

Globalization, Local Crimes and National Security: The Case of Bangladesh



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Abstract

Globalization has become one of the most significant phenomena in the world since the end of the cold war. Globalization especially the economic globalization has brought about new opportunities and opened dynamic windows for the people of the world based on the notion of liberalism, free market, easy access of goods and services. Although globalization has brought about some positive gains for individuals and society, it has caused negative impacts on the society called ‘the dark side of globalization’. It has created complex and multifaceted security problems and threats to the countries especially the developing countries like Bangladesh. Globalization has changed the nature and dynamics of crime although crime is not a new phenomenon in Bangladesh. The nature or pattern of crime has changed remarkably with the advent of globalization, modern technology and various modern devices, which pose serious security threats to the individuals, society and the country. Globalization has created easy access to conducting illegal trade such as small arms, illegal drugs and human trafficking and some violent activities such as kidnapping, theft, murder, around the world as well as in Bangladesh. It has developed the new trends of crimes, gun violence, drugs crime, and increasing number of juvenile convicts and heinous crimes committed in Bangladesh. Over the years, the number of organized murder crimes is increasing along with rape cases and pretty nature of crimes with the advent of globalization and information technology. The nature of offenders and instruments has also changed significantly. Global black market of small arms, narcotics and drugs has made the criminal’s instruments and ideas available in many countries. Bangladesh is no exception to it. The study has identified the changing aspects of local crimes, nature of offenders, types of instruments and *modus operandi* of crime with the advent of globalization and its impact on national security of Bangladesh.

Chapter One **Introduction**

1.1 Background

Changing nature of crimes has received wider attention in recent years due to its adverse impact on individuals as well as on the society as a whole, which is substantially linked with the processes of globalization. Crimes are always harmful to human beings and it affects people physically, mentally and economically. It is also detrimental to the national security of any country around the world. Consequences of traditional local crimes have become a serious concern in society as modern instruments of committing crimes have been available in the era of globalization. However, it has been observed that the ‘dark sides of globalization’ have contributed to the changing nature of local crimes and the consequences have no longer been confined to causing only physical, mental and economic damages of people. The nature of crime has been changed significantly in a single generation and crimes are not only threat to law, order and justice but also very much detrimental to the security of people (Zedner, 2008: 34). One way to understand the changing nature of conventional crimes and its security ramification is to examine cases of murder, terrorism, robbery and rape-offence around the globe and there have been extensive research works regarding terrorism, drug-crimes and many other organized crimes. Stephen Aguilar-Millan, Joan E. Foltz, John Jackson, and Amy Oberg, showed that dark side of globalization has become one of the prominent factors in changing the traditional nature of crimes and crimes have become uniformed throughout the world (Stephen Aguilar-Millan *et al*, 2008: 4). Similarly, Lucia Zedner showed that the growth of security as a key subject of criminological analysis (Zedner, 2009: 13). In particular, they have considered new trends of violent crimes, gun violence, drug-crimes and crime rates; the impacts of increasing numbers of juvenile-convicts; the impact of globalization on crimes and growing number of heinous crimes committed by the first-offenders.

Information-technology has revolutionized the global communication system. It has offered new opportunities and generated different scopes for illegal arms market and illicit drug trading. Global black market of small arms, narcotics and drugs has made

these available in many countries. Sophisticated common drugs have become available in all countries as carrying drugs by air-bus is an easy task at the age of globalization. Millions of people are suffering from different types of crimes throughout the world and these got a uniform shape. Traditional crimes have become modified with the influence of negative forces of globalization. Many states been continuously fighting for many years against crimes like murder, terrorism, and drug related crimes and internal security of these states are at a stake because of havoc of crimes. This is a very classic feature of every state to prevent and detect crimes as well as criminals. Drug and small arms related crimes have become one of the major internal hazards for many countries. Generally crimes are conceived as prejudicial for the people and predictably crimes victimize people bodily, psychologically and financially. No one can deny the as usual impact of crimes and has become terribly infuriated as modern instruments of committing crimes have been available in the era of globalization. In many countries the heinous crimes have been increased and petty-nature of crimes has been decreased. For example; drug related crimes, serious violent crimes and murder have become constant threats to the internal stability and security of many countries around the globe. One person is murdered every sixty seconds and one person dies in armed conflict in every one hundred seconds (World Health Organization, 2000:11). Overall, WHO estimated that 1.6 million people met premature and violent deaths in 2000. Physical, sexual and psychological abuse related crime occurs in every country on a daily basis, undermining the security and well-being of many millions of people. The report said an estimated 520,000 people were murdered in 2000- excluding unlawful deaths disguised as accidents or natural causes. For every person who was murdered from heinous crimes, 20-40 others were hospitalized with injuries caused by the same incidents. The death toll included 199,000 people aged 10-29 who were killed by other young people- often because of alcohol and drug abuse or easy access to firearms. An estimated 57,000 young children died from physical abuse in 2004 (ILO, 2007: 32).

Another research showed that in 2015, 2.1 million people aged 12 or older died from drug addiction and 138.3 million people were addicted to drugs and alcohol. In 48 surveys from around the world, up to 69% of women reported being physically or sexually assaulted by an intimate male partner at some point in their lives and as many as

20% of women were sexually abused as children (*The Associated Press*, 2009:12). Many factors have contributed to the increasing numbers of crimes throughout the globe. 'Dark side of globalization' is one of the notorious factors which have made this horrific situation of conventional crimes and this shocking situation has been exacerbated for the last two decades. Traditionally, crimes are always harmful to human being and the conventional impacts of crimes victimize people physically, mentally and economically. Impact of conventional local crimes has become dreadfully furious as modern instruments of committing crimes have been available in the era of globalization. As a result, the nature of crime has been changed significantly in a single generation and crimes have been emerged with some extra-judicial impacts which are detrimental to the security of people.

Globalization has already become a pervasive phenomenon and factor for almost every aspects of the society. We get the touches of globalization in every sphere of our social, political economic and cultural life and economic and cultural globalization has become more prominent than any other aspects. As a result, we have noticed some changes as well as transitions of our traditional, economic and cultural life-style. Many people believe that purchasing a new gadget or other piece of merchandise will improve their quality of life. Consumer culture has imposed huge pressure on people to the endless and needless consumption. As a result, they do not buy thing for its value but just buy things for peer pressure or as symbols of status which encourages people to overspend. It is also associated with greed, and may create a vicious cycle wherein an individual repeatedly buys things to be happy or keep up with neighbors. It leads to a *psycho-social philia* to manage money at 'any how or at any cost'. Young people commonly believe that purchasing a new gadget or other piece of merchandise will improve their quality of life which encourages them sometimes to follow illicit paths to manage money, IT-Gadgets and other valuables. But it also has a dark side: the unleashing of negative forces as a result of the compression of time and space made possible by modern technology (Giddens, 200: 23). Examples include the transnational flows of terrorism, drug and human trafficking, organized crimes, money laundering, and transnational murders are the most remarkable crimes in Bangladesh.

Criminogenic expansion within the country is one of the major aspects of dark side of globalization (Heine and Thakur, 2011: 132). The dark side of Globalization is the negative forces unleashed as a result of the compression of space and time made possible by modern technology. The forces of globalization have also let loose the infrastructure of *uncivil society* and accelerated the transnational flows of many crimes like terrorism; drug trafficking, organized crimes and diseases like AIDS. ‘*Uncivil society*’ is a portmanteau term for a wide range of disruptive and threatening elements that have emerged in the space between the individual and the state and that lie outside effective state control. It merges into ‘the dark side of globalization’ as it becomes transnationalized. According to former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan, networks of terrorism, drug trafficking and organized crime are all forces of global *uncivil society* that are rapidly growing as a result of the trans-nationalization of *uncivil forces*. In case of crimes in Bangladesh, it has been observed that 79% percent of criminal activities dependable on internet or mobile phone. Human traffickers use globalized tools in maximizing their profits.

Moreover, another negative instance of globalization can be found from the murder and drug related cases of Bangladesh. Small arms and ammunitions have become available because of illicit globalization. Many petty crimes are being committed by using small arms and ammunitions. In the past, offenders committed crimes to fulfill their basic needs; now crime has become a high profit providing mechanism; through which black capital is invested and mobilized; and globalization has expedited this ill-processes. As a result, the nature of crimes and motives of committing crimes has been changed radically. Information technology is being used in committing crimes. Abdur Rob Khan (2001: 25) opines that technology plays a decisive rule in the process of globalization. But is technology value-neutral in its impact? What happens when the technology is disruptive? For example, the usage of mobile phone with Internet connection, cyber elements and computer have been providing with virtual training of committing crimes at the local areas of Bangladesh. However, it has been observed that the ‘dark sides of globalization’ has contributed to the changing nature of local crimes and the consequences have no longer been confined to causing only physical, mental and financial damages of people. Murder, sexual offence, drug related crimes are being

committed very frequently. These have become very common issues in every day's crime control program. Murder, sexual offence, drug related crimes are being committed very frequently. These have become very common issues in every day's crime control programs.

Though these crimes are very classical feature in the society, presently these offences have occupied a considerable number of daily occurrences. The rate of murder is 9.23%; the rate of human trafficking is 7.49%; others crimes are 39.60% in 2014 according to the data published by the PHQ. Crimes in Bangladesh have been changed drastically by the last two decades. Criminal's hierarchy in operations has been dissolved into a large number of individual criminals. Each criminal has become very powerful in committing his/her illicit operations at the local areas of different parts of the world. He needs only the horror ideas which are available in the internet. Networked systems spanned the globe. This system is actually influencing the criminalization of local areas. An event in one place definitely has a significant impact on the other side of the world. For example, rape in a running bus at Delhi was exactly copied at Dhaka in Bangladeshi in 2013. Offenders are badly motivated by getting information through media and they followed the same modus operandi. Numerous researches on crime and globalization have established the impact of both positive and negative aspects of globalization on traditional crimes of different countries.

For instance, burglary was a prominent crime as crime against property. It had become a major problem for the society during 15th century and onwards. Ultra poor people could not manage their livelihood in any way; they delve into alternative way-theft, burglary. Now, burglary as a crime has become almost a history. In this context, the research "*Understanding Crime Trends in Dhaka City*" conducted in 2015 by the Department of Criminology, University of Dhaka and Dhaka Metropolitan Police is very significant one. Though this research has been conducted on 8 police stations of Dhaka and Dhaka Metropolitan Police, it has showed that heinous crimes like murder, dacoity, robbery, and kidnapping, women and child repression have taken the increased tendency. On the other hand, theft and burglary and other petty nature crimes have decreased in number. It is remarkable that drug/narcotics related crimes have been increased in

number. People have taken *burglary theft* as a very deplorable crime and less thrilling as well as less profitable crime. It brings social defamation and disrespect to the offenders. Now the young offenders are very smart. They are using smart phones and laptops even in the village. Extreme poverty is not seen frequently in the local areas of Bangladesh. Most of the offenders commit crimes not to mitigate their basic needs; but to fulfill their social aspiration to lead an affluent and comfortable life.

Globalization has created opportunities for international movement of goods and services including small arms and other illicit goods and crime-ideas as well. Reductions of trade barriers and the massive increase in ‘freely’ traded goods has facilitated smuggling and illicit trafficking arms and drugs beset state capacities to regulate and control their physical and virtual borders. Criminals reap this benefit of globalization (Giddens, 200: 23). Examples include the transnational flows of terrorism, drug and human trafficking, illegal arms business, money laundering, IT-related crimes and so on. The most remarkable impact of these globalized crimes can easily be noticed also in Bangladesh. Widespread expansion of illicit drug business in Bangladesh is one of the most notorious aspects of the dark side of globalization. Availability of small arms Globalization is taken as one of the prominent casual factors for shaping the new dynamics of local crimes. It has been noticed that globalization has changed directly some major aspects of local crimes in Bangladesh: *modus operandi of crimes, instruments used for commission of crimes, frequency of crimes, nature of offenders and heinous crimes at the local areas of Bangladesh*. The nature of crime has been changed significantly in a single generation and crimes are not only threat to law, order and justice but also very much detrimental to the security of people (Zedner, 2008: 34). One way to understand the changing nature of conventional crimes and its security ramification is to examine the recent murder, terrorism, robbery and rape-offence and there has been extensive researches regarding terrorism, drug-crimes and many other organized crimes. Numerous researches have been identified the ‘extra-judicial’ impact of current crime and which has become a threat to the security of individuals as well state (Dupont and Wood, 2006; Jones, 2007; Loader and Walder, 2007; Wood and Shearing, 2007; Zedner, 2008; Probhakaran, 2008; Erin Creegan, 2012;). They strongly argued that the growth of security as a key subject of criminological analysis reflects the wider insecurity of

twenty-first-century societies. Lucia Zedner is one the most prominent scholars who actually endeavored to bridge a strong relationship between criminology and security. According to Zedner,

Just a decade ago security had little claim to criminological attention. Security was the province of international relations, international law, and war studies. Security referred to national or military security, matters well beyond parochial criminological concerns. Today it is a central theme in criminology (Zedner, 2008:03).

The relationship between security and criminal justice explores a new dynamics of crimes in the 21st century. Lucia Zedner's book, *Security*, has identified the criminogenic impact of security. To Zedner, security encompasses a lot of variety: social security, personal security, economic security, monetary security, energy security, environmental security, military security, political security, energysecurity and security of natural resources (Zedner, 2008: 13). It is generally accepted to the scholars of International Relations that the concept of security has embraced a comprehensive genesis. Though not uncontroversial, Zedner have emphasized to analyze the relationship between criminology and human security. Human security promotes a new focus on people rather than states and on security as residing in personal, communal, and environmental protection (*Ibid*, 2008: 67). In so doing it brings about a convergence between international relations and criminology- as criminology concerns itself with ever larger threats to security, so international relations finds its solution in the domestic and the mundane. One consequence is that security provides the lens through which more and more problems are viewed, a hazardous phenomenon nearly captured by the tag 'securitization' (*Ibid*, 2008:76).

The striking feature of Zedner's writing is that she attempted to incorporate wider areas of insecurity through the procedure of securitization. She sought to chart the structural, political, and cultural changes that have altered security provision beyond recognition, in particular the erosion of the external/internal aspects of security. Understanding the changing security ramifications can be more specific, if we can sort out some stimulating or instigating factors. We have found it in the writing of Stephen

Aguilar-Millan, Joan E. Foltz, John Jackson, and Amy Oberg. The nature of crime has been changed revolutionarily over the last 20 years. What has been changed to the local crimes? They have showed that dark side of globalization has become one of the prominent factors in changing the traditional nature of crimes and crimes have become uniformed throughout the world (Stephen Aguilar-Millan *et al*, 2008: 4). They have analyzed the impact of globalization on the changing nature of crimes. Their writing has focused on the changing nature of crimes throughout the globe. Numerous investigations and writings on globalization and crime or impact of globalization have demonstrated significance changes occurred in the nature and dynamics of crimes (Baker, 2005; Neocleous, 1982; Barker, 2005; Jary & Jary, 1997; Cialdini, 2003; Lapinski, & Rimal, 2005; Felson, 2002; Tadros, 2007; Ashforth, 2008; Eduardo, Hardy and Johnston, 2002; Misha Clenny, 2008).

Although the impact of crimes on different types of security been expressed and defined clearly in Zedner's book (2008), a little attention has been paid to the detection of particular changing aspects of crimes and national security consequences of traditional local crimes other than the conventional physical, mental and financial damages of people. Zedner attempted to mark out the chronological development security as a 'promiscuous' concept and how cold war and the end of the have modified and influenced the 'national security scholarship'. To her, now criminological attention of security endeavors has become very much pertinent to understand the new dynamics of national security. But her work does not elaborate the nature, dynamics and types of crimes that have crossed the parochial boundary law, order and justice. It does not answer how suddenly crimes have becomes relevant to understand new threats to national security of many countries. It does not explain also how crimes hamper these typologies of security.

Again none of these reviewed works analyses about any particular crime; do not singularly address the relationship between *globalization*, *local crimes* and *national security*. Generally, when we evaluate the impact of globalization on crimes, we frequently mean global illicit networks of crime-gangs. Crimes are very candidly explained from the law-enforcement perspectives. The events of 9/11, subsequent

terrorist atrocities, the threat of guns, drugs, international serious and organized crime (to say nothing of military conflicts, genocide, pandemics, and environmental disasters) license extraordinary and exceptional measures; the suspension of normal rules and procedures; derogation from rights and principles; and even states of emergency. Few researchers have addressed the problem of globalization induced changes of crimes and its new consequences to security beyond the parochial boundary law, order and justice.

Crime is as old as human civilization. Does globalization change any aspect of traditional local crimes? It is found that globalization has changed the very nature of crimes; at least five aspects of crimes have been altered remarkably. One, conventional modus operandi of crimes has been changed; two, globalization has altered the traditional instruments used for commissioning of crimes; three, sophisticated drugs and modern fire arms have become available in the black market because of illicit globalization; four, the frequency of crimes local has been increased dramatically in Bangladesh; five, the very conventional nature of offenders has been altered and information technology is being used in committing crimes. For example, the usage of mobile phone, satellite TV, cyber instruments and computer are being used frequently in committing crimes at the local areas of Bangladesh; six, crimes rates at the local and urban areas of Bangladesh have been increased remarkably. These are the salient ingredients of globalization and these stuffs have become available by dint of globalization of information technology. Android mobile phones, laptops, computers, tabs etc. are available in the villages; these devices are being run by installing solar power in many remote corners of the rural areas Bangladesh.

There are also many other crimes in Bangladesh such as drug trafficking, money laundering, extortion, contract killing, fraud, human trafficking, robbery, rape, corruption, black-marketing, political violence, terrorism, abduction and so on. This work shall categorically examine the impact of murder, rape, drug crime, smuggling, human trafficking and terrorism on national security aspects of Bangladesh. It is found from practical experience of crime control that these crimes are very much connected to global syndicate of illicit economy. These are very much detrimental to the security and licit economy of our country. Every year, countless individuals lose their lives at the hand of

criminals. Many are succumbing to drug-related health problems. Many people are losing their lives as a result of the unscrupulous methods and motives of human traffickers and smugglers of migrants. This work shall focus on the security aspects of these issues.

In the context of Bangladesh, there is no extended assessment about the impact of these criminal occurrences on national security. Generally, criminal incidents are taken as breaches of law and order. Accused persons are arrested and taken before the court. Some of them are proved as criminals and sentenced punishment by the court. If the honorable court finds 'any reasonable doubt' in the case, accused persons shall be discharged or acquitted. While the case is not proved 'beyond any reasonable doubt', the accused persons are being released from the charge. This is the customary setting of local criminal justice system. The present research work has endeavored to depict and identify the changing aspects of local crimes and its subsequent impacts on national security of Bangladesh. It has shown that local crimes have a serious impact on national security at the age of globalization; because local crimes are profoundly rejuvenated by the 'dark sided of globalization'. This assumption leads to the rationale of this research. This research examines the traditional murder, and *drug crime* of Bangladesh. These crimes constitute major portion of the local crimes of Bangladesh. For example, around 44.23% of total cases filed in different police stations in Bangladesh are drug related cases. For the purpose of the present research, crime data has been collected from thirty eight police stations of Bangladesh. Relevant present crime statistics has been taken from the website of Bangladesh Police. Some crime stories have been taken from the daily newspapers and collected criminal cases information from the respective police stations. Expert opinions have been taken to find out the relevant relationship between crime and national security.

However, nature of offenders has been altered within a single generation. Young and adolescent first offender are getting involved in committing heinous crimes like murder and rape, murder after rape. As a result, frequency of heinous crimes has been increased terrifically. Committing murder has become an easy task, as small arms are available in the local areas of Bangladesh. Simple instigation of petty dispute often leads to murders or many other grievous offences. Influx of small arms for 'political mastanism' has been increased and many of the arms are often hired by rent for

committing murders. Many first-offenders are using globalized crime mechanisms. They are conducting criminogenic operations like murder, rape, drug crime, smuggling, human trafficking and terrorism at the local levels of many countries like Bangladesh. F Stephen Aguilar-Millan, Joan E. Foltz, John Jackson, and Amy Oberg rightly observed the changing nature of crimes in the era of globalization. They opined as following:

The nature of crime has changed significantly in a single generation. Just 20 years ago, crime was organized in a hierarchy of operations. It was 'industrial' in that it contained the division of labor and the specialization of operations. This structure extended internationally, as organized crime mirrored the business world. Then, just as it happened in the business world, the vertical and horizontal hierarchies of organized crime dissolved into a large number of loosely connected networks. Each node within a network would be involved in any number of licit and illicit operations. Networked systems spanned the globe. An event in one place might have a significant impact on the other side of the world. (Stephen Aguilar Millan *et al*, 2008: 41).

Local criminals are independent 'perpetrator-agent' of global smuggling, drug-crime, human trafficking or terrorism. They just learn from transnational crime networks and conduct it individually at the local level. In case of business, local agent must take patent-permission from the mother corporation. But no patent-permission is required for operating a criminal operation. Thus, every individual criminal can commit a crime at any local area. Globalization has made every individual very powerful one. Even a 'little man' can gain 'demonic potential' and can cause robust destruction. Imtiaz Ahmed finds out that a trillion dollar defense budget could not stop only seven individuals (criminals) in taking their final actions against the national security of the U.S.A (Imtiaz, 2009: 4).

Globalization has created opportunities for international movement of small arms, illicit drugs and crime-ideas as well. Modus operandi of operating the latest model gun is available in YouTube video. How to escape the criminal detection procedures is available in different detective drama or television serials telecasted in the foreign channels. It has been possible through the different processes of globalization of modern technology. Criminals reap this benefit of globalization in other ways as well (Giddens, 200: 23). Reductions of trade barriers and the massive increase in 'freely' traded goods have

facilitated smuggling and illicit trafficking arms and drugs. Since globalization unleashes forces of compression of time and space. It has beset state capacities to regulate and control their physical and virtual borders. Small arms and Yaba like sophisticated drugs are being imported and consequently crimes rate are increasing day by day. Finally, these crimes are shaking different elements of national security of Bangladesh. However, although the impact of 'dark side of globalization' on crime been expressed brilliantly and security ramifications of crimes, little attention has been paid to the detection of particular changing aspects of local crimes and national security consequences of traditional local crimes other than the conventional physical, mental and economic damages of people. The present thesis paper will try to identify the changing aspects of local crimes, nature of offenders, changing pattern of instruments with the advent of globalization and its impact on national security of Bangladesh.

1.2 Rationale of the Study

It is indisputably necessary to examine the changing aspects of local crimes and its impact on national security in the age of globalization as major crimes have been altered under conditions of globalization. Understanding the changing nature and dynamics of crimes has become a basic issue as it is very important both from criminological and security perspectives. Most of the changing features of crimes have been caused by the negative impacts of globalization and that has become a challenging area for a number of years. As a result, changing nature of crimes has become a crucial issue to criminologists, crime researchers and members of law enforcement agency in the recent years due to its notorious impact on individuals and the society as a whole, which is caused by dark side of globalization. Analysis of change in the nature of crime is vital for two important reasons: firstly, crimes are always harmful for human beings and the everyday impact of crimes victimizes people physically, mentally and economically. Secondly, impact of conventional local crimes has become awfully furious as global networks of criminals, ideas of crime commission and modern instruments of committing crimes have become available in the era of globalization.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The central objective of the study is to understand the changing aspects of local crimes with the advent of globalization and its implications for national security of Bangladesh. The thesis strives to fill up the gaps and show that local crimes have exacerbated some threats and thus, non-traditional aspects of national security got worsened in the age of globalization. It has posited that local crimes are profoundly influenced by globalization and very particularly few important aspects of local crimes have considerably transformed. On the basis of this assumption, this research has examined *murder* as traditional heinous local crime and drug-crimes of Bangladesh. This has provided us with new insights about the impact of globalization on local crimes of Bangladesh and its relations with national security.

1.4 Central Research Question

The study delves into a central research question: How have local crimes changed in its *modus operandi* and dynamics with the advent of globalization with a significant impact on national security of Bangladesh?

1.3 Structure of the Study

This study is divided into eight chapters. The first chapter is the introduction of the thesis. It describes various aspects on globalization, crimes, local crimes and national security of Bangladesh. Importance and objective of this research have been briefly delineated in this part. It has also briefly identified gaps and transition between the reviewed literatures and research problems.

The second chapter is on literature review, which covers review on a wide range of writings of globalization, crimes and security. Given the paucity of theoretical and empirical literature on the topic, the study has highlighted the works of Lucia Zedner's book, *Security*. It has motivated the researcher to extend further examination of national security consequences of traditional crimes beyond the conventional parochial outlook about local crimes as the current world is marked by the process of globalization.

The third chapter demonstrates the research methodology of the study. The fourth chapter has made theoretical and empirical analysis of crime and local crimes and its

various facets in the context of society and history of Bangladesh while the fifth chapter deals with the changing nature of local crimes in Bangladesh in the era of globalization. The sixth chapter focuses on new milieu of crimes and its linkages with threats to the national security of Bangladesh. It is found that non-traditional security threats are being exacerbated by local crimes and people are suffering from crimes under the influence of globalization. The seventh chapter states the key findings of the thesis. The final chapter offers the concluding remarks.

Chapter Two **Literature Review**

Scholars have conducted research works on different aspects of globalization, criminology and national security. This study will look at these works, especially those related to national security and globalization. Lucia Zedner's *Security* has identified the criminogenic impact on national security, which aims to show a new dynamics of national security. To Zedner, national security objectively means the absence of threats to acquired values and subjectively, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked. Thus, national security encompasses within it social security, personal security, economic security, monetary security, energy security, environmental security, military security, political security, energy security and security of natural resources (Zedner, 2008:1). This book has mainly sought to introduce, analyze and criticize the concept of security in its entire sundry. She argues that scholars tend to think about security within their immediate discipline and in detachment from one another (Zedner, 2008: 2). This book, therefore, has aimed at breaking down these boundaries in order to understand security in all its variety and complexity. To Zedner, a range of disciplinary paradigm shifts, policy changes, economic factors, and world political events have combined to shifts security to the forefront of the criminological agenda. Zedner has argued that the scholars of security must range not only over the disciplines of international relational, public international law, and war studies that have dominated the security field historically but also over political theory, legal philosophy, economics and criminological understandings (Zedner, 2008: 7).

Moreover, her deconstruction has covered a good range of topics, from the war on terror to risk management, crime prevention apparatuses to surveillance on criminals and biometric technology. Thus, her early chapters explore its use across time, space, and discipline, noting importantly that the imprecision of the term may at times be politically useful in defending policies that are themselves indefensible. In national security, the post-9/11 Bush administration's quest to pursue absolute security at nearly any cost (Iraq, Guantanamo, Abu Ghraib, and the Patriot Act) all too perfectly illustrates the political capital that this elusive term may yield. Precisely because the term is so slippery, Zedner herself has difficulty pinning down a single working concept of security for any considerable length of the text.

To this end, Zedner has outlined the brief history of security as an idea capable of rapid metamorphosis. She has delineated the genealogy of security and examined classical writings on security, which identified the emergence of the sovereign state and explored the emergence of the welfare state and the re-conceptualization of security and it has been made central by two world wars. Military centric national security concerns have gained prominence during the cold war (Waever 1995, Krause and Williams 1997, Buzan, Waever et al. 1998, Wyn- Jones 1999). Zedner attempted to mark out the chronological development security as a 'promiscuous' concept and how cold war and the end of the have modified and influenced the 'national security scholarship'. To her, now criminological attention of security endeavors has become very much pertinent to understand the new dynamics of national security.

Later, she puts forward about human security as an approach came to the front to grasp the new gamut of national security. Though not uncontroversial, human security promotes a new focus on people rather than states and on security as residing in personal, communal, and environmental protection not only or chiefly in national or military security (Zedner, 2008: 34). In so doing, it has brought about a convergence between international relations and criminology. She has opined that criminology concerns itself with ever larger internal threats to security. As a result International Relations has found its solution in the domestic and the mundane. She has viewed that criminogenic explanation of national security, a hazardous phenomenon, can be captured in the 'ramifications of security studies' by the tag of 'securitization' (Zedner, 2008: 35). It has explored the relationship between security and criminal justice. This book explains why security has come to such prominence; offered a guide to the sprawling literature on security; and provided a timely critical reflection on the concept and its relationship to the central themes of contemporary criminology and security (Ericson 2007; Loader 1997 & 1999; Hope, 2000; Jones and Newburn 1998; Zedner 2006a). She identified criminological security threats exclusively through the 'prism of human security'. This research shall comprehensively examine the practicability of criminogenic understanding of national security. Thus, this work is an extension of Zedner's opinion about criminogenic understanding of national security.

Although the impact of crimes on different types of security has been expressed and defined clearly in Zedner's book (2008), a little attention has been paid to the detection of particular changing aspects of crimes and national security consequences of traditional local crimes other than the conventional physical, mental and financial damages of people. It does not even identify the particular crimes those can impart security threats. But her work does not elaborate the nature, dynamics and types of crimes that have crossed the parochial boundary law, order and justice. It does not answer how suddenly crimes have become relevant to understand new threats to national security of many countries. It does not explain also how crimes hamper these typologies of security. It also lacks of clarification why criminological understanding of national security has become so important. Zedner's book (2008) does not list out categories of crimes as threats to the national security. Lucia Zedner candidly explain the relationship crime and national security which virtually incorporates criminological attention of security studies (Zedner, 2008: 41).

Erin Creegan (2012) has taken the step towards building a curriculum by integrating the criminological and legal aspects of crime in the national security realm. Creegan's writing examines four categories of crimes treason, espionage, sabotage, and terrorism as threats to the national security. It has emphasized on legal aspects the national security crimes. To Creegan,

National Security Criminal Law should be treated as a cohesive field of study, one that goes far beyond the contemporary focus on the crime of terrorism. To address the criminological and law enforcement similarities of these disparate offenses, National Security Criminal Law must at once be compartmentalized and interdisciplinary. That is to say, it must focus on a relatively small family of offenses while, at the same, it must also import a number of insights from other disciplines in order to provide a more global view of these crimes (Creegan, 2012: 375).

The idea of *National Security Criminal Law* is an interconnected field of study and it goes far beyond the contemporary focus on the crime of terrorism. To address the criminological and law enforcement similarities of these disparate offenses, *National Security Criminal Law* have focused on a relatively small family of offenses. It has

introduced a number of insights from other disciplines in order to provide a more global view of these crimes and consequences of national security. Creegan's contribution has advanced the Zedner's idea of criminological endeavors of national security by examining four categories of crimes treason, espionage, sabotage, and terrorism as threats to the national security. In fact, Creegan (2012: 34) has made a very clear conception about the relationship between crimes and national security. Creegan's idea could have become more sophisticated and handy, if he would incorporate a wide ranging inventory of criminal activities including the supply of illegal goods and services, such as the production and trafficking of drugs, trading in weapons, children, organs, illegal immigrants or nuclear material, gambling, usury, forgery, hired killings and prostitution; the sale of stolen property, especially luxury cars, animals and works of art; helping out legitimate companies in illegal matters such as breaking local laws; the use of legal networks for illicit activities including the management of transport companies for drug trafficking or construction investment to money laundering; finally, systematic predatory action such as piracy, extortion and kidnapping.

Moreover, main contribution of Creegan's work (2008) is to list out categories of crimes as threats to the national security though it has not categorized many other rampant crimes in the U.S.A. For example, state department of the U.S.A proclaimed drug crimes as one of the most notorious threats for national security in 1999. But drug crimes have not been categorized as a threat to the national security of the U.S.A. Creegan has also failed to mention that nature, consequences and dynamics of traditional crimes have undergone through a radical changes for the last two or three decades. Thus, consequences of conventional crimes have crossed the parochial boundary of law, order and justice. Why and how traditional crimes have become threat to the national security? We know that this is the era of globalization. There are concrete influences of globalization on almost every aspects of our society. Among the constituents of globalization, global business, financial networks, hundreds of thousands of affiliates of global firms around the world, International banking, new global transport capabilities, network of global cities, international standardizing of more and more features of our economies, all of these are the infrastructure for the dark side of globalization- the traffic in drugs, people and arms, and so many other aspects (Saskia Sassen, 2012:12). The

definition and scope of national security has taken different polarizations with the advent of globalization, it could have been mentioned by Creegan and so called organized crimes are directly taken as threats to the national security

Picomb and Cretin highlight that globalization has extended a lot of opportunities to the criminals; among the large groups typically considered to belong to the category of organized crime and to be involved in one or other of these illicit activities are those pertaining to quite a long list of organizations dedicated almost exclusively to drug trafficking on a wide scale in Europe, Latin America, South Asia; the Italian Mafia in a global expansion program originated decades ago; the Japanese Yakuza; the Chinese Triads; and, finally, the magma of organized crime coming from Russia and other Eastern European countries (Picomb 1996 :12; Cretin 1997: 32). This global connection is very important to determine the whole connection between globalization and local crimes. However, although the impact of crimes on different types of security has been expressed many other crimes like criminal murders, drug crimes which are prevalent in the USA have not been addressed in Creegan's writing. Little attention has been paid to the detection of identifying the factors imparted the changes of traditional crimes and he has not clarified how crimes have become national security threats crossing the parochial boundary of law, order and justice. Like Zedner, It has not answered how suddenly crimes have becomes relevant to understand the new threats to national security of many countries. It also lacks of clarification why criminological understanding of national security has become so important.

The whole issue of non-traditional security has come at forefront at the age of globalization. Different types of non-traditional security threats have been threaten by crimes. Globalization has internalized many external threats and externalized many internal threats (Muffle, 2003: 34). This idea has driven a bulk of scholars to redefine security. For the context and applied issues of such non-traditional security threats, Abdur Rob Khan has provided the idea that the traditional militaristic and state-centric security discourse cannot capture the fundamental problems of security for the bulk of the population in the developing countries in the post-cold war era (Khan, 2001: 11).

Khan's *Globalization and Non-Traditional Security in South Asia* (2001) has provided an overview of the conceptual and empirical contours of globalization, non-traditional security, and their linkages. Khan's work has established solid linkages between globalization and non-traditional security threats. Human security or non-traditional security threats challenge the survival and safety of people and states that emerge mainly out of nonmilitary causes, for instance climate change, environmental degradation, natural disasters, infectious diseases, transnational crimes, irregular migration, ethnic conflicts, arms smuggling, sea piracy and other threats to human security. Main contribution of Khan's book is: it examines the critical security challenges faced by states and societies in Asia including health, food, water, natural disasters, internal conflict, forced migration, energy, transnational crime, and cyber security. Through the development of a comprehensive analytical framework that establishes the key ingredients to policy evaluation, the editor has drawn on a wide variety of experts to collaborate in investigating these crucial issues. This inclusive framework ensures that all voices are heard including those oftentimes under-represented and marginalized in society to ensure that academic and policy debates are well informed about the often complex and nuanced nature of these non-traditional security challenges.

Through an investigation into these specific non-traditional security threats, *Globalization and Non-Traditional Security in South Asia* (2001) has evaluated many of the most pressing challenges faced by Asia today. The authors have analyzed the ways in which particular issues are addressed by the many stakeholders involved in the policy-making process, both within governments and across societies. The question of how these challenges are addressed across and between the different levels of global governance highlights the strengths and weakness that are directly attributable to policy successes and failures. It is through this layered and comprehensive approach, together with an evaluation of the role of stakeholders, which binds together the chapter contributions to this collection.

The book undertakes an issue-specific chapter study of how Asian states and societies address these non-traditional security concerns from transnational organized crimes, environmental problems and internal conflict of many South Asian countries. For

each issue area, it identifies and explains the concerns of various policy communities, identifying the motivations behind some of the key decisions made to affect change or stabilize the status quo. Essentially it questions not only what a security issue is but also for whom the issue is important and the interaction this has with policy outcomes. With a focus on regional and global institutions as well as national and local ones, this collection illustrates the variety of stakeholders involved in non-traditional security concerns, and reflects on their relative importance in the decision-making process. Through a systematic evaluation of these non-traditional security issues by employing a comprehensive analytical framework, critical appreciation of the dynamics of the policy-making process surrounding issues of crucial national, regional and international significance in Asia are made. As a result of sharing these insights, the contributors provide the tools as well as a selection of issue-specific stakeholders to illuminate the key but complex characteristics of non-traditional security in Asia.

Nations and association continued to give way to traditional security paradigm. Spending a lot on weapons and warheads at the cost of people worsen the human security. Khan's book has covered wide range of non-traditional security issues. It has addressed traditional crime related issues like *arms smuggling* which has induced many other traditional crimes like *murders*, and *murders after rape*. Thus, Khan's work has contributed to grasp the impact of globalization on non-traditional security aspects. However, although the impact of globalization on different types of non-traditional security threats have been expressed, many other traditional crimes that can cause also non-traditional security hazards have not been listed out in Khan's work. Least attention has been paid to incorporate crime-factors as threats to the non-traditional security. If Khan's work would have taken the investigative notions on linkages between globalization and crimes; if it would have incorporated crime-factors as threats to the non-traditional security, his work would be more comprehensive one regarding the identification of changing factors of non-traditional security threats. Again, it must acknowledge that there is a strong connection between globalization and non-traditional security aspects. About the relationship between globalization and crimes, there is a conventional interpretation which commonly indicates 'Transnational Organized Crimes' (TNCs); if the impact of globalization on crimes is appraised, it is commonly meant the

global illicit networks of crime-gangs (Holton, 2005: 3). These are true assumption; but, in many cases, licit and permissible things, for example mobile phone, of globalization also contribute to the increase of local crimes.

