police system inefficient and unaccountable are sufficiently present in the police system of our country. On the other hand, the characteristics that make the police system efficient and accountable are insufficiently present. So, for the betterment of the country and make our police organization a democratic one, they have to undergo with a massive change not only in the mentality but also in the total system including laws and acts.

CHAPTER 6: OBSERVATION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1: INTRODUCTION:

Police force in Bangladesh is beset with many problems. It is obvious that all the external and internal mechanisms for police accountability in Bangladesh are not effective due to the government's political interference, defective police structure and law. In other words, the root cause of lack of police accountability in Bangladesh is the 'rule of politics' and the absence of 'rule of law'. In this regards, Government should enact not only new law but also establish some commission to monitor and at the same time it requires a political goodwill, both the government and opposition need to be committed for establishing an democratic police organization, which will control crime professionally and serve the people as an organization of the democratic republic of Bangladesh.

6.2: OBSERVATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The structure of police was established by the British rulers and the laws, regulating, the activities of the police were enacted by the same ruling elite. Behind the act, the British will was to impose a force over the British India. Similarly Pakistan's will was to impose force over Bangladesh. Our police owe its creation to the Police Act, 1861, principal purpose of which was to maintain the status quo. As the same act is still in operation without any change, the police system in Bangladesh continues to be the same even after one and half century since the Indian police act-1861 was enacted by the British. Now, both the structure and laws require extensive review. The Act puts major emphasis on maintenance of order. Rather than focusing on the professional aspect of crime control, the Act overemphasizes the constabulary functions of the police. We require a new Police Act, which will focus on professional aspect of crime control and clearly define police role and responsibility. The new Act needs to ensure police professionalism, accountability and modern police management, the proper functioning of which seeks to improve human security and access to justice. It should provide the basis for establishing police as a

public-friendly service-oriented organization, which will be monitored by police-public consultative committees.

- Government uses the police as a branch of its political organization and suppresses often the rightful activities of opposition political parties. Extensive political use of police force hinders the development of professionalism, as a result less qualified and dishonest police officers are placed in important positions, and the people remain deprived of the service of honest and sincere police officers. Because of excessive political use, police has no chain of command. Direct or indirect influence or interference into police investigation, law enforcement operation, recruitment, promotion, transfer, posting or any other police function in an unlawful manner shall be a criminal offence. So modernized police legislation should be enacted to reduce unlawful manner.
- Police is the only state agency to investigate criminal cases, the outcome of which may be a charge-sheet for the prosecution or final report for release of the accused. This reality places police in an advantageous situation which they can manipulate and they do it extensively for their personal gain. There is no authority to monitor the investigating activities of police. In the absence of a supervising authority police officers easily include or delete names from the charge-sheet, or give final report where charge-sheet should be given, or vice versa. To stop such activities, a supervisory body can be set up at district level.
- Police organization of Bangladesh suffers from insufficient accountability, both internal and external. Internal accountability can enhance competence, and prevent corruption, whereas external accountability can ensure people-oriented service. Law prescribes the mode and manner how the police officers will dispose of their duties, but there is insufficient departmental mechanism, and no neutral body of the state to scrutinize whether the police officers are doing their duties properly. It creates widespread human sufferings, and violation of citizens' rights. Hence, there must be established a proper departmental mechanism and set up a neutral body to ensure accountability.