Kinnvall and Johnson, in *Globalization and Drug Criminalization: A New Threat to Development* (2002) have showed that several factors facilitated this emerging situation and produced a new model of organized crime predominantly transnational in its character. This type of organized crime has three basic differences with respect to previous manifestations of the phenomenon: it tends to operate at a local, regional or global level, mobilizing extensive cross-border connections and, above all, has the ability to challenge both national and international authorities (Godson and Olson, 1993: 123). Processes parallel to those which made possible the growth in economic globalization enabled also criminal organizations, once confined to restricted environments or countries, to perform at a broader scale. Drug trafficking has deeply affected social, political and economic life. This book analyses and chronicles this "Amazonian cocaine cycle", starting from the early 1980s. It considers how the first major drug trafficking networks were formed. The author links these historical developments to the rise in power of certain drug traffickers within the different processes of globalization.

This book argued that many processes of globalization has directly contributed to the increase of drug related criminalization in China, India and in many other countries of South Asia. It has strongly posited the impacts of globalization on local drug crimes. There is present a huge and growing market for drugs in neighborhoods across the globe. Drugs traded and which have significance on the global scale include cocaine and heroin (Sangiovanni, 2005). About 90% of global supply of heroin comes from opium poppy cultivated in Afghanistan while a bulk of cocaine flows proceeds from the Andean region. Such drugs flow either in bulk or in small quantities following trade and travel routes to destinations across continents and the globe, as well as countries enroute to major markets. Some of the proceeds of this drug trade are used to finance other crimes such as terrorism (UNODC, 2010: 45). However, Kinnvall and Johnson's *Globalization and Drug Criminalization: A New Threat to Development* (2002) has not identified the security implications drug criminalization. They have not mentioned the global concern

that the forces of globalization that facilitate economic growth, positive social and cultural change and enhance interaction across a shrinking world are also inadvertently being utilized for negative effects and are benefiting perpetrators of crime across boundaries of nations and continents.

Drug and many other crimes are taking advantage of the globalization process to enhance the speed and frequency of its conduct of illicit activities, and as well to avoid detection and adverse consequences of law in various jurisdictions. Criminals are increasingly adapting to quick changes and developments in technology, people and goods mobility to cross borders through social networks while exploiting the lack of international cooperation between countries. They also exploit different legal frameworks between countries to successively undermine states efforts in curbing their illicit activities. Thus, drug criminalization has serious impact on non-traditional security threats of national security. Many economic and militarily powerful country including the U.S.A, consider drug as one of the most notorious threats to national security. These concerns are not addressed in Kinnvall and Johnson's *Globalization and Drug Criminalization: A New Threat to Development* (2002).

A splendid explanation about the impact of globalization on crime has been demonstrated in *Globalization of Crime* by Sephen Aguilar-Millan, Joan E. Foltz, John Jackson, and Amy Oberg, (2008). A team of futurists (*The Futurist*, November-December, 2008: 41-98) examines the ways in which crime has become globalized and how the worlds of legitimate and illicit finance intertwine. Andreas and Nadelmann (2006: 41) opined that the sheer quantity of global, or cross -border crime has increased in concert with the growth of globalization. While there is, as we will see, much more to the issue of crime in the global age than this, the fact is that globalization makes more cross - border crime possible than ever before. Since there have been nation - states, and even before, there has been international crime that flowed across broad areas of the world. However, today there seems to be far more of such crime, much of it associated with the general propensity for all sorts of things, including crime, to flow more freely in the global age.

To outline the processes that are linked to crimes related to globalization based on the new discourses about the crime axis in terms of transnational organized crime and the crimes occurring as epidemics among nations, this book, *Globalization of Crime*, deals with questions such as what are the links between globalization and crime? What is the link of these global crimes? Why are people engaged in these crimes?

Authors have strongly opined that the nature of crime has changed significantly in a single generation. They argued that just 20 years ago, crime was organized in a hierarchy of operations. It was “industrial” in that it contained the division of labor and the specialization of operations. This structure extended internationally, as organized crime mirrored the business world. Then, just as it happened in the business world, the vertical and horizontal hierarchies of organized crime dissolved into a large number of loosely connected networks. Each node within a network would be involved in any number of licit and illicit operations. Networked systems spanned the globe. An event in one place might have a significant impact on the other side of the world. In short, crime became globalized (Stephen. *et*, 2008: 2). To them, western capitalism consisted of a belief in free markets for the allocation of resources, free flows of goods and services across international borders, and the free movement of labor and capital to harness the demand created by the free market. For globalization to take hold, two further revolutions were needed - the growth of low-cost mass-transit facilities and the growth of international telecommunications (i.e., the Internet). The transportation revolution facilitated the mass movement of goods and people across the globe, and the Internet revolution has allowed the development of global service infrastructures, such as banking and financial services. It’s also enabled global operations to be monitored and controlled remotely from anywhere in the world that has Internet access. As these revolutions- the freeing of markets, the transportation revolution, and the Internet revolution—were taking place, the way in which the world works was also changing. In global business especially, the world shifted from being one of hierarchies to being one of networks. They have strongly posited that such encouragements of lawful trade have proved to be a boon for illicit trade as well. From a commercial perspective, the key to the flow of illicit goods- be they narcotics, people, and counterfeit goods (*Ibid*, 2008: 34).

In *The Wicked City: Crime and Punishment in Colonial Calcutta*, Benerjee also discovered the same causes of crime during seventeen and eighteen centuries with the advent of urbanization: dislocation of people, both socially and emotionally, from their villages; unemployment, unsatisfactory living and working conditions, house congestion in an alien city; pathological manifestations of all these in their family situations, poor emotional sustenance and structure, and inadequate attention to the child rearing (Benerjee, 2009:116). This class cannot cope up with the current of globalization. Ritzer's (2011) *'The Bottom Billion'* clearly describes the gap between 'north and south', 'rich and poor'. Though the inequality is not only the reason of crimes, criminologists assert that social and structural deprivation leads to greed, anger, jealousy, revenge, or; sometimes pride (Locard, 1998: 123-145; Lombroso, 2005: 23-89; Beccaria, 1776: 31-67; Becker, 2007:123-129; Becker, 2007: 45-78; Bentham, 1776: 34-78; Blumstein, 2006: 56-78; Bouchard, 2001:74-93; Brown, 2003; Burgess, 2000: 45-74; Sherman, 1976: 65-89; Sutherland, 1988:43-123).

Some people decide to commit crimes and carefully plan everything in advance to increase economic and social gains and try to decrease risk (Merton, 2001:12-37). These people are making choices about their behavior; some even consider a life of crime better than a regular job- believing crimes bring in greater rewards, admiration, and excitement- at least until they are caught (Sutherland, 1988:12; Beccaria, 1776: 43). Others get an adrenaline rush when successfully carrying out a dangerous crime (Sherman, 1976:41). Others commit crimes on impulse, out of rage or fear (Burgess, 2000: 19). The desire for material gain (money or expensive belongings) leads to property crimes such as robberies, burglaries, white-collar crimes, and auto thefts (Lombroso, 2005: 95). The desire for global technical apparatuses makes people heinous, brutal and heartless beast (Stephen Aguilar- Millan, Joan E. Foltz, John Jackson, and Amy Oberg, 2008: 52-67). It is historically true also.

One of the indispensable aspects of globalization is urbanization. Crimes go up with the advent of urbanization. Sumanta Banerjee, (2009: 3-27) explored, in *The Wicked City: Crime and Punishment in Colonial Calcutta*, that during seventeenth and eighteen centuries, while Calcutta was developing as an urban area, people from villages came to

the city; but they could not manage livelihood in urban life-style. In his book, *The Wicked City: Crime And Punishment In Colonial Calcutta*, author Sumanta Banerjee delves deep into almost century-old police records, uncovering the many facets of crime in the city during the 18th and 19th century. From early immigrants seeking easy wealth from the other side of the law to ruthless criminal masterminds tightening their grasps over the dark underbelly of the city, Banerjee's book covers it all. Not only does the author focus on the 'wickedness' the title proclaims, but he also digs into what caused such rampant rates of criminal activities in the city, and what kind of ghastly situations arose from it. During the British rule, Calcutta stood steadfast as the center for the government, the capital for law and order. Its glory and riches have been documented and are very well known, but lying beneath the dignified cloak of cultural etiquette was a city reeking of felony and lawlessness; a wicked city.

As the British expanded their fortune, they began to settle down comfortably in Calcutta, the then capital of the empire. Their racist approach to dealing with Indians resulted in the division of the city into a 'White Town' and a 'Black Town.' While crime in the European section of the city consisted mostly of insurance frauds and white-collar scams, the 'black town' became a melting pot for diverse criminal organizations and activities. From armed robbery or 'dacoity' to forgery, and elaborately planned heists, Banerjee has documented all sorts of criminal activities over several years. Unsurprisingly, crime was not limited to the squalors of society. An affluent landlord, Prankrishna Halder, famous for his opulent lifestyle, was highly respected among the populace and entertained British officers regularly. It came as a huge shock to society that such a respectable person would, and could be charged and arrested for forgery. He was accused of forging government certificates worth over Rs.5, 00,000, a colossal figure back in 1829.

The British, being ruthless and efficient administrators, eventually began to crack down on the rising crime in Calcutta. This forms the other half of Banerjee's book. The author carefully documents the events that led up to the formation of the 'Detective Department,' as well and eventually, the Criminal Investigation Department or C.I.D. Determined to transform Calcutta into 'the Second City of the Empire', the British spared

no effort and were successful. In 1845, the first police commissioner of Calcutta, S. Wauchope Hardinge is known to have proudly proclaimed that “the Calcutta police was organized as nearly as possible on the London Metropolitan police system”. However, even though a functioning judiciary was in place, it was race and skin color which determined the treatment meted out to convicts. Describing two British convicts accused of robbery, Warner and Healey, a Bengali detective, writes “Healey and Warner were convicts. But even then, they were Englishmen... The Indian convicts were served food on steel plates and slept on earthen floors. As for the English convicts, every cell had a table, a chair, and a bed.” Ironically, Healey and Warner piled the furniture together and climbed over the walls of the jail to make their getaway (Benerjee, 2006: 23). This discrimination between the imprisoned criminals has led further criminalization of the society.

In *The Wicked City: Crime and Punishment in Colonial Calcutta*, author Sumanta Banerjee has shown that many people lived on streets and starved days after days. As a result, they committed robberies, burglaries and other offences to manage their daily necessities (Benerjee, 2009: 3-27). He rightly identified that ‘job- hungry migrant from all over India’ and ‘entrepreneurs and fortune-hunters from all most all over the world’ combined the ‘underworld of Calcutta’ (*Ibid*: 62-85). According to Findlay, “Crime occurs on the globe and society on account of economic modernization; it generates poverty and marginalization of the impoverished (Findlay, 2000: 63)”. This point is echoed by Eduardo, Hardy and Johnston where they point out that “globalization excludes the segments of the economies and societies from the networks of information available to the dominant society” (Eduardo, Hardy and Johnston, 2002:45-78). The growth of international trade is exacerbating income inequalities, both between and within industrialized and less industrialized nations (Watkins, 2002: 51, Yusuf, 2001:18). It gives the birth of social unrest, religious chaos, community turbulence, rampant crimes (Higo, 2000: 18).

Criminogenic globalization has a severe impact on local unlawful activities (Findlay, 2000: 45; Ashworth, and Zedner, 2008: 12). It is a parallel process of economic globalization. Zygmunt Bauman (2006: 96) has propagated the concept of negative

globalization. He enumerates a number of issues: many negative flows that could concern us (Bauman 2006: 96)¹. Moises Naim (2005: 23-78) has mentioned five wars of globalization- drugs bust, smuggled arms, laundered money, illegal migrants, and counterfeit goods. These crimes have developed stateless and decentralized networks. Criminals move freely, quickly, freely and stealthily across the national borders (Naim, 2003: 29). He identified the root causes of these crimes at international level (*Ibid*, 34-51). He shared that nation-states have benefited from information revolution, global economic linkages, strong political connections and shrinking geographic distance. Local crimes are influenced by the globalization in the same way. Among the main crimes that are linked to globalization include; murder, money laundering, dealing in illegal drugs, rape, terrorism, human and weapons trafficking (Misha Clenny, 2008: 21). They greatly affect both the national and international “economies, politics, security, and ultimately, societies at large” (Eduardo, Hardy and Johnston, 2002:12). Crimes are important threats to the national security (Ashforth, 2008: 8). In 1996, William Clinton has identified international organized crime as a matter of concern for national security (USG, 1996:7).

The state-centric traditional security study, which was the defining paradigm during the cold war period, is today increasingly being challenged (Bajpai, 2000:12). Traditionally, national security is defined in terms of the ability of a state to protect its interests from external threats. Those interests are broadly defined as territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of the nation. However in this web of international relations, the threat to security is not from one nation to another but also from various non- state sources of insecurity. There is a growing debate on the need to expand the traditional notions of security to address the nontraditional threats and so develop a more comprehensive approach to security (Buzan, 1991: 23). This is mainly because the traditional security paradigm does not address the rapidly growing nontraditional threats to security like, “the struggle for resources embedded in the pursuit of energy, security, environmental degradation, forced migration, international terrorism, insurgency ascendancy of non-state actors in drugs, arms, money laundering and financial crime organization (Banerjee,

¹“Ours is a wholly *negative* globalization: unchecked, unsupplemented and uncompensated for by a ‘positive’ counterpart which is still a distant prospect at best, though according to some prognoses already a forlorn chance”

2000: 50).” The main questions that are being asked today are security from what, when, where and how (Derian, 1991: 97)?

The above-mentioned literature pertinent to globalization, crime and security has recognized different issues grounded to conduct a research with the combination of globalized crimes. But these writings lack of understanding the relationship between *globalization, crimes* and *national security*. Although the impact of ‘dark side of globalization’ on crime has been extensively covered, little attention has been paid to the detection of particular changing aspects of local crimes and national security consequences of traditional local crimes other than the conventional physical, mental and economic damages of people.

This thesis has endeavored to fill the gap found in Zedner’s *Security* (2008) including other writers and to show that local crimes have exacerbated some threats and thus, non-traditional aspects of national security got worsen at the age of globalization. The present research has strongly accepted Lucia Zedner’s proposition about the criminological study of security. In addition, it has posited that local crimes are profoundly influenced by globalization and very particularly some important aspects of local crimes have changed over the period. On the basis of this assumption, this research has examined *murder* as a traditional heinous local crime and drug-crimes of Bangladesh. This type of examination has provided us with a new insight about the impact of globalization on local crimes of Bangladesh and its consequences on national security.

Chapter Three **Research Methodology**

This is a qualitative research based on both the primary and secondary sources of data. The study addresses a few methodological concerns at the outset. Firstly, it is pertinent to examine the qualitative shifts of crimes caused by the different positive and negative forces of globalization. Hence it is critical to look into the changing features of crimes. There are thousands of crimes in Bangladesh. All crimes cannot be taken for analysis; so therefore, few crimes are sampled for the current research. Secondly, crimes always involve victims and perpetrators or offenders. So, we have to collect data from

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

victims and perpetrators as well. Thirdly, every criminal offence is supposed to be recorded as criminal case in the local police stations of that particular areas or place of occurrences. Detailed criminal case stories have been collected from the local police stations. So, there is a sampling of police stations and it can be termed as selection of field areas. Fourthly, crime reports are published in the daily newspapers. So, a selective number of criminal stories have been collected from the daily newspapers. It is perceived that globalization has brought about some changes in traditional nature of crimes in Bangladesh. So, we have to look into the past tendencies of crimes from the historical records meaning on secondary sources. Thus, data and information on crimes and other related issues for this study have been collected by based on the following methods.

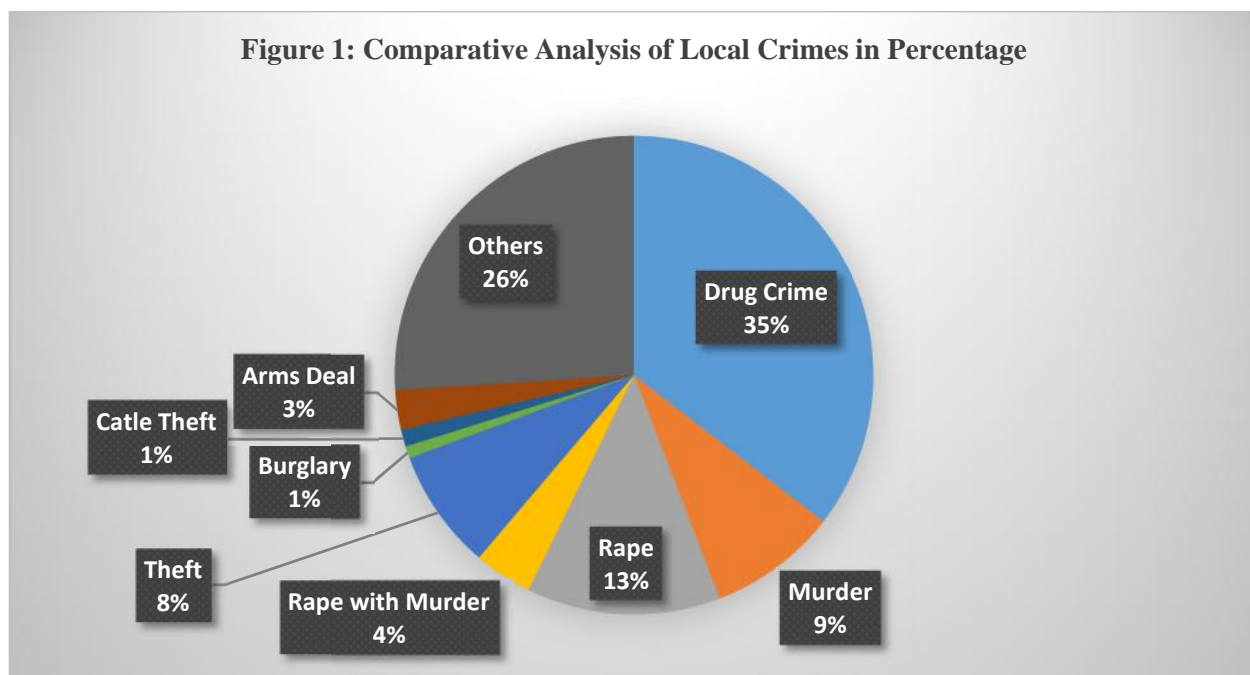
3.1 Data Collection Method

This study has followed a mixed method combined with both qualitative and quantitative data. Collecting data on crimes is a very hazardous task and at the same time it is very important job to conduct any research on crimes. This type of examination has provided us with a new insight about the changing patterns of local crimes of Bangladesh. It has also helped to understand consequences of local crimes. Data have been collected from different police stations of different districts of Bangladesh. For case analysis, only FIR based case-stories have been taken for examination. Second, selective case-stories have been taken from the daily newspapers. These cases have been cross-checked with local police stations. Third, in some cases, interviews of victims and suspects (in case of absence of victims and suspects, their relatives have been asked) have been taken to assess the different impacts of crimes. Thus, data collection process can be termed as *within-method triangulation*.

3.2 Sampling of crimes

There are almost four thousand types of criminal offences in Bangladesh recorded as criminal cases in different police stations. This research has examined *murder* and *drug-crime* in Bangladesh. Both types of crimes are robustly influenced by the process of globalization. On the other hand, drug crimes constitute the significant portion of the total crimes in Bangladesh. Murder has been reshaped tremendously over the years and most

of the murders are being committed by using illicit small arms supplied by the illegal channel of globalization. From the following figure 1 on present crime scenario of Bangladesh, murder *and drug crimes* have been sampled for examination. Drug related crimes are always perceived as threat to the security of the state and it has a strong transnational linkage.



Source: Websites of Bangladesh Police

3.2.1 Primary Sources of Crime Data

For the present research, the police cases, on *drug-related crimes* and *murder*, are taken as primary sources of crime data. In some cases, murder-victims' relatives are interviewed to get some primary information on the respective cases. Victims' relatives, in case of murder cases, are taken as primary sources of information. Apprehended offenders accused of particular cases are asked some questions to get their motives of killing. These are the primary sources of crime data. In this regard, relevant data have been collected from 130 police stations in Bangladesh.

3.2.2 Secondary Sources of Crime Data

For analytical purpose, many heinous crime stories are taken from the newspapers. For comparative analysis crime-case statistics and number of offenders are

taken from the *British Prisoner's Fact Book* published in 1939s and 1943s. Some crime data have been taken from the website of Bangladesh Police. Some of the crime data have been taken from the website of the Department of Narcotics Control, Bangladesh (DNCCB). Many recent researches have been conducted on crimes in Bangladesh from both home and abroad. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has conducted substantial research on drugs and other crimes in Bangladesh. Reports published from UNODC in different years are used in the current research to exhibit crime scenario of Bangladesh from global perspectives. Thus, many other reports on recent crime trends in Bangladesh have been taken to grasp the actual crime scenario. These are the secondary sources of crime data for the current research.

3.2.3 Qualitative Crime Data

Qualitative data analysis involves the development of concepts which helps us to understand the social phenomena in natural setting (rather than experimental), giving due emphasis to the due meanings, experiences and views of the participants (Pope & Mayes, 1995: 34-78). From qualitative perspective, *modus operandi* of crime commission, instruments used for commissioning crimes, nature of crimes (whether petty crime or heinous crime) and nature of offenders have been observed from different crime stories.

3.2.4 Quantitative Crime Data Analysis

In the past, the number of petty crimes was prominent and heinous crimes were less in number. Numbers of theft-case, cattle-theft case and pick-pocketing case in 1870s, 1880s, and onwards have been observed. Similarly, the numbers of theft-case, cattle-theft case and pick-pocketing case along with many other heinous crimes like rape, murder and drug related crimes in 1980s, 1990s, and onwards have been presented in numeric data. Here, the numbers of victims, suspects and convicts have also been presented in quantitative crime data analysis. Increasing trends of heinous crimes and decreasing trends in petty nature crimes have been presented in percentage with other crimes.

3.2.5 Case Stories from Daily News Papers on Various Crimes

Case stories from daily newspapers have been collected. Many recent case stories primarily have been collected from the daily newspapers. News on horrific murders and

robust drug recovery has been collected from daily newspapers; then detailed information has been collected from the respective police stations. *The Daily Prothom Alo*, *The Daily Ittefaq*, and *The Daily Star* are taken as sources of crime stories covering the period of 2014-2016. For example, the following case story on *Savar Bank Robbery* has been collected from *The Daily Star*, Bangladesh.

“Six members of banned militant outfits Jama’atul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB) and Ansarullah Bangla Team were handed death sentences by a Dhaka court yesterday for the grisly bank heist in Ashulia in April last year that left eight people dead. Another accused was given a life term and two others three years’ jail each while two were acquitted by the court. The condemned convicts are Borhan Uddin, Saiful alias Al Amin, Mahfuzur Islam alias Sumon alias Jamil, Jashim Uddin, Palash alias Sohel Rana and Mintu Prodhan. Ukil Hasan was handed life term while Abdul Baten and Shahjahan Jamadar three years’ jail each. Mozammel Haque and Babul Sarder were acquitted. Judge SM Kuddus Zaman of the District and Sessions Judge’s Court of Dhaka delivered the verdict in the killing and robbery case in presence of eight convicts. Palash alias Sohel Rana is on the run. “During the trial I have seen all the accused persons excepting absconding accused Palash in the dock. But I did not notice any sign of repentance on their face or demeanor. I do not find any mitigating circumstances justifying a lenient approach in determining appropriate sentence for the accused persons,” observed the judge in the judgment. The court on January 21 framed charges against the accused. The trial has been completed within 26 working days after recording statements of 64 prosecution witnesses. On April 21 last year, a gang of 8-10 people aged between 25 and 40 looted Tk 35 lakh from a branch of Bangladesh Commerce Bank in Ashulia Industrial Area on the outskirts of the capital in broad daylight, according to case document. They attacked bank officials, clients and locals with sharp weapons, fired shots and hurled crude bombs while escaping the scene, leaving seven people dead. A mob later beat one of the robbers dead and handed another over to police. On December 1, Ashulia police submitted two charge sheets in the two cases -- one for the killings and robbery and the other for possession of explosives. The second case is pending with another Dhaka court. Ashulia police during the investigation into the cases found involvement of 13 people. One of them was killed by the mob and the mastermind of the robbery, Abdullah Al Baki, died in a “shootout” with law enforcers in the capital’s Gabtoli area in November last year, police said. Baki was said to be a member of Ansarullah Bangla Team and a former JMB operative.” (*The Daily Star*, April 23 2014)

3.2.6 Case Stories from the Police Stations

Cases stories are collected from 130 police stations in different regions of Bangladesh. These police stations are selected randomly and purposively depending on time and accessibility. When criminal occurrences happen, FIRs are lodged at the

respective police stations. On the basis of the cases, every police station has been maintaining a *Village Crime Note Books* since 1943 as per the direction given in the Police Regulation of Bengal, 1943. This record of crime is a vital source to understand the past and present crime trends. For this present research, past crime stories and records of the victims and convicts have been collected from the respective police stations. For example, murders cases in 1983 are taken from the past record of the police stations. In some cases, records are not kept in the police stations and in such cases relevant Court Police Offices have been visited. The format of data collection form has been used to collect data. This has been filled up in English to make understand the data collection procedures from the police stations.

3.2.7 Interviews with Victim and Victims' Relatives

In case of crime of murder, victims' relatives have been interviewed to supplement the findings. They have talked on relevant issues related to the murder. They have been asked about the causes of murder (in case of murder case), information on weapons used in committing murder, number of suspects and victim, number of arrested suspects and age of the suspects. Regarding drug related cases, perpetrators themselves are victims when they receive drugs. They have talked on relevant issues related to drug crimes. Many drug dealers were exclusively interviewed when found in the police custody. In few cases, interviews of apprehended suspects have been taken to get their views on commissioning crimes. A total of forty interviews were conducted in different categories with randomly selected respondents.

3.3 Techniques of Data Collection

There are different techniques of collecting data for a qualitative research. The current research has followed specific techniques. These techniques are used according to the situation of data sources. Main techniques as followed are interviews, questionnaires, observations, focus groups discussion, oral history, case studies, documents and records. These techniques are described below.

- (i) Interviews of victims, victim's relatives and suspects have been taken on different issues related to crimes and nature offenders and so on.

- (ii) Few open-ended questions have been asked to the target persons (Questionnaire added as Appendix-iv). Most of the questionnaires have been served to relatives of murdered persons and drug related offenders.
- (iii) Personal observation, as a member of Bangladesh Police, on many crime-cases and accused offenders have provided with a significant evaluation on current crime scenario.
- (iv) Focus groups discussion has been conducted in case of sensational murder cases. Community leaders, Union Parishod Chairman and members and members of law-enforcing agencies have taken part in Focus Groups Discussion (FGD).
- (v) Oral history on dacoity cases is a reliable source of crime history of 1970s, 1980s and 1990s. Modus operandi of dacoity cases over the past decades can be heard from the senior citizens of eastern-southern part of Bangladesh. Dacoity during the rainy season was a very sensitive issue. Oral history on those issues has offered a good source of crime data on dacoity cases.
- (vi) Cases from the police stations as recorded in FIR have become one of the most reliable sources of crime data.
- (vii) Documents and records on past crime history have provided basic sources of secondary data. Village Crime Note Books (VCNBs) of many police stations are very much reliable records of the past crimes. Proper maintenance of VCNBs as records is a pre-requisite for the smooth functioning of a Police Station. These records are of immense help in the prevention and detection of crime and in keeping track of the movements of criminals including *British Prisoner's Fact Book*.

3.4 Process of Data Analysis

Crime data have been collected from apprehended suspects found in police custody at respective police stations during the collection of Data. Actually, crime related data have been collected from three sources. Then, data have been triangulated to examine and capture the actual scenario of the crime. For case analysis, only FIR (First Information Report) based case-stories have been taken for examination. First, case-

stories have been taken from the daily newspapers; then these cases have been cross-checked with local police stations. In some cases, interviews of victims and suspects (in case of absence of victims and suspects, their relatives have been asked) have been taken to assess the different impacts of crimes. Thus, data collection has been conducted by following *within-method triangulation*. The police stations have been selected purposively because all police stations are not equally crime-prone. Mostly crime-prone police stations are taken into consideration; because crime cases are required to understand the pattern of local crimes. Another thing is important: the number of police stations as we have today, thirty five years ago this number was not the same. For some crime data, we have selected crime data from the year of 1980. There are comparative data tables from 1980 to 2015. So many new police stations are not taken in the sampling population as these police stations cannot be compared with the past.

Chapter Four

Local Crime and its Typology

Crime is a guilty act punishable under the laws of the land passed in the respective parliament. Crime is crime- everywhere it is considered as a blameworthy deed and granted as against the laws, rules, regulations and even against the custom of the society. Sometimes crimes are defined according to the spirit of religion. So, crimes and patterns of crimes vary from region to region. In many historical instances showed that crimes were also defined according to political motives of ruling regimes. The new trends and patterns are observed in criminality in Bangladesh. Crime and criminals are as old as the human society itself. Crime itself is influenced and maneuvered with the influence environment, culture, religion, education and so on. Thus, patterns of crimes vary from country to country, society to society. It has always been the endeavor of every society to identify the criminals and punish the guilty to safeguard its integrity and the interest of its members. With the progress in technology communication has improved tremendously, both in movements of people from one place to another and in sending messages, which has resulted in type of crime the trends varies from region to region as also from country to country (Sreevasta, 2001:34). Every society across the globe has its peculiar problems and challenges regarding crime and criminality (Horely, 2011:23).

Bangladesh is not an exception one. As a developing country, she faces her own share of social, political, economic and cultural problems which has in no small measure affected the well-being of the populace (Sobhan, 2009:41). The rising wave and changing pattern of crimes is one of such problems. This chapter will examine the increasing wave of crimes in Bangladesh. This chapter will also identify the factors incapacitating the police and other security agencies in the task of crime prevention and control all over the country. It also reveals that the security agencies are inadequately equipped and less-trained to combat with the new trend of crimes, coupled with information and technology.

There are many types of crimes occurred in Bangladesh. These main crimes are explained and in this chapter. Crime is an illegal activity, which causes physical or moral injuries on others. According to the European Criminology Code of 2006, Article 23, sub article 1, crime is an act, which is prohibited and made punishable by law. Crime is the omission of a duty that makes the offender liable to punishment by law or a behavior that is prohibited, as well as behavior or an act that is required by law (Holsen, 1988:2). First, definition and elements of crimes are presented and then patterns of crimes along with relevant data and case stories are discussed in the current chapter. Second, we see the history of local crimes. In the historical part, we have discussed some case data of 1860s and onwards collected from secondary sources. Then, the feature and structure of current trend of local crimes are discussed in this chapter.

Crime in Bangladesh is on the increase (Police Report, 2015:13). Hardly a day passes without the print and electronic media giving details of crime against person and their property. Fear of crime and violence has affected the quality of life and an atmosphere of helplessness prevails all-around of Bangladesh. Many reports on local crimes showed that crimes at the local areas of Bangladesh have been changed revolutionarily (Police Report, 2014:23). Human rights activists and many other national and international research organizations opined that this has mainly resulted of cumulative effect on politician-nexus in vogue, the collapse of the judicial system, erosion of authority and inability of the police to devote time to crime investigation work and lastly, and most importantly, apathy of the citizens to crime and their failure to

ensure the minimum safety measures to protect their own interest (BLAST, 2008: ICVR, 2012:13; CPD, 2013: 45). Crime prevention is not the concern of police alone; it is a problem of the entire society (Shahidul, 2015: 23). However, in absence of concrete data base it is not easy difficult to develop a comprehensive approach to understand the trends and pattern of criminality in Bangladesh. Let me step forward to grasp the whole gamut of trends and pattern of criminality in Bangladesh.

Many factors have contributed to alter the patterns of crimes. The frequency of heinous crimes like *murder*, *rape* and *rape with murder* are increasing day by day. We see that numbers of cases are increasing day by day and year after year. The nature of offenders has been changed completely; meaning professional offenders are less prevalent than first-offenders. Many of them are juvenile offenders. Using firearms has become a very common modus operandi in committing murders. Another surprising thing is that criminals are becoming learned regarding crime detection through mobile phones by using various apps from the internet services with the assistance of modern technology. So, in most of the murder cases, criminals destroy electronic evidences; or, they did not use any device which can be detected later on. They learned it from different TV- serials and from many other sources. It has happened both in Bangladesh and India as well as in many countries around the globe. Thus, patterns of crimes have been changed revolutionarily. In this context, the research “*Understanding Crime Trends in Dhaka City*” jointly conducted in 2015 by the Department of Criminology, University of Dhaka and Dhaka Metropolitan Police is very significant one. It has showed that drug related crimes are 16.45% and 7.34% is murder of total crimes in Dhaka city. In Bangladesh, local criminals are becoming very smart regarding technology oriented detection of crimes. They are very conscious about the detection procedure of law enforcing agencies. So, they have changed their modus operandi. Thus, we can easily observed the changing pattern of crimes in Bangladesh. Now, let defined first what is crime?

4.1 Concept of Crime

The word *crime* has been derived from the Latin root *cerno*, meaning ‘*I decide I give judgment*’ (Felon, 1976: 23). Originally the Latin word *crimen* meant ‘charge’ or ‘cry of distress’ (Klein, 2010: 134). The Ancient Greek word *krima*, from which the Latin

cognate derives, typically referred to an intellectual mistake or an offense against the community, mistake or an offense against the private entity, it also refers to moral wrong (Michael, 2005:123). In 13th century English *crime* meant 'sinfulness'. In Latin, *crimen* could have signified any one of the following: 'charge, indictment, accusation, crime, fault, offense' (Micheal, 2000: 14). The word may derive from the Latin *cernere* - 'to decide, to sift' (Friedman, 1996: 12). Thomas G. Tucker suggests a root in "cry" words and refers to English *plaint, plaintiff*, and so on (Tucker, 1990: 15). The meaning 'offense punishable by law' dates from the late 14th century (Tucker, 2006: 26). The Latin word is glossed in Old English by *facen*, also 'deceit, fraud, treachery'. From brief genealogical explication of meaning of crime, we can say that crime is a punishable deed defined by the law and codified by the respective courts of the land. John Hagen (1994:21) has defined crime as following:

A crime is therefore an act of deviance that breaks not only a norm, but a law. Deviance can be as minor as picking one's nose in public or as major as committing murder (John Hagen, 1994: 21)

So crime is a deviant behavior that breaks norms and laws and punishable under the penal laws of the land. According to sociologist William Graham Sumner, *deviance* is a violation of established contextual, cultural, or social norms, whether folkways, mores, or codified law (1906:12). Hamilton provides a typology to classify deviant acts in terms of their perceived harmfulness, the degree of consensus concerning the norms violated, and the severity of the response to them (Hamilton, 1987:34). The most serious acts of deviance are *consensus crimes* about which there is near- unanimous public agreement (Baker, 1991: 21). Acts like murder and sexual assault are generally regarded as morally intolerable, injurious, and subject to harsh penalties (Solmen, 1997:14). So, it is found that crime equates a deviant behaviour that is punishable under penal laws. John Hagen has marked out the typologies of crimes or deviant behaviors (1994: 67). He has provided a typology to classify deviant acts in terms of their perceived harmfulness, the degree of consensus concerning the norms violated, and the severity of the response to them. The most serious acts of deviance are *consensus crimes* about which there is near- unanimous public agreement (Baker, 1991: 11). Acts like murder and sexual assault are generally regarded as morally intolerable, injurious, and subject to harsh penalties. *Conflict*

crimes are acts like prostitution or smoking marijuana, which may be illegal but about which there is considerable public disagreement concerning their seriousness. *Social deviations* are acts like abusing serving staff or behaviors arising from mental illness and addiction, which are not illegal in them but are widely regarded as serious or harmful. People agree that they call for institutional intervention (Helsen, 1980:23). Finally, there are *social diversions* like riding skateboards on sidewalks, overly tight leggings, or facial piercings that violate norms in a provocative way but are generally regarded as distasteful but harmless, or for some, cool (Haggen, 1994: 41). Then, what are the elements of crimes?

4.2 Elements of Crimes

'A' gets into a fight with his neighbor 'B'. A grabs B's car keys out of his hand, jumps into his car, and locks all the doors. When B strides over to the car, she starts the engine, puts the car into drive, and tries to run him down. It is dark and difficult for A to see, so B easily gets out of her way and is unharmed. However, A is thereafter arrested and charged with attempted to murder. In this case, the prosecution has to prove the elements of *criminal act*, *criminal intent*, and *concurrency* for attempted murder. The prosecution does *not* have to prove *causation* or that B was harmed because attempt crimes, including attempted to murder. These elements are originated from two ancient elements of crimes. One is *mens rea* and another is *actus rea*.

4.2.1 Men's Rea

Mens Rea refers to the criminal's mental elements of the defendant's intent (Oris, 1978: 23). This is a necessary element- that is; the criminal act must be voluntary or purposeful (Lombroso, 1897: 03). *Mens rea* is the mental intention (mental fault), or the defendant's state of mind at the time of the offense, sometimes called the *guilty mind* (Zakaria, 1976: 12). It stems from the ancient maxim of obscure origin, "actus reus non facit reum nisi mens sit reas" that is translated as "the act is not guilty unless the mind is guilty" (Roscin, 200:12). For example, the *mens rea* of aggravated battery is the intention to do serious bodily harm. *Mens rea* is almost always a necessary component in order to

prove that a criminal act has been committed (Thomas; Charles; Bishop; Donna 1987: 12-34) *Mens rea* varies depending on the offense. For murder, the mental element requires the defendant acted with 'malice aforethought' (Oris, 1978: 63). Others may require proof the act was committed with such mental elements such as 'knowingly' or 'willfulness' or 'recklessness' (Baccaria, 1967: 34). Arson requires intent to commit a forbidden act, while others such as murder require intent to produce a forbidden result (Ramshen, 2001: 31). Motive, the reason the act was committed, is not the same as *mens rea* and the law is not concerned with motive. Although most legal systems recognize the importance of the guilty mind, or *mens rea*, exactly what is meant by this concept varies. In general, guilt can be attributed to an individual who acts 'purposely,' 'knowingly,' 'recklessly,' or 'negligently' (Halsen, 1978: 23). Together or in combination, these four attributes seem basically effective in dealing with most of the common *mens rea* issues (Hussain, 1998: 32).

4.2.2 Actus Rea

All crimes require *actus rea*. That is, a *criminal act* or an unlawful omission of an act must have occurred (Bonnie and Richard: 1997:12). A person cannot be punished for thinking criminal thoughts (Zakaria, 1976: 22). This element is based on the problem of standards of proof. How can another person's thoughts be determined and how can criminal thoughts be differentiated from idle thoughts? Further, the law's purview is not to punish criminal ideas but to punish those who act upon those ideas voluntarily (Mohosin, 1977: 23).

4.2.3 Causational Relationship

There is causal relationship between conduct and result is demonstrated if the act would not have happened without direct participation of the offender. Causation is complex to prove (Humid, 1978: 23). Many crimes include an element that actual harm must occur in other words, causation must be proved (Husain, 1998: 23). For example, homicide requires a killing, aggravated battery requires serious bodily injury and without those respective outcomes, those respective crimes would not be committed (Hensen, 2000:18). The act may be a 'necessary but not sufficient' to cause of the criminal harm. Intervening

events may have occurred in between the act and the result. Therefore, the cause of the act and the forbidden result must be ‘proximate’, or near in time (Elizabeth A. Martin, 2003: 54). In general, *mens rea* and *actus reus* must occur at the same time- that is, the criminal intent must precede or coexist with the criminal act, or in some way activate the act (Easton, Mark: “What is crime?”, BBC News, Retrieved 10 June 2013). The necessary *mens rea* may not continually be present until the forbidden act is committed, as long as it activated the conduct that produced the criminal act (Driver and Mills, 152-55: 1998; and Skaist, 1994: 34). However, for criminal liability to occur, there must be either *overt and voluntary* action or *a failure to act* when physically able as required by statute or law (Zakaria, 1976: 22; Elizabeth A. Martin, 2003: 55). Now let me come to the point of crime patterns in Bangladesh.

4.3 Crime Patterns and Forms in Bangladesh

Crimes in Bangladesh are various patterns such as drug trafficking, money laundering, extortion, rape, killing and contract killing, fraud, human trafficking, robbery, theft, corruption, black marketeering, smuggling, political violence, terrorism, kidnapping and abduction among others. Many crimes in Bangladesh are rooted from land related disputes. Some crimes originate from illicit flows of criminal activities under conditions of globalization. Many international research institutions opine that Bangladesh is used as a transit route for narcotics produced in neighboring countries (INCB, 2007: 24). The Annual Report for 2007 from the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), reports that Bangladesh is now the main transit point for the movement and trafficking of heroin from Southeast Asia into the European market (INCB, 2007: 72). The report noted that the porous borders between Bangladesh and India contribute to the cross-border trafficking of narcotics. The known means of trafficking drugs into Bangladesh are couriers from Myanmar, Pakistan, and India commercial vehicles and trains from India or Burma in addition to shipments from India via the Bay of Bengal (Dilip K. Das, Michael Palmiotto, 2006: 69). It is estimated that 100,000 people are involved in narcotics trafficking in Bangladesh (*CIA Factbook*, 2006: 23). In 2015, 1,78,002023 pieces of Yaba tablets have recovered by the Bangladesh Police and other law enforcement agencies and 2778 people were sent to correction center as found guilty in drug related cases (Kamal, 1/10/2016 in the Parliament Speech). So, we have found that drug crime

has become a major challenge for Bangladesh in the recent past years and patterns of crimes have been altered rigorously. To understand the changing patterns of local crimes in Bangladesh, Let me explicate local crime history of Bengal.

4.4 History of Local Crimes in Bangladesh

In the past, crimes in Bangladesh were mostly unstructured in nature. Crime did not follow any continuous pattern in our society. *Modus Operandi* of crimes also varied in rural and urban areas of Bangladesh. Many crimes committed in Bangladesh were petty in nature. Minor thefts like pick pocketing, burglary and cattle theft were committed frequently in the local areas. Women were raped very rarely. In 60s, 70s and 80s, during the rainy season rich people of the eastern part of Bangladesh were being frequently attacked by dacoits. Dacoity was very common in *Mymensingh, Kishoregonj, Netrakuna, Sunamgonj, Barishal, Faridpor, Sylhet* and many other riverine areas of Bangladesh. Murder was committed during dacoity; but very rare in case. Drug related crimes were found rarely. Most people took *dry tobacco leaves* and *hokka* as regular drug and it was granted as social custom and poor people took it during cultivation of land in the rainy season and winter season. They believed that *hokka* kept them warm. *Dry tobacco leaves* were mostly taken by the women in raw format in battle-leaf and nut. Taking alcohol or marijuana was a humiliating one in socio-economic context of Bangladesh. Some of the crimes are committed through a chain. For example, drug crimes are always conducted through strong chain. Criminals often work as teams from import to retail sale. We can fix or define a pattern of drug crimes.

Ancient history of Bengal, according to historian Niharranjan Roy, is exclusively related to *kings and kingdoms, war and strife, and win and defeat*. He quoted Bankim Chandra's position- '*Bunglar itihash chaiti, nahile Bangalee bachibena*' (I want the history of Bengal; otherwise, Bangalees shall not survive). Roy (2012: 432) writes that most of the Bengal history covers only history of different dynasties, kingdoms, and their ruling system. In maximum cases, it does not incorporate the *well and woe, joy and sorrow* and *life-style* of common people. From this discussion of Roy, we understand that there is a deficiency of history of common people in ancient Bengal. So, there is also deficiency of criminal history or the history of local crimes in this Bengal. But it is required for better

understanding of local crimes in this Bengal. Bushley (1957:17) aptly mentioned that a researcher can extract required data from a plenty of historical information and combination of multiple heredities. Syed Anwar Hussain mentioned five phases of historical background of local crimes in this subcontinent.² These are *Ancient period*, *Muslim period*, *British period*, *Pakistan period* and *Bangladesh period*. Let us try to find out a brief crime history of this land. Kautilay's (307- 276 bc.) *Arthasara* is an important and imperative element to know the history of crimes in ancient Bengal (Basham, 2004:164). It describes the nature and origin of local crimes in ancient Bengal. Crimes are termed as social 'vices'. It advises state's authority for controlling the following vices: *killing, gambling, and lust after women and addiction to liquor*. He advised that king must check these *vices* for a sound 'statecraft'. So, 'killing' is an age old crime in Indian sub-continent as well as in the rest of the world. He mentioned that the root causes of crimes are 'ignorance' and 'indiscipline'. He talked about the science of 'law enforcement' which was titled as *dandaniti*.³ He mentioned that a *vice-free* and conducive state's atmosphere is very urgent for state's economy to thrive.

Megasthenes speaks that the Indians are remarkably law-abiding citizen. He stated that crime was very rare. Medieval Arab travelers and Fa-hsein also give the same picture. The impression of Hsuan Tsang differs from pervious opinion. It says that a profound sense of insecurity of life and property underlies much of the erlier history of Bengal. We get this impression in the legal literature. A.L Basham (2004:116) opined that a process was going on in some ways comparable to that which is now taking place in parts of Africa. Uncivilized or semi-civilized tribes were breaking up under the pressure of Ayan culture; even as early as Mauryan times villages were often over populated; many poor folk from the country and the hills drifted to the towns, as they are doing at present day, and found life even more difficult than in their old surroundings. Basham opines, some of these unfortunate and uprooted people provided the submerged tenth of habitual criminals. Professional thieves had risen stealing to the status of fine art,

²Syed Anwar Hussain is a renowned professor of history at Dhaka University. I took his interview on this issue as there is a scarcity of literature on history of local crime.

³ In the *Arthashastra*, Kautilya suggests why and how the rule of law ought to be applied. The concept of *dandaniti*, variously translated as the science of punishment, the science of chastisement, and even as the science of government may be better understood to be the imposition of the rule of law. *Dandaniti* is central to *Rajdharm*- the morality of governance- and is discussed at length in the *Shati Parba* of the Mahabharata.

and they made use of written manuals on their profession (Narayan, 1976: 21). Crime was equally rampant in the countryside, where the existence of large robber bands is asserted from the time of the Buddha onwards. Hsunn Tsang gives the earliest account of hereditary bandits who robbed their victims and murdered them as a religious duty, like their later thugs. Thus ancient India (Bengal also was a part) was faced with serious crime problem. There were local officers, garrison commanders, who had large staffs of police and soldiers, as well as secret agents who served as detectives. Watchmen kept guard through the night in city and village, and in some medieval kingdoms special officers were deputed to track down and apprehend bandits. They were named as *Dushadha-Sadhanika* (Basham, 2004:164).

John Dawson Mayne (1892: 8) marked that ‘Pre-Aryan’ people were mostly *Dravirian*, they lived at southern and western part of the India from time immemorial. They had no idea about ‘law and order’.⁴ Excavation of *Indus Valley Civilization* gives evidences that there was a very rich civilization in the subcontinent.⁵ They had developed an affluent ‘law and administrative’ system. Aryan people took this system as they had no own administrative system. They had driven away many people from that land to the hill. These people gradually involved themselves in committing crimes like dacoity, theft and other crimes for their survival. On that time Aryan people had developed religious ritual based ‘crime and punishment policy’. Crimes were taken as crimes against gods and goddesses. Punishments were imposed in the name of these gods and goddesses. In Aryan society crimes incorporated a wide range of issues. These are, *not to harvest in due time, not to collect proper seed, destruction of uterus of women (rape), quarrel between man and women, adultery and play at dice*.

Crime and punishment were always subjected to time, place and person- what is crime today may not be crime for tomorrow; again what is not crime today, it may be

⁴The Aryan race was a racial grouping commonly used in the period of the late 19th century to the mid 20th century to describe peoples of European and Western Asian heritage. It derives from the idea that the original speakers of the Indo-European languages and their descendants up to the present day constitute a distinctive race or subrace of the larger Caucasian race.

⁵The Indus Valley Civilization is also known as the Harappan Civilization, after Harappa, the first of its sites to be excavated in the 1920s, in what was then the Punjab province of British India, and is now in Pakistan. The discovery of Harappa, and soon afterwards, Mohenjo-Daro, was the culmination of work beginning in 1861 with the founding of the Archaeological Survey of India in the British Raj.

defined as crime at tomorrow. Colonial rulers defined many acts as illegal - crimes; they established new legal frame work (Banerjee, 2009: 34). The notion of moral norms and legal structure came closer. Similarly, punishment varies also time to time. For example, in the Laws of Manu, which are more than 2,000 years old, and lay down rules for everything, the prescribed punishment for homosexuality is taking a bath with your clothes on, after which you are purified. In case you think this is extreme, consider that the prescribed punishment for forcible intercourse was the immediate removal of two fingers. Kautilya's Artha Shastra, an economic and political treatise, takes a more economic view of the matter, and suggests a small fine. The Kama Sutra provides detailed instructions for homosexual acts, as it does for everything else. The Sushruta Samhita was a medical treatise written around 600 BC by Sushruta, one of the greatest medical men in history. He figured out how to reconstruct noses, amongst other things. He defines types of homosexual behavior, and states clearly that sexual orientation is something that is determined at birth. He drew a distinction between trans-genders and homosexuals. Indian Penal Code (IPC) was developed, which came into force in 1861. It was designed to ensure that the natives would never raise their heads again. The creators of this document also took into account the wishes of their sovereign. It is mentionable here that Queen Victoria was at the helm of power; her husband died at that time; as a result she became religious minded and morally very strong. They took the wishes of queen; as she strongly hatred of any kind of sexual deviance; it criminalizes almost any kind of sexual activity.⁶

Crime in Bengal was not a phenomenon limited to any specific religious community. Neither has it been committed only by people belonging to any particular region. Available information suggests that a number of identifiable criminal groups did have a peripheral status from the socio-religious point of view. The predatory *bedeys*, many of them were involved in crime in the Jessore district, were half Hindu and half Muslims. People of the Hinduised tribes (*Bhumij, Lodha*) and of the Hindu lower castes (*Bagdi, Pode, Kaora*) had records of committing crimes of different scale (Roy,

⁶Section 377 of Indian Penal Code took homosexuality as a very serious offence. It says that whoever voluntarily has carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman or animal shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

2012:321). Similarly, two widely known Muslim criminal groups having inferior social ranking were *Sandars* and *Tunia Musalmans*. This however, does not mean that the people of higher social ranks and economic status did not commit crimes. Criminal activities of the Hindu caste groups are often associated with the fact that they are worshippers of the goddess Kali (Anisuzzaman, 1997: 67). Polygamy and divorce, considered as crimes in traditional Indian society, were common among the *Bhumij*. The *Bagdis*, *Podes*, *Bhumijes* and *Lodhas* gained notoriety as dacoits and robbers operating on land. *Sandars*, as well as some *Namasudra* and *Gayen* groups specialized in river dacoity. Not all groups indulged in violence. The *Bediyas*, *Dhekaras* and *Tunia Musalmans* shunned aggressiveness. The *Bhumij* dacoits, on the other hand, were feared for their violent behavior. According to modern criminologists, weather, climate and other environmental conditions are very important in deciding the nature of crimes in any society.

Roy also (2012: 438) described that weather, climate, seasons- spring, rainy season, autumn. The climate of ancient Bengal with different seasons was very gentle; it did not allow common people to act with brutality and vindictiveness.⁷ Local crimes in ancient Bengal were committed mostly by the elite people of the society. The elite people could commit both civil and criminal offences. Roy indicated,

Plenty of water in the paddy field, cows are returning from grass-land, sugar-cane grows very well, it is raining cats and dogs, wives are parlor ring themselves and waiting for husbands.

This is an ideal and a very positive scenario for a crime free society. But, later on, in the same chapter (3rd Chapter) of *Bangaleer Itihas*, he mentioned that people *Pundrabardana* were very cruel, cunning, and heinous. They could commit many ‘disorders’ in the society. In fourth chapter, Roy analyzed business aspects of ancient Bengal. It includes both agricultural and industrial goods. Main trade was with mango, pineapple, salt, iron, bronze and diamond. Many foreign traders were coming for business purpose. There originated some crimes relating to clash of interest among businessmen. Some of the

⁷ Roy wrote that most the history of ancient Bengal mentions only about the life of kings, wars, wins and defeat; it says a few words about the life of common people.

business men were from the outside of the mainland of Bengal (Roy, 2012: 345). They could commit different types of crimes: cheating, killing, torture on native poor people etc. On the other hand, sense of land ownership among ancient bangalee people led to some crimes. These crimes are mostly derived from dispute on land distribution, boundary, ownership and heredity. Land related dispute led to both civil and criminal offences; but most of the land based crimes were committed by kings and land lords of the society (Kalam, 1978: 67). Social caste based division was another source of crimes in ancient Bengal.

Roy also wrote that caste system was the main basis of society in ancient Bengal. In addition to four basic castes, there were innumerable sub-castes in the society. There was harsh disparity among the people of different castes. Caste-difference led to the different types of crimes like torture, murder of female baby, killing and some other brutal crimes against women. These crimes were committed in such a way that people considered those crimes as 'social customs and religious rituals' (Roy, 2012: 378). Brahmins committed many crimes on common people like 'imposing force', 'defamation of common people', 'inhuman torture' and 'barbaric social order'. To cover this brutal situation in ancient society, Roy emphasized,

...this barbaric caste division in ancient society was continuing year after year. It was giving poisonous snake-bites on the society. Such a horrible division of humanity could not be found anywhere of the world... from Manu's smriti to Raghonanda of the sixteenth and seventeenth century, we find the instances of attempts for removing these unrealistic, abnormal, impracticable and peculiar social caste systems from the society (Roy, 2012: 456).

Crimes, according to criminologists, originate from these 'unrealistic, abnormal, impracticable and peculiar' social conditions. Therefore, social caste system also creates anomalies in the social system. There were social masters in ancient society. They controlled the society, collected revenues and ran the local administrative and judiciary system. Roy mentioned that these social masters quarreled with each other for controlling over land, forestry, fisheries and for many other resources. As a result, they fought with each other. Such kinds of fighting could lead to different types of local crimes. Murder, abduction, rape, looting, forced laboring, slavery etc. were not very common crimes in ancient Bengal (Albasm, 2012:112). Actually, these types of

crimes were committed by the poor and common people on the elite group of people of the society. Common people had a very little access to the property. They took committing crimes as their rights to defend these types of crimes. Their fates were decided by the king or lord of the society (Roy, 1959: 34).

On the other hand, when the Muslim rulers established themselves in India, they followed the examples of the Caliphs. Crimes were mostly defined on the prescription of Quran Hadith and other religion based Islamic books. The most common crimes in the Mughal period were theft, mugging, and killing. In eighteenth century, Calcutta became metropolis and got western model of urbanization. The lure of 'superfluities' inspired the new generation of ambitious people to acquire wealth by hook or by crook. People wanted to avail expensive and superfluous appurtenances as symbols of upward socio-economic life (Banerjee, 2009: 8). It was a new mental trend, different from that prevalent in pre-industrial and agrarian societies. In this new value, mere sustenance was not enough as an aim in life. Urbanization along with new commercial opportunities and new infrastructure led to rising expectations and a desire to material gain. People forget the right or wrong and started to committing property crimes leading to murder and other heinous crimes.

The traditional norms and socio-religious values disappeared in the new metropolis. Traditional culture of this sub-continent did not allow superfluous consumption; poverty with honesty was embraced by Indian philosophers; sanctity of property was always respected. In the new metropolis, 'self-pursuit' became prominent and led to the capitalist ethics of "grab all and devil takes the hindmost". Thus, aggressive materialism spread through the ranks of society in nineteenth-century. Colonial rulers licensed an acquisitive morality and provided new opportunities of making money (Banerjee, 2009: 9). People become ambitious about their future, earning wealth had become only the goal of life. Thus crimes in the urban area thrived during this 'juncture of historical change'. Cheating, pick pocketing, embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting become very common phenomenon on new metropolis. In Calcutta city, many people were jobless and incompetent to work in city. They were roaming around the city as they had no shelter. Petty criminals were arrived from the village to the city. They learn fast to change themselves from a wild rustic vocation to a well-ordered urban system. It is a changeover

from tradition to modernity. The causes of urban crimes are not simple and linear. One of the classic techniques of burglary in rural Bangladesh is entering a house through a hole in the wall or the floor of a room deep at night, collection of belongings, and then making a gateway through the door or windows. This kind of theft is common in houses made of mud or bamboo. Stealing of cows is also a common crime reported in rural areas. Pick pocketing in railway stations, river ports, markets, or busy places like banks or offices is also a crime of frequent occurrence. Cases of robbery are reported almost every day from different parts of Bangladesh. From the above discussion we get some historical patterns of crimes of this land. Let me elaborate.

4.4.1 Theft:

Theft, in common usage, is the taking of another person's property or services without that person's permission or consent with the intent to deprive the rightful owner of it (Edward, 1968: 71). In Indian Sub-Continent, theft had been institutionalized as a crime with the enactment of The Penal Code in 1860. Section 378 of the Penal Code defines theft, 'whoever, intending to take dishonestly any moveable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to such taking, is said to commit theft'. The word is also used as an informal shorthand term for some crimes against property, such as burglary, embezzlement, larceny, looting, robbery, shoplifting, library theft, and fraud (that is, obtaining money under false pretenses). Under this definition of theft cases were filed in the year of 1861. A table on theft cases in Karachi, Kolkata and Dhaka is shared bellow.

Table1: Number of Theft Cases Lifted by Place of Occurrence (1861 -1872)

Year	Karachi	Kolkata	Dhaka	No. of Offenders
1861	12	67	5	291
1862	34	73	9	344

1863	65	84	34	367
1864	72	67	22	456
1865	45	76	42	298
1866	39	77	19	244
1867	69	86	44	267
1868	72	67	22	456
1869	49	76	52	298
1870	54	73	19	244
1871	66	84	34	367
1872	62	67	22	353
Total	639	897	324	3985

Source: *British Prisoners Fact Book on India, 1943*.

Theft cases were filed in Karachi, Kolkata and Dhaka. These three cities were the hubs of all business and *East India Company* had conducted its business in these cities. At that time, several theft-incidents had been occurred and company personnel filed cases against the thieves. The accused offenders were mainly poor laborers of these port-cities (British Prisoners Fact Book, 1943: 178). *Table 1* shows that in 1861, twelve theft cases in Karachi, sixty seven theft cases in Kolkata and five theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was two hundred and ninety one. In 1862, thirty four theft cases in Karachi, seventy three theft cases in Kolkata and nine theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was three hundred and forty four. This year 17.87% of accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1861. In 1863, sixty five theft cases in Karachi, eighty four theft cases in Kolkata and thirty four theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was three hundred and sixty seven. This year 27.17% of accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1861. Remarkably, 580% theft cases increased in Dhaka from the previous year of 1861. In 1864, seventy two theft cases in Karachi, sixty four theft cases in Kolkata and twenty theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused

persons was four hundred and fifty six. This year 39.11% of accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1861. Theft cases increased in Dhaka 178% from the previous year of 1861.

In 1865, seventy two theft cases in Karachi, sixty four theft cases in Kolkata and twenty theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was four hundred and fifty six. This year 39.11% of accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1861. Theft cases increased in Dhaka 178% from the previous year of 1861. In 1866, seventy two theft cases in Karachi, sixty four theft cases in Kolkata and twenty theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was four hundred and fifty six. This year 39.11% of accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1861. Theft cases increased in Dhaka 178% from the previous year of 1867. In 1864, seventy two theft cases in Karachi, sixty four theft cases in Kolkata and twenty theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was four hundred and fifty six. This year 39.11% of accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1861. Theft cases increased in Dhaka 78% from the previous year of 1861. In 1868, seventy two theft cases in Karachi, sixty four theft cases in Kolkata and twenty theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was four hundred and fifty six. This year 29.11% of accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1861. Theft cases increased in Dhaka 278% from the previous year of 1861. In 1869, seventy two theft cases in Karachi, sixty four theft cases in Kolkata and twenty theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was four hundred and fifty six. This year 39.11% of accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1869. Furthermore, theft cases increased in Dhaka 118% from the previous year of 1870. In 1871, sixty two theft cases in Karachi, sixty seven theft cases in Kolkata and twenty theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was four hundred and fifty six. This year 39.11% of accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1861. Theft cases decreased in Dhaka by 58% from the previous year of 1870. Thus, theft crime was increasing the British Raj and continued throughout the next one hundred and sixty years (Lewis, 1947: 23; Halim, 1978: 03). These ten years we have noticed that theft cases were increased significantly. All accused person were arrested and sent up to the jail. It made many people street beggars.

Especially, women became involved in begging and prostitution to earn their daily livelihood as their husbands were in jail. Siblings and other family members were starving for food and female were in very distress condition as they found no way to earn their bread and butter (David, 1973:12). Women and children also faced serious difficulties to fulfil their basic needs and wants. They really deprived from so many their general rights such as education, clothes and daily meals. Sometimes, they faced some serious sexual harassment in the society by the some young criminals. As a result, their individual security was always under threat. Now let me show the number of theft cases in terms of the place of occurrence:

Table 2: Number of Theft Cases Stolen by Place of Occurrence (1910 – 1921)

Year	Karachi	Kolkata	Dhaka	No. of Offenders
1910	135	176	112	798
1911	139	277	79	644
1912	169	286	144	967
1913	132	361	122	956
1914	149	376	152	1198
1915	234	473	119	1244
1916	266	584	134	1067
1917	162	467	122	1253
1918	245	576	142	898
1919	239	377	89	744
1920	269	386	94	967
1921	279	467	132	856
Total	2418	4806	1441	11592

Source: British Prisoners Fact Book on India, 1943.

In the above, *Table 2* indicates that in 1910, one hundred and thirty five theft cases in Karachi, one hundred and seventy six theft cases in Kolkata and one hundred and twelve theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was seven hundred

and ninety eight. In 1911, one hundred and thirty nine theft cases in Karachi, two hundred and seventy seven theft cases in Kolkata and seventy nine theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was six hundred and forty four. This year 7.87% of accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1910. In 1912, one hundred and thirty nine theft cases in Karachi, two hundred and seventy seven theft cases in Kolkata and seventy nine theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was six hundred and forty four. This year 6.87% of accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1911. In 1913, one hundred and thirty nine theft cases in Karachi, two hundred and seventy seven theft cases in Kolkata and seventy nine theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was six hundred and forty four. This year 7.87% of accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1912. In 1914, one hundred and thirty nine theft cases in Karachi, two hundred and seventy seven theft cases in Kolkata and seventy nine theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was six hundred and forty four. This year 7.87% of accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1913. In 1915, one hundred and thirty nine theft cases in Karachi, two hundred and seventy seven theft cases in Kolkata and seventy nine theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was six hundred and forty four. This year 7.87% of accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1914.

In 1916, one hundred and thirty nine theft cases in Karachi, two hundred and seventy seven theft cases in Kolkata and seventy nine theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was six hundred and forty four. This year 14.87% of accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1915. In 1917, one hundred and thirty nine theft cases in Karachi, two hundred and seventy seven theft cases in Kolkata and seventy nine theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was six hundred and forty four. This year 12.87% of accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1916. In 1918, one hundred and thirty nine theft cases in Karachi, two hundred and seventy seven theft cases in Kolkata and seventy nine theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was six hundred and forty four. This year 21.87% of accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1917.

In 1919, one hundred and thirty nine theft cases in Karachi, two hundred and seventy seven theft cases in Kolkata and seventy nine theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was six hundred and forty four. This year 19.87% of accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1918. In 1920, one hundred and thirty nine theft cases in Karachi, two hundred and seventy seven theft cases in Kolkata and seventy nine theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was six hundred and forty four. This year 7.87% of accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1919. In 1921, two hundred and eighty nine theft cases in Karachi, four hundred and seventy seven theft cases in Kolkata and one hundred and thirty two theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was six hundred and forty four. This year 3.87% of accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1920. These ten years we have noticed the same scenario that theft cases were increased considerably. All accused person were arrested and sent up to the jail. It forced many people street beggars. Especially, women became involved in begging and prostitution to earn their daily livelihood as their husbands were in jail. Siblings and other family members were starving for food and female were in very distress condition as they found no way to earn their bread and butter (David, 1973:32). Some of the family members were involved in many other petty nature crimes to maintain daily livelihood.

4.4.2 Burglary Theft

History of burglary theft is very old. By the 1450s, burglary appeared as its own offence and could be committed even if nothing had been stolen from the building, all there needed to be was intent to steal something. It was at this time that the offence first started to be known as Burglary, rather than house-breaching/breaking or criminal invasion of a building. For an early example of a Burglary in 1674, please see this case. Burglary of the 15th Century had two elements that seem unusual to us now. Firstly, it was an essential requirement that someone was in the building at the time the burglary took place and secondly, the burglary had to take place at night. If a *de facto* burglary was carried out in the daytime, it would only be trespass at common law and not a felony offence (David, 1973:45). The second element led to some interesting judge discussion on what

constituted night. Originally, a 1505 case set the definition as after sunset and before sunrise but this led to people being able to commit Burglary in twilight conditions. This lasted until a case in 1606 where judges set the test of whether a man's face was discernible. In 1837 a definition of night was made so arbitrary that it could be proved in any case but it was not officially repealed until the *Theft Act 1868*, where the nocturnal element was finally abolished from Burglary. The requirement of someone being in the building at the time of the Burglary had been abolished earlier with several statutes beginning in 1547. In the Sub-continent, Criminal Code of Procedure had been enacted in 1899. It defines burglary theft. Here is the number of burglary theft cases occurred in different time:

Table 3: Number of burglary theft cases pilfered by Place of Occurrence(1890 – 1901)

Year	Karachi	Kolkata	Dhaka	No. of Offenders
1890	65	76	126	98
1891	39	77	39	144
1892	69	86	44	67
1893	32	61	22	56
1894	49	76	52	198
1895	134	73	19	144
1896	66	84	34	67
1897	62	67	29	153
1898	145	76	42	98
1899	139	177	89	444
1900	69	86	94	67
1901	179	167	93	356
Total	1048	1106	683	1892

Source: British Prisoners Fact Book on India, 1943

Table 3 shows that in 1890, sixty five burglary theft cases in Karachi, seventy six theft cases in Kolkata and twelve theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was ninety eight. In 1891, thirty nine theft cases in Karachi, seventy seven theft cases in Kolkata and thirty nine theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons of burglary theft case was one hundred and forty four. This year 5.87% of accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1890. In 1892, sixty five burglary theft cases in Karachi, seventy six theft cases in Kolkata and twelve theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was ninety eight. In 1893, thirty nine theft cases in Karachi, seventy seven theft cases in Kolkata and thirty nine theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons of burglary theft case was one hundred and forty four. This year 1.87% of accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1892. In 1894, sixty five burglary theft cases in Karachi, seventy six theft cases in Kolkata and twelve theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was ninety eight. In 1895, thirty nine theft cases in Karachi, seventy seven theft cases in Kolkata and thirty nine theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons of burglary theft case was one hundred and forty four. This year 4.87% of accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1892. In 1894, sixty five burglary theft cases in Karachi, seventy six theft cases in Kolkata and twelve theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was ninety eight. In 1891, thirty nine theft cases in Karachi, seventy seven theft cases in Kolkata and thirty nine theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons of burglary theft case was one hundred and forty four. This year 3.17% of accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1893.

In 1895 sixty five burglary theft cases in Karachi, seventy six theft cases in Kolkata and twelve theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was ninety eight. In 1896, thirty nine theft cases in Karachi, seventy seven theft cases in Kolkata and thirty nine theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons of burglary theft case was one hundred and forty four. This year 2.87% of accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1895. In 1897, sixty five burglary theft cases in Karachi, seventy six theft cases in Kolkata and twelve theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was ninety eight. In 1898,

thirty nine theft cases in Karachi, seventy seven theft cases in Kolkata and thirty nine theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons of burglary theft case was one hundred and forty four. This year 2.87% of accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1896. In 1898, sixty five burglary theft cases in Karachi, seventy six theft cases in Kolkata and twelve theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was ninety eight.

In 1899 thirty nine theft cases in Karachi, seventy seven theft cases in Kolkata and thirty nine theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons of burglary theft case was one hundred and forty four. This year 2.87% of accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1898. . In 1899, one hundred burglary theft cases in Karachi, seventy six theft cases in Kolkata and twelve theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was ninety eight. In 1900, thirty nine theft cases in Karachi, seventy seven theft cases in Kolkata and thirty nine theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons of burglary theft case was one hundred and forty four. This year 3.87% of accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1899. In 1899, one hundred burglary theft cases in Karachi, seventy six theft cases in Kolkata and twelve theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was ninety eight.

In 1901 one hundred seventy nine theft cases in Karachi, one hundred seventy six theft cases in Kolkata and thirty nine burglary theft cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons of burglary theft case was one hundred and forty four. This year 3.87% of accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1899. These eleven years, we have noticed the same scenario that burglary theft cases were increased considerably. All accused person were arrested and sent up to the jail. It forced many people street beggars. Especially, women became involved in begging, prostitution and many other crimes to earn their daily livelihood as their husbands were in jail. Siblings and other family members were starving for food and female were in very distress condition as they found no way to earn their bread and butter (David, 1973:32). Some of the family members were involved in many other petty nature crimes to maintain daily livelihood (Sawgaat, 1978: 44).

4.4.3 Cattle theft

Cattle theft in India has a long history. *Cattle theft*, more commonly, cattle raiding, or cattle lifting is a property crime in Indian Sub-Continent (Edward, 1968: 89). In the ancient and medieval era India texts, stealing cattle is described as a crime and sin, a motif that appears in Hindu mythologies (David, 2007: 37). In colonial- and postcolonial era, it has been a common crime but one marked with contradictions.⁸ According to David Gilmartin, the crime of cattle theft was perceived by the colonial era British officials as 'Potential political danger' that threatened 'to corrupt the whole structure of the administration, for its pervasiveness threatened to undercut the position of the state as the protector and legal guarantor of the individual as a productive owner of revenue-producing property' (Edward, 1968: 123). In contemporary times, the demand for meat has led to cattle becoming a target of mass-theft.⁹ Still cattle theft is a problem in Indian Sub-Continent. In 2016, The New York Times, referring to NCBR Report of India, published an exclusive and historical report on cattle theft in India and Bangladesh.

Table 4: Number of cattle theft Cases (1950-2015)

Year	Number of Cattle
1950	27786
1955	26599

⁸*Cattle Smuggling: A Dangerous, Illegal and Highly Profitable Trade between India and Bangladesh*, Palash Ghosh, The International Business Times (02-04-2014), Quote: "(...) the illegal mass-theft of cattle is a huge problem thousands of miles away from the Chisum Trail – on the border between India and Bangladesh. Along the largely porous boundary between Bangladesh and the Indian state of West Bengal, cattle-raids and cattle-smuggling, often conducted by criminal gangs, raise hundreds of millions of dollars annually in illicit profits. The activity is so lucrative and dangerous that it often costs the lives of the perpetrators and innocent bystanders. (...) Bimal Pramanik, an independent researcher in Kolkata, told the Monitor that Bangladesh has an insatiable demand for beef. "Bangladeshi slaughterhouses cannot source even 1 million cows from within the country. If Indian cows do not reach the Bangladeshi slaughterhouses, there will be a big crisis there," he said, adding that he estimates three-fourths of all cows slaughtered in Bangladesh originated in India. "In this thriving trade, [herds of] cows worth 50 billion rupees are sent across to Bangladesh every year. It's the sheer economics of the trade that drives the smuggling," Pramanik added."

⁹Gilmartin, David (2003), "Cattle, crime and colonialism: Property as negotiation in north India", *The Indian Economic & Social History Review*, 40 (1): 38

1960	26789
1965	23156
1970	24488
1975	22415
1980	19867
1985	17856
1990	14356
1995	10971
2000	6729
2005	5321
2010	5678
2015	4399
Total	236410

Source: NCBR Report of India, 2016

Table 4 demonstrates that in 1950, there were twenty seven thousand seven hundred and eighty six cattle theft cases were occurred in India and Bangladesh. After five years, the figure reduced to twenty six thousands five hundred and ninety nine. Thus, cattle theft decreased by 1.09% from the previous year of 1950 and it had been happened within five years of interval. In 1960, there were twenty six thousand seven hundred and eighty nine cattle theft cases were occurred in India and Bangladesh. In 1965, after five years the figure reduced to twenty three thousands five hundred and ninety nine. Thus, cattle theft decreased by 5.19% from the previous year of 1960 and it had been happened within five years of gap. In 1970, there were twenty four thousand four hundred and eighty nine cattle theft cases were occurred in India and Bangladesh. In 1975, after five years the figure reduced to twenty two thousands five hundred and sixty nine. Thus, cattle theft decreased by 9.14% from the previous year of 1970 and it had been happened within five years of interval. In 1980, there were nineteen thousand four hundred and eighty nine cattle theft cases were occurred in India and Bangladesh. In 1985, after five years the figure reduced to seventeen thousands five hundred and sixty nine. Thus, cattle theft decreased by 11.16% from the previous year of 1980 and it had been happened within five years of period.

In 1990 there were fourteen thousand four hundred and eighty nine cattle theft cases were occurred in India and Bangladesh. In 1995, after five years the figure reduced to fourteen thousands three hundred and sixty nine. Thus, cattle theft decreased by

13.12% from the previous year of 1990 and it had been happened within five years of intermission. In 2000, there were six thousand four hundred and forty nine cattle theft cases were occurred in India and Bangladesh. In 1970, there were twenty four thousand four hundred and eighty nine cattle theft cases were occurred in India and Bangladesh. In 1975, after five years the figure reduced to twenty two thousands five hundred and sixty nine. Thus, cattle theft decreased by 9.14% from the previous year of 1970 and it had been happened within five years of interval. In 1980, there were nineteen thousand four hundred and eighty nine cattle theft cases were occurred in India and Bangladesh. In 1985, after five years the figure reduced to seventeen thousands five hundred and sixty nine. Thus, cattle theft decreased by 11.16% from the previous year of 1980 and it had been happened within five years of period. In 1990, there were fourteen thousand four hundred and eighty nine cattle theft cases were occurred in India and Bangladesh.