- The human rights violations carried out by the police occur in an environment where random arrest, torture, lengthy pre-trial detention and impunity are commonplace. Women, minorities and the poor are particularly vulnerable to police abuse. Police abuse in custody including torture is widespread and systemic and occurs regardless of the government in power. The constitution states that no person shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment. But none of its laws affecting police functioning including the code of criminal procedure specifically refer to torture. RAB and Police are involved in extrajudicial killings in the name of crossfire. Bangladesh need to empower the country's fledgling National Human Rights Commission to investigate and take appropriate steps to stop breaching human rights by the police and other security forces.
- Parliamentary committee can play a positive role to enhance the accountability and transparency among the police and serve as a democratic organization to establish rule of law. So a parliamentary committee should be formed for the accountability of police.
- A national police commission can be formed by a non-partisan body that would oversee the functioning of the Police Service so as to limit political interference. Among its duties, the national police commission would be involved in IGP selection and ensured to remove police misconducts.
- Public confidence on Bangladesh police is very low. So Bangladesh needs to form an independent police complaints commission to increase public confidence in the police complaints system like developed countries. It also investigates serious complaints and allegations of misconduct against the police and handles appeals. The police complaints commission must be fairly constituted and tasked with looking into complaints of police misbehavior and abuse of authority so that Bangladesh Police could become a more professional organization.
- Public security in Bangladesh has deteriorated in recent years, with increases in robbery, extortion, assault and intimidation, violence against women, political

conflict, and extremist violence. At the community level, a widening gap in mutual understanding, trust, and communication between police and citizens has undermined public security. Bangladesh needs strong and structured community police to improve public security through increased citizen-police cooperation.

- The lack of resources makes it quite difficult for the police to perform properly its duties. Police require modern and light arms for expected crime control, but 45.5 percent arms in the metropolitan police stations are Chinese shot guns, 78.6 percent arms in the police stations of districts are three not three (.303) rifles, in thana police stations this is 95.5 percent (Ibid.). Criminals are using modern arms like Chinese rifle, AK-47 rifle, SMG, LMG etc., whereas our police is equipped with such weapons, which are difficult to carry and maneuver.
- Given that democratic policing can only be achieved by transforming the culture and behavior at the thana level, it is critical that more resources and time are devoted to the Model Thanas. Specific measures that can be done including conducting comprehensive training programs in order to improve the skills of police, especially on various conceptual and technical issues, reducing 24-hour on call duty of police to strictly 8 hours a day, stopping frequent transfers – an officer must remain posted at a station for at least 3 years, Future transfer should be done from one model thana to another, implementing a monitoring mechanism at the MTs to assess the efficacy of implemented reforms.
- Bangladesh Police require more staff, more vehicles and better payment. With pervasive corruption and poor morale attributable to poor salaries and working conditions, it is imperative that more of the development budget be apportioned to the police. Police is always confronted with the problem of inadequate logistic support. On an average 3-6 police staff sits in each room of a police station. In most of the police stations there is no room for conference or meeting. Police stations of districts and thanas have no prison van, metropolitan police stations though have prison vans, but those are old and obsolete. Malkhanas of metropolitan and district police stations are narrow and unhygienic, while police stations of thanas have no malkhana. The toilet facilities of police stations are insufficient. Police require

sufficient number of vehicles for arresting criminals, but most of the police stations do not have sufficient number of cars, and the available cars are old. The police stations are not provided with necessary furniture.

- The present recruitment system in Bangladesh police is filled by political biasness, nepotism and recruitment corruption. Recruitments must be made on merit solely. In this connection, an independent body can be formed to recruit in the police administration. They must be allowed to perform their supervisory role free from political pressures. For that to happen, they should be transparently constituted.
- For the Bangladesh Police to properly deliver services to women, it requires more female constables and officers. This might include a 10% reservation for women in the force, as in other parts of government and for the empowerment of women.
- There is no system to assess police performance in Bangladesh police. Political nexus, and nepotisms is the only bases to be selected for promotion, transfer to a suitable places and foreign mission. A specific system should be developed to assess the performance. Performance findings should be made publicly available. They should be inspired by awarding for their better performance.
- Regular and sovereign audits of the Bangladesh Police must be performed by an external agency. This would ideally occur at least once a year and include the active participation of the Bangladesh Police.
- Salary given to the police officers and constables is insufficient. Police officers and constables work 13-18 hours a day, which is almost double than the working hours of the government employees of other professions. On an average officer in charge of a metropolitan police station works 18 hours a day, an officer in charge of district and thana level works 15 hours. In all the police stations Sub-Assistant Sub-Inspectors and constables work 13-16 hours a day. But their salary is not sufficient to their serving 13-18 hours a day. Professional service requires sufficient monetary support. The salary structure of police should be restructured and sufficient overtime and risk allowances should be given timely.