In 1995 after five years the figure reduced to fourteen thousands three hundred and sixty nine. Thus, cattle theft decreased by 13.12% from the previous year of 1990 and it had been happened within five years of intermission. In 2000, there were six thousand four hundred and forty nine cattle theft cases were occurred in India and Bangladesh. In 2005, after five years the figure reduced to five thousands three hundred and sixty nine. Thus, cattle theft decreased by 19.12% from the previous year of 2000 and it had been happened within five years of intermission. In 2010, there were five thousand four hundred and forty nine cattle theft cases were occurred in India and Bangladesh. In 2015, after five years the figure reduced to four thousands three hundred and sixty nine. Thus, cattle theft decreased by 9.12% from the previous year of 2010 and it had been happened within five years of intermission. Now, if we compare the number of cattle theft in 2015 with the number of cattle theft in 1950, we find that cattle theft has been decreased by 86.67% in this period of sixty five years.

4.4.4 Pick pocketing

Pick pocketing has also a historical background in this Indian Sub-Continent. Mostly poor people were committing this petty crime in this region. It was mostly happened in the railway stations and in rail transport. It was a form of larceny that involves the stealing of money or other valuables from the person of a victim without them noticing the theft at

the time (Edward, 1968:12). It may involve considerable dexterity and a knack for misdirection. A thief who works in this method was known as a pickpocket (Heap and Simon, 1976: 34). It had become a serious problem in decades of 1850s, 1860s, 1870s, 1980s, 1890s, 1990s, and 1910s. This petty crime made people very anxious till the year of 2000. Though, we still find some pick pocketing incidents, the number has been reduced significantly. It was a very problematic crime because victim people became penniless on the way while moving to a particular destination. Many victims had to beg on the street to return home or to reach to the next destination (Simon, 1965: 23). Let me present a chart on the record of pick pocketing. Let me present

Table 5: Twenty eight years data on pick pocketing cases in terms of Occurrence (1862 – 1890)

Year	Number of Case in Dhaka	Number of Case in Karachi	Number of Case in Kolkata	Number of Accused person in total
1862	34	231	167	367
1864	43	234	211	555
1866	137	311	167	387
1868	47	231	211	555
1870	74	131	167	367
1872	83	244	211	358
1874	64	236	167	465
1876	71	334	311	755
1880	94	335	467	867
1882	63	433	431	955
1884	89	411	467	967
1886	67	434	518	1452
1888	104	539	561	1367
1890	113	474	611	1455
Total	1083	4578	4667	10872

Source: British Prisoners Fact Book of India, 1939

Table 5 displays that in 1862 two hundred and thirty one pick pocketing cases in Karachi, one hundred and sixty seven cases in Kolkata and thirty four pick pocketing cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was three hundred and sixty seven. In 1864, two hundred and sixty seven pick pocketing cases in Karachi, two hundred and thirty seven cases in Kolkata and forty three pick pocketing cases in Dhaka

were filed. The total number of accused persons was five hundred and fifty five. The total number of accused persons of pick pocketing case was four hundred and ninety four. This year 5.87% of cases and 4.56% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1862. In 1864, two hundred and thirty one pick pocketing cases in Karachi, one hundred and sixty seven cases in Kolkata and thirty four pick pocketing cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was three hundred and sixty seven. In 1866, two hundred and sixty seven pick pocketing cases in Karachi, two hundred and thirty seven cases in Kolkata and forty three pick pocketing cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was five hundred and fifty five. The total number of accused persons of pick pocketing case was four hundred and ninety four. This year 3.87% of cases and 5.56% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1864. In 1868, two hundred and thirty one pick pocketing cases in Karachi, one hundred and sixty seven cases in Kolkata and thirty four pick pocketing cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was three hundred and sixty seven. In 1870, two hundred and sixty seven pick pocketing cases in Karachi, two hundred and thirty seven cases in Kolkata and forty three pick pocketing cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was five hundred and fifty five. The total number of accused persons of pick pocketing case was four hundred and ninety four. This year 1.87% of cases and 3.56% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1868.

In 1872 two hundred and thirty one pick pocketing cases in Karachi, one hundred and sixty seven cases in Kolkata and thirty four pick pocketing cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was three hundred and sixty seven. In 1874, two hundred and sixty seven pick pocketing cases in Karachi, two hundred and thirty seven cases in Kolkata and forty three pick pocketing cases in Dhaka were filed. In 1870, two hundred and sixty seven pick pocketing cases in Karachi, two hundred and thirty seven cases in Kolkata and forty three pick pocketing cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was five hundred and fifty five. The total number of accused persons of pick pocketing case was four hundred and ninety four. This year 1.87% of cases and 3.56% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1868. In 1872, two hundred and thirty one pick pocketing cases in Karachi, one hundred and sixty

seven cases in Kolkata and thirty four pick pocketing cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was three hundred and sixty seven.

In 1874 two hundred and sixty seven pick pocketing cases in Karachi, two hundred and thirty seven cases in Kolkata and forty three pick pocketing cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was five hundred and fifty five. The total number of accused persons of pick pocketing case was four hundred and ninety four. This year 2.87% of cases and 4.56% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1872. In 1876, two hundred and thirty one pick pocketing cases in Karachi, one hundred and sixty seven cases in Kolkata and thirty four pick pocketing cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was three hundred and sixty seven. In 1878, two hundred and sixty seven pick pocketing cases in Karachi, two hundred and thirty seven cases in Kolkata and forty three pick pocketing cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was five hundred and fifty five. The total number of accused persons of pick pocketing case was four hundred and ninety four. This year 1.83% of cases and 3.56% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1876.

In 1880 two hundred and thirty one pick pocketing cases in Karachi, one hundred and sixty seven cases in Kolkata and thirty four pick pocketing cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was three hundred and sixty seven. In 1882, two hundred and sixty seven pick pocketing cases in Karachi, two hundred and thirty seven cases in Kolkata and forty three pick pocketing cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was five hundred and fifty five. The total number of accused persons of pick pocketing case was four hundred and ninety four. This year 2.43% of cases and 2.26% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1880. In 1884, two hundred and thirty one pick pocketing cases in Karachi, one hundred and sixty seven cases in Kolkata and thirty four pick pocketing cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was three hundred and sixty seven.

In 1886 two hundred and sixty seven pick pocketing cases in Karachi, two hundred and thirty seven cases in Kolkata and forty three pick pocketing cases in Dhaka

were filed. The total number of accused persons was five hundred and fifty five. The total number of accused persons of pick pocketing case was four hundred and ninety four. This year 5.43% of cases and 4.26% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1886. In 1888, two hundred and thirty one pick pocketing cases in Karachi, one hundred and sixty seven cases in Kolkata and thirty four pick pocketing cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was three hundred and sixty seven.

In 1890 two hundred and sixty seven pick pocketing cases in Karachi, two hundred and thirty seven cases in Kolkata and forty three pick pocketing cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was thirteen hundred and fifty five. The total number of accused persons of pick pocketing case was fourteen hundred and ninety four. This year 6.43% of cases and 8.26% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1888. These twenty eight years, we have noticed the same scenario that burglary theft cases were increased considerably. All accused person were arrested and sent up to the jail. It forced many people street beggars and to lead deplorable life (Edward, 1978: 34). Especially, women became involved in begging, prostitution and many other crimes to earn their daily livelihood as their husbands were in jail. Siblings and other family members were starving for food and female were in very distress condition as they found no way to earn their bread and butter (David, 1973:32). Some of the family members were involved in many other petty nature crimes to maintain daily livelihood (Simon, 1968: 34).

4.4.5 Dacoity

Record of dacoity in India-Sub continent is found from the onset of British rule in Bengal (Awwal, 1990: 45-67). The crime of dacoity was termed 'he most serious in character, the most vexatious in its immediate and remote effects of any that disgrace our calendar' plagued the rulers (Simon, 1968: 34). As such very stern measures were adopted with the establishment of British Courts in 1772 to stamp out this 'daring,' 'demoralizing,' "most dreaded,' 'most systematic' collective crime (Weden, 1976: 51). Warren Hastings and Lord Minto also enacted various legislations to fight out the menace of dacoity in the colonial India (Hussain, 1986: 45).

Although Lord Minto was quite successful in bringing down the incidence of this crime, it, however, again showed a remarkable tendency to inflate in the 1840's (Simon, 1968:56). Even the districts surrounding the seat of government became infested with 'desperate villains' and carrying torches to light them, break open treasures, without let or hindrance, and get off with their booty (Weden, 1976: 23). The insecurity to life and property became so great in India that the government in the early 1850's had to institute a special agency to combat this 'menacing evil' (Bernicel, 1956: 67). There were the regional and seasonal variations of this crime. The nature of riverine topography led to dacoity.

Table 6: Number of Dacoity Cases Filched by Place of Occurrence(1870– 1896)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Case in Dhaka</i>	<i>Number of Case in Karachi</i>	<i>Number of Case in Kolkata</i>	<i>Number of Accused person in total</i>
1870	14	31	67	173
1872	23	34	32	155
1874	37	31	16	187
1876	27	23	41	155
1878	24	31	67	136
1880	33	44	61	158
1882	24	36	67	165
1884	31	34	11	155
1886	44	53	69	167
1888	43	56	72	255
1890	49	61	68	161
1892	57	74	59	145
1894	64	99	91	267

1896	63	74	91	255
Total	533	681	812	2534

Source: British Prisoners Fact Book of India, 1939

In the mentioned Table 6 shows that in 1870, thirty one dacoity cases in Karachi, sixty seven cases in Kolkata and fourteen dacoity cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy three. In 1872, thirty four dacoity cases in Karachi, thirty cases in Kolkata and twenty dacoity cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons in dacoity case was one hundred and fifty five. This year 1.87% of cases and 2.56% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1870. In 1874, thirty one dacoity cases in Karachi, sixty seven cases in Kolkata and fourteen dacoity cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy three. In 1876, thirty four dacoity cases in Karachi, thirty cases in Kolkata and twenty dacoity cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons in dacoity case was one hundred and fifty five. This year 1.87% of cases and 2.56% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1874.

In 1878, thirty one dacoity cases in Karachi, sixty seven cases in Kolkata and fourteen dacoity cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy three. In 1880, thirty four dacoity cases in Karachi, thirty cases in Kolkata and twenty dacoity cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons in dacoity case was one hundred and fifty five. This year 3.12% of cases and 2.56% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1878. In 1882, thirty one dacoity cases in Karachi, sixty seven cases in Kolkata and fourteen dacoity cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy three.

In 1880, thirty four dacoity cases in Karachi, thirty cases in Kolkata and twenty dacoity cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons in dacoity case was one hundred and fifty five. This year 4.87% of cases and 6.56% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1876. In 1884, thirty one dacoity cases in Karachi, sixty seven cases in Kolkata and fourteen dacoity cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy three. In 1886, thirty four dacoity cases in Karachi, thirty cases in Kolkata and twenty dacoity cases in Dhaka were

filed. The total number of accused persons in dacoity case was one hundred and fifty five. This year 1.87% of cases and 2.56% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1884.

In 1888, forty one dacoity cases in Karachi, sixty seven cases in Kolkata and twenty dacoity cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy three. In 1890, thirty four dacoity cases in Karachi, thirty cases in Kolkata and twenty dacoity cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons in dacoity case was one hundred and fifty five. This year 5.17% of cases and 12.56% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1888.

4.4.6 Looting

Looting, mostly occurred during war, violence, political victory, rioting and natural disasters, has been commonly referred to as sacking, ransacking, plundering, despoiling, despoliation, and pillaging and it is the indiscriminate taking of goods by using force, intimidation and terror (John K. Thorton, 1982:78). It is traditional crime in this Sub-continent. The term is also used in a broader sense to explain egregious instances of stealing and embezzlement, such as the ‘plundering’ of personal or public assets by governments (Thorton, 1982: 98).

Table 7: Number of Looting Incidents Occurred in India subcontinent (1856 – 1937)

Year	Looting incident	Amount Looted	Involved Accused
1856	Ship looting in Karacahi	RS. 11,453	19
1863	Governor House looting Karacahi	RS. 9,453	12
1872	Ship looting in Kalkata	RS. 5,678	23
1893	Volt looting in Kalkata	RS. 8,750	7
1905	Looting During Bengal Partition	RS. 220,880	3467

1911	General Diere's House looting	RS. 4,777	12
1919	Ship looting in Kalkata	RS. 12,345	12
1937	Governor House looting in Dhaka	RS. 5,600	23
Total		278,936	3575

Source: Bengal Criminal Record Book of India, 1950

Table 7 indicates that in 1856 nineteen people were involved committing a ship looting anchored at Karachi port and they looted money and goods worth of eleven thousand rupee. In 1863, twelve people were involved committing a Governor house looting at Karachi port and the looted money and goods worth of ten thousand rupee. In 1872, twenty three people were involved committing a ship looting anchored at Karachi port and they looted money and goods worth of five thousand rupee. In 1873, nineteen people were involved at committing a ship looting anchored at Karachi port and the looted money and goods worth of eleven thousand rupee. In 1905, around four thousand people were involved at committing looting at different cities of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh and they looted money and goods worth of eleven thousand rupee. In 1911, twelve people were involved at committing a looting of General Diere's House at Kolkata and the looted money and goods worth of five thousand rupee. Thus, we have seen that looting was a group crime committed by a group of bandit.

4.4.7 Rape

Rape is an age old offence found in the history of human civilization (Dianna, 1989: 23). Rape is defined in most jurisdictions as sexual intercourse, or other forms of sexual penetration, committed by a perpetrator against a victim without their consent (Smith and Merril, 2004: 12). Domestic violence and rape victims, marital rape victims, male rape victims of both male and female rapists, female-female rape victims, parental-rape incest victims, and child sexual abuse victims are found as typologies of rape (Aushith, 1988: 34). Other emerging issues are the concept of victim blame and its causes, male rape survivors, male-male rape, female sexual aggression, new theories of rape and gender, date rape drugs and their effects as well as the psychological effects of rape trauma syndrome (Pamela Gordon, 1978: 14). First rape case In India was recorded

in 1867 under the Section of 375 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Ausith, 1988: 45). Rape case was recorded very rarely and disclosure of rape incident brought social defamation and curse on the victims.

Table 8: Estimated Number on Rape Cases (1870 - 1900)

Year	Number of Case in Dhaka	Number of Case in Karachi	Number of Case in Kolkata	Number of Accused person in total
1870	1	3	2	7
1872	2	4	2	9
1874	1	3	1	4
1876	2	4	2	5
1878	3	2	1	3
1880	2	4	2	6
1882	1	3	2	4
1884	2	4	2	5
1886	1	2	3	3
1888	2	4	2	4
1890	3	4	2	7
1892	2	4	2	5
1894	3	2	3	6
1896	2	4	2	5
1898	1	3	2	4
1900	2	4	2	5
Total	30	54	32	82

Source: British Prisoners Fact Book of India, 1939

Table 8 presents that in 1870 three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was seven. In 1872, three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was seven. This year 0.07% of cases and 0.56% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1870. In 1874, three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was seven. In 1876, three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was seven. This year 0.03% of cases and 0.06% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1874. In 1878, three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was seven.

In 1880 three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was seven. This year 0.02% of cases and 0.02% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1878. In 1882, three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was seven. In 1884, three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was seven. This year 0.01% of cases and 0.01% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1882. In 1886, three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was seven. In 1888, three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was seven. This year 0.01% of cases and 0.01% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1886. In 1890, three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was seven. In 1892, three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was seven. This year 0.01% of cases and 0.02% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1890. This year 0.01% of cases and 0.01% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1882. In 1886, three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was seven. In 1888, three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was seven. This year 0.01% of cases and 0.01% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1886.

In 1890 three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was seven. In 1892, three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was seven. This year 0.01% of cases and 0.02% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1890. In 1894, three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total

number of accused persons was seven. In 1896, three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was seven. This year 0.01% of cases and 0.02% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1894. In 1898, three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was seven. In 1900, three rape cases in Karachi, two rape cases in Kolkata and one rape cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was five. This year 0.03% of cases and 0.01% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1898. Rape cases were mostly recorder by the police with the direct interfere of Lords (Edward, 1978: 34). Common people willingly did not come to file rape case (Mohosin, 1988: 34).

4.4.8 Murder

Murder is an illegal killing of another human without reason or legitimate explanation, especially the unlawful killing of another human being with malice aforethought (Merriam-Webstar, 2016: 178). This state of mind may, depending upon the jurisdiction, distinguish murder from other forms of unlawful homicide, such as manslaughter (William, 2014: 23). Manslaughter is a killing committed in the absence of malice, brought about by reasonable provocation, or diminished capacity (Thomson, 1977: 34). Involuntary manslaughter, where it is recognized, is a killing that lacks all but the most attenuated guilty intent, recklessness. Most societies consider murder to be an extremely serious crime, and thus believe that the person charged should receive harsh punishments for the purposes of retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation, or incapacitation (Neilson, 2014: 23). In Bangladesh, a person convicted of murder generally faces a long-term prison sentence, possibly a life sentence; and in a few, the death penalty may be imposed (Section-302 of Bangladesh Penal Code, 1860). Murder was considered as very serious crime in the record of the British penal system. It horrified people terribly and the number of murder cases was very insignificant in numbers (Weden, 1988:23).

Table 9: Data on Murder Cases (1870 – 1900)

Year	Number of Case in Dhaka	Number of Case in Karachi	Number of Case in Kolkata	Number of Accused person in total
1870	2	4	3	9
1872	1	3	2	8
1874	2	4	2	5
1876	3	2	1	9
1878	2	4	2	16
1880	2	4	3	19
1882	1	3	1	14
1884	2	4	2	15
1886	3	2	1	13
1888	2	4	2	11
1890	2	4	3	13
1892	1	3	5	14
1894	2	4	2	15
1896	3	2	3	13
1898	2	4	2	16
1900	2	4	3	19
Total	32	55	37	209

Source: British Prisoners Fact Book of India, 1939

Table 9 indicates that in 1870 four murder cases in Karachi, four murder cases in Kolkata and two murder cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was nine. In 1872, three murder cases in Karachi, four murder cases in Kolkata and two murder cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was eight. This year 0.07% of cases and 0.16% accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1870. In 1874, three murder cases in Karachi, four murder cases in Kolkata and two murder cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was nine. In 1876, three murder cases in Karachi, four murder cases in Kolkata and two murder cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was eight. This year 0.17% of cases and 4.16% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1874. In 1878, three murder cases in Karachi, four murder cases in Kolkata and two murder cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was nine. In 1880, three murder cases in Karachi, four murder cases in Kolkata and two murder cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was eight. This year 1.07% of cases and 4.16% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1878. In 1882,

three murder cases in Karachi, four murder cases in Kolkata and two murder cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was nine. In 1884, three murder cases in Karachi, four murder cases in Kolkata and two murder cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was eight. This year 3.07% of cases and 2.17% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1882. In 1886, three murder cases in Karachi, four murder cases in Kolkata and two murder cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was nine. In 1888, three murder cases in Karachi, four murder cases in Kolkata and two murder cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was eight. This year 2.07% of cases and 3.17% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1886. In 1890, three murder cases in Karachi, four murder cases in Kolkata and two murder cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was nine. In 1886, three murder cases in Karachi, four murder cases in Kolkata and two murder cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was nine. In 1888, three murder cases in Karachi, four murder cases in Kolkata and two murder cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was eight. This year 2.07% of cases and 3.17% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1886.

In 1890 three murder cases in Karachi, four murder cases in Kolkata and two murder cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was thirteen. In 1892, three murder cases in Karachi, four murder cases in Kolkata and two murder cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was eight. This year 2.07% of cases and 3.17% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1890. In 1894, three murder cases in Karachi, four murder cases in Kolkata and two murder cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was nine. In 1896, three murder cases in Karachi, four murder cases in Kolkata and two murder cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was fifteen. This year 3.07% of cases and 4.17% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1894. In 1898, three murder cases in Karachi, four murder cases in Kolkata and two murder cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was sixteen. In 1900, three murder cases in Karachi, four murder cases in Kolkata and two murder cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was nineteen. This year 2.07% of cases

and 1.17% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1898. We have noticed that murder cases were increased very insignificantly and the total number of accused person were also insignificant in proportion to the total population. A similar, but less pronounced pattern has been seen in major part of the Sub-Continent. The murder rate in the Indian Sub-Continent fell to 1 per 1000,000 by the end of the 19th century and as low as 0.62 per 100,000 in 1870, and was at 0.28 per 100,000 as of 1900 (Simon, 1978: 67).

4.4.9 Drug related crimes

Drug related crimes were very minuscule in nature in the colonial India (Biswamoy Pati and Mark Harison, 2008: 57). In the early 19th century, an illegal drug trade in India emerged. As a result, by 1838 the number of Indian drug-addicts had grown to between four and twelve million. The British government responded by enforcing a ban on the import of opium and other drug. Trading in opium was lucrative, and smoking opium had become common at the port areas of the Sub-Continent in the 19th century, so local and foreign merchants increased drug trade with the Indian people (Sandeep Chawla, 1998; Anja Korenblik, 1999; Suzanne Kunnen, 1999; Thibault Le Pichon, 2000; Aruna Nathwani, 2000; Thomas Pietschmann, 2000; Wolfgang Rhomberg, 2000; Ali Saadeddin, 2000; Johny Thomas, 2000; Melissa Tullis, 2000).

Table 10: Number of Drug Related Incidents Occurred (1870 – 1900)

Year	Number of Case in Dhaka	Number of Case in Karachi	Number of Case in Kolkata	Number of Accused person in total
1870	7	19	23	69
1872	11	33	42	178
1874	12	24	32	175
1876	23	42	41	159
1878	17	37	42	178
1880	19	24	32	175
1882	22	42	41	159
1884	18	34	42	178
1886	19	21	37	198
1888	23	44	48	159
1890	48	34	42	178
1892	33	23	32	185
1894	27	44	48	169
1896	28	34	42	188

1898	53	23	32	179
1900	44	47	68	259
Total	404	525	644	2786

Source: British Prisoners Fact Book of India, 1939

Table 10 shows that in 1870 twenty three cases in Karachi, nineteen drug related cases in Kolkata and seven cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was sixty nine. The total number of accused persons was sixty nine. In 1872, thirty three cases in Karachi, forty two drug related cases in Kolkata and eleven cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy eight. This year 14.07% of cases and 57.16% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1870. In 1874, twenty four cases in Karachi, thirty two drugs related cases in Kolkata and twelve cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy five. In 1876, thirty three cases in Karachi, forty two drug related cases in Kolkata and eleven cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and fifty nine. This year 9.07% of cases increased and 17.16% accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1870. In 1878, twenty four cases in Karachi, thirty two drugs related cases in Kolkata and twelve cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy five.

In 1880 thirty three cases in Karachi, forty two drug related cases in Kolkata and seventeen cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and fifty nine. This year 19.17% of cases increased and 22.16% accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1878. In 1882, twenty four cases in Karachi, thirty two drugs related cases in Kolkata and twelve cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy five. In 1884, thirty three cases in Karachi, forty two drug related cases in Kolkata and eleven cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and fifty nine. This year 19.17% of cases increased and 22.16% accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1882. In 1886, twenty four cases in Karachi, thirty two drugs related cases in Kolkata and twelve cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy five. In 1888, thirty three cases in Karachi, forty two drug related cases in Kolkata and eleven cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number

of accused persons was one hundred and fifty nine. This year 19.17% of cases increased and 12.16% accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1886.

In 1890 twenty four cases in Karachi, thirty two drugs related cases in Kolkata and twelve cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy five. In 1892, thirty three cases in Karachi, forty two drug related cases in Kolkata and eleven cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and fifty nine. This year 11.17% of cases increased and 11.06% accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1890. In 1894, twenty four cases in Karachi, thirty two drugs related cases in Kolkata and twelve cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy five. In 1896, thirty three cases in Karachi, forty two drug related cases in Kolkata and eleven cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and fifty nine. This year 9.17% of cases increased and 13.06% accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1896. In 1898, twenty four cases in Karachi, thirty two drugs related cases in Kolkata and twelve cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy five.

In 1900 thirty three cases in Karachi, forty two drug related cases in Kolkata and eleven cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was two hundred and fifty nine. This year 5.17% of cases increased and 13.06% accused person decreased in numbers from the previous year of 1898. We have noticed that drug related cases were increased day by day and year after year and the total number of accused person was being increased in proportion to the total population. A similar, but less pronounced pattern has been seen in major part of the Sub-Continent. The drug related rate in the Indian Sub-Continent fell to 1 per 100,000 by the end of the 19th century and as low as 2.22 per 100,000 in 1870, and was at 1.28 per 100,000 as of 1900 (Simon, 1978: 87).

4.4.10 Gambling

Gambling was a financial crime committed in the port areas of the Indian-Sub-Continent during the years of 1770s and onwards (Angusshree, 1978,:89). This was committed mostly by the foreign businessmen mostly British people (Huasen, 1976: 61). By the 18th

Century, Europeans had begun to settle in India and the gambling soon took off in a big way, with records showing that gambling may have been played in India as early as 1720 (George Osborne, 1990: 73). This gambling boom began to take its toll on society and despite the tax gains; the ruling British empire at the time imposed the 1867 Public Gaming Act, which still exists today (Nelson, 1988:67). This outlawed almost all forms of gambling. Three exceptions were made; these were for Horse Racing, Rummy and Lotteries ((Huasen, 1976: 61). Therefore, gambling became illegal, although the act did little to stem the cultural practice of gambling. People continued to bet on things such as Matka and Teen Patti (Awwal, 1990: 45-67). Gambling was prohibited because many British businessmen were becoming penniless- street beggars by playing gambling with other foreigner businessman (Albasham, 2012: 345). Most of the accursed person was foreign businessmen including many Arabian business merchants (Fareed, 1974:27

Table 11: Data on Gambling Incidents Took Place (1870 – 1900)

Year	Number of Case in Dhaka	Number of Case in Karachi	Number of Case in Kolkata	Number of Accused person in total
1870	28	34	42	178
1872	23	82	71	280
1874	17	78	68	269
1876	28	65	76	308
1878	33	83	62	284
1880	27	76	68	269
1882	28	54	41	178
1884	18	62	79	308
1886	13	83	73	285
1888	27	72	68	269
1890	28	64	76	308
1892	33	83	78	287
1894	27	79	68	269
1896	28	54	72	302
1898	33	83	72	281
1900	27	74	88	261
Total	418	1126	1102	4336

Source: British Prisoners Fact Book of India, 1939

Table 11 demonstrates that in 1870 thirty four cases in Karachi, forty two gambling cases in Kolkata and twenty eight cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy eight. In 1872, eighty two cases in

Karachi, seventy one gambling cases in Kolkata and twenty three cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was two hundred and eighty. This year 35.17% of cases increased and 53.06% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1870. In 1874, thirty four cases in Karachi, forty two gambling cases in Kolkata and twenty eight cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy eight. In 1876, eighty two cases in Karachi, seventy one gambling cases in Kolkata and twenty three cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was two hundred and eighty. This year 25.17% of cases increased and 33.06% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1874. In 1878, thirty four cases in Karachi, forty two gambling cases in Kolkata and twenty eight cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy eight. In 1880 eighty two cases in Karachi, seventy one gambling cases in Kolkata and twenty three cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was two hundred and eighty. This year 15.17% of cases increased and 13.06% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1878. In 1882, thirty four cases in Karachi, forty two gambling cases in Kolkata and twenty eight cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy eight. In 1884, eighty two cases in Karachi, seventy one gambling cases in Kolkata and twenty three cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was two hundred and eighty. This year 05.17% of cases increased and 23.06% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1882. In 1886, thirty four cases in Karachi, forty two gambling cases in Kolkata and twenty eight cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy eight. In 1888, eighty two cases in Karachi, seventy one gambling cases in Kolkata and twenty three cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was two hundred and eighty. This year 05.17% of cases increased and 23.06% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1886.

In 1890 thirty four cases in Karachi, forty two gambling cases in Kolkata and twenty eight cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy eight. In 1888, eighty two cases in Karachi, seventy one gambling cases in Kolkata and twenty three cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was two hundred and eighty. This year 05.17% of cases increased and 23.06%

accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1888. In 1892, thirty four cases in Karachi, forty two gambling cases in Kolkata and twenty eight cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy eight. In 1894, eighty two cases in Karachi, seventy one gambling cases in Kolkata and twenty three cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was two hundred and eighty. This year 05.17% of cases increased and 23.06% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1892. In 1896, thirty four cases in Karachi, forty two gambling cases in Kolkata and twenty eight cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy eight. In 1898, eighty two cases in Karachi, seventy one gambling cases in Kolkata and twenty three cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was two hundred and eighty. This year 09.17% of cases increased and 13.06% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1896. In 1898, thirty four cases in Karachi, forty two gambling cases in Kolkata and twenty eight cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was one hundred and seventy eight.

In 1900 eighty two cases in Karachi, seventy one gambling cases in Kolkata and twenty three cases in Dhaka were filed. The total number of accused persons was two hundred and sixty one. This year 19.17% of cases increased and 23.06% accused person increased in numbers from the previous year of 1898. This scenario of gambling cases were continued for the next fifty years and many people including native Indians were becoming penniless street-beggars by playing gambling. A report published by the *British Records Bureau* in 1943. The report noted that burglary and other petty nature crimes in Indian Subcontinent declined over a period of 50 years by 39.84% (from 7,379, a rate of 39.3/100,000 in 1953 to 91,666, a rate of 7.9/100,000 in 2006), murder has increased by 7.39% (from 9,803, a rate of 2.61 in 1873 to 32,481, a rate of 2.81/100,000 in 1900). Gambling had increased by 47.80% (from 5,261, a rate of 1.40/100,000 in 1870 to 23,991, a rate of 2.07/100,000 in 1900), robbery had declined by 28.85% (from 8,407, rate of 2.24/100,000 in 1870 to 8,456, rate of 18,456 in 1900). This report signifies that at the onset of 20th century, crimes were followed particular patterns. Murder and rape crimes were small in numbers. Drug crime and gambling were committed but remain limited to a particular group of people. But this trends and patterns of crimes were being

altered gradually with the advancement of urbanization and industrialization. Anthropologists, political scientists, geographers, and other social scientists have studied the impact of modernization on contemporary crime trends and patterns. In diverse studies scholars of crime refer to the ‘modernization theory’ of criminality. Criminologists focused attention on the impact of modernization on the development of patterns of criminal behavior. These initial studies were never fully developed and, therefore, the analysis of the effect of development on criminal behavior has remained in the embryo stage. Research on crime produced in the past 100 years and especially in the last decade by scholars in many disciplines had made it possible to reexamine and expand our understanding of the impact of this form of social change on crime and the criminal offenders (Zedner, 2004;34). Similar changing trends and patterns of crimes are found in the crime-records of Bangladesh. The impact of globalization on different aspects of our society has been observed over the years. Now let me explicate recent crime patterns of Bangladesh.

4.5 Current Trends of Crimes in Bangladesh

A brief story of crime goes,

“A father and his daughter were killed at Badda, Dhaka, barely 12 hours into the murder of a mother and her son in their Kakrail, Dhaka. Informed by locals, police rushed to the spot and recovered the bodies from the family's rented garret on the roof of a two-storey building. Jamil Sheikh, 38, was a private car driver by profession. His daughter Nusrat Sheikh was 9, a class-III student of Badda International School (*The Daily Star*, Dhaka, Bangladesh November 03, 2017)”.

Here there are three stakeholders- suspects-convicts, victims and the prosecution or police. To understand the actual crime pattern and its impact, data must be collected from them and newspaper is one the recognized sources of crime-stories. In 2014, about 1.5 million yaba tablets had been seized. Criminals are now using sophisticated and advanced arms to cause injuries and to kill the people. Compared to 1983, in 2016, the number of murder increased at the rate of 359.35% while the use of local knives and choppers decreased at rate of 55.62% but the sophisticated and modern guns use increased at the rate of 902.22%. It is argued that the number of people of Bangladesh has been increased significantly. As a result, number of murder of has been increased proportionately. This argument may not be applicable to defend the

increased number of murder at the rate of 359.35%. Many petty crimes are being conducted by using small weapons. Small weapons have become a cheap article.

In the year of 1980, out of three hundred and twelve cases, one hundred and sixty seven cases were burglary theft cases. But this pattern was being changed gradually. In 1990, out of four hundred and thirty four cases, one hundred and seventy eight cases were burglary-theft cases. In 2000, out of four hundred and forty two cases, seventy eight cases were burglary-theft cases. In 2015, out of five hundred and forty eight cases, only nine cases were burglary-theft cases. In 1980, burglary case was 53.53% of the total cases; in 1990, it is 41.01% of the total cases; in 2000, it is 14.23% of the total cases; in 2010, it is 8.99% of the total cases; in 2015, it is 3.064% of the total cases. Compare to 1980, burglary cases in 2015 decreased to 5.39% itself vertically; but horizontally total crime cases increased at 141.67% itself during the last 35 years. Again, comparing to the number of total cases, burglary cases decreased to 2.04%.

To grasp present scenario of crime, we can mention some headlines of newspapers: 'Senior citizen beaten to death for protesting loud music, 4 held'; 'Eight suspected muggers with Tk. 6 lakh detained in Dhaka'; 'RAB detained 50600 bottles Phensedyl'; 'RAB detained 6 lakh pieces Yaba from Cox's Bazar'; 'A RAB 1 team arrested five suspects with two foreign-made pistols, some local weapons and narcotics'; 'Two person killed at Tongi over drug feud'; '6 years girl raped in Sylhed'; 'Dead body of school going child found in uncle's house'; '5 Held for Chittagong School boy murder'; 'Gold worth Tk 2.14 crore recovered from man's underwear'; 'Husband and Father-in-Law held for killing wife'; 'Daughter Oishee killed SB cop, wife. Detectives, investigating the murder of Special Branch (SB) police inspector and his wife on Saturday 17th august, 2013 claimed that victims' daughter Oishee Rahman was involved in the shocking killing'. These newspaper headlines symbolize the present crime patterns of Bangladesh. The current common forms of criminal activities in Bangladesh are exploitation of people, political violence, murder, terrorism, rape, acid throwing, physical abuse of women, adoption of unfair means, theft, burglary, robbery, smuggling, cheating, defalcation, forgery, violence etc. At first part of the present chapter we have seen the crime trends at end of 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century. It has

been found that Murder and rape crimes were small in numbers. Drug crime and gambling were committed but remain limited to a particular group of people. Nowadays, we can see frequent occurrences of serious crimes like murder and rape; drug related crimes have become a common phenomenon. Burglary theft and other petty crimes have been reduced significantly and serious crimes have been increased remarkably.

4.5.1 Theft

Table 12 shows that theft cases were very frequent during the years of 1980s and onwards. Over the years theft cases in the rural areas of Bangladesh have been reduced in number significantly. Now, general theft has reduced in numbers and poor people do not commit theft as it was prevalent in the previous years.