- The police of lower level constitute majority of police force. But they, particularly the constables, Nayeks and low ranking police officers, do not possess substantial educational and intellectual attainments. Their treatment and exposure to the general people is very arrogant and frightening. In this regards, they should be given proper training and taken effective preventive measure to stop such treatment and exposure to the general people.
- Because of lack of proper training and motivation, police do not know that they are the servants of the Republic, which requires its people to be served properly. Members of police force are busy with serving the government officers and party in power, rather than acting in a service-delivery system. Proper training will make them aware about their role of establishing rule of law. As members of an important agency of state and criminal justice system, they should be obliged to provide proper service to all types of people of the society.

6.3: CONCLUSION:

This study has investigated the public perception about efficiency and accountability: The need for a paradigm shift in Bangladesh police by focusing on service delivery of Bangladesh police. Bangladesh police is a law enforcing agency in our country. It is legacy of British colonial policing model. They did not come out fully from colonial policing model. They serve various services to the citizens more or less by using colonial policing system. There are many policing model in the world such as democratic policing, human rights policing, community policing, problem-oriented policing, neighborhood policing, reassurance policing, citizen focused policing, value-based policing, nodal policing etc. Democratic policing model is more applicable in our country to overcome from British colonial model.

This study has examined the perception of efficient and accountable service delivery of Bangladesh police. It has also examined level of use of excessive force, brutality, discrimination, venality, neglect and indifference, political influence, responsiveness, professionalism, integrity, maintenance of rule of law; respect the human rights of Bangladesh police. It has also examined the service delivery by using democratic policing model.

To overcome this situation it must be preceded by a new mindset on the part of the political executive. If police functioning is to be truly improved, Changing or reconstructing the 1861 Police Act, working conditions and salaries must be increased immediately and operations must be insulated from political interference. Postings, transfers and recruitments must be made on merit solely, and the best way of ensuring this is by strengthening mechanisms. They must be allowed to perform their supervisory role free from political pressures. For that to happen, they should be transparently constituted, with parity between members from ruling and opposition benches. A greater emphasis should be placed on police governance, particularly building professional and honest structures protected from political interference. So, it need for a positive paradigm shift in Bangladesh police.

6.4: IMPLICATIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

This study has worked different aspects on public perception about efficiency and accountability: The need for a paradigm shift in Bangladesh police. The data and findings have identified the areas where organizational improvements are required for an effective, efficient and accountable law enforcing agency. Therefore, this study recommended that an in-depth research based on the study can be commissioned. This will guide to the progress of a practical guideline for the organizational improvement of Bangladesh police. Future research may also be conducted to expose some of the important issues like police act, independence, image building, process, code of conduct, salary structure etc of Bangladesh police which affects performance of law enforcing agencies..

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ANNEXURE: QUESTIONNAIRE

নাম :	বয়স :	লিঙ্গ :
যোগ্যতা শিক্ষাগত :	পেশা :	থানা : জেলা :

০১. সাধারণ আলোচনা

ক. আপনি কি পুলিশ বিভাগের সংস্পর্শে এসেছেন?

- হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

খ. পুলিশ বিভাগের সাথে কিভাবে যোগাযোগ হয়েছে?

- ফোন করার মাধ্যমে
 রাস্তায় সাক্ষাত হয়েছে
 থানায় গিয়ে দেখা হয়েছে
 অন্য কোন পন্থা.....

গ. পুলিশ বিভাগের সাথে যোগাযোগ হবার কারণ —

- অপরাধের শিকার
 হেফতারের শিকার
 রাস্তায় সার্চ করার জন্য
 ব্যক্তিগত কারণ
 অন্য কোন কারণ.....

০২. অতিরিক্ত বল প্রয়োগ

ক. আপনি কি মনে করেন পুলিশ প্রশাসন বল প্রয়োগ করে?

- হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

খ. রাজনৈতিক কার্যক্রম যেমন মিছিল, সমাবেশ, মানব বন্ধন, হরতাল ইত্যাদিতে পুলিশের ভূমিকা কী ?