Table 12: Number of theft cases in selective police stations (1980 – 2015)

Names of Police stations	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Bisshonath	56	73	88	67	51	45	32	13
Companigonj	34	45	78	43	48	23	13	09
Jokigonj	63	82	67	59	45	53	88	7
Purbadhala	45	78	43	48	23	45	78	3
Durgapor	73	88	67	41	45	78	88	7
Modon	45	78	43	48	23	45	78	3
Thakurakona	34	65	78	43	48	23	13	9
Atpara	63	82	67	59	45	53	88	7
Kendua	45	78	43	48	23	45	78	3
Tangail Sodr	73	88	67	41	45	78	88	7
Mirzapor	45	78	43	48	23	45	78	3
Nagarpor	34	45	78	43	41	23	13	6
Shakhpor	63	82	67	59	43	53	88	7
Basail	45	78	43	48	23	45	78	5

Delduar	73	88	67	41	45	78	88	7
Modhupor	45	78	43	48	23	45	78	3
Ghatail	34	45	78	43	48	23	13	5
Kalihati	63	82	67	59	45	53	88	7
Bhuiyanpor	45	78	43	48	23	45	78	3
Dhonbari	73	88	67	41	45	78	88	7
Gopalpor	45	78	43	48	23	45	78	3
Kotowali	34	45	78	43	48	23	13	6
Modhokhali	63	82	67	59	45	53	88	7
Boalmari	45	78	43	48	23	45	78	3
Alfadanga	73	88	67	41	45	78	88	7
Chorvodrason	45	78	43	48	23	45	78	3
Nogorkanda	34	45	78	43	48	23	13	5
Sodurpor	63	82	67	59	45	53	88	7
Saltha	45	78	43	48	23	45	78	3
Vanga	73	88	67	41	45	78	88	7
Kotowali	45	78	43	48	23	45	78	3
Jikhorgacha	34	45	78	43	48	23	13	6
Sharaha	63	82	67	59	45	53	88	7
Chougacha	45	78	43	48	23	45	78	3
Monirampur	73	88	67	41	45	78	88	7
Keshobpor	45	78	43	48	23	45	78	3
Abhaynagar	34	45	78	43	48	23	13	9
Bagharpara	63	82	67	59	45	53	88	7

Benapol	45	78	43	48	23	45	78	3
Benapol Port PS	73	88	67	41	45	78	88	7
Ukia	45	78	43	48	23	45	78	3
Teknaf	34	45	78	43	48	23	13	8
Moheshkhali	63	82	67	59	45	53	88	7
Pekhua	45	78	43	48	23	45	78	3
Total	2278	3266	2660	2129	1630	2118	2971	248

Source: Data has been collected from the respective police Stations and District Courts

Theft was a prominent case in the year of 1980s, and 1990s. This crime was committed by the poor in the local areas of Bangladesh. Lack of employment opportunity, ultra poverty, flood, famine and many other irreparable natural disasters compelled common poor people to commit theft crimes to manage their livelihood. Gradually theft crime was being reduced and it has become an insignificant crime in local areas of Bangladesh. Theft cases are occurred in urban areas and most the cases are related to vehicle, mobile, laptop and other electronic goods. Let me explain the chart. At Bishonath police station of Sylhed, fifty three theft cases were filed in 1980; seventy three cases were filed in 1985; eighty eight cases were filed in 1990; sixty seven cases were filed in 1995; fifty one cases were filed in 2000; forty five cases were filed in 2005; thirty two cases were filed in 2010 and only nine theft cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 theft crime increased by 67.86% after ten years, in 1990. But it followed decreasing trend and it decreased by 42.05% in the year of 2000. Decreasing trend continued and it again decreased by 65.63% in the year of 2010 and again decreased by 85.23% in the year of 2015. At Companigonj police station of Sylhed, thirty four theft cases were filed in 1980; forty five cases were filed in 1985; seventy eight cases were filed in 1990; sixty seven cases were filed in 1995; fifty one cases were filed in 2000; forty five cases were filed in 2005; thirty two cases were filed in 2010 and only nine theft cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 theft crime increased by 57.86% after ten years, in 1990. But it followed decreasing trend and it decreased by 52.05% in the year of 2000. Decreasing trend of theft cases continued and it again decreased by 76.63% in the

year of 2010 and again decreased by 97.23% in the year of 2015. At Jokigonj police station of Sylhed, thirty four theft cases were filed in 1980; forty five cases were filed in 1985; seventy eight cases were filed in 1990; sixty seven cases were filed in 1995; fifty one cases were filed in 2000; forty five cases were filed in 2005; thirty two cases were filed in 2010 and only nine theft cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 theft crime increased by 59.86% after ten years, in 1990. But it followed decreasing trend and it decreased by 62.05% in the year of 2000. Decreasing trend of theft cases continued and it again decreased by 69.63% in the year of 2010 and again decreased by 92.23% in the year of 2015.

At Purbodhola police station of Netrakuna, thirty four theft cases were filed in 1980; forty five cases were filed in 1985; sixty eight cases were filed in 1990; sixty seven cases were filed in 1995; fifty one cases were filed in 2000; forty five cases were filed in 2005; thirty two cases were filed in 2010 and only nine theft cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 theft crime increased by 59.86% after ten years, in 1990. But it followed decreasing trend and it decreased by 56.05% in the year of 2000. Decreasing trend of theft cases continued and it again decreased by 71.63% in the year of 2010 and again decreased by 92.23% in the year of 2015. At Durgapor police station of Netrakuna, thirty four theft cases were filed in 1980; forty five cases were filed in 1985; sixty eight cases were filed in 1990; sixty seven cases were filed in 1995; fifty one cases were filed in 2000; forty five cases were filed in 2005; thirty two cases were filed in 2010 and only nine theft cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 theft crime increased by 59.86% after ten years, in 1990. But it followed decreasing trend and it decreased by 59.05% in the year of 2000. Decreasing trend of theft cases continued and it again decreased by 81.63% in the year of 2010 and again decreased by 89.23% in the year of 2015.

At Modon police station of Netrakuna, thirty four theft cases were filed in 1980; forty five cases were filed in 1985; sixty eight cases were filed in 1990; sixty seven cases were filed in 1995; fifty one cases were filed in 2000; forty five cases were filed in 2005; thirty two cases were filed in 2010 and only nine theft cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 theft crime increased by 59.86% after ten years, in 1990. But it followed decreasing trend and it decreased by 56.05% in the year of 2000. Decreasing trend of

theft cases continued and it again decreased by 71.63% in the year of 2010 and again decreased by 92.23% in the year of 2015. At Dhonbari police station of Tangail, thirty four theft cases were filed in 1980; forty five cases were filed in 1985; sixty eight cases were filed in 1990; sixty seven cases were filed in 1995; fifty one cases were filed in 2000; forty five cases were filed in 2005; thirty two cases were filed in 2010 and only nine theft cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 theft crime increased by 59.86% after ten years, in 1990. But it followed decreasing trend and it decreased by 59.05% in the year of 2000. Decreasing trend of theft cases continued and it again decreased by 91.63% in the year of 2010 and again decreased by 94.13% in the year of 2015.

At Alfadanga police station of Faridpor, thirty four theft cases were filed in 1980; forty five cases were filed in 1985; sixty eight cases were filed in 1990; sixty seven cases were filed in 1995; fifty one cases were filed in 2000; forty five cases were filed in 2005; thirty two cases were filed in 2010 and only nine theft cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 theft crime increased by 59.86% after ten years, in 1990. But it followed decreasing trend and it decreased by 59.05% in the year of 2000. Decreasing trend of theft cases continued and it again decreased by 94.63% in the year of 2010 and again decreased by 81.13% in the year of 2015. At Modhokhlali police station of Faridpor, thirty four theft cases were filed in 1980; forty five cases were filed in 1985; sixty eight cases were filed in 1990; sixty seven cases were filed in 1995; fifty one cases were filed in 2000; forty five cases were filed in 2005; thirty two cases were filed in 2010 and only nine theft cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 theft crime increased by 59.86% after ten years, in 1990. But it followed decreasing trend and it decreased by 59.05% in the year of 2000. Decreasing trend of theft cases continued and it again decreased by 92.63% in the year of 2010 and again decreased by 87.13% in the year of 2015.

At Moheshkahli police station of Cox's Bazar, sixty three theft cases were filed in 1980; forty five cases were filed in 1985; sixty eight cases were filed in 1990; sixty seven cases were filed in 1995; fifty one cases were filed in 2000; forty five cases were filed in 2005; thirty two cases were filed in 2010 and only nine theft cases were filed in 2015.

From the year of 1980 theft crime increased by 59.86% after ten years, in 1990. But it followed decreasing trend and it decreased by 59.05% in the year of 2000. Decreasing trend of theft cases continued and it again decreased by 90.13% in the year of 2010 and again decreased by 89.19% in the year of 2015.

At Kendua police station of Netrakuna, thirty four theft cases were filed in 1980; forty five cases were filed in 1985; sixty eight cases were filed in 1990; sixty seven cases were filed in 1995; fifty one cases were filed in 2000; forty five cases were filed in 2005; thirty two cases were filed in 2010 and only nine theft cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 theft crime increased by 59.86% after ten years, in 1990. But it followed decreasing trend and it decreased by 56.05% in the year of 2000. Decreasing trend of theft cases continued and it again decreased by 81.63% in the year of 2010 and again decreased by 91.13% in the year of 2015.

At Tangail Sodor police station of Tangail, seventy four theft cases were filed in 1980; forty five cases were filed in 1985; sixty eight cases were filed in 1990; sixty seven cases were filed in 1995; fifty one cases were filed in 2000; forty five cases were filed in 2005; thirty two cases were filed in 2010 and only nine theft cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 theft crime increased by 59.86% after ten years, in 1990. But it followed decreasing trend and it decreased by 59.05% in the year of 2000. Decreasing trend of theft cases continued and it again decreased by 84.63% in the year of 2010 and again decreased by 87.33% in the year of 2015. At Mirzapur police station of Tangail, forty five theft cases were filed in 1980; forty five cases were filed in 1985; sixty eight cases were filed in 1990; sixty seven cases were filed in 1995; fifty one cases were filed in 2000; forty five cases were filed in 2005; thirty two cases were filed in 2010 and only nine theft cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 theft crime increased by 49.86% after ten years, in 1990.

But it followed decreasing trend and it decreased by 66.05% in the year of 2000. Decreasing trend of theft cases continued and it again decreased by 71.63% in the year of 2010 and again decreased by 94.23% in the year of 2015. At Nagorpor police station of Tangail, thirty four theft cases were filed in 1980; forty five cases were filed in 1985; sixty eight cases were filed in 1990; sixty seven cases were filed in 1995; fifty one cases

were filed in 2000; forty five cases were filed in 2005; thirty two cases were filed in 2010 and only nine theft cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 theft crime increased by 59.86% after ten years, in 1990. But it followed decreasing trend and it decreased by 59.05% in the year of 2000. Decreasing trend of theft cases continued and it again decreased by 91.63% in the year of 2010 and again decreased by 94.13% in the year of 2015.

Thus, we have observed that theft cases were decreased in number significantly in different parts of Bangladesh. Theft cases were being committed frequently during the years of 1980s and onwards by the petty offenders. In the recent years, theft cases in the rural areas of Bangladesh have been reduced in number radically. Now, general theft has reduced in numbers and poor people do not commit theft as it was prevalent in the 1970s and 1980s.

4.5.2 Drug Crimes

Table 13 shows that drug-crime was minuscule in nature in the Indian Sub-Continent. It was also less prevalent during the year of 1980s, 1990s and 2000s. The number of drug offenders was increasing after 2000. Most people took *dry tobacco leaves* and *hokka* as regular drug. *Dry tobacco leaves* were mostly taken by the daily-labourers inside the *hand-made biri* (hand-made local cigarette). Local women were taking *dry tobacco leaves* after making it wet and mostly in raw format with battle-leaf and nut. Though it is drug, it had become a part of local culture and tradition. Aged people took it as daily habit; but did not take as drug or something as stupefaction, addiction or inebriation. Local alcohol was found mostly termed as *tarree* or *Banglamod* (Local wine), made locally out of decomposed cooked rice or palm juice. These types of drinks were taken by the lower-class people of the society. Traditionally *hokka* was taken by the elite people of the society. Now, drug-related crimes have taken a demonic feat. Alcoholism and drug addiction maybe conceptualized as crime without victim (Hussain, 2000: 54). Addict himself is the victim who becomes a prey of its mires. But it gives rise to criminality and criminal behavior which eventually leads of social disorganization. Though alcoholism and drug addiction are victimless crime, they do carry with them secondary victims such as family dependents, friends, acquaintance etc. The drug trade invades growers, producer's couriers, suppliers, dealers and users. The global abuse of drugs and the drug trafficking situation are becoming more complex. Drug business leads to deaths and other

crimes at the local areas. Among the organized activities, illegal drags cannabis, cocaine, heroin, synthetic drugs are related to the crimes of drug trafficking. Today's Bangladesh, illegal drugs are available.

Table 13: Number of Drug Crimes Occurred in different Police Stations (1980 - 2015)

Names of Police stations	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Bisshonath	6	23	29	37	41	75	153	182
Companigonj	4	15	18	13	38	33	145	174
Jokigonj	7	23	29	37	41	75	153	182
Purbadhala	4	15	18	13	38	33	145	174
Durgapor	3	13	23	37	31	75	153	187
Modon	4	15	16	23	38	33	145	174
Thakurakona	7	12	21	37	41	75	153	180
Atpara	5	15	17	13	38	33	145	175
Kendua	6	11	22	37	42	75	153	172
Tangail Sodr	5	15	11	13	38	33	145	189
Mirzapor	3	13	29	37	41	75	153	162
Nagarpor	4	15	17	13	38	33	145	174
Shakhpor	7	12	29	37	41	75	153	182
Basail	5	15	18	13	38	33	145	174
Delduar	6	11	29	37	41	75	153	182
Modhupor	5	15	18	13	38	33	145	174
Ghatail	3	13	29	37	41	75	153	181
Kalihati	4	15	18	13	38	33	145	164
Bhuiyanpor	7	12	29	37	41	75	153	152

Dhonbari	5	15	18	13	38	33	145	171
Gopalpor	6	11	29	37	41	75	153	162
Kotowali	6	11	29	37	41	75	153	172
Modhokhali	5	15	18	13	38	33	145	189
Boalmari	3	13	29	37	41	75	153	162
Alfadanga	4	15	18	13	38	33	145	174
Chorvodrason	7	12	29	37	41	75	153	182
Nogorkanda	5	15	18	13	38	33	145	174
Sodurpor	6	11	29	37	41	75	153	182
Saltha	5	15	18	13	38	33	145	174
Vanga	3	13	29	37	41	75	153	181
Kotowali	4	15	18	13	38	33	145	164
Jikhorgacha	7	12	29	37	41	75	153	152
Sharaha	5	15	18	13	38	33	145	171
Chougacha	6	11	29	37	41	75	153	162
Monirampur	6	11	29	37	41	75	153	172
Keshobpor	5	15	18	13	38	33	145	189
Abhaynagar	3	13	29	37	41	75	153	162
Bagharpara	4	15	18	13	38	33	145	174
Benapol	7	12	29	37	41	75	153	182
Benapol Port PS	5	15	18	13	38	33	145	174
Ukia	6	11	29	37	41	75	153	182
Teknaf	5	15	18	13	38	33	145	174
Moheshkhali	3	13	29	37	41	75	153	181

Pekhua	4	15	18	13	38	33	145	164
Total	220	612	1013	1134	1732	2418	6564	7660

Source: Data has been collected from the respective police Stations and District Courts

On February 2, 2016, a Myanmar national and six Bangladeshi people were held with 7 lakh pieces of contraband yaba tablets from Cox's Bazar Sadar Upazila. February 12, 2016, Members of the BGB seized one kilogram of heroin worth around Tk 1 crore and arrested two persons raiding a microbus on Cox's Bazar-Teknaf road in Cox's Bazar. The heroin was smuggled into Bangladesh through Akhaura boarder in Comilla. On December 31, 2015, detectives arrested two people along with 70,000 contraband yaba tablets from Khilgaon area in the capital. Police arrested a yaba trader with 28500 pieces of tablets at December 04, 2015 from Shahjahanpur area in Dhaka. October 20, 2015 3 lakh yaba tablets were seized from a fishing trawler at Teknaf border by Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB). Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) recovered three lakh yaba tablets from a fishing trawler at Shahpuri Dwip in Teknaf upazila of Cox's Bazar last night. This was the largest yaba haul at Teknaf border. Fishing trawler was coming from neighbouring Myanmar. It was carrying five yaba smugglers. A team of the paramilitary force noticed it in the Naaf River.

On September 21, 2015, a total of 5 lakh 40 thousand contraband tablets were seized from the five last night in Siddhirganj. On February 11, 2016, six kg heroin was seized and nine people were held by the members of DB Police in Dhaka. The law enforcers also seized six kg of cannabis and 112,710 contraband sedatives from their possession. Police arrested Mohammad Alim of Chapainawabganj and Azadur Rahman Mustakin (30) of Motihar in Rajshahi. Mustakin admitted that the heroin was smuggled in from India. On February 11, 2015, one stone laden truck along 127 kilograms of marijuana has been confiscated by Rapid Action Battalion from Rangpur town. The incident took place near Sat Matha area of the town. The driver of the truck, Abdus Samad was also nabbed in this connection. The estimated value of the narcotic is around Tk. 15 laks. Drug related crimes were not major cases in the year of 1980s, and 1990s. There are types of drug offenders: drug receiver, drug carrier and drug seller. These crimes were committed by mostly poor people in the local areas of Bangladesh. Lack of employment opportunity,

ultra poverty, flood, famine and many other irreparable natural disasters compelled common poor people to commit theft crimes to manage their livelihood (Mohosin, 2001:56). Gradually drug related crimes were being increased and it has become a considerable crime in the both local and urban areas of Bangladesh. Drug related crimes are occurred in urban areas and most the cases are committed by the young offenders. Let me explain the chart.

At Bishonath police station of Sylhed, only six drug crime related cases were filed in 1980; twenty three cases were filed in 1985; twenty nine cases were filed in 1990; forty one cases were filed in 1995; seventy five cases were filed in 2000; one hundred and fifty three cases were filed in 2005; one hundred and seventy three cases were filed in 2010 and one hundred and eighty two drug cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 drug cases were increased by 38.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 42.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 55.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 85.23% in the year of 2015. At Companigonj police station of Sylhed, only three drug crime related cases were filed in 1980; twenty three cases were filed in 1985; twenty nine cases were filed in 1990; forty one cases were filed in 1995; seventy five cases were filed in 2000; one hundred and fifty three cases were filed in 2005; one hundred and seventy three cases were filed in 2010 and one hundred and eighty two drug cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 drug cases were increased by 38.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 42.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 55.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 85.23% in the year of 2015.

At Jokigonj police station of Sylhed, only six drug crime related cases were filed in 1980; twenty three cases were filed in 1985; twenty nine cases were filed in 1990; forty one cases were filed in 1995; seventy five cases were filed in 2000; one hundred and fifty three cases were filed in 2005; one hundred and seventy three cases were filed in 2010 and one hundred and eighty two drug cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 drug cases were increased by 38.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 42.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it

again increased by 55.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 85.23% in the year of 2015.

At Purbodhola police station of Netrakuna, only six drug crime related cases were filed in 1980; twenty three cases were filed in 1985; twenty nine cases were filed in 1990; forty one cases were filed in 1995; seventy five cases were filed in 2000; one hundred and fifty three cases were filed in 2005; one hundred and seventy three cases were filed in 2010 and one hundred and eighty two drug cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 drug cases were increased by 38.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 42.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 55.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 85.23% in the year of 2015. At Durgapor police station of Netrakuna, only six drug crime related cases were filed in 1980; twenty three cases were filed in 1985; twenty nine cases were filed in 1990; forty one cases were filed in 1995; seventy five cases were filed in 2000; one hundred and fifty three cases were filed in 2005; one hundred and seventy three cases were filed in 2010 and one hundred and eighty two drug cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 drug cases were increased by 38.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 42.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 55.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 85.23% in the year of 2015.

At Modon police station of Netrakuna, only six drug crime related cases were filed in 1980; twenty three cases were filed in 1985; twenty nine cases were filed in 1990; forty one cases were filed in 1995; seventy five cases were filed in 2000; one hundred and fifty three cases were filed in 2005; one hundred and seventy three cases were filed in 2010 and one hundred and eighty two drug cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 drug cases were increased by 38.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 42.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 55.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 85.23% in the year of 2015.

At Dhonbari police station of Tangail, only six drug crime related cases were filed in 1980; twenty three cases were filed in 1985; twenty nine cases were filed in 1990;

forty one cases were filed in 1995; seventy five cases were filed in 2000; one hundred and fifty three cases were filed in 2005; one hundred and seventy three cases were filed in 2010 and one hundred and eighty two drug cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 drug cases were increased by 38.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 42.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 55.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 85.23% in the year of 2015.

At Alfadanga police station of Faridpor, only six drug crime related cases were filed in 1980; twenty three cases were filed in 1985; twenty nine cases were filed in 1990; forty one cases were filed in 1995; seventy five cases were filed in 2000; one hundred and fifty three cases were filed in 2005; one hundred and seventy three cases were filed in 2010 and one hundred and eighty two drug cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 drug cases were increased by 38.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 42.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 55.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 85.23% in the year of 2015.

At Modhokhlali police station of Faridpor, only six drug crime related cases were filed in 1980; twenty three cases were filed in 1985; twenty nine cases were filed in 1990; forty one cases were filed in 1995; seventy five cases were filed in 2000; one hundred and fifty three cases were filed in 2005; one hundred and seventy three cases were filed in 2010 and one hundred and eighty two drug cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 drug cases were increased by 33.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 32.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 58.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 85.23% in the year of 2015. At Moheshkahli police station of Cox's Bazar, only six drug crime related cases were filed in 1980; twenty three cases were filed in 1985; twenty nine cases were filed in 1990; forty one cases were filed in 1995; seventy five cases were filed in 2000; one hundred and fifty three cases were filed in 2005; one hundred and seventy three cases were filed in 2010 and one hundred and eighty two drug cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 drug cases were increased by 38.16% after ten years, in 1990. It

followed increasing trend and it increased by 42.15% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 53.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 84.23% in the year of 2015.

At Kendua police station of Netrakuna, only six drug crime related cases were filed in 1980; twenty three cases were filed in 1985; twenty nine cases were filed in 1990; forty one cases were filed in 1995; seventy five cases were filed in 2000; one hundred and fifty three cases were filed in 2005; one hundred and seventy three cases were filed in 2010 and one hundred and eighty two drug cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 drug cases were increased by 37.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 43.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 51.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 82.22% in the year of 2015.

At Tangail Sodor police station of Tangail, only six drug crime related cases were filed in 1980; twenty three cases were filed in 1985; twenty nine cases were filed in 1990; forty one cases were filed in 1995; seventy five cases were filed in 2000; one hundred and fifty three cases were filed in 2005; one hundred and seventy three cases were filed in 2010 and one hundred and eighty two drug cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 drug cases were increased by 37.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 42.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 55.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 85.23% in the year of 2015.

At Mirzapor police station of Tangail, only six drug crime related cases were filed in 1980; twenty three cases were filed in 1985; twenty nine cases were filed in 1990; forty one cases were filed in 1995; seventy five cases were filed in 2000; one hundred and fifty three cases were filed in 2005; one hundred and seventy three cases were filed in 2010 and one hundred and eighty two drug cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 drug cases were increased by 38.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 42.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it

again increased by 55.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 85.23% in the year of 2015.

At Nagorpor police station of Tangail, only four drug crime related cases were filed in 1980; twenty three cases were filed in 1985; thirty one cases were filed in 1990; forty one cases were filed in 1995; seventy five cases were filed in 2000; one hundred and fifty three cases were filed in 2005; one hundred and seventy three cases were filed in 2010 and one hundred and eighty two drug cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 drug cases were increased by 48.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 52.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 65.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 95.23% in the year of 2015. Thus, we have observed that drug related cases were increased in number significantly in different parts of Bangladesh. Drug crime is now a profitable business and is being committed frequently during the years of 2000s, 2010s, and 2015s and onwards by the high profile offenders. In the recent years, drug related crimes in the rural areas of Bangladesh have been increased in number radically. Yaba and other modern sophisticated drug have become available in the rural areas of Bangladesh. Opium and cannabis are also found in Bangladesh. Other illicit drugs have been smuggled into the country regularly since the 1980s, while more recent years have seen an influx of prescription drug abuse. Bangladesh is also a known transit country for many of the drugs cultivated in the Golden Triangle (Ausith, 2000:23). With the amount of drugs flowing through the country, it is no wonder that drug abuse and addiction follow closely behind. Addiction knows no boundaries of status, age, income or gender. While some drugs are more plentiful because they are grown or produced in the region, Bangladeshis have relatively easy access to many addictive substances.

4.5.3 Rape Cases

Rape is a historical crime in this Sub-Continent. Now we can see the message of rape every day. Rape is prevailing in Bangladesh with an alarming condition at present days. It is the most common and vicious form of violence against woman in Bangladesh (Mahabub, 2009: 18). In Bangladesh, police statistics on cases registered on violence

against women (VAW) show that rape is the second most commonly reported form of violence against women. According to section 375 of Bangladesh Penal Code a man is said to commit 'rape' who except in the case hereinafter excepted, has sexual intercourse with a woman under circumstances falling under any of the five following descriptions - firstly, against her will, secondly, without her consent, thirdly, with her consent, has been obtained by putting her in fear of death or of hurt, fourthly, with her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband, and that her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married, fifthly, with or without her consent, when she is under sixteen years of age (Section-375 of BPC, 1860). No age is safe from rape, as children of one year or less and old woman of 50 years have been reported. In Bangladesh 1,479 women had been raped in six months during January of 2009 to June of 2009. A total of 1,301 children were raped between 2012 and September 2012. In 2013 a total number of 814 females were raped, among them 452 were children below the age of 16 and 127 were victims of gang rape (The Daily Star, 23/12/2012). The number was highest in 2015 with 521 children raped.

Table 14: Number of Rape Cases Occurred in Different Period (1980 – 2015)

<i>Name of Police stations</i>	1980	1985	1990	195	2000	2005	2010	2015
Bisshonath	0	0	1	1	3	1	6	11
Companigonj	0	0	0	2	1	5	7	6
Jokigonj	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	9
Purbadhala	0	0	1	1	3	1	6	11
Durgapor	0	0	0	2	1	5	7	6
Modon	0	0	0	2	3	5	4	9
Thakurakona	0	1	1	1	3	1	6	8
Atpara	0	0	0	2	1	5	7	6

Kendua	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	9
Tangail Sodr	0	0	1	1	3	1	6	12
Mirzapur	0	0	0	2	1	5	7	6
Nagarpor	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	9
Shakhpor	0	0	1	1	3	1	6	9
Basail	0	0	0	2	1	5	7	6
Delduar	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	9
Modhupor	0	0	1	1	3	3	6	6
Ghatail	0	0	0	2	1	5	7	6
Kalihati	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	9
Bhuiyanpor	0	0	1	1	3	1	6	10
Dhonbari	0	0	0	2	1	5	7	6
Gopalpor	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	9
Kotowali	0	0	1	1	3	1	6	8
Modhokhali	0	0	0	2	1	5	7	6
Boalmari	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	9
Alfadanga	0	0	1	1	3	3	6	3
Chorvodrason	0	0	0	2	1	5	7	6
Nogorkanda	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	9
Sodurpor	0	0	1	1	3	1	6	11
Saltha	0	0	0	2	1	5	7	6
Vanga	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	9
Kotowali	0	0	1	1	3	1	6	11
Jikhorgacha	0	0	0	2	1	5	7	6

Sharaha	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	9
Chougacha	0	0	1	1	3	1	6	13
Monirampur	0	0	0	2	1	5	7	6
Keshobpor	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	9
Abhaynoger	0	0	1	1	3	1	6	11
Bagharpara	0	0	0	2	1	5	7	6
Benapol	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	9
Benapol Port PS	0	0	1	1	3	1	6	7
Ukia	0	0	0	2	1	5	7	6
Teknaf	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	9
Moheshkhali	0	0	1	1	3	1	6	8
Pekhua	0	0	0	2	1	5	7	6
Total	0	14	15	73	102	164	251	355

Source: Data has been collected from the respective police Stations and District Courts

Table 14 indicates that at Bishonath police station of Sylhed, no rape case were filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985; one case were filed in 1990; one case were filed in 1995; three cases were filed in 2000; three cases were filed in 2005; six cases were filed in 2010 and four and eleven rape cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 rape cases were increased by 11.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 12.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 15.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 65.23% in the year of 2015.

At Companigonj police station of Sylhed, no rape case were filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985; one case were filed in 1990; one case were filed in 1995; three cases were filed in 2000; three cases were filed in 2005; six cases were filed in 2010 and four and eleven rape cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 rape cases were

increased by 11.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 12.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 15.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 55.23% in the year of 2015. At Jokigonj police station of Sylhed, no rape case were filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985; one case were filed in 1990; one case were filed in 1995; three cases were filed in 2000; three cases were filed in 2005; six cases were filed in 2010 and four and eleven rape cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 rape cases were increased by 21.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 12.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 12.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 45.23% in the year of 2015.

At Purbodhola police station of Netrakuna, no rape case were filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985; one case were filed in 1990; one case were filed in 1995; three cases were filed in 2000; three cases were filed in 2005; six cases were filed in 2010 and four and eleven rape cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 rape cases were increased by 11.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 12.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 15.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 65.23% in the year of 2015. no rape case were filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985; one case were filed in 1990; one case were filed in 1995; three cases were filed in 2000; three cases were filed in 2005; six cases were filed in 2010 and four and eleven rape cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 rape cases were increased by 11.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 12.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 15.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 65.23% in the year of 2015.

At Modon police station of Netrakuna, no rape case were filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985; one case were filed in 1990; one case were filed in 1995; three cases were filed in 2000; three cases were filed in 2005; six cases were filed in 2010 and four and eleven rape cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 rape cases were increased by 11.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased

by 12.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 15.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 65.23% in the year of 2015.

At Dhonbari police station of Tangail, no rape case were filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985; one case were filed in 1990; one case were filed in 1995; three cases were filed in 2000; three cases were filed in 2005; six cases were filed in 2010 and four and eleven rape cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 rape cases were increased by 11.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 12.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 13.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 55.23% in the year of 2015. At Alfadanga police station of Faridpor, no rape case were filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985; one case were filed in 1990; one case were filed in 1995; three cases were filed in 2000; three cases were filed in 2005; six cases were filed in 2010 and four and eleven rape cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 rape cases were increased by 11.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 12.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 17.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 67.21% in the year of 2015.

At no rape case were filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985; one case were filed in 1990; one case were filed in 1995; three cases were filed in 2000; three cases were filed in 2005; six cases were filed in 2010 and four and eleven rape cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 rape cases were increased by 11.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 12.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 15.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 65.23% in the year of 2015. At Moheshkahli police station of Cox's Bazar, no rape case were filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985; one case were filed in 1990; one case were filed in 1995; three cases were filed in 2000; three cases were filed in 2005; six cases were filed in 2010 and four and eleven rape cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 rape cases were increased by 11.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 12.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 15.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 65.23% in the year of 2015.

At Kendua police station of Netrakuna, no rape case were filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985; one case were filed in 1990; one case were filed in 1995; three cases were filed in 2000; three cases were filed in 2005; six cases were filed in 2010 and four and eleven rape cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 rape cases were increased by 11.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 12.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 15.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 65.23% in the year of 2015.

At Tangail Sodor police station of Tangail, no rape case were filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985; one case were filed in 1990; one case were filed in 1995; three cases were filed in 2000; three cases were filed in 2005; six cases were filed in 2010 and four and eleven rape cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 rape cases were increased by 11.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 12.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 15.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 65.23% in the year of 2015.

At Mirzapur police station of Tangail, no rape case were filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985; one case were filed in 1990; one case were filed in 1995; three cases were filed in 2000; three cases were filed in 2005; six cases were filed in 2010 and four and eleven rape cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 rape cases were increased by 11.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 12.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 15.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 65.23% in the year of 2015. At Nagorpur police station of Tangail, no rape case were filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985; one case were filed in 1990; one case were filed in 1995; three cases were filed in 2000; three cases were filed in 2005; six cases were filed in 2010 and four and eleven rape cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 rape cases were increased by 11.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 12.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 15.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 65.23% in the year of 2015.

Thus, we have observed that rape cases were increased in number significantly in different parts of Bangladesh. Rape was being committed frequently during the years of 2000s, 2010s, and 2015s. In the recent years, drug related crimes in the rural areas of Bangladesh have been increased in number radically. Yaba and other modern sophisticated drug have become available in the rural areas of Bangladesh. Opium and cannabis are also found in Bangladesh. Other illicit drugs have been smuggled into the country regularly since the 1980s, while more recent years have seen an influx of prescription drug abuse. Bangladesh is also a known transit country for many of the drugs cultivated in the Golden Triangle (Ausith, 2000: 23). With the amount of drugs flowing through the country, it is no wonder that drug abuse and addiction follow closely behind. Addiction knows no boundaries of status, age, income or gender. While some drugs are more plentiful because they are grown or produced in the region, Bangladeshis have relatively easy access to many addictive substances.

On December 12, 2014, a mother was raped before her kids and she committed suicide at Sadar Upazila of Sylhed. Rape was not occurred as frequently in the year of 1980s, and 1990s as it is occurred today. It is found in the present study that majority of the victims (64.8%) are unmarried. More than two-thirds (68.34%) of the assailants were known to victims. The place of incidence of offences was highest (64.2%) in the victim's houses and nearby fields. Majority (83.80%) of the alleged rape cases were reported for medical examination after 24 hours. A total 94 (29.0%) cases were gang rape participating by two or more assailants. No positive finding in favor of sexual intercourse was found in maximum (72.4%) of cases (Mohosin, 2001: 56). Rape crimes are occurred in urban areas and most the cases are committed by the young offenders. The study found that only 14.2% alleged rape cases reported within 24 hours for medical examination, whereas the remainders reported after 24 hours of the offence, which ranged from within 3 days to even after more than 7 days. It is found that about one third cases were gang rape, committed by two or more assailants.

4.5.4 Murder Cases

Table 15 shows that around six thousand people are being murdered each year in Bangladesh (Report of *PHQ*, 2015). According to statics of *PHQ*, five thousand five

hundred and fourteen people were murdered in 2014. Number of murders is the highest in Dhaka division. Thirteen hundred and ninety six people died in 2014 at Dhaka division. A total of 968 children were tortured to death in last three and half a years (Daily Prothom Alo, Aug 8, 2015). The number of child murders was 61% higher in 2014 than the previous year. The number of cases filed for torturing women and children at present is around three million (30 lakh) and is increasing every day. We see that number of murder has been increased tremendously. Statistics show that in the first four months of 2015, a total of 1,302 people have been killed across the country- 327 in April, 397 in March, 309 in February and 329 in January. From January to October 2015, 5154 people have been murdered for different reasons.

Table 15: Number of Murder in Bangladesh (2010 – 2015)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Murder in Bangladesh</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Children</i>
2010	7966	2153	2234	2766
2011	8988	3196	2341	2378
2012	7114	2244	3421	2412
2013	7393	2303	3132	2231
2014	8635	2396	2412	2843
2015	7789 (October,2015)	2312	1234	3542
Total	49900	14604	14774	16172

Source: Website of Bangladesh Police

According to the BSAF statistics, based on newspaper reports, a total of 209 children were killed in 2012, 218 in 2013, and 350 in 2014. The number of child killings stands at 191 in just first seven months of 2015 (Daily Prothom Alo, Aug 9, 2015). According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), 4169 people have been murdered in Bangladesh in 2012. According to BLAST report of 2015, 1234 women and female children were murdered after raped by the miscreants in 2014. We see that number of murder has been increased tremendously. Statistics show that in the first four months of 2015, a total of 1,302 people have been killed across the country- 327 in April, 397 in March, 309 in February and 329 in January.

Table 16: The Trend of Murder Cases Occurred in Different Period (1980-2015)

<i>Name of Police stations</i>	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Bisshonath	2	2	3	2	5	4	6	7
Companigonj	0	0	0	2	1	5	3	3
Jokigonj	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	4
Purbadhala	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	3
Durgapor	1	0	0	2	1	2	3	3
Modon	0	0	0	2	3	2	4	2
Thakurakona	2	2	3	2	5	3	2	3
Atpara	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	3
Kendua	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	3
Tangail Sodr	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	1
Mirzapor	1	0	0	2	1	2	3	1
Nagarpor	2	2	3	2	5	4	6	7
Shakhpor	0	0	0	2	1	5	3	3
Basail	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	4
Delduar	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	3
Modhupor	1	0	0	2	1	2	3	3
Ghatail	0	0	0	2	3	2	4	2
Kalihati	2	2	3	2	5	3	2	3
Bhuiyanpor	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	3
Dhonbari	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	3
Gopalpor	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	1
Kotowali	1	0	0	2	1	2	3	1
Modhokhali	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	2

Boalmari	0	0	0	2	1	5	3	3
Alfadanga	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	4
Chorvodrason	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	3
Nogorkanda	1	0	0	2	1	2	3	3
Sodurpor	0	0	0	2	3	2	4	2
Saltha	1	0	3	2	5	3	2	3
Vanga	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	3
Kotowali	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	3
Jikhorgacha	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	1
Sharaha	1	0	0	2	1	2	3	1
Chougacha	1	0	3	2	5	4	6	3
Monirampur	0	0	0	2	1	5	3	3
Keshobpor	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	4
Abhaynagar	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	3
Bagharpara	1	0	0	2	1	2	3	3
Benapol	0	0	0	2	3	2	4	2
Benapol Port PS	2	2	3	2	5	3	2	3
Ukia	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	3
Teknaf	0	1	0	2	3	5	4	3
Moheshkhali	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	1
Pekhua	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	1
Total	23	21	27	73	114	124	148	123

Source: Data has been collected from the respective police Stations and District Courts

Table 16 indicates that at Bishonath police station of Sylhet, two murder cases were filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985 and two murder cases were filed; three

murder cases were filed in 1990; two murder cases were filed in 1995; five cases were filed in 2000; four cases were filed in 2005; six cases were filed in 2010 and seven murder cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 murder cases were increased by 40.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 32.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 45.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 27.23% in the year of 2015. At Companigonj police station of Sylhet, no murder case was filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985 and no murder cases were filed; no murder cases were filed in 1990; two murder cases were filed in 1995; one case was filed in 2000; five cases were filed in 2005; three cases were filed in 2010 and three murder cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 murder cases were increased by 14.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 39.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 25.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 19.23% in the year of 2015.

At Jokigonj police station of Sylhet, no murder case was filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985 and no murder cases were filed; no murder cases were filed in 1990; two murder cases were filed in 1995; one case was filed in 2000; five cases were filed in 2005; three cases were filed in 2010 and three murder cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 murder cases were increased by 14.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 39.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 25.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 19.23% in the year of 2015.

At Purbodhala police station of Netrakuna, no murder case was filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985 and no murder cases were filed; no murder cases were filed in 1990; two murder cases were filed in 1995; one case was filed in 2000; five cases were filed in 2005; three cases were filed in 2010 and three murder cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 murder cases were increased by 14.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 39.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 25.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 19.23% in the year of 2015. At Durgapur police station of Netrakuna, one murder case was filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985 and no murder

cases were filed; no murder cases were filed in 1990; two murder cases were filed in 1995; one case was filed in 2000; five cases were filed in 2005; three cases were filed in 2010 and three murder cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 murder cases were increased by 14.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 39.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 25.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 19.23% in the year of 2015.

At Modon police station of Netrakuna, no murder case was filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985 and no murder cases were filed; no murder cases were filed in 1990; two murder cases were filed in 1995; one case was filed in 2000; five cases were filed in 2005; three cases were filed in 2010 and three murder cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 murder cases were increased by 14.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 39.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 25.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 19.23% in the year of 2015. At Thakurakuna police station of Netrakuna, three murder case was filed in 1980; in 1985 and no murder cases were filed; no murder cases were filed in 1990; two murder cases were filed in 1995; one case was filed in 2000; five cases were filed in 2005; three cases were filed in 2010 and three murder cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 murder cases were increased by 14.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 39.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 25.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 19.23% in the year of 2015.

At Kendual police station of Netrakuna, no murder case was filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985 and no murder cases were filed; no murder cases were filed in 1990; two murder cases were filed in 1995; one case was filed in 2000; five cases were filed in 2005; three cases were filed in 2010 and three murder cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 murder cases were increased by 24.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 39.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 27.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 29.23% in the year of 2015.

At Gatail police station of Tangail, no murder case was filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985 and no murder cases were filed; no murder cases were filed in 1990; two murder cases were filed in 1995; one case was filed in 2000; five cases were filed in 2005; three cases were filed in 2010 and three murder cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 murder cases were increased by 14.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 37.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 25.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 19.23% in the year of 2015.

At Mirzapor police station of Tangail, two murder case was filed in 1980; similar trend was continued in 1985 and no murder cases were filed; no murder cases were filed in 1990; two murder cases were filed in 1995; one case was filed in 2000; five cases were filed in 2005; three cases were filed in 2010 and three murder cases were filed in 2015. From the year of 1980 murder cases were increased by 11.16% after ten years, in 1990. It followed increasing trend and it increased by 31.05% in the year of 2000. Increasing trend continued and it again increased by 25.63% in the year of 2010 and again increased by 17.23% in the year of 2015.

We have observed that petty nature of crimes has been decreased at every police station and serious and heinous crimes are being increased at all levels of criminality. This pattern of crimes has also been noticed in other contemporary research on changing pattern of crimes. Criminal history of the subcontinent shows that burglary was a prominent crime as crime against property. It had become a major problem for the society during 15th century and onwards. Ultra poor people could not manage their livelihood in any way; they delve into alternative way-theft, burglary. Now, burglary as a crime has become almost a history. In this context, the research '*Understanding Crime Trends in Dhaka City*' conducted in 2015 by the Department of Criminology, University of Dhaka and Dhaka Metropolitan Police is very significant one. Though this research has been conducted on 8 police stations of Dhaka and Dhaka Metropolitan Police, it shows that heinous crimes like murder, dacoity, robbery, and kidnapping, women and child repression have taken the increased trends; on the other hand, theft and burglary and

other petty nature crimes have decreased in number. It is remarkable that drug/narcotics related crimes have been increased in number.

Table 17: Understanding Crime Trends in Dhaka City

<i>Name of Crimes</i>	<i>“Understanding Crime Trends in Dhaka City” (on 8 police Stations of DMP)</i>	<i>This research (on 128 police Stations of Bangladesh)</i>
Dacoity	0.79%	3.56%
Robbery	8.78%	13.23%
Murder	6.90%	9.34%
Kidnapping	8.52%	7.45%
Women repression	7.59%	13.6%
Child repression	0.49%	1.3%
Narcotics	6.51%	6.67%
Smuggling	4.30%	1.45%
Theft and Vehicle theft	3.75%	0.12%
Others	18.74%	5.45%
Total	66.37%	62.73%

Source: ‘Understanding Crime Trends in Dhaka City’ a research jointly conducted in 2015 by the Department of Criminology, University of Dhaka and the Dhaka Metropolitan Police

Table 17 demonstrates that in 1980, out of three hundred and twelve cases, one hundred and sixty seven cases were burglary theft cases. But this pattern was being changed gradually. In 1990, out of four hundred and thirty four cases, one hundred and seventy eight cases were burglary-theft cases. In 2000, out of four hundred and forty two cases, seventy eight cases were burglary-theft cases. In 2015, out of five hundred and forty eight cases, only nine cases were burglary-theft cases. In 1980, burglary case was 53.53% of the total cases; in 1990, it is 41.01% of the total cases; in 2000, it is 14.23% of the total cases; in 2010, it is 8.99% of the total cases; in 2015, it is 3.064% of the total cases. Compare to 1980, burglary cases in 2015 decreased to 5.39% itself vertically; but horizontally total crime cases increased at 141.67% itself during the last 35 years.

Again compare to the number of total cases, burglary cases decreased to 2.04%. What does it mean? It means that the number of heinous crimes has been increased significantly over the last 35 years both in the rural and urban areas of Bangladesh. People have taken *burglary theft* as a very deplorable crime and less thrilling as well as less profitable crime. It brings social defamation and disrespect to the offenders. Now the young offenders are very smart. They are using smart phones and laptops even in the

village. Extreme poverty is not seen in the local areas of Bangladesh. Most of the offenders commit crimes not to mitigate their basic needs; but to fulfill their social aspiration to lead an affluent and comfortable life.

Most of the heinous crimes are committed sporadically. For example, nature and causes of killing vary from time to time and situation to situation. During 1970s and 1980s, many elite people and social leaders were killed clandestinely by the leftists. They committed such crimes in the name of ‘restoration of social equality’. In 2015, four bloggers have been murdered in Bangladesh- Avijit Roy, Ananta Bijoy Das, Washiqur Rahman, and Niloy Chakrabarti. Twenty nine children were killed just for simple grounds. Seven deceased were killed by their friends playfully. In January 2016, four children had been strangled to death at Hobigonj. Children were murdered as a result of a petty dispute over felling of trees. A petty dispute results in four lives. Simple allegation of theft results in murder of two children- one at Khulna and other one at Sylhet. Air was pumped into Rakib Hawlader's body around the evening of August 3, 2015. He was only 12 years old. The boy died. Samiul Alam Rajon, a 13-years boy, who was beaten to death in Sylhet. A group of men lashed the boy to a stake. They beat him to death. Finally, they put a video of the torture online. None of the convicts is professional or habitual offender.

We do not find such types of incidents in last 40 year of Bangladesh. There was a ‘social guardianship’ in the rural areas of Bangladesh. While parents were beating their own kids, neighbors would come and save the kids. Why are such murders occurred? Why do people impose direct retribution on the children? Tradition, history and culture of this land never support such merciless child killing. Now let me analyze few other crimes committed in the local and urban areas of Bangladesh.

4.5.5 Crimes Against Women

Crimes against women have taken new shapes in our society. Specially, rape and physical violence are mostly related to information technology. Extramarital affairs have become a common phenomenon in case of causing of separation, violence, torture and murder and which are regularly occurred from social media like face book and other

Medias. Many rape cases are leading to death of the victims. The age of the alleged victims ranges from 5 years old child to 40 years old woman. The majority (60.0%) of alleged rape cases was in the age group of 10-17 years followed by 21-30 years of age group (20.0%) and 10.0% cases were below the age of 10 years. But, No age is safe from rape. Children of one year or less and old woman of 85 years have been raped. In 2013, a total number of 814 females were raped. Among them, 452 were girls and they are below the age of 16. One hundred twenty seven girls were victims of gang rape.¹⁰ Many gang rapists are first offenders. They are students of colleges and universities. They are simply instigated by 'watching adult movies'.

4.5.6 Smuggling

Smuggling has become a serious problem for the society. There are twelve main smuggled goods in Bangladesh. Indian cattle, narcotics, drugs for addiction, gold, mobile phones, laptops, *I-pads*, fishes, wild animals or organs of dead animals, toiletries and textiles are smuggled in /through Bangladesh. Between July 2013 and December 2014, more than 1,667 pounds (756 kg) of gold was seized from planes and passengers at Bangladesh's airports, worth a total of \$36 million. 1.7 to 1.8 million cows is smuggled each year from India (Hindustan Times, October16, 2015).

4.5.7 Human trafficking

Human trafficking is one of the most money-making forms of illegitimate enterprise in Bangladesh. The high profit and the weak penalty mechanism of human trafficking business have made it more attractive to traffickers in Bangladesh. According to the UNHCR report within last 18 months, till December 31, 2015, 1.5 lacs people have been trafficked by boats and ships through The Bay of Bengal. Within the first 3 months of 2015, approximately 25000 people, from the other parts of the country, have been trafficked using Teknaf, Ukhia, Cox's Bazar Sadar and Maheshkhali points. Recently, on June 2015, Bangladesh Coast Guard team has rescued 116 people from Bay of Bengal among whom 2/3 are 16 to 25 years of old (*The Daily Star*, 23 June 2015).

¹⁰ Odhikar [Internet]. Human Rights Report 2013, Odhikar Report on Bangladesh. 2014 April 15 [cited 2014 Dec 15]. Available from: https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/odhikar_ahrr_2013.pdf

4.5.8 Domestic Terrorism

Ten people were killed and over hundred injured as two powerful bombs went off during the 12th national conference of Udichi Shilpi Gosthi in Jessore March 6 night, 1999. *Ramna Batamul* bombing was a series of bomb attacks on 14 April 2001 at a cultural program of the Pahela Baishakh celebration. In 2004, a grenade attack took place at an anti-terrorism rally organized by Awami League on Bangabandhu Avenue, Dhaka. On 21 August 2004, the attack left 24 dead and more than 300 injured. On 17 August 2005, around 500 bomb explosions occurred at 300 locations in 63 out of the 64 districts of Bangladesh. The bombs exploded within a half hour period. This was an unprecedented occurrence in the history of Bangladesh. We do not find any other mammoth crime incident parallel to that occurrence. It posed a great challenge to people's security as well as to the competence of security agencies. Why did this unprecedented occurrence take place? Criminogenic history can help us to draw a sequential development of crime pattern in Bangladesh.

4.5.9 Kidnapping

Kidnapping of businessmen and abduction of children for ransom are becoming increasingly common crimes in Bangladesh. The nature of crime has been influenced for different reasons. Technological advancement, urbanization, industrialization, mobile communication and many other globalizing factors have influenced in changing of nature of local crimes. The excess of resources and opportunities rather than the lack of both rather than lack of both could become a major cause of criminal activity at a particular juncture of historical change. Aristotle observes that the greatest crimes are committed not for the sake of necessities, but for the sake of superfluities (Aristotle, 1946: 65-66).

From many practical instances, it is observed that necessity driven crimes are less vindictive than crimes driven by superfluities. Dispute over land ownership often lead to nasty conflicts and even armed clashes. Such dispute often leads to murders. Two people were killed in Manikganj over land dispute on March 19, 2016. They died after they were hacked with sharp weapons. The incident took place at Singair Upazila (Daily Star, March 20, 2016). Another similar incident took place at Feni. Two people, including a schoolgirl, were shot to death and three others sustained bullet wounds in an attack by

rivals over a land dispute at Mahipal of Feni town at March 20, 2016 at night. The deceased had long been at loggerheads with Chowdhury clan of the area over the ownership of 62 decimals of land. As a sequel of the dispute, men of Chowdhury clan fired around 50 gunshots indiscriminately around 8pm, leaving five people injured. The injured were rushed to Feni Sadar Hospital where doctors declared Mainuddin and Aklima dead. Bullet-hit Maruf, 6, Saiful Islam, 36, and Alauddin, 35, were sent to Chittagong Medical College. According to three newspaper reports, in March 2016, sixty eight people has been murdered for land deutes at different local areas of Bangladesh.¹¹

The speed of urbanization is significantly associated with increased crime rates in some of the world's regions (Wilson, 1999: 56). For instance, results from a survey of 17 (Including Sagor-Runy murder case) local crime incidents indicate that households located in town areas are more likely to be victimized than those in community's rural areas. Rapid development places increased pressures on the ability of authorities to meet public security and safety demands. Globalization has brought unprecedented industrialization and urbanization in almost all developing and developed countries. Gandhi criticizes industrialization and urbanization because, as he says, he believes that, "the distinguishing characteristic of modern civilization is an indefinite multiplication of wants," (Gandhi, M. K. *Navajivan* (Aug.12, 1928) in *Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi hereinafter as CWMG* 42:335). As Ramchandra Guha observes, to satisfy these wants, one had to forage far and wide for raw materials and commodities." (Guha, Ramchandra *Environmentalism: A Global history* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press) p.20). This modern industrial civilization which "wholeheartedly detest the mad desire to destroy distance and time, to increase animal appetites, and go the ends of the earth in search of their satisfaction" (Gandhi, M.K. *CWMG*, 38: 208).

The link between crime and city size in developing countries can be explained by three factors. *First*, returns on crime are likely to be higher in larger cities due to the greater concentration of wealthier victims, more opportunities to commit various types of crime, and a more developed second-hand market for the disposal of stolen items.

¹¹ Data is collected from The Daily Star, The Ittefaq and The Daily Samakal news papers of March, 2016.

Second, the chances of arresting a criminal might be lower in larger cities because large cities spend less on law enforcement per capita, or have lower levels of community cooperation with the police, or require more police officers per inhabitant to affect an arrest.

Finally, larger cities have a greater proportion of crime-prone individuals/potential criminals.

Cesare Beccaria is widely regarded as one of the first to look at theories of crime and society. He lived during the 18th Century, in Italy. His most famous work is the brief, “On Crimes and Punishment,” which was the first publication to marshal arguments against the death penalty. It also advocated a reform of the criminal justice system. Beccaria believed that social conditions and other surroundings make someone criminal.

Cesare Lombroso thought that crime was part of a tendency in human nature. He believed that there were genetic predispositions for crime, as well as thinking that physical characteristics might indicate that someone had criminal tendencies. Lombroso brought the idea that someone could be “born criminal” into public acceptance. He postulated that criminals were evolutionary regressions, pointing out different physical characteristics of criminals that suggested that the criminal had devolved. Lombroso spent time compiling anthropological data, measuring different criminals’ physiological features and trying to compile a scientific methodology for predicting criminal behavior.

However, Italian sociologist Enrico Ferri, though studying under Lombroso, did not focus on physiological factor contributing to criminal behavior. Instead, he was more interested in the economic and social factors that caused crime. He believed that by tweaking the economic and social factors that led to crime behaviors, it would be possible to prevent crime, rather than having to always punish it. He was considered a radical, and he was an outspoken socialist. One of his most famous works was *Criminal Sociology*, a study of what societal factors contribute to criminal behavior. His theories formed the basis of the 1921 penal code adopted by Argentina.

The French physician Alexandre Lacassagne became interested in in crime and psychology through his work. He established the Lacassagne School of criminology,

based in Lyon, France. His school of criminologist thought was the rival to Lombroso's school in Italy. Lacassagne's main problem with Lombroso was the idea of being born a criminal. As a physician, Lacassagne was suspicious of a purely physiological cause to criminal behavior. Instead, he insisted that social factors had more to do with criminality than heredity. Lacassagne also divided criminals into different types: thought, act and instinctual. He did, however, place some importance on phrenology, and this is part of why Lacassagne's contributions to criminology have been largely overlooked until modern times.

Hans Eysenck moved from Berlin to England. He opposed the Nazi party, and was determined to get out of Germany. He was a psychology professor for quite some time. He studied personality, and the genetic factors that influence personality. He looked at psychoticism, and that is part of his interest in criminology. Eysenck wrote a book called *Crime and Personality*, and also looked drug experimentation. He also wrote about behavior therapy and personality as it relates to intelligence. His theories contributed to knowledge of criminal personalities, and many of his theories were developed with the help of his wife, Sybil.

Robert Hare, considers questions of psychopathology and psychophysiology. He has done extensive research into the qualities of a psychopath, and wrote an interesting couple of works on the subject, *Psychopathy: Theory and Research* and *Without Conscience: The Disturbing World of Psychopaths among Us*. Hare postulated that sometimes you might not always be able to identify murderers, since some are psychopaths and can be quite charming. However, he did develop a checklist to help psychologists identify psychopathy. His checklist is considered one of the most reliable metrics to measure psychopathy.

Jane Addams became interested in the plights of the less fortunate. She was not interested in marriage, and did not wish to pursue the expected path of someone born to her station. Instead, she became an activist and a lecturer. She was interested in studying the causes of crime, and believed that poverty and society contributed to crime. Addams encouraged studies of the underlying causes of crime. In an effort to prevent crime, she

helped found the U.S. Settlement House Movement, believing that economic security could help battle crime. Addams was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize - the second woman to receive the prestigious award.

Edwin Sutherland is one of the most influential criminologists of the 20th Century; Edwin Sutherland has left his mark on the study of criminals. He authored *Principles of Criminology*, a textbook about the basics of criminology. Sutherland created the term “white collar criminal”, and postulated about criminal differences between classes. He believed that criminal behavior developed from associating with those who committed crime, and that delinquency was more likely to result from learned behaviors. Motivations and technical knowledge, according to Sutherland, were likely to be learned from those who commit crimes. He also suggested that social disorganization and conflict contributed to crime.

William Julius has taught at the University of Chicago and Harvard. His work has largely revolved around race, looking at some of the reasons that crime rates differ according to race. He wrote a book called *The Truly Disadvantaged*, as well as a book called *The Declining Significance of Race*. Wilson has studied urban sociology and some of the factors that contribute to crime, especial urban poverty. He has pondered the question of the incidence of poverty amongst blacks, and wondered if that contributes to the crime rate. Wilson has also studied discrimination and how that relates to crime, housing, hiring and education. There are different linkages of local crimes: political linkages, religious linkages, financial linkages and so on.

4.6 Structure of Local Crimes

From the above mentioned discussion, we find that structure (tangible or intangible) of something denotes patterned arrangement that is both emergent from and determinant of certain rules and norms. Structures of local crimes are very complex and unpredictable in nature. There are different patterned of crime structure in the society-normative crime structure, ideal structure, interest structure and interaction structure in local areas of Bangladesh. These all are the theoretical categorization of local crimes structure as found in practical analysis. From this above discussion, we can grasp the

structure of local crimes of Bangladesh. Very natural, crime is an occurrence- it has suspects and victims; there is an apple of discord for most of crimes. But some crimes may not have any apple of discord- for example, drugcrimes. Murder always has an apple of discord. Again rape is committed to meet up unnatural lust of individual criminal. Structure of local crimes means to and applies for a notion (tangible or intangible) about crimes in Bangladesh; a notion of local crimes incorporates *recognition, observation, nature*, permanence and *relationships among social entities*. Thus, structure of local crime has become a very complex issue.

Recognition means a socially defined character of a particular crime. An act or omission from an act may be termed as crime in one country and may not be crime for another country. For example, in the early twenty-first century there was much controversy about recognizing marriages between couples of the same sex. Now it is recognized in western countries; but it is a crime in our countries. Keeping a woman's face uncover at public place is a crime for Saudi Arab. But such an act is not crime in U.S.A. Again murder is a globally recognized crime and penalty for murder is almost same in every country. Thus, legal recognition always defines the crime structure. Observation about crime is the active acquisition of information from sources of crimes. Everyday common people and law enforcing agencies get information about thousands of events; all are not identified as crimes. They observe crimes separately from the jungle of incidents. So, observation is a very important factor of structure of crime.

Nature of crime is another important factor of structure; because juvenile delinquencies always differ from other adult crimes. On the other hand, nature of murder and theft is never same before legal structure and social recognition. Crimes are identified in different groups by their nature include acts of property offences, professional thefts, habitual criminal offences, cheating, white-collar offences (crimes like break of promise, lying, cheating etc. committed by persons established in the society economically and/or socially), juvenile delinquency, smuggling and cruelty to women and children. Many other activities like child sexual abuse, drug and women trafficking, domestic violence on women, threats of violence or force, actual physical violence, injuries and rape are also criminal acts. In many countries, drunkenness itself is not an offence, but many kinds of

conduct closely related to it, such as disorderly conduct or disturbing the peace, are crimes. Drug addicts often commit certain types of crime mainly because they need money to support a habit made impossibly expensive. Permanence of any crime denotes also the structure of crime. For example, burglary in Bengal region is a very permanent incident. Burglars have been committing this crime for a long time. Since it is very permanent, it requires no other explanation to the people and to the law enforcing agencies. Structure of crimes incorporates also relationships among social entities. This relationship is always negative and coercive in nature. Crime is never permitted by the social traditions, religious values and customs. It is always identified as *sin* or *deviance* by the people. It indicts also social relations among different entities. Social entities include *mosque, temple, different types of houses of worship, custom, traditions, educational institutions, religions and so on*. Actually people, as social beings, must maintain certain relationships with these institutions. Even a criminal has ties with some portions of these social entities. These institutions create also social capital. This type of social capital is being destroyed by globalization.

4.7 Major Features of Local Crimes

The crime of juvenile delinquency is becoming more complicated in Bangladesh. According to criminologists, juvenile delinquency encompasses all public wrongs committed by young people between the ages of 12 and 18. In Bangladesh, many juveniles are getting involved in different types of crimes; mostly influenced by available information-technology. Nowadays, drug addiction has become rampant amongst young generation. A great majority of young people commit some kind of petty offence at rural areas of Bangladesh. The present situation with regard to juvenile crime and delinquency can be characterized by the following basic facts and trends. There has been an observed increase in violent and aggravated crimes among youth. The number of drug-related crimes is growing. The process of globalization and the greater mobility of large population groups have led to an increase in criminal activity associated with intolerance towards members of other cultures.

The difficulties encountered by immigrants and their descendants in certain countries are sometimes related to the high levels of group crime deriving from

the activities of / ethnically based delinquent groups. In many cases juvenile crimes are linked to less obvious sources of motivation; various actions may reflect, for example, the standards of particular subcultures, teachings or traditions deriving from religious radicalism, or the compulsion to use of violence as a means of contracting gender identity. Children and adolescents in difficult circumstances constitute ready reserves for organized crime, participation in armed conflicts, human and drug trafficking, and sexual exploitation. The disintegration of families, poverty, and the death of parents in armed conflict or from HIV/AIDS has led to the forced independence of many young people around the world.

At the end of the chapter, we observe that despite the legal, social, psychological and penal measures for combating crime, the problem of crimes still persists in an alarming degree. With the change of time, new crimes are coming up and the traditional crimes are vanishing fast. The advancement in knowledge of human behavior and growth of commerce and industries has brought in their wake new complexities in life. These complexities account for the rising incidence of criminality. Before concluding, a word must be said about the general tendency among people to keep away from agencies administering criminal law and justice. The root cause of this apathy is to be found in common man's distrust for law, justice, prosecutors and the members of the bar. Instances are not wanting when people watch a crime being committed in their presence but they never report in to the police because of the fear of the procedure. A commoner always prefers to avoid police or law courts even at the cost of suffering a slight harm or injury. He refrains from instituting criminal proceedings against the offender to avoid botheration of contacting police or visiting law courts. This apathy of people towards law enforcement agencies provides fertile ground for offenders to carry on their criminal activities more and more. It hinders the cause of crime prevention. It must be accepted that there is a great divergence in practice and precepts. So far working of police and law courts is concerned.

There are also factors, which protect an individual from involvement in crime (Samuel, 2007: 123). These, too, are cumulative in their effect. Much criminological research involves trying to determine whether a particular factor increases the risk of

involvement in crime when other possible risk factors are controlled (Wilson, 2011: 27). Of course, the discovery of a statistical association between some factor and crime never provides any guarantee that the factor in question causes crime, even when attempts have been made to control for other relevant factors. Identifying the causes of crime is never easy or certain. Research can only hope to eliminate some factors from consideration and strengthen our confidence in the role played by other factors (Berry, 2003: 23). Crime is the omission of a duty that makes the offender liable to punishment by law or a behavior that is prohibited, as well as behavior or an act that is required by law (Holsen, 1988:2). Naturally, as research continues to be conducted, our picture of crime constantly changes. In this chapter definitional aspect of crime and elements of crimes have been discussed and then patterns of crimes along with relevant data and case stories have been discussed. The history of local crimes has also been analyzed along with some case data of 1860s to 1990s collected from secondary sources. Then, feature and structure of current trend of local crimes have been discussed in this chapter. Now, let me examine how the patterns and nature of local crimes in Bangladesh have been changed in the era of globalization. We have seen that there are multiple crimes in Bangladesh. Murder and drug related cases shall be discussed in the next chapter.

Chapter Five

Local Crimes and Globalization: Exploring the Changing Dynamics

With the advent of globalization, the nature of crimes has received considerable attention in recent years due to growing security concerns both at individual and societal levels. The changing dynamics of local crime has created new tensions regarding the national security of Bangladesh, mostly in non-traditional sphere. Globalization has created opportunities for international movement of goods and services including small arms and other illicit goods and crime-ideas as well. Reductions of trade barriers including tariff and non-tariff barriers and the massive increase in 'freely' traded goods and services has facilitated smuggling and illicit trafficking arms and drugs beset state capacities to regulate and control their physical and virtual borders. Globalization has unleashed forces of compression of time and space. It has also been made possible by using modern technology and scientific knowledge. Criminals reap this benefit of globalization (Giddens, 200: 23). Examples include the transnational flows of terrorism, drug and human trafficking, illegal arms business, money laundering, IT-related crimes and so on. The impact of globalization on local crimes has become a crucial matter of concern for law enforcing agencies and for common people as well. Most of the murders are being committed by the juveniles and young first offenders. The age of the delinquents and offenders is 12 to 18 years. Few of them are between 20 and 25 years. In 2015, three hundred and seventy four female children were raped brutally and murdered in 128 police stations of Dhaka, Tangail, Netrakuna, Sylhet, Jessore and Mymensingh. They were brutally raped and then killed ruthlessly by the juvenile delinquents and adolescent first offenders. These delinquents and offenders have admitted before the court, under the section of 164 of Criminal Code of procedure, 1898, that they have been instigated to rape by the adult videos watched in the android mobile phones. They further admitted that committing murder was not their motto. Offenders were frightened about the disclosure of incidents. The girls were known to them and many of them were close relatives as well. They murdered just to escape the detection of *rape-offence*. Most of the

juvenile and first offender rapists were instigated by the adult movies or videos watched in the YouTube. Increasing numbers of murders are being committed with fire arms made available with the dark flow of globalization. Thus, we have noticed the changing pattern and nature of local crimes caused by the dark flow globalization.

Negative influence of globalization has been found in almost all murder cases of Bangladesh. Most of the murders are being committed due to availability of illegal small arms. Small arms and ammunitions have become available because of illegitimate trading flow globalization. As a result killing has become very easy task in the recent time in society.

Table 18: Number of Murder Incidents by Using Diverse Weapons (1983 – 2016)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of weapons</i>	<i>Gun</i>	<i>Local knives and choppers</i>	<i>Number of Murder</i>
1983	1354	45	1309	123
1984	346	29	317	98
1985	1234	77	1167	121
2013	456	297	159	312
2014	361	298	63	313
2015	405	347	58	383
2016	478	406	71	442
Total	4634	1499	3144	1792

Source: Reports collected by the researcher from 67 police stations

Table 18 shows that though killing is not a new phenomenon in Bangladesh. The number of murder has been increased with the use of small arms. Criminals are now using sophisticated and advanced arms to cause injuries and to kill the people. Compared to 1983, in 2016, the number of murder increased at the rate of 359.35% while the use of local knives and choppers decreased at rate of 55.62% but the sophisticated and modern guns use increased at the rate of

902.22%. It is argued that the number of people of Bangladesh has been increased significantly. As a result, number of murder of has been increased proportionately. This argument may not be applicable to defend the increased number of murder at the rate of 359.35%. Many petty crimes are being committed by using small weapons. Small weapons have become a cheap article. It is a 'dark side of globalization'. H.C.R. Muggah wrote,

Globalization has contributed to a reduction of restrictions on the international movement of virtually all goods and services- including stockpiled and newly produced small arms. The global expansion of markets and trade has taken place in parallel with a reduction in state capacities to maintain regulatory and oversight functions over their borders. In other words, reductions of trade barriers and the massive increase in 'freely' traded goods has facilitated smuggling and illicit arms trafficking and overwhelmed state capacities to police their physical and electronic frontiers. Arms dealers and brokers, unmoved by international norms or conventions, are the new venture capitalists. They are reaping the benefits of globalization (Muggah, 2001: 71-72).

Undoubtedly globalization has created opportunities and lead to progress in numerous fields of human development. It has directly contributed to the emergence of new financial channels and sources. International business, integration of capital and financial markets have been expanded through different process of globalization. Rapid movement of goods and people has accelerated the growth of income and employment of common people at different corners of the world. It has also produced a new breed of broker agents that complement the traditional brokers who formerly worked in conjunction with the state apparatus (Sen, 2007: 43). Individual criminal has gained expertise on illicit activities. They are not dependent on global mafia chain. Many first-offenders are using globalized crime mechanisms. They are conducting crimogenic operations like murder, rape, drug crime, smuggling, human trafficking and terrorism at the local levels of many countries like Bangladesh. The pattern of crimes has altered radically in a single generation. Just fifteen to twenty years ago, crimes were organized in a hierarchy of operations and mostly committed by the habitual offenders. In Bangladesh, crimes contained the division of labor and the specialization of operations. Murders were committed by the habitual murderers and at least five to ten offenders were engaged to commit a single murder. Now-a-days, murder is being committed by a single offender. It is like the notion of one-man army work but in negative deeds. Globalization has made

individual criminal very powerful one and lesson of criminal-conduct is available in every media of globalization. F Stephen Aguilar-Millan, Joan E. Foltz, John Jackson, and Amy Oberg rightly observed the changing nature of crimes in the era of globalization. They opined as follows:

The nature of crime has changed significantly in a single generation. Just 20 years ago, crime was organized in a hierarchy of operations. It was 'industrial' in that it contained the division of labor and the specialization of operations. This structure extended internationally, as organized crime mirrored the business world. Then, just as it happened in the business world, the vertical and horizontal hierarchies of organized crime dissolved into a large number of loosely connected networks. Each node within a network would be involved in any number of licit and illicit operations. Networked systems spanned the globe. An event in one place might have a significant impact on the other side of the world. (Stephen Aguilar Millan *et al*, 2008: 41).

Local criminals are independent 'perpetrator-agent' of global smuggling, drug-crime, human trafficking or terrorism. They just learn from transnational crime networks and conduct it individually at the local level. In case of business, local agent must take patent-permission from the mother corporation. But no patent-permission is required for operating a criminal operation. Thus, every individual criminal can commit a crime at any local area. Globalization has made every individual very powerful one. Even a 'little man' can gain 'demonic potential' and can cause robust destruction. Imtiaz Ahmed finds out that a trillion dollar defense budget could not stop only seven individuals (criminals) in taking their final actions against the national security of the U.S.A (Imtiaz, 2009: 4). He wrote,

A trillion-dollar defense budget, incidentally, of a self-assured superpower could not stop a dozen or more non-state elements to carry out a demonic feat, killing in the process 3000 of its residents and causing an instant financial loss of US\$ 60 billion!" (Ahmed, 2009: 7).

As Lucia Zedner noted that every terrorist is primarily a local criminal; if he/she could have been detected at his/her own local arena by respective national law enforcing agencies, the individual criminal could not carry out a demonic feat (Zedner, 2008:27). It has already been mentioned that the main objective of this research is to understand the local crimes at present context; globalization is taken as a casual factor for shaping the

new dynamics of local crimes; and the consequences of local crimes on national security is going to be examined. In this chapter, it is going to be discussed how globalization has changed directly five major aspects of local crimes in Bangladesh: *modus operandi of crimes, instruments used for commission of crimes, frequency of crimes, nature of offenders* and *crimes at the local areas of Bangladesh*. Information technology is being used in committing crimes. For example, the usage of mobile phone, cyber elements and computer are being used frequently in committing crimes which are the salient warheads of globalization. In 2015, 67 percent of Bangladeshi adults own a cell phone. These handy mobile devices are being used for a many other purposes including commission of crimes- like taking illicit pictures, sending and receiving text messages, getting driving directions, accessing the internet, playing games, watching videos and listening to music. Android mobile sets, laptops, computers, tabs etc. are available in the villages; these devices are being run by installing solar power in many remote corners of the rural areas Bangladesh.

More and more murders are being committed by using fire arms. In the first chapter (page-16-17), we have seen sharp change in the pattern of instruments/weapons used for committing murders. A comparative statistics on murder and instruments used for committing murder has been presented; it is seen that in January 1983, one hundred and twenty three murders have been committed and one thousand three hundred and fifty four local weapons had been used for committing these crimes. At the same year, only forty five guns had been used in committing these murders. But gradually the number traditional weapons were decreasing and the number of fire arms was increasing in committing murders in the local areas of Bangladesh. The changing pattern of arms usage remained unchanged till today. In March of 2013, three hundreds eighty three murders were committed by the miscreants in different parts of Bangladesh. Total four hundreds and five weapons had been used to commit these murders; surprisingly, only fifty eight traditional weapons were used to commit these murders and three hundred and forty seven modern fire arms had been used in committing these murders. It indicates that instruments used for commissioning of crimes have been changed revolutionarily.

The rate of heinous has been increased three or four times. Crime index of all kinds of heinous crimes is at up. Alarming number of murders, rapes and drug-crimes are being committed by the first offenders. They are mostly between 19 to 25 years old. Numbers of juvenile delinquents have been increased in the criminal cases filed in the police station. Concentration of miscreants was commonly found at the urban areas; but now the scenario has been changed and criminals have become scattered all over the country; they prefer to reside at the local areas. In case of criminal operations, they move to the urban areas and rush back after completion their operations. These are the new dynamics for local crimes found here in Bangladesh in the post 1990.¹² Let me analyze the changing aspects of local crimes.

5.1 *Modus Operandi* of Local Crimes

The *modus operandi* of local crimes has been changed radically even at the remote villages of Bangladesh. UNODC opined (2001: 23) crimes throughout the world have been influenced by globalization. It has caused deep transformations in the lives of people, societies and states. The borders between Bangladesh and other two countries today are more flexible than that of the past. Transit of people, merchandises, services and resources are increasingly moving faster across the borders. This process has facilitated commerce and integration between different regions of the world. It has also brought radical changes in the dynamics of local crimes including violence at the local areas of Bangladesh. After all, the technologies that enable substantial improvements in people's lives are also used by those who circumvent laws, commit crimes and defy justice (Almonds, 2007: 26). Thus, *modus operandi* of crimes has been reshuffled revolutionarily in case of committing local crimes in Bangladesh.

The meaning of *modus operandi* of crime is important. The phrase, *modus operandi*, is frequently being used in police works while discussing crimes. It addresses the methods of committing crimes employed by the offenders. It largely consists of examining the actions used by the individuals to execute the crimes. It also incorporates

¹² The year 1990 is taken as a pillar-year. There is no divine argument in favor of this fact; but it is the beginning of post-cold war; the end of the Cold War in 1989 and the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 sparked an international debate on the nature of the "new world order"; economic issues and the global economy have become more central to international economic and political affairs than at any time since the late nineteenth century; issues arising from economic globalization confront national societies and the international community; this the year of beginning of free-market economy of Bangladesh-can be termed as the era of entrance to theeconomic globalization.

preventive actions of criminals' detection employed by the offenders and some other measures taken by criminals to facilitate their escape. On the other hand, if law-enforcing agencies can recognize a suspect's *modus operandi* of crimes, they can utilize it in their identification, apprehension, or repression of particular crimes. It can also be used to determine various links between crime-elements. Let me present *modus operandi* of recent murder cases. *Modus operandi* incorporates two types of courses of actions for committing crimes: *Actions of criminals to execute crimes* and *preventive actions of criminals* to escape from detection as well as punishment.