- রক্ষাকারী বাধাপ্রদানকারী বলপ্রয়োগকারী

গ. অরাজনৈতিক কার্যক্রম যেমন মিছিল, সমাবেশ, মানব বন্ধন, হরতাল ইত্যাদিতে পুলিশের ভূমিকা কী ?

- রক্ষাকারী বাধাপ্রদানকারী বলপ্রয়োগকারী

ঘ. এ ধরনের রাজনৈতিক ও অরাজনৈতিক কার্যক্রমে পুলিশের বলপ্রয়োগের মাত্রা কিরূপ

- অতি বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুব কম

ঙ. আপনি কি মনে করেন পুলিশের অতিরিক্ত বল প্রয়োগ রাজনৈতিকভাবে বেশি ব্যবহার করা হয় ?

- হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

০৩. পাশবিক আচরন

ক. আপনি কি কখনো গ্রেফতার হয়েছেন বা কাউকে গ্রেফতার হতে দেখেছেন?

- হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

খ. গ্রেফতারের পর কি পুলিশ কোন কোন ক্ষেত্রে পাশবিক আচরন করে ?

- হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

গ. রাজনৈতিক গ্রেফতারের পর পাশবিক আচরনের মাত্রা কেমন ।

- অতি বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুব কম

ঘ. ঘুষ প্রদান করলে/ না করলে পাশবিক আচরন কম বেশি হয় ।

- হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

ঙ. মিছিল, সমাবেশ, মানব বন্ধন, হরতাল ইত্যাদি রাজনৈতিক কার্যক্রমে পুলিশের পাশবিক আচরন কেমন।

অতি বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুব কম

০৪. পক্ষপাতমূলক

ক. আপনি কি মনে করেন পুলিশ পক্ষপাতমূলক আচরন করে।

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

খ. পুলিশকে পক্ষে রাখার জন্য কি ঘুষ প্রদান করতে হয়।

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

গ. ঘুষ প্রদান করলে কি পুলিশ পক্ষে কাজ করে।

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

ঘ. রাজনৈতিক পরিচয়ের কারণে কি পুলিশ পক্ষপাতমূলক কাজ করে।

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

ঙ. তদবিরের কারণে কি পুলিশ পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট হয়।

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

০৫. দুর্নীতি পরায়ন

ক. আপনি কি মনে করেন অধিকাংশ বিষয়ে পুলিশ দুর্নীতি পরায়ন।

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

খ. আপনি কি মনে করেন পুলিশ প্রশাসনের নিচ থেকে ও উচ্চ পদ পর্যন্ত অধিকাংশ সদস্য দুর্নীতি পরায়ন

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

গ. পুলিশ প্রশাসনে নিয়োগ ও বদলির ক্ষেত্রে দুর্নীতির মাত্রা কেমন

- কম অতি বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুব

ঘ. আইনের শাসন প্রতিষ্ঠায় পুলিশের দুর্নীতি কি নেতিবাচক প্রভাব ফেলছে।

- হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

ঙ. দুর্নীতির কারণে আইনের রক্ষক হিসাবে পুলিশ কি সঠিক কাজ করতে পারছে।

- হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

চ. পুলিশ প্রশাসনে ঘুষের মাত্রা কেমন

- অতি বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুব কম

০৬. সেবা প্রদানে অবহেলা ও উদাসীন

ক. আপনি কি মনে করেন বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ সেবা প্রদানে অবহেলা ও উদাসীনতা দেখায়

- হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

খ. বাংলাদেশ পুলিশে সেবা প্রদানে উদাসীনতার মাত্রা কেমন

- অতি বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুব কম

গ. এই অবহেলা ও উদাসীন কি রাজনৈতিক- অরাজনৈতিক, ধনী-গরীব ইত্যাদি ক্ষেত্রে তারতম্য হয়

- হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

ঘ. দ্রুত সেবা পাবার জন্য কি ঘুষ দিতে হয়

- হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

ঙ. ঘুষের মাত্রা কেমন

অতি বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুব কম

চ. এই অবহেলা ও উদাসীনতা কি সব ক্ষেত্রে প্রযোজ্য

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

ছ. আপনি কি মনে করেন অত্যধিক কাজের চাপে পুলিশ প্রশাসন সেবা প্রদানে অবহেলা ও উদাসীনতা দেখাচ্ছে

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

০৭. রাজনৈতিকভাবে প্রভাবিত

ক. আপনি কি মনে করেন বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ রাজনৈতিকভাবে প্রভাবিত

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

খ. আপনি কি মনে করেন রাজনৈতিক প্রভাবের কারণে সুশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয় না

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

গ. বর্তমানে পুলিশ প্রশাসনে নিয়োগ ও বদলি প্রক্রিয়ায় রাজনৈতিক প্রভাবের মাত্রা কেমন

অতি বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুব কম

ঘ. আপনি কি মনে করেন আইন শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষা ও সুশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠার জন্য রাজনৈতিক প্রভাবমুক্ত পুলিশ প্রশাসন দরকার

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

০৮. দ্রুত সাড়া প্রদানকারী

ক. আপনি কি মনে করেন বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ কোন ঘটনায় দ্রুত সাড়া প্রদান করে

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

খ. এ সাড়া প্রদানের মাত্রা সবক্ষেত্রে কি সমান

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

গ. পুলিশ কোন ক্ষেত্রে দ্রুত সাড়া প্রদান করে

ঘুষ রাজনীতি সামাজিক মর্যাদা

ঘ. দ্রুত সাড়া প্রদান করানোর জন্য কি রাজনৈতিকভাবে প্রভাবিত করতে হয়

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

ঙ. দ্রুত সাড়া প্রদান করানোর জন্য কি ঘুষ প্রদান করতে হয়

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

চ. দ্রুত সাড়া প্রদানের জন্য সামাজিক মর্যাদা কি ভূমিকা রাখে

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

০৯. পেশাদারিত্ব

ক. আপনি কি মনে করেন বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ একটি পেশাদারি সংগঠন

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

খ. যদি পেশাদারি সংগঠন হয় তাহলে এর মাত্রা কেমন

অতি বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুব কম

গ. পেশাদারিত্বের সাথে কি সেবা প্রদানের সম্পর্ক আছে

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

ঘ. আপনি কি মনে করেন বাংলাদেশ পুলিশে পেশাদারিত্বের মান বাড়ানোর জন্য প্রশিক্ষণের প্রয়োজন

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

১০. সততা

ক. বাংলাদেশে পুলিশ প্রশাসনে সততা কেমন

অতি বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুব কম

খ. আপনি কি মনে করেন পুলিশ প্রশাসনে সততা থাকলে সুশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠিত হবে

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

গ. সততার অভাবে কি দূনীতি বাড়ছে

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

ঘ. নিয়োগ ও বদলির ক্ষেত্রে অসততার কারণে কি পুলিশ প্রশাসন পেশাদারিত্ব হারাচ্ছে

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

ঙ. আপনি কি মনে করেন পুলিশ প্রশাসনে সব সদস্য অসৎ নয়

হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

১১. আইনের শাসন রক্ষাকারী

ক. আপনি কি মনে করেন বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ আইনের শাসন রক্ষাকারী প্রতিষ্ঠান হিসাবে কাজ করার মাত্রা কেমন

অতি বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুব কম

খ. দুর্বল গণতান্ত্রিক/ অগণতান্ত্রিক দেশে পুলিশ প্রশাসন কিভাবে পরিচালিত হয়

আইনের শাসন দ্বারা আইনের দ্বারা মন্তব্য নাই

গ. বাংলাদেশে পুলিশ কিভাবে পরিচালিত হয়

- আইনের শাসন দ্বারা আইনের দ্বারা মন্তব্য নাই

ঘ. সুশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠায় কি আইনের শাসন প্রয়োজন

- হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

১২. মানবাধিকারের মর্যাদাদানকারী

ক. বাংলাদেশে মানবাধিকার রক্ষায় পুলিশের ভূমিকা কতটুকু

- অতি বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুব কম

খ. এক্ষেত্রে পুলিশ কেন সর্বোচ্চ মর্যাদা দান করতে পারছে না

- রাজনৈতিক প্রশাসনিক সামাজিক ব্যক্তিগত

গ. আপনি কি মনে করেন বাংলাদেশ পুলিশ ঐতিহাসিকভাবে মানবাধিকার সহায়ক প্রতিষ্ঠান নয়

- হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

ঘ. আপনি কি মনে করেন বাংলাদেশ পুলিশে মানবাধিকার বিষয়ে প্রশিক্ষণের অভাব আছে

- হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

ঙ. যদি পুলিশ মানবাধিকার রক্ষা করতে পারে তাহলে কি দেশে সুশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠা সম্ভব

- হ্যাঁ না মন্তব্য নাই

সাধারণ ধারণা

১৩. আপনি নিম্নোক্ত বিবৃতিগুলোর সাথে কতটুকু একমত?

	সম্পূর্ণ একমত	অল্প মাত্রায় একমত	একমত ও নয় দ্বিমত ও নয়	অল্পমাত্রায় দ্বিমত	সম্পূর্ণ দ্বিমত	জানিনা
পুলিশ জনগণের বন্ধু						
পুলিশ দায়িত্ববান						
পুলিশ বিশ্বাসযোগ্য						
পুলিশ সবাইকে সমান চোখে দেখে						
পুলিশ এলাকায় যথেষ্ট সম্মান পায়						

১৪. আপনি বর্তমানে পুলিশ বিভাগের নিম্নোক্ত উদ্দেশ্যসমূহের অর্জনকে কিভাবে মূল্যায়ন করবেন? (১= সর্বনিম্ন, ৬= সর্বোচ্চ) (টিক চিহ্ন প্রদান করুন)

উদ্দেশ্যসমূহ	সর্বনিম্ন			সর্বোচ্চ		
	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬
আইনশৃঙ্খলা বজায় রাখা	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬
জনগণের জানমালের নিরাপত্তা দেয়া	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬
উত্তেজিত জনতাকে নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬
ট্রাফিক জ্যাম নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬
সন্ত্রাস দমন করা	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬
পুলিশ টহলের কার্যকারিতা	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬
সংঘটিত ঘটনায় গৃহীত পুলিশী পদক্ষেপ	১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬

১৫. পুলিশ বিভাগের সাথে আপনার সাক্ষাতের ভিত্তিতে আপনি নিম্নোক্ত সূচকগুলোকে কিভাবে মূল্যায়ন করবেন?

	অতি ভাল	ভাল	গড়পড়তা ভাল	খারাপ	অতি খারাপ
পুলিশের ব্যবহার					
পুলিশের যোগ্যতা					
সেবা প্রদানে ক্ষেত্রে আগ্রহ					
সামগ্রিক কর্মদক্ষতা					

১৬. পুলিশের নিম্নোক্ত সুযোগ-সুবিধা সম্পর্কে আপনার মূল্যায়ন কি?

সুবিধা সমূহ	খুব ভাল	মোটামুটি ভাল	গড়পড়তা ভাল	খারাপ	খুব খারাপ
বেতন					
বাসস্থান					
কাজ করার পরিবেশ					
অস্ত্র					
প্রশিক্ষণ					
আধুনিক প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার					

১৭. পুলিশ বিভাগের ৫টি ইতিবাচক দিকের (Strengths) কথা বলুন —

ক)

খ)

গ).....

ঘ).....

১৮. পুলিশ বিভাগে ৫টি নেতিবাচক দিক বা দুর্বলতার (Weakness) কথা বলুন —

ক)

খ)

গ).....

ঘ).....

ঙ).....

১৯. পুলিশ বিভাগের সেবার মান বাড়াতে আপনার পরামশ

ক)

খ)

গ).....

ঘ).....

ঙ).....