Table 19: Summary of *Modus Operandi* in Some Recently Committed Crimes

S.N	Title of the cases	Actions of Criminals	Preventive Action of Criminals
1	22/April. 2015 Ashulia bank robbery & Eight Murder	(i) a group of 8-10 people being armed entered into the Bank; (ii) making bank officers hostage using weapons; (iii) take away Tk. 5 lakh in cash;	(i) hurling cocktails and blasting grenades; (ii) stabbed five bank officials and injured them; (iii) twenty people were hit by bullets; (iv) the robbers tried to flee the area quickly by firing several rounds of shots; (v) killed eight people on the spot to ease their fleeing; (vi) did not use any mobile of other technology;
2	18.10.2015 Raja Murder Case	(i) beaten to death; (ii) at a local political party heavyweight's home; (iii) incident took place by a political leader; (iv) the poor guy was accused of stealing a laptop and a mobile phone;	(i) tried to influence the law enforcing authority; (ii) tried to convince the political leaders; (iii) did not use any mobile of other technology; (iv) tried to flee from the country;
3	September 17, 2015	(i) Shamrat, 19, and Yasin, 13, worked with Arif's father Liton;	(i) did not use any mobile of other technology;

	Arif Murder Case	(ii) they kidnapped Arif, a six years old boy; (iii) asked for ransom only sixty thousand; (iv) they did not get it at the required time; (v) they killed the boy;	(ii) tried to influence the law enforcing authority; (v) tried to convince the political leaders;
4	April 6, 2016 Nazimuddin Samad Murder Case	(i) a law student of Jagannath University, was stabbed and shot; (ii) they formed a group and attacked on Samad;	(i) the killers tried to flee the area quickly by firing several rounds of shots; (ii) tried to influence the law enforcing authority;
5	September 17, 2015 Gazlur RahmanMurder Case	(i) deceased Guzlu himself committed the crime; (ii) had an extramarital affairs; (iii) he fired on husband of that women; (iv) villagers caught Gazlu and beaten mercilessly	(i) extramarital affair is a crime under BPC; (ii) used firing several rounds of shots; (iii) tried to killed three persons by shooting;
6	September 04, 2015 Sohag Sheikh Murder Case	(i) an unidentified gang stabbed Sohag; (ii) used firing several rounds of shots;	(i) the killers tried to flee the area quickly by firing several rounds of shots; (ii) tried to influence the law enforcing authority; (iii) did not use any mobile of other technology;
7	September 07, 2015. 'Raped and murdered' RMG worker	(i) they kidnapped Hamida, a sixteen years old girl; (ii) previously, one f the kidnapper made affair with her; (iii) took several close photographs; (iv) asked for having sexual relation with two other friends; (v) Hamida did not admit; (vi) they forcefully raped and killed the girl;	(i) did not use any mobile of other technology; (ii) quickly moved to Cox's Bazar; (iii) the killers tried to flee Mayanmer/ Thailand; (iv) Tried to get fake passport; (v) manage a dalal who took three lakh taka from them; (vi) one of the murderers migrated to Dubai;
8	October 2, 2015 Murder of college student Ali Hossain	(i) Criminals beat up and stabbed Ali Hossain; (ii) They formed a group; (iii) Called Ali by telling that they would sale an android phone; (iv) Murder was led by Rubel	(i) the killers tried to flee the area quickly by firing several rounds of shots; (ii) tried to convince the political leaders; (iii) tried to flee

		(v) Miah, a motorbike driver; Beat up and stabbed Ali because he demanded repayment of Tk 500 that Rubel borrowed from him last year; (vi) Ali died on the spot.	(iv) Australia and Soudi Arabia; manage a dalal who took three lakh taka from them;
9	April 16, 2016 Parshe Chandra Ghosh, Murder case, Gazipur	(i) a group of about 10 robbers forcefully entered Naresh and Paresh's houses; (ii) Armed robbers allegedly broken into the house of a freedom fighter; (iii) shot him dead in Gazipur; (iv) They stabbed around indiscriminately and opened gunfire to loot gold jewellery, money and other valuables from the houses;	(i) Three others – Naresh Chandra Ghosh, 58, his sons Bidhan Krishna Ghosh, 32, and Mrinal Chandra Ghosh, 28, -- were injured in the attack; (ii) They stabbed around indiscriminately; (iii) Opened gunfire; (iv) Looted gold ornaments, money and other valuables from the houses;
10	March 05, 2016 Indigenous woman, Sabnom, Murder case, Gulshan	(i) Criminals allegedly tortured her and stabbed her; (ii) They raped her; (iii) Cut her different female organs; (iv) Took the dead body at Gulshion.	(i) Wanted to make it a clueless murder; (ii) Did not keep any symptom; (iii) quickly moved from the spot; (iv) Did not keep any mobile set.

So we get some common aspects in *modus operandi* of murder. In the above discussion, ten murder cases have been mentioned. In all murder cases, we get these things very common. Using firearms is a very common *modus operandias* seen in 98% of the murder cases. Another notable observation is that criminals are becoming learned regarding crime detection through mobile phones. So, in most of the murder cases, criminals destroy electronic evidences; or, they did not use any device which can be detected later on. They learned it from different TV-serials and from other sources: for example, CID is an Indian serial which presents many techniques of crime-detection directly. It presents almost all techniques before the audiences with more articulation. So, now the criminals even from the lower tiers have learnt many things. It has happened both in Bangladesh and India as well as in many countries around the globe. In Bangladesh, local criminals are becoming very smart regarding technology-oriented

detection of crimes. They are very conscious about the detection procedure of law enforcing agencies. The impact of serials on criminality in Bangladesh may be elaborated further.

Television programs and other serials are playing vital role in expanding ‘global unique method’ of committing crimes. Many ‘crime and procedural’ related programs have become increasingly popular to the audiences. The exaggerated insight into the investigation of crimes related movies, such as homicide, usually shows explicit content of crimes. The real procedure and actual ways of being committed homicide are shown in the movies/documentaries. Though it is shown imposing watershed, it drew a kind of more attraction. Most of crime programs often focus on the procedures involved in criminal investigation. In many ways, these programs are teaching sophisticated methods of commissioning crimes. In many episodes, women and children are seen being abducted against their will, kept hostage in miserable conditions. The barbaric actions of killers who torture and murder their victims are often depicted and shown in different documentaries. For example, many *English* and *Hindi* movies show that people are being shot and killed. In the episode titled as “Remembrance of Things Past”, numerous young women are abducted, tortured and forced to telephone their families before being killed by electrocution. These crime and procedural programs, including *CID* are making fictionalized process of committing crimes. These programs also present detection processes as a regular television entertainment. Both the reality and the fiction become too familiar to the young generation. So, when a first offender commits crimes, usually he is not supposed to know the ‘clue-avoiding-techniques’; unfortunately, even a first offender knows every aspects of a clueless crime detection process. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has conducted twenty-nine research projects on this issue.¹³

¹³The leader of the FBI’s Behavioral Analysis Unit on *Criminal Minds*, Jason Gideon, departed the show after season two for reasons revolving around familiarity of these dark scenarios, a stance written to appear almost as ‘art imitating life’. The actor playing the character of Gideon, Mandy Patinkin, has since stated the highly watched programme as his “biggest public mistake” suggesting he signed up without realising the writers, in Patinkin’s words, were going to “kill and rape all these women every night, every day, week after week”. As the statement comes from one of the on-screen individuals most involved in making the programme at the time, does this suggest that the material featured as edged too far beyond the lines of ‘civilization’? Is the programme’s content really into a territory that is just too ‘dark’? As an experienced actor on set, Patinkin would have been able to see that week’s plotline in jigsaw form, before being put together by cast and crew to become what the viewers see on-screen. Actors are expected to understand the fictional nature of the elements built around them that resemble the world their character inhabits during

Table 19 shows preventive actions taken by offenders after commission of crimes. It is also observed that they do not use mobile phone while committing crimes. They do not communicate through any ‘track-able’ device. In many cases, offenders tried to flee from the country. Some of them have become successful in fleeing from the country. In the cases of Bank Robbery and murder, offenders killed six people by shooting. They injured fifteen people by hurling very powerful cocktails just for their safe exit. With this vivid elaboration, another aspect may be explored.

These instances offer some glimpses of present day’s *modus operandi* of terrorism and terrorists’ characteristics in Bangladesh, especially in the local areas of Bangladesh. This type of *modus operandi* of terrorism-led killing is totally local in nature. General theories of murder may explain these events a little. In this regard, the *modus operandi* of local crimes in Bangladesh may be discussed. As mentioned earlier, *modus operandi* includes actions of criminals to execute crimes and preventive actions of criminals:

Table 20: Summary of Modus operandi of Murder cases

<i>Title of Cases</i>	<i>Actions of Criminals</i>	<i>Preventive Actions of Criminals</i>
Murder case- 1	Open shooting, use guns, an unidentified gang stabbed;	Wanted to make it a clueless murder;
Murder case-2	Used firing several rounds of shots;	Did not keep any symptom;
Murder case-3	Open shooting, use guns, an unidentified gang stabbed;	Quickly moved from the spot;
Murder case-4	Used firing several rounds of shots;	Did not keep any mobile set
Murder case-5	Open shooting, use guns, an unidentified gang stabbed;	Wanted to make it a clueless murder;
Murder case-6	Used firing several rounds of shots;	Did not keep any symptom;

filming. However, despite great experience in the industry, and seeing firsthand the construction, and subsequent deconstruction, of the characters and crimes on set every day, Patinkin still criticised the ‘dark’ state of minded needed to play his character, and the depictions of “torture and murder on a daily basis”.

Murder case-7	Open shooting, use guns, an unidentified gang stabbed;	Quickly moved from the spot;
Murder case-8	Used firing several rounds of shots;	Did not keep any mobile set
Murder case-9	Open shooting, use guns, an unidentified gang stabbed;	Wanted to make it a clueless murder;
Murder case-10	Used firing several rounds of shots;	Did not keep any symptom;
Murder case-11	Open shooting, use guns, an unidentified gang stabbed;	Quickly moved from the spot;
Murder case-12	Used firing several rounds of shots;	Did not keep any mobile set
Murder case-13	Open shooting, use guns, an unidentified gang stabbed;	Wanted to make it a clueless murder;
Murder case-14	Used firing several rounds of shots;	Did not keep any symptom;
Murder case-15	Open shooting, use guns, an unidentified gang stabbed;	Quickly moved from the spot;
Murder case-16	used firing several rounds of shots;	Did not keep any mobile set
Murder case-17	Open shooting, use guns, an unidentified gang stabbed;	Wanted to make it a clueless murder;
Murder case-18	Used firing several rounds of shots;	Did not keep any symptom;
Murder case-19	Open shooting, use guns, an unidentified gang stabbed;	Quickly moved from the spot;
Murder case-20	Used firing several rounds of shots;	Did not keep any mobile set
Murder case-21	Open shooting, use guns, an unidentified gang stabbed;	Wanted to make it a clueless murder;
Murder case-22	Used firing several rounds of shots;	Did not keep any symptom;
Murder case-23	Open shooting, use guns, an unidentified gang stabbed;	Quickly moved from the spot;
Murder case-24	Used firing several rounds of shots;	Did not keep any mobile set
Murder case-25	Open shooting, use guns, an unidentified gang stabbed;	Wanted to make it a clueless murder;

Murder case-26	Used firing several rounds of shots;	Did not keep any symptom;
Murder case-27	Open shooting, use guns, an unidentified gang stabbed;	Quickly moved from the spot;
Murder case-28	Used firing several rounds of shots;	Did not keep any mobile set
Murder case-29	Open shooting, use guns, an unidentified gang stabbed;	Wanted to make it a clueless murder;
Murder case-30	Used firing several rounds of shots;	Did not keep any symptom;

Source: Daily Newspapers; detailed news is attached in the appendix

Table 20 summarizes 30 murder cases, which have been taken from 14 January 2016 to 30 August 2016. It has briefly summarized *modus operandi* of thirty murder cases. Surprisingly, a critical analysis of these murder cases reveals that the very *modus operandi* of these murder cases is same in all cases. Offenders are very smart to destroy the relative evidences as they can hardly be detected.

5.2 Instruments Used for Commission of Crimes

Instruments used for commission of crimes have radically been changed by the criminals. For example, most of the murders are being committed by using modern firearms. Sometimes other types of modern technology or medicine are being used by the criminals to commit their illicit operations. Barbara A. Frey is the United Nations Special Reporter on the Prevention of Human Rights Violations Committed (PHVC) with small arms and light weapons. He identified that the availability, transfer and misuse of small arms have dramatic adverse consequences on human rights. Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children are killed or injured each year by small arms and light weapons. The estimated number of firearms in circulation in the world is 640 million (Frey, 2004: 2). There are an estimated 500,000 persons killed annually and millions more injured, often disabled physically and emotionally for the rest of their lives.¹⁴ The death

¹⁴Small Arms Survey, 2001, Small Arms Survey 2001: Profiling the Problem, Oxford University Press, p. 59. The figure of 500,000 deaths from small arms includes approximately 300,000 killed in armed conflict and 200,000 killed in peacetime each year. A recent World Health Organization (WHO) study of fifty-two high- and middle-income countries concluded that more than 115,000 people died in those countries from

and injury of productive individuals through small arms related violence places a double burden on families. In Bangladesh, mid-level and lower mid-level families suffer from the financial loss as the earner's direct monetary contributions to their families gets off. The toll of arms-related murders and violence has been increased by thirty times.

firearm injuries in a one-year period in the mid-1990s, including 79,000 homicides, 29,000 suicides and 7,000 accidents or undetermined. WHO, 2001, Small Arms and Global Health, Geneva, WHO.

Table 21: Summary of Instruments for committing Murder

	<i>Title of the cases</i>	<i>Instruments used for committing murder</i>
1	22/April. 2015 Ashulia bank robbery & Eight Murder	Cocktails, grenades; bullets;
2	18.10.2015 Raja Murder Case	Sacks, rods and hand torture
3	September 17, 2015 Arif Murder Case	Knives and guns
4	April 6, 2016 Nazimuddin Samad Murder Case	Knives and guns
5	September 17, 2015 Gazlur RahmanMurder Case	Gun
6	September 04, 2015 Sohag Sheikh Murder Case	Knives and guns
7	September 07, 2015. 'Raped and murdered' RMG worker	Raped and murdered by physical torture
8	October 2, 2015; Murder of college student Ali Hossain	Gun
9	April 16, 2016 Parshe Chandra Ghosh, Murder case, Gazipur	Knives and guns
10	March 05, 2016; Indigenous woman, Sabnom, Murder case, Gulshan	Knives and guns

Source: Information has been collected from *The Daily Star* on respective dates mentioned in the Table

Guns have been used in nine murder cases out of the selected ten cases. Out of ten murder cases, seven murder cases have directly been committed by using guns. These ten cases are taken proportionately from two hundred murder cases as added in the *Appendix*.

As light weapons were used in nine murder cases out of ten, the ratio is 9:10; it means that 90% of the total murder cases are being committed by using guns. Small arms are available in the local areas of Bangladesh. How have these light weapons become so available at the remote village of Bangladesh? *Mastans* are supplying these arms at village level to establish their influences. Rehman Sobhan found out that local *mastans* grab governmental *khash* land and *other common properties*. These *mastans*, under the banner of different political parties, show down small arms for continuation of their grabbed properties (Sobhan: 2007, 34). They commit different types of crimes. Most of these arms are imported from external or trans-national sources. Some of these arms are made locally. Local arms are named as 'pipe gun'. These arms are rarely used in killing or wounding people. Most of the murders committed with foreign revolvers or pistols.

Estimates differ here in Bangladesh and perhaps will be less than what is happening in the context of India or Pakistan. But it is causing security threats to the state and the society, for at least two reasons: first, the rate is increasing at an alarming pace; second, Bangladesh is a soft state and a soft society, the impact of *mastanism* with small arms is easily found at every village of Bangladesh. Use of small arms is gaining autonomous proportion in the sense the administration. Law enforcing agencies have been facing a tough time to control the trafficking and use of small arms.¹⁵ How do these small arms become available at the local areas of Bangladesh? It does not need an expert to say that the use of illegal weapons is on the rise in the country. Geographical location, poor border management, failing to tackle different criminal syndicates and separatist groups have turned Bangladesh as one of the main transit routes for arms trafficking in South Asia. Arms traffickers are said to be active in at least 29 points in six border districts such as Kushtia, Meherpur, Chuadanga, Jhenidah, Jessore and Satkhira. Over the years, the harmful consequences of illegal small arms have been observed in Bangladeshi the society. The easy availability of firearms has given rise to different outlawed and criminal groups at the local areas of Bangladesh.

Supply of small arms has been increased; and demand of small arms has also been increased. Market of global small arms has become expanded and carrying small arms is

¹⁵ For more details, see, Neila Husain, "Proliferation of Small Arms and Violence in Bangladesh: Societal Insecurity?" in *ibid*: 163-180.

very easy now. It is found that 1249 companies of 98 countries are manufacturing small arms and light weapons. Thirteen countries are dominating the production of such firearms with the USA, Russia and China being the leaders. The total money spent on manufacturing small arms, light weapons and ammunition across the globe in 2000 stood at US\$ 7.4 billion equivalent to Tk 52,000 corers. There are around 63.89 crore pieces of small arms and light weapons around the world. Of them, a total of 25.96 crore pieces were under the possession of the governments of different states, 37.83 crore under different civilian groups and around 10 lakh were under the possession of different militant or rebel groups.¹⁶

If one took stock of the casualties and deaths in the last six months (January to June, 2016) from social violence, more than 78.56 percent of murder and other forms of violent casualties are due to illegal weapons. Not only the recent casualties, the unfortunate consequences of diffusion of illegal weapons are only too evident in the form of the 21st August grenade attack on the then leader of the opposition. The proliferation has gone on in a rampant fashion. No one has the exact figure of illegal weapons in circulation in Bangladesh. Perhaps, the daily circulation of small arms has reached at three lakhs and fifty thousand.¹⁷ As a result, small arms have become arbiter of disputes and means of settling differences. These arms are deliberately demonstrated by the number of people including member of political parties.

Without going into whether societal violence engenders proliferation or easy availability of weapons cause violence, it is important to look both at the demand and supply equation as well as the geopolitical ambience that we live in. Bangladesh is an easy transit route for trafficking of small arms as well as drugs. But we are also the end user as evident from the incidents of violence in Bangladesh where small arms have been used and also from those captured from the terrorists and extremists groups.

Armed militant groups of various shades have easy access to these weapons. Political patronization of the miscreants and armed groups in Bangladesh has become

¹⁶For detailed report, see the Small Arms Survey Report, 2004, Website: <http://www.Smallarmssurvey.org/fileadmin/docs/A-Yearbook/2004/en/Small-Arms-Survey-2004-Chapter-01-EN.pdf>

¹⁷Anonymous source reports this number to the researcher

patently clear; hard core individual criminal or groups who have been apprehended by the security forces from time to time has confessed it directly. However, the menace cannot be combated only by sporadic raids by the police in the capital and other metropolis. It would require a comprehensive approach. The trans-frontier linkages of the illegal arms deals increase the criminality within the society. Individual criminals can manage life-taking small arms easily. Small arms are cheap and portable as smuggled goods. Small are becoming available to the petty offenders. So, offenders are using sometimes playfully without understanding the gravity of these weapons. Global illicit market flow has made these arms available. The International Committee of the Red Cross has identified:

Small arms are the principal cause of death in conflicts. In fact, these arms are thought to be responsible for 90 percent of recent civil casualties. Small/light arms are cheap and portable, and are used by all criminals, smugglers, militias and insurgents. It is the prevalence-that is, the widespread proliferation- of these arms, combined with their indiscriminate use that renders them responsible for so much of the killing. In addition, small and light arms are used in crime and terrorist acts around the world (ICRC, 2001:12)

The licit and illicit traffic in small arms are closely intertwined. Illegally exported arms are not properly tracked in many third world countries in Bangladesh. There are multiple actors and factors are involved in this case (Shosan, 2009: 23). Mostly global illicit flows of arms are responsible for these consequences. So, our country is not the exception one. We have huge global interaction and communication. Every year, huge numbers of illegal arms are being recovered by the law enforcing agencies. But the supply is more than that- as a result, the numbers of arms are being increased day by day and used in a petty nature of crimes. Even the first offenders are opening fires on people and killing them for committing a simple crime. These are the weapons of the easy kill: the most portable, most easily accessible, most casual instruments of death. A small child can use these arms with its tiny muscles and take a life. It is the worst human cruelty as assisted by the availability of arms. High Commissioner for Human Rights Zeid Ra'ad al Hussein said,

Small arms do not only make easy the taking lives of thousands of people, but also kill economies and the social bonds on which every kind of collective institution and progress rely. Denial of education and health, criminality, illicit plundering of natural resources, decreased trade and investment, violence against women and girls, gang violence and the collapse of the rule of law were facilitated by widespread access to the weapons (Zeid, 200: 45).

From this above mentioned quote, we see that small arms make easy the taking lives of thousands of people in Bangladesh. Flow of small arms destroys economies and the social bonds. It plunders every kind of collective institution; regrets all kind of progress. It denies education and health. Flow of small arms hinders lawful actions against criminality. Illicit plundering of natural resources can also be happened by the small arms. It decreased trade and investment; and increases violence against women and girls and gang violence. The collapse of the rule of law is facilitated by widespread access to the weapons. Who are the users of these weapons? Our young offenders are using these weapons with romance and enthusiasm. Their nature has been reshaped over the years. Let me analyze the nature of the offenders.

5.3 The Nature of Offenders

Table 22 indicates that the nature of offenders has been changed completely that means professional offenders are less prevalent than first offenders. Many of them are juvenile offenders. The accused juveniles belong to 13 to 17 years age group. They do not even understand the gravity of the committed offences. Juvenile crimes have been increasing in Bangladesh since 2000 that reflects several trends in our country- shifts in the law and order situation; social unrest; access to more lethal weapons; and the growing role of young gangs in the urban areas. Crime has been around for many centuries, but globalization has helped escalate at the remote corners of the globe. The two most prominent forms of globalization, which has helped to escalate common forms of crimes: political globalization and economic globalization (Giddens, 1997: 23).

Table 22: Data on Age Based Offenders(1990-2016)

Year	Number of	13-17 Years	18-24 Years	25 Years and Above
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Cases				
1990	234	07	12	215
1992	242	11	19	207
1994	297	06	13	278
1996	269	03	23	243
1998	198	6	14	178
2000	193	29	45	118
2002	132	23	69	44
2004	121	24	55	43
2006	107	27	63	35
2008	259	35	155	114
2010	134	23	34	87
2012	129	24	66	23
2014	223	27	63	35
2016	314	65	255	64
Total	2852	310	886	1684

Source: Data have been collected from 80 police stations of different Ranges. List has been added in the Appendix.

In 1990 two hundred and thirty four criminal cases had been taken to examine the age of the criminals. Table 22 shows that in 1990 only seven offenders were in the range of 13-17 years; twelve offenders were in the range of 18-25 years and rest were in the range of 25 years and above. This group of offenders were mostly habitual offenders as found them accused in several cases including theft, robbery, dacoity, murders etc. The numbers of juvenile delinquents were very small in numbers. In 1992, 342 criminal cases had been taken to examine the age of the criminals. If we scrutinize the ages of the offenders, we can perceive that only eleven offenders are thirteen to seventeen years; nineteen offenders are eighteen to twenty five years; and four hundreds and seven

offenders are twenty five or more than twenty five years old. This group of offenders are mostly were habitual offenders as found them accused in several cases including theft, robbery, dacoity, murders etc. This year, like the year of 1990, the numbers of juvenile delinquents were also very small in numbers.

In 1996 two hundred seventeen criminal cases had been taken to examine the age of the criminals. If we examine the ages of the offenders, we can notice that only six offenders are thirteen to seventeen years; fourteen offenders are eighteen to twenty five years; and one hundreds and seventy offenders are twenty five or more than twenty five years old. This group of offenders are mostly were habitual offenders as found them accused in several cases including theft, robbery, dacoity, murders etc. They were adult and matured criminals. This year, like the year of 1992, the numbers of juvenile delinquents were also very small in numbers.

In 2000 two hundreds and three criminal cases had been taken to examine the age of the criminals. If we investigate the ages of the offenders, we can notice that twenty nine offenders are thirteen to seventeen years; forty-five offenders are eighteen to twenty five years; and one hundreds and eighteen offenders are twenty five or more than twenty five years old. The habitual offenders, as found them accused in several cases including theft, robbery, dacoity, murders etc, are decreased in numbers. The adult and matured criminals were replaced by the juvenile delinquents and young first-offenders. This year, unlike the year of 1992, 1994, 1996 and 1998, the numbers of juvenile delinquents and young first-offenders were increased remarkably. This trend of increasing numbers of juvenile delinquents and young first-offenders has been continuing from the year of 2000 to onwards.

In 2016 three hundreds and fourteen criminal cases had been taken to examine the age of the criminals. If we investigate the ages of the offenders, we can observe that sixty five offenders are thirteen to seventeen years; two hundred and fifty five offenders are eighteen to twenty five years; and sixty four offenders are twenty five years and above. It is a major shift in age and crime relations that may be attributed to forces of globalization. The numbers of habitual offenders, as found them accused in several cases

including theft, robbery, dacoity, murders etc, are decreased sharply. The adult and matured criminals were replaced by the juvenile delinquents and young first-offenders. The young first-offenders, aged between eighteen to twenty five years) sharply rise in numbers 2 to 3 times of the adult and matured offenders. Why are two hundred and fifty five offenders eighteen to twenty five years old? People from this age group are very active, strong and productive. They are badly influenced by the negative tide of globalization. They want to consume more; but they do not have sufficient money; so, they get involved in committing crimes to get the extra money. They compete with each other for electronic devices, cars, motor cycles, mobile phones and laptops and so on. They forget the social values, kinship bondage and traditional norms and customs. Thus, young people seem to become very furious to meet their demands by hook or crook. They do not bother about crimes. It is a huge loss to our country.

Another aspect of the changing nature of youth first-offenders (age between 18 years to 25years) is: the growing number of female offenders. In the past, generally female offenders were very insignificant in numbers. Heinous crimes were committed accidentally by the female offenders. Very insignificant number of female offenders committed petty nature of crimes.

Table 23: Number of Female Offenders in Diverse Crimes (1990-2015)

Year	Heinous crimes	Drug crimes (non-violent)	Petty crimes
1990-1994	0.57%	0.23%	6.3%
1995-1999	1.89%	3.35%	5.7%
2000-2005	2.4%	5.8%	3.3%
2006-2010	3.6%	7.9%	1.4%
2011-2015	5.9%	9.0%	0.9%

Total	14.36%	26.28%	17.60%
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Source: Data have been collected from 80 police stations of different Ranges. List is added to the Appendix

Table 23 shows that from 1990 to 1994, only 0.57% heinous crimes were committed by the female offenders; and majority of these offences were committed accidentally; only 0.23% non-violent drug crimes were committed by the female offenders; 6.3% of petty nature of crimes were committed by the female offenders. From these data, we can say that female offenders rarely committed heinous crimes and drug crimes. Some petty nature of crimes was committed by the female offenders.

From 1995 to 1999, only 1.89% heinous crimes were committed by the female offenders; and here also, majority of these offences were committed accidentally or provocatively; only 3.35% non-violent drug crimes were committed by the female offenders; 5.7% of petty nature of crimes were committed by the female offenders. From these data, we can say that female offenders were getting involved in committing increased number of heinous crimes and drug crimes. Some petty crimes committed by the female offenders were less in numbers than that of the previous years.

From 2000 to 2005, only 2.4% heinous crimes were committed by the female offenders; and here, majority of these offences were committed deliberately for money or other kinds of benefits; 5.8% non-violent drug crimes were committed by the female offenders; in these drug cases, female involvement was increased in numbers; 3.3% of petty nature of crimes were committed by the female offenders; in case of petty crimes, female involvement was lesser in numbers. From these data, we can say that female offenders were getting involved in committing increased number of heinous crimes and drug crimes. Number of petty crimes committed by the female offenders was decreasing day by day. Simultaneously, number of heinous crimes and drug crimes was increasing year after year.

From 2006 to 2010, 3.6% heinous crimes were committed by the female offenders; and here, majority of these offences were committed deliberately for money or other kinds of benefits; 7.9% non-violent drug crimes were committed by the female

offenders; in these drug cases, female involvement was increased in numbers; 1.4% of petty nature of crimes were committed by the female offenders; in case of petty crimes, female involvement was lesser in numbers. From these data, we can say that female offenders were deliberately and desperately getting involved in committing increased number of heinous crimes and drug crimes for money or other kinds of benefits. Number of petty crimes committed by the female offenders was again decreasing day by day. Simultaneously, numbers of heinous crimes and drug crimes committed by the female offenders were increasing these years.

From 2011 to 2015, 5.9% heinous crimes were committed by the female offenders; and here, majority of these offences were committed deliberately for money or other kinds of benefits; 9.0% non-violent drug crimes were committed by the female offenders; in these drug cases, female involvement was increased in numbers; 0.8% of petty crimes were committed by the female offenders; in case of petty crimes, female involvement was lesser in numbers. From these data, we can say that female offenders were deliberately and desperately getting involved in committing increased number of heinous crimes and drug crimes for money or other kinds of benefits. It is an unusual situation for a country like Bangladesh. Because, our social structure, culture, norms and values do not permit these type female involvement in committing increased number of heinous crimes and drug crimes. Number of petty crimes committed by the female offenders was again decreasing day by day. Simultaneously, numbers of heinous crimes and drug crimes committed by the female offenders were increasing these years.

Why is the number of female offenders increasing? There is a number of reasons behind it. Female offenders committed a few numbers of petty crimes to mitigate their basic needs; mostly driven by the poverty and hunger. Those days have been changed radically by the efforts of governmental and non-governmental agencies. Extreme poverty and hunger have almost been removed from our society. Now, offenders are not just driven by the necessity. They commit crimes with zeal in the mind. During 1995 to 2000, females represented 6 percent of juvenile arrests in Bangladesh. Almost half of them were accused for theft and other petty nature of crimes. Most female juvenile were arrested for nonviolent offenses. Surprisingly, in 2010 to 2015, females represented 26

percent of juvenile arrestees in Bangladesh. Among the female juvenile arrestees, 26 percent girls are arrested for violent crimes like murder, rape and many other nonviolent serious crimes like drug related crimes and human trafficking.¹⁸

The nature of offenders in Bangladesh has been changed dramatically. There are six remarkable changes in the nature of offenders. Firstly, generally offenders were necessity driven; meaning they were the poor and could have not managed their meals in normal way. Secondly, they would join in the crime world to manage their daily meals or survival. Thirdly, these types of offenders would commit theft, burglary, robbery and rarely heinous crimes. Fourthly, offenders were matured or adult persons and they were, in most of the cases, habitual offenders. Fifthly, education of the offenders was at low level, or they did not have any educational qualifications. Sixthly, they originated from the distant rural areas of Bangladesh. Now the offenders are mostly from the urban areas; while they are absconding from the urban areas, they are moving to the local villages and making groups of juvenile offenders there.

Keith Soothill and others found out a worldwide change in the nature of offenders in twenty first century (Soothill, 1997:43). In *Changing Patterns of Offending Behavior among Young Adults*, they shows that changes in the nature of offenders in the early 1970s, the late 1970s, the early 1980s, the late 1980s, the early 1990s and the late 1990s and 2000s are remarkable in every field of social crime. Soothill and others found an

¹⁸ This common trend of juvenile delinquency has been found by recent OJJDP publications concerning youth gang issues include the *2005 National Youth Gang Survey*, published in spring 2007; *Youth Gangs (Fact Sheet)* by J.C. Howell, published in December 2009; and the forthcoming *Youth Gangs: an Overview (Bulletin)* by J.C. Howell. The latter is the first in OJJDP's new Youth Gang Series, which will delve into key issues related to youth gangs. Copies of these publications and future titles in the Youth Gang Series can be obtained by calling the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse at 800-638-8736. Another source of information about youth gangs is the OJJDP-funded National Youth Gang Center (NYGC), operated by the Institute for Intergovernmental Research. The increase in juvenile arrests during the past decade- driven by arrests for violent crimes- raises concerns in light of the projected 30-percent increase in the number of 15- to 16-year-olds by 2010. While the juvenile arrest rate for property crimes remained stable during the late 1980's and early 1990's, the number of juvenile arrests for violent crimes was 67 percent greater than in 1986. Nonetheless, a relatively small percentage of juveniles are arrested for violent crimes. In 1995, the rate was 500 per 100,000, or less than one-half of 1 percent of the juvenile population. Moreover, the juvenile arrest rate for murder declined in 1994 and 1995. In 1994, 82 percent of all counties in the United States did not have even one juvenile charged with murder.

answer to those changes in the nature of offenders' behavior. Widespread illegal drug use has been an obvious motor for change.¹⁹

5.4 The Frequency of Heinous Crimes

Table 24 demonstrates that the frequency of heinous crimes like murder, rape and rape with murder is increasing day by day. Number of cases is increasing year after year. It is commonly argued that with the rise of population, the number of crimes has increased proportionately.

Table 24: Year wise Number of Crimes(1990-2016)

Year	Heinous Murder	Rape	Drug crimes	Crimes against Women
1990	7	13	68	13
1992	14	31	209	17
1994	17	29	198	31
1996	26	34	196	73
1998	22	37	229	67
2000	96	41	231	142
2002	106	89	289	179
2004	119	102	303	211
2006	142	166	356	245
2008	118	176	278	207
2010	111	187	343	217
2012	108	198	349	198
2014	168	214	363	192
2016	187	218	449	181

¹⁹ For detail: See; changing patterns of offending behavior *in* ESRC National Centre for Research Methods NCRM Working Paper Series 2/2007.

Total	1241	1535	3861	1973
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Source: Data have been collected from 128 police stations of different ranges. List is added to the Appendix

In 1990, seven murder cases, thirteen rape-cases, seventy eight narcotics cases and different other thirteen cases of crime against women had been recorded in eighty police stations. In the same year, heinous murder case was 4.45%; 8.89% was rape case; 63.45% was drug related case and 11.23% cases were different other thirteen cases of crime against women. In 1992, thirty four murder-cases, thirty one rape-cases, two hundreds and nine narcotics cases and one hundred and forty one cases of crime against women had been recorded in those police stations. This year heinous murder case was 6.45%; 8.89% was rape case; 66.15% was drug related case and 12.23% cases were different other thirteen cases of crime against women.

In 1994, twenty seven murder-cases, twenty nine rape-cases, one hundred and ninety eight narcotics cases and cases of crime against women had been recorded in those police stations. This year heinous murder case was 6.45%; 8.89% was rape case; 61.45% was drug related case and 12.23% cases were different other thirteen cases of crime against women.

In 1996, forty nine murder-cases, thirty four rape-cases, one hundred ninety six narcotics cases and seventy six cases of crime against women had been recorded in those police stations. This year heinous murder case was 5.45%; 8.89% was rape case; 66.45% was drug related case and 13.23% cases were different other thirteen cases of crime against women.

In 1998, eighty two murder-cases, thirty seven rape-cases, two hundred twenty nine narcotics cases and one hundred and forty two cases of crime against women had been recorded in those police stations. This year heinous murder case was 7.05%; 9.89% was rape case; 57.15% was drug related case and 16.23% cases were different other thirteen cases of crime against women.

In 2000, ninety six murder-cases, forty one rape-cases, two hundred and thirty one narcotics cases and one hundred forty one cases of crime against women had been recorded in those police stations. This year heinous murder case was 7.05%; 8.19% was rape case; 62.15% was drug related case and 12.25% cases were different other thirteen cases of crime against women.

In 2002, sixty six murder-cases, eighty nine rape-cases, two hundred and ninety seven narcotics cases and one hundred and seventy cases of crime against women had been recorded in those eighty police stations. This year heinous murder case was 5.05%; 6.89% was rape case; 67.15% was drug related case and 10.23% cases were different other thirteen cases of crime against women.

In 2004, one hundred and nineteen murder-cases, three hundred and three and one hundred and two rape-cases, three hundred and three narcotics cases and four hundred and eighteen cases of crime against women had been recorded in those police stations. This year heinous murder case was 7.05%; 9.89% was rape case; 57.15% was drug related case and 16.23% cases were different other thirteen cases of crime against women. We have noticed a continuous increasing of all kinds crime-cases from 2004 to 2014.

In 2016, three hundred and eighty murder-cases, two hundred and eighteen rape cases and four hundred and forty nine narcotics cases and six hundred and ninety-eight cases of crime against women had been recorded in those eighty police stations. In the same year heinous murder case was 11.05%; 9.89% was rape case; 57.13% was drug related case and 8.23% cases were different other thirteen cases of crime against women. Compared to 1992, around 167.67% murder cases have been increased and drug related cases have been increased by 217.56% in 2016.

Why have these crimes been increased continuously at the local areas of Bangladesh? There may be many other reasons; but globalization, specifically, had played a vital role to increase crime rates in Bangladesh. Globalization has very important security implication regarding crime control as well as crime expansion. A variety of threats and crimes has become very common in nature. The spread of

knowledge, the dispersion of advance technologies and the movements of people are the fundamental features of globalization (Giddens, 1997: 12). These same developments have contributed to the expansion of uniformed crimes with close interaction of global economic inter-connections. Thus local crimes have taken some common forms and petty nature of crimes is being withered away and serious crimes are being increased gradually.

Table 25: Increasing Number of Heinous Crimes and Decreasing Number of Petty Crimes (1990-2016)

Year	Heinous crimes			Petty crimes	
	Murder	Grievous hurt/Rape/ Robbery	Others	Theft	Burglary
1990	47	23	27	343	213
1992	46	24	33	279	312
1994	51	41	24	289	267
1996	49	34	29	278	189
1998	37	67	23	237	203
2000	87	76	44	177	132
2002	62	89	78	123	112
2004	79	104	74	98	76
2006	87	96	102	57	76
2008	93	112	124	49	34
2010	144	177	132	46	24
2012	178	123	102	57	41
2014	284	177	132	49	31
2016	278	223	112	42	25
Total	1522	1366	1036	2124	1735

Source: Cases taken from 80 police stations

Table 25 shows that there are broadly two types of crimes - heinous crimes and petty crimes. In 1990-1992, heinous murder case was 7.05%; rape case was 9.89%; drug related case was 57.15% and 16.23% cases were different other thirteen cases of crime against women. Compared to 1992 around 67.67% murder cases have been increased and 17.56% drug related cases have been increased in 2016.

In 1994, there were 97 heinous crimes; in the same year, there were 556 petty crimes. The number of petty nature crimes was decreasing and heinous crimes were increasing. In the same year heinous murder case was 9.05%; 9.19% was rape case;

51.15% was drug related case and 13.23% cases were different other thirteen cases of crime against women. From base year 1990, around 57.27% murder cases have been increased and drug related cases have been increased by 17.56% in 1994. In 1996, there were 216 heinous crimes; in the same year, there were 309 petty crimes. We saw a sharp decline of petty crimes.

In 1996, there were 216 heinous crimes; in the same year, there were only 67 petty crimes. In the same year, heinous murder case was 8.15%; 8.11% was rape case; 22.15% was drug related case and 12.23% cases were different other thirteen cases of crime against women. Compared to 1992, around 57.27% murder cases have been increased and drug related cases have been increased by 27.51% in 2016. It shows that there is a sharp decline of petty crimes.

In 2016, there were 613 heinous crimes; in the same year, there were only 67 petty crimes. In the same year, heinous murder case was 8.15%; rape case 8.11%; drug related case 22.15%; and others 12.23%. Compared to 1992, around 57.27% murder cases have been increased and drug related cases have been increased by 27.51% in 2016. There has been a substantial decline of petty crimes and massive expansion of heinous crimes. This is an alarming signal to social safety and human security.

These crimes have shaken the moral values and attitude of social-togetherness of people in our society. It has weakened our non-traditional sources of social security; that has been developing over the thousands of years (Chatterjee, 1990:123). The impact of heinous crimes on society includes sense of fear that disrupts the people's quest of unity. It breaks down social associations due to habitual avoidance of certain places, or a common unwillingness to go out at night. It damages the image of the community that is a great social capital. Fear of crimes is emotionally taxing for the people who live in fear in high-crime communities. It negatively affects the people's behavior; reduce social organization (Chaterjee, 2006: 32). It deters social bondage in the local areas for fear of being cheated, persecuted, or; even murdered. Other problems include the fear and trauma of victims of crimes. Even for those who have not been a victim of a crime, fear can spread upon them. Age is a factor, because the children are more vulnerable of being

traumatized. Gender is also an issue, because women express higher levels of fear of crime than men do. People from minority and vulnerable groups are more fearful of crimes like murder, rape or other forms of heinous crimes.²⁰ Some murders in May, June and July 2016 in Bangladesh caused serious communal fear of being killed among non-major groups of people. For example, a Hindu priest was killed in Jhenidah and a Buddhist man in remote district of Bandarban was killed. Both murders had reportedly ignited social trauma among the members of minority and vulnerable groups. Thus, frequency of heinous crimes causes social instability, which ultimately destroys social capital of security.

Crime can even change the appearance of neighborhoods of the rural community in our country. The perception of a community and togetherness is seriously hampered by the crimes. Crimes cause damage to the small economy in the rural areas. In this chapter these four aspects of local crimes have been analyzed. Some cases are analyzed from a comparative perspective. For example, *modus operandi* of murder during 90s and in 2010s is not the same. Some radical changes have taken place over the years. These four aspects of local crimes can be observed in all kinds of local crimes in Bangladesh. To understand local crimes further it is worthwhile to concentrate on murder cases.

5.5 Murder as a Local Crime

Murder is a crime of wrongfully and intentionally causing the death of another human. It is considered as the most heinous crime in every society.²¹ The number of murder cases

²⁰ The vast majority (about 98.5%) of Bangladeshis are of the Bengali ethno-linguistic group. This group also spans the neighboring Indian province of West Bengal. Minority ethnic groups include Meitei, Khasi, Santhals, Chakma, Garo (tribe), Biharis, Oraons, Mundas and Rohingyas. But, the main religion in Bangladesh is Islam (89.7%), but a significant percentage of the population adheres to Hinduism (9.2%). Other religious groups include Buddhists (0.7%, mostly Theravada), Christians (0.3%, mostly Roman Catholics), and Animists (0.1%). Bangladesh was founded as a secular state, but Islam was made the state religion in the 1980s. But in 2010, the High Court held up the secular principles of the 1972 constitution. The High Court also strengthened its stance against punishments by Islamic edict (fatwa), following complaints of brutal sentences carried out against women by extra-legal village courts.

²¹ According to BPC, 1860; Murder means, 'Except in the cases hereinafter accepted, culpable homicide is murder, if the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing death, or- If it is done with the intention of causing such bodily injury as the offender knows to be likely to cause the death of the person to whom the harm is caused. or- 3rdly.-If it is done with the intention of causing bodily injury to any person and the bodily injury intended to be inflicted is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death, or- 4thly.-If the person committing the act knows that it is so imminently dangerous that it must, in all probability, cause death, or such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, and commits such act without

has been being increased from 1990s and onwards. The nature of committing murder has been changed almost completely. There may be different causes of culpable homicides, but it is very clear that the number of murder cases is being increased. Nature of accused person of murder has been changed. For silly matter, people are killing even innocent children. Peculiar techniques of committing murder are being applied along with conventional fire arms. Let us have a look on the following graphs:

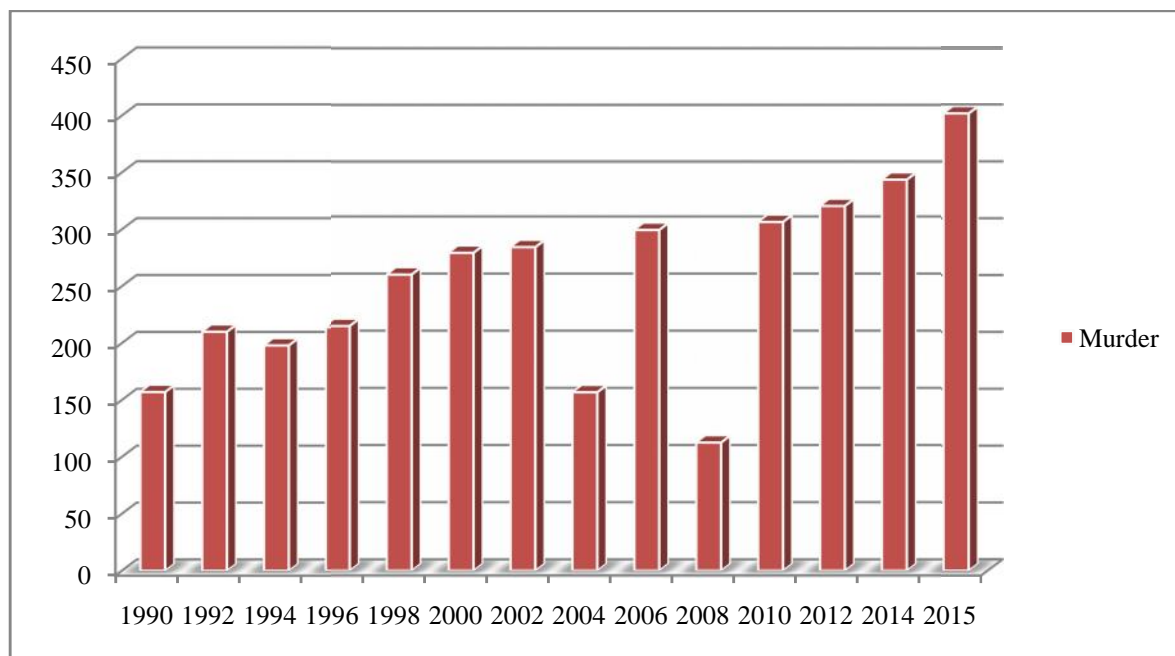


Figure 2: Murder cases of 22 Police stations

Data are collected from 22 police stations from the research areas. Figure 2 indicates that in 1990, the number of filled murder cases was 157; it was 210 in 1992; and continuously increased till the year of 2015. The increasing tendency has remained unchanged except in 2004 and in 2008. Why did it happen? Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) was established in 2004 and this force committed many 'en-counters'. People and other criminals became frightened. Murders and other heinous crimes decreased tremendously. In 2008, caretaker government took the power and they were very tough in dealing with various crimes. So, the number of murders decreased in these two years.

any excuse for incurring the risk of causing death or such injury as aforesaid. On the other hand, culpable homicide is defined as by causing death of person other than person whose death was intended.- If a person, by doing anything which he intends or knows to be likely to cause death, commits culpable homicide by causing the death of any person, whose death he neither intends nor knows himself to be likely to cause, the culpable homicide committed by the offender is of the description of which it would have been if he had caused the death of the person whose death he intended or knew himself to be likely to cause

Table 26: Year wise List of Murders in 1990-2015

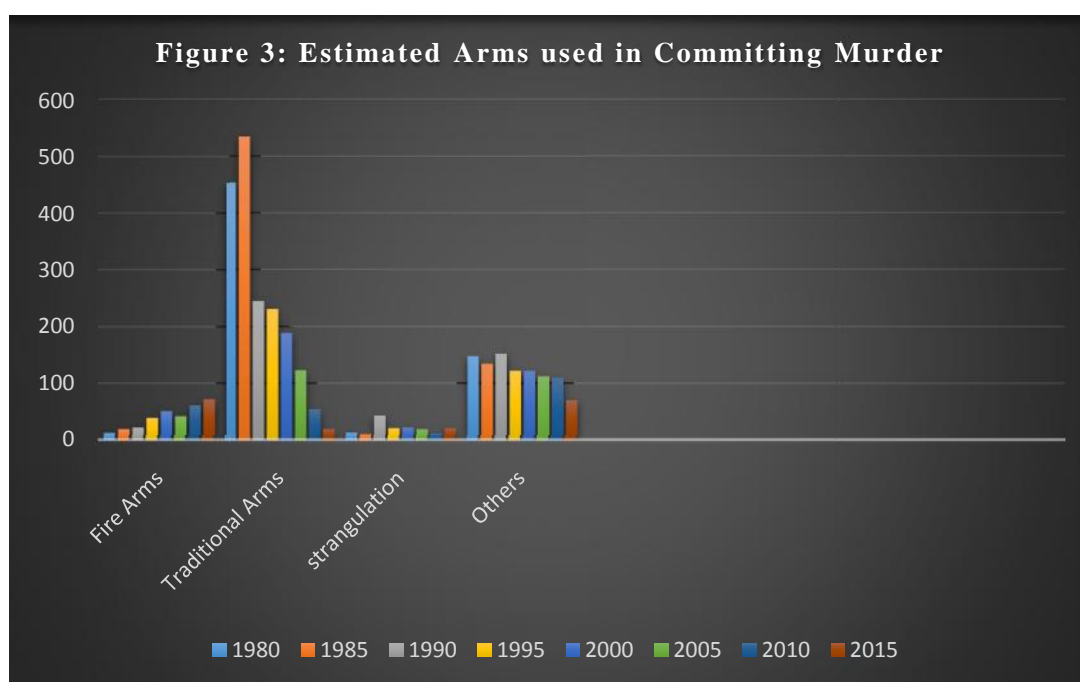
<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of Murders</i>
1990	157
1992	210
1994	198
1996	214
1998	259
2000	278
2002	283
2004	156
2006	298
2008	112
2010	305
2012	319
2014	342
2015	402
Total	3533

Source: Data collected from 80 police stations

Table 26 shows that in 1990, there were 157 murder cases in 80 police stations. The number of murder cases has increased more than three times in 2015. Crime analysts opine that population has increased, so the number of crimes has increased proportionately. Is it the only factor? Population has not increased by three times, but murder cases have increased by three times. Case stories of this research delineate different aspects of murders. The market of small arms has become expanded rigorously. One bullet is enough to take a life.

5.5.1 Arms used in murders

Figure 3 shows that there has been a well-defined change in the type of weapons used in murder since the year of 1980. Use of firearms has increased by more than three times since 1980. As an instrument of homicide found in the recent murder cases, firearms are very common tool in committing murders in recent years. There has been an upward trend in the use of pistols, handguns, revolver and etc. There has been a downward trend in the use of knives and traditional sharp instruments, which in 1980 accounted for nearly half of all homicide victims. Increasing use of fire arms in murder cases denotes the availability of small arms in committing local crimes in the local areas of Bangladesh. It has been explained elaborately in the earlier part of this chapter. Field works from 128 police stations of Bangladesh reveal how have the perpetrators used different instruments to commit murders. The *modus operandi* of murder cases has been examined in different years.



Source: Data have been collected from 128 Police Stations.

In 1980, only twelve firearms were used in committing murders as recorded in the criminal cases of 128 police stations. Four hundred and fifty four traditional arms were used in committing murders as recorded in the criminal cases of those police stations. Thirteen people were murdered by strangulation. One hundred and forty eight murders committed by other types of weapons in these police stations. In 1980, 73.56% traditional

weapons were used for committing murder; only 1.98% firearms were used for committing murder. In 1985, only nineteen fire arms were used in committing murders as recorded in the criminal cases of 128 police stations. Five hundred and thirty five traditional arms were used in committing murders as recorded in the criminal cases of those police stations. Twelve people were murdered by strangulation. One hundred and thirty four other types of weapons used in committing murders in these same police stations. In 1985, 91.46% traditional weapons were used for committing murder while only 1.08% firearms were used for committing murder.

In 1990, twenty two fire arms were used in committing murders as recorded in the criminal cases of 128 police stations. Two hundred and thirty five traditional arms were used in committing murders as recorded in the criminal cases of those police stations. Ten people were murdered by strangulation. One hundred and fifty four other types of weapons used in committing murders in these same police stations. In 1990, 94.46% traditional weapons were used for committing murder; only 1.88% fire arms were used for committing murder; different types of weapons were 22.67% and 2.31% were strangulated murders.

In 1995, 23% murders were committed by using firearms; it has become 68% of the total murder cases in 2015. We see that criminals were reluctant to use traditional weapons in committing murders. The market of small arms has become expanded rigorously; and it can be used easily to kill the persons. One bullet is enough to take a life. So, criminals used of small arms in committing murders. And it is very available in the frontier areas of Bangladesh. Thus our traditional features of local crimes have been changed sharply. Let me examine the changing feature of local crimes. In 1995, twenty two fire arms were used in committing murders as recorded in the criminal cases of 128 police stations. Two hundred and thirty five traditional arms were used in committing murders as recorded in the criminal cases of those police stations. Fifteen people were murdered by strangulation. One hundred and fifty four other types of weapons used in committing murders in these same police stations. In 1995, 74.16% traditional weapons were used for committing murder; only 1.68% fire arms were used for committing murder; different types of weapons were 21.61% and 1.32% were strangulated murders.

In 1998, thirty nine fire arms were used in committing murders as recorded in the criminal cases of 128 police stations. One hundred and thirty five traditional arms were used in committing murders as recorded in the criminal cases of those police stations. Nineteen people were murdered by strangulation. One hundred and twenty four other types of weapons used in committing murders in these same police stations. In 1995, 34.16% traditional weapons were used for committing murder; only 19.58% fire arms were used for committing murder; different types of weapons were 23.62% and 1.32% were strangulated murders.

In 2000, fifty fire arms were used in committing murders as recorded in the criminal cases of 128 police stations. Two hundred and thirty five traditional arms were used in committing murders as recorded in the criminal cases of those police stations. Nineteen people were murdered by strangulation. One hundred and fifty four other types of weapons used in committing murders in these same police stations. In 2000, 14.16% traditional weapons were used for committing murder; only 29.56% fire arms were used for committing murder; different types of weapons were 19.62% and 1.12% were strangulated murders.

In 2005, forty arms were used in committing murders as recorded in the criminal cases of 128 police stations while two hundred and thirty five traditional arms were used in committing murders. Nineteen people were murdered by strangulation. In percentage, 24.16% traditional weapons were used for committing murder in 2005 against the use of 39.16% firearms for committing murder. The use of traditional weapons has further reduced in 2010. Only 4.16% traditional weapons were used for committing murder in 2010 whereas 19.56% firearms were used for committing murder. The use of firearms has considerably increased as reflected in data from 2015. In 2015, traditional weapons were used only in 3.66% of cases of murders while firearms were used in 59.56% of cases. Different types of weapons were used in 14.12% of cases.

5.6 Changing Features of Local Crimes

The conventional wisdom is that innocent people are far more likely to be killed by professional or habitual offenders. But now people are being killed by the

acquaintances, and almost half of all killings involved a single victim and single offender (CID Bangladesh). Alarming, family murders have increased. Heinous crimes like murders and other grievous hurts are being committed by the parents or other nearest relatives. Nearly 1 in 10 people killed in murders were younger than 20 and more than 400 murder victims were younger than 25. In addition to the crime figures, victimization survey also shows the number of violent murders in Bangladesh. To begin with, survey was conducted on the number of murder victims and *modus operandi* of crimes: -

Table 27: Year wise Data on Weapons Used in Committing Crimes (1990-2016)

Year	Slaughtered	Traditional Weapons	Other weapons	Arms & Ammunitions
1990	123	243	267	43
1992	342	198	223	51
1994	267	218	178	78
1996	217	166	148	67
1998	176	157	194	134
2000	203	121	114	178
2002	132	114	75	288
2004	121	109	91	279
2006	107	95	107	298
2008	59	89	59	331
2010	34	78	34	327
2012	29	64	39	497
2014	23	43	23	467
2016	14	31	23	491
Total	1847	1726	1575	3529

Source: Data have been collected from 80 police stations of different ranges. List is added to the Appendix

Table 27 clearly shows how the weapons in committing crimes have changed over the years. It is almost reverse in the current period as one can see that while 43 persons were murder by the use of arms and ammunitions in 1990, the number of murders through the same weapons in 2016 was 491. The use of arms and ammunitions has increased 1142% from 1990 to 2016 signifying the impact of globalization in terms of availability of small arms and light weapons. In 1990, 123 people had been slaughtered; 243 people had been killed by traditional weapons including *knives, hokee, lathis torash, chewers etc*; 267 people had been murdered by other types instruments or mechanisms including *beating, strangulation, drowning etc*; and only 43 people were murdered by

fire arms. We saw that maximum murders were committed by using traditional weapons and other local weapons. It is found that 46.76% people were murdered with tradition weapons; 23.24% victims were slaughtered directly; 17.34% victims were murdered in different ways; 12.66% victims were murdered with arms and ammunitions. In 1992, 342 people had been slaughtered; 198 people had been killed by traditional weapons including *knives, hokee, lathis torash, chewers etc*; 223 people had been murdered by other types instruments or mechanisms including *beating, strangulation, drowning etc*; and only 51 people were murdered by fire arms. It is found that 47.76% people were murdered with tradition weapons; 21.26% victims were slaughtered directly; 16.34% victims were murdered in different ways; 11.66% victims were murdered with arms and ammunitions. This year we saw also that maximum murders were committed by using traditional weapons and other local weapons. But we noticed that slight increase in the using of arms for killing people. In 1998, 176 people had been slaughtered; 157 people had been killed by traditional weapons including *knives, hokee, lathis torash, chewers etc*; 196 people had been murdered by other types instruments or mechanisms including *beating, strangulation, drowning etc*; and only 134 people were murdered by fire arms. It is found that 46.76% people were murdered with tradition weapons; 23.24% victims were slaughtered directly; 17.34% victims were murdered in different ways; 12.66% victims were murdered with arms and ammunitions. This year we saw that less numbers of murders were committed by using traditional weapons and other local weapons. We noticed that the increasing numbers of weapons are being used for killing people. In 2000, the number of murders has become almost equal to the other ways murdered.

In 2002, 132 people had been slaughtered; 114 people had been killed by traditional weapons including *knives, hokee, lathis torash, chewers etc*; 75 people had been murdered by other types instruments or mechanisms including *beating, strangulation, drowning etc*; and only 288 people were murdered by fire arms. It is found that 42.71% people were murdered with tradition weapons; 23.24% victims were slaughtered directly; 37.34% victims were murdered in different ways; 12.66% victims were murdered with arms and ammunitions. This year we saw that few numbers of murders were committed by using traditional weapons and other local weapons. We noticed that the numbers of murders by using fire weapons have become more than

doubled that that of traditional. In 2004, 121 people had been slaughtered; 91 people had been killed by traditional weapons including *knives, hokee, lathis torash, chewers etc*; 79 people had been murdered by other types instruments or mechanisms including *beating, strangulation, drowning etc*; and only 274 people were murdered by fire arms. It is found that 12.71% people were murdered with tradition weapons; 18.24% victims were slaughtered directly; 27.34% victims were murdered in different ways; 42.66% victims were murdered with arms and ammunitions. This year we saw that few numbers of murders were committed by using traditional weapons and other local weapons. We noticed that the numbers of murders by using fire weapons have become more than doubled that that of traditional weapons. In 2006, one hundred and seven people had been slaughtered; ninety one people had been killed by traditional weapons including *knives, hokee, lathis torash, chewers etc*; two hundred and ninety three people had been murdered by other types instruments or mechanisms including *beating, strangulation, drowning etc*; and two hundred people were murdered by fire arms. It is found that 12.71% people were murdered with tradition weapons; 18.24% victims were slaughtered directly; 27.34% victims were murdered in different ways; 54.66% victims were murdered with arms and ammunitions. This year we saw that few numbers of murders were committed by using traditional weapons and other local weapons. We noticed that the numbers of murders by using fire weapons have become more than doubled that that of traditional weapons.

In 2006, the number of murders has become almost thrice to the other ways murdered. Similar trend continued next 10 to 12 years and it is continuing till the year 2016. In 2006, only 29 people had been slaughtered; 64 people had been killed by traditional weapons including *knives, hokee, lathis torash, chewers etc*; 39 people had been murdered by other types instruments or mechanisms including *beating, strangulation, drowning etc*; and four hundred and seventy three people were murdered by fire arms. It is found that 9.76% people were murdered with tradition weapons; 23.24% victims were slaughtered directly; 17.34% victims were murdered in different ways; 82.66% victims were murdered with arms and ammunitions. This year we saw that few numbers of murders were committed by using traditional weapons and other local weapons. We noticed that the numbers of murders by using fire weapons have become

six times that that of traditional weapons. In 2008, the number of murders has become almost thrice to the other ways murdered. In 2008, only twenty three people had been slaughtered; 64 people had been killed by traditional weapons including *knives, hokee, lathis torash, chewers etc.*; one hundred thirty people had been murdered by other types instruments or mechanisms including *beating, strangulation, drowning etc.*; and four hundred and seventy three people were murdered by fire arms. It is found that 19.76% people were murdered with tradition weapons; 23.24% victims were slaughtered directly; 16.34% victims were murdered in different ways; 81.46% victims were murdered with arms and ammunitions. This year we saw that few numbers of murders were committed by using traditional weapons and other local weapons. We noticed that the numbers of murders by using fire weapons have become six times that that of traditional weapons.

In 2010, the number of murders has increased extremely. In 2010, only nineteen people had been slaughtered; forty three people had been killed by traditional weapons including *knives, hokee, lathis torash, chewers etc.*; one hundred thirty people had been murdered by other types instruments or mechanisms including *beating, strangulation, drowning etc.*; and four hundred and seventy three people were murdered by fire arms. It is found that 9.76% people were murdered with tradition weapons; 13.24% victims were slaughtered directly; 17.34% victims were murdered in different ways; 72.66% victims were murdered with arms and ammunitions. This year we saw that few numbers of murders were committed by using traditional weapons and other local weapons. We noticed that the numbers of murders by using fire weapons have become six times that that of traditional weapons. In 2012, the number of murders has increased extremely. In 2012, only thirteen people had been slaughtered; forty three people had been killed by traditional weapons including *knives, hokee, lathis torash, chewers etc.*; one hundred thirty people had been murdered by other types instruments or mechanisms including *beating, strangulation, drowning etc.*; and four hundred and seventy three people were murdered by fire arms. It is found that 9.76% people were murdered with tradition weapons; 12.24% victims were slaughtered directly; 17.34% victims were murdered in different ways; 89.66% victims were murdered with arms and ammunitions. This year we saw that few numbers of murders were committed by using traditional weapons and

other local weapons. We noticed that the numbers of murders by using fire weapons have become six times that that of traditional weapons.

In 2014, the number of murders has become almost 15 times of other ways murders. In 2014, the number of murders has increased extremely. In 2014, only thirteen people had been slaughtered; forty three people had been killed by traditional weapons including *knives, hokee, lathis torash, chewers etc.*; thirteen people had been murdered by other types instruments or mechanisms including *beating, strangulation, drowning etc.*; and four hundred and seventy three people were murdered by fire arms. It is found that 10.76% people were murdered with tradition weapons; 12.24% victims were slaughtered directly; 27.34% victims were murdered in different ways; 61.90% victims were murdered with arms and ammunitions. This year we saw that few numbers of murders were committed by using traditional weapons and other local weapons. We noticed that the numbers of murders by using fire weapons have become six times that that of traditional weapons. Similar trend continued next years and it is continuing till the year 2016.

Lastly, in 2016, only 14 people had been slaughtered; 31 people had been killed by traditional weapons including *knives, hokee, lathis torash, chewers etc*; 23 people had been murdered by other types instruments or mechanisms including *beating, strangulation, drowning, bombing and other explosives etc*; and 491 people were murdered by fire arms. In the same year we saw that a small numbers of murders were committed by using traditional weapons and other local weapons. We have noticed that the maximum numbers of murders were committed by using fire weapons. It has become 16 times higher than that of traditional weapons. It is found that 6.76% people were murdered with traditional weapons; 12.24% victims were slaughtered directly; 19.34% victims were murdered in different ways; 74.90% victims were murdered with arms and ammunitions. Why are the small arms frequently used in committing murders? Former UN Secretary, General Kofi Annan rightly mentioned small arms have damaged development prospects and imperiled human security in every way. Indeed, there is probably no single tool of crimes so widespread, so easily available and so difficult to restrict, as small arms (Kofi Annan, 1999). The widespread diffusion of such weapons

feeds cycles of insecurity that have broad-reaching consequences on individuals and the functioning of societies.

Klare and Willett opined that globalization played a vital role on the diffusion of weapons (Klare 1999: 34; Willett, 2003: 21). Similar to other sectors of globalization, the state is becoming weak to control the supply and demand of small arms. In other words, many states are increasingly less capable of restraining sales and leakage of firearm surplus. In the same way, many receiving states like Bangladesh are less capable of controlling their effects. Countries with inadequate protection and surveillance over their inventories are easily plundered (Hussein, 1999: 49). As a result, the state is losing its monopoly over the *de facto* 'tools' of violence. Political parties, communal extremists, religious terrorists, criminals or guerrilla armies are easily getting small arms. Among these groups, criminals are using small arms frequently to commit crimes.

Globalization has contributed to a reduction of restrictions on the international movement of virtually all goods and services- including stockpiled and newly produced small arms. The global expansion of markets and trade has taken place in parallel with a reduction in state capacities to maintain regulatory and oversight functions over their borders (Giddens, 2007: 13). In other words, reductions of trade barriers and the massive increase in 'freely' traded goods have facilitated smuggling and illicit arms trafficking. It has overwhelmed state capacities to police their physical and electronic frontiers. Arms dealers and brokers, unmoved by international norms or conventions, are the new venture capitalists. This is because globalization has directly contributed to the emergence of new patterns of committing crimes. Bangladesh is not exception in case of smuggled illicit arms.

Arms dealers are able to exploit existing over-capacity of arms production in producer states and large surpluses as a result of downsizing and deliberate stockpiling in weaker states. At the same time, the increased access of non-state actors to financial resources via diaspora communities. They actively raise fund and produce hard currency through the illegal trade of primary commodities (Berdal and Malone, 2000: 131). Thus, they have become boons to arms brokers. Further, there is growing evidence that predatory legal and illegal commercial activity frequently catalyses and sustains arms

business (Baldwin, 2004: 21). Bangladesh is also connected to the both legal and illegal commercial activities of globalized chain (Berdal and Malone, 2000: 13). So, over the years, we saw that a numbers of small arms are being increased in committing crimes like murders by replacing traditional weapons and other local weapons. We noticed that the maximum numbers of murders were committed by using fire weapons have become 20 times that that of traditional weapons. It has contributed to the changing nature of offences and offenders equally. Now let me present the offenders' nature. Three hundred murder cases are taken to see the nature of the murders from each year with a gap of one year.

Table 28: Data onTypes of Offenders in Murder Cases (1990-2016)

Year	Murdered by habitual offenders	Murdered by Relatives	Murdered by Brother or Sisters	Murdered by Parents/ Siblings
1990	230	50	20	00
1992	180	70	50	00
1994	260	38	02	00
1996	175	137	60	30
1998	160	121	80	30
2000	142	152	70	10
2002	120	134	60	20
2004	112	142	60	10
2006	104	151	89	00
2008	83	133	60	02
2010	61	119	80	03
2012	93	110	74	03
2014	70	150	80	04
2016	39	229	62	20
Total	1829	1736	847	132

Source: Data collected from 130 police stations of Bangladesh

Table 28 demonstrates that the category of offenders has changed significantly. Quite shockingly, professional or habitual offenders have been replaced by relatives and family members as the most serious perpetrators of murders. In 1990 out of 300 cases of murders, relatives and family members were involved in the 70 cases (23%). Contrarily, in 2016 out of 350 cases of murders, relatives and family members were involved in 311 cases (89%). This is a huge shift in the category of offenders in crimes like murders. As a fundamental trend in crime pattern it poses a major challenge for Bangladesh.

In 1990, habitual offenders committed two hundred and thirty murders; relatives of the victims committed fifty murders; and victims' brother or sister committed nineteen murders out of three hundred murders. Here, we see that most of the murders are committed by the habitual offenders. Around 77.78% murders were committed by the habitual offenders; 16.56% murders were committed by the victims' relatives; 6.45% murders were committed by the victims' brothers and sisters and no child was murdered by the parents in this year. Numbers of murders committed by the relatives were insignificant; no sibling was murdered by the parents and parents are murdered by the siblings. This trend was being changed gradually. Murdered by the habitual killers were decreasing in numbers; and murdered by the relatives were being increased in numbers. We had seen that parents are killing their babies for silly grounds. In 1992, habitual offenders committed one hundred and thirty murders; relatives of the victims committed seventy murders; and victims' brother or sister committed fifty murders out of three hundred murders. Here, we see that many murders were committed by the close relative. Around 59.38% murders were committed by the habitual offenders; 20.56% murders were committed by the victims' relatives; 17.25% murders were committed by the victims' brothers and sisters and no child was murdered by the parents in this year. Numbers of murders committed by the relatives were insignificant; no sibling was murdered by the parents and parents are murdered by the siblings. This trend was being changed gradually. Murdered by the habitual killers were decreasing in numbers; and murdered by the relatives were being increased in numbers. We had seen that parents are killing their babies for silly grounds.

In 1994, habitual offenders committed two hundred and sixty murders; relatives of the victims committed forty murders; and victims' brother or sister committed no murder out of three hundred murders. Here, we see that few murders were committed by the close relative. Around 80.38% murders were committed by the habitual offenders; 10.56% murders were committed by the victims' relatives; 0.05% murders were committed by the victims' brothers and sisters and no child was murdered by the parents in this year. Numbers of murders committed by the relatives were insignificant; no sibling was murdered by the parents and parents are murdered by the siblings. This trend was being changed gradually. Murdered by the habitual killers were decreasing in

numbers; and murdered by the relatives were being increased in numbers. We had seen that parents are killing their babies for silly grounds. In 1996, habitual offenders committed two hundred and sixty murders; relatives of the victims committed forty murders; and victims' brother or sister committed no murder out of three hundred murders. Here, we see that few murders were committed by the close relative. Around 76.38% murders were committed by the habitual offenders; 9.56% murders were committed by the victims' relatives; 0.15% murders were committed by the victims' brothers and sisters and no child was murdered by the parents in this year. Numbers of murders committed by the relatives were insignificant; no sibling was murdered by the parents and parents are murdered by the siblings. This trend was being changed gradually. Murdered by the habitual killers were decreasing in numbers; and murdered by the relatives were being increased in numbers. We had seen that parents are killing their babies for silly grounds. In 1998, habitual offenders committed one hundred and forty two murders; relatives of the victims committed forty murders; and victims' brother or sister committed no murder out of three hundred murders. Here, we see that few murders were committed by the close relative. Around 32.38% murders were committed by the habitual offenders; 29.56% murders were committed by the victims' relatives; 13.15% murders were committed by the victims' brothers and sisters and no child was murdered by the parents in this year. Numbers of murders committed by the relatives were insignificant; no sibling was murdered by the parents and parents are murdered by the siblings. This trend was being changed gradually. Murdered by the habitual killers were decreasing in numbers; and murdered by the relatives were being increased in numbers. We had seen that parents are killing their babies for silly grounds.

In 2000, habitual offenders committed two hundred and sixty murders; relatives of the victims committed forty murders; and victims' brother or sister committed no murder out of three hundred murders. Here, we see that few murders were committed by the close relative. Around 22.38% murders were committed by the habitual offenders; 31.56% murders were committed by the victims' relatives; 9.15% murders were committed by the victims' brothers and sisters and no child was murdered by the parents in this year. Numbers of murders committed by the relatives were insignificant; no sibling was murdered by the parents and parents are murdered by the siblings. This trend

was being changed gradually. Murdered by the habitual killers were decreasing in numbers; and murdered by the relatives were being increased in numbers. We had seen that parents are killing their babies for silly grounds. In 2002, habitual offenders committed one hundred and twenty murders; relatives of the victims committed forty murders; and victims' brother or sister committed twenty six murder out of three hundred murders. Here, we see that few murders were committed by the close relative. Around 18.38% murders were committed by the habitual offenders; 31.56% murders were committed by the victims' relatives; 19.15% murders were committed by the victims' brothers and sisters and no child was murdered by the parents in this year. Numbers of murders committed by the relatives were insignificant; no sibling was murdered by the parents and parents are murdered by the siblings. This trend was being changed gradually. Murdered by the habitual killers were decreasing in numbers; and murdered by the relatives were being increased in numbers.

In 2004, habitual offenders committed one hundred and twelve murders; relatives of the victims committed forty murders; and victims' brother or sister committed sixty murders out of three hundred murders. Here, we see that few murders were committed by the close relative. Around 18.38% murders were committed by the habitual offenders; 31.56% murders were committed by the victims' relatives; 19.15% murders were committed by the victims' brothers and sisters and no child was murdered by the parents in this year. Numbers of murders committed by the relatives were insignificant; no sibling was murdered by the parents and parents are murdered by the siblings. This trend was being changed gradually. Murdered by the habitual killers were decreasing in numbers; and murdered by the relatives were being increased in numbers. We had seen that parents are killing their babies for silly grounds. In 2006, habitual offenders committed one hundred and twelve murders; relatives of the victims committed forty murders; and victims' brother or sister committed sixty murders out of three hundred murders. Here, we see that few murders were committed by the close relative. Around 11.38% murders were committed by the habitual offenders; 41.56% murders were committed by the victims' relatives; 29.15% murders were committed by the victims' brothers and sisters and no child was murdered by the parents in this year. Numbers of murders committed by the relatives were insignificant; no sibling was murdered by the

parents and parents are murdered by the siblings. This trend was being changed gradually. Murdered by the habitual killers were decreasing in numbers; and murdered by the relatives were being increased in numbers. We had seen that parents are killing their babies for silly grounds.

In 2008, habitual offenders committed one hundred and twelve murders; relatives of the victims committed forty murders; and victims' brother or sister committed sixty murders out of three hundred murders. Here, we see that few murders were committed by the close relative. Around 10.28% murders were committed by the habitual offenders; 41.56% murders were committed by the victims' relatives; 30.15% murders were committed by the victims' brothers and sisters and no child was murdered by the parents in this year. Numbers of murders committed by the relatives were insignificant; no sibling was murdered by the parents and parents are murdered by the siblings. This trend was being changed gradually. Murdered by the habitual killers were decreasing in numbers; and murdered by the relatives were being increased in numbers. We had seen that parents are killing their babies for silly grounds.

In 2010, habitual offenders committed one hundred and twelve murders; relatives of the victims committed forty murders; and victims' brother or sister committed sixty murders out of three hundred murders. Here, we see that few murders were committed by the close relative. Around 9.38% murders were committed by the habitual offenders; 41.56% murders were committed by the victims' relatives; 30.15% murders were committed by the victims' brothers and sisters and no child was murdered by the parents in this year. Numbers of murders committed by the relatives were insignificant; no sibling was murdered by the parents and parents are murdered by the siblings. This trend was being changed gradually. Murdered by the habitual killers were decreasing in numbers; and murdered by the relatives were being increased in numbers. We had seen that parents are killing their babies for silly grounds.

In 2012, habitual offenders committed one hundred and twelve murders; relatives of the victims committed forty murders; and victims' brother or sister committed sixty murders out of three hundred murders. Here, we see that few murders were committed by

the close relative. Around 11.38% murders were committed by the habitual offenders; 34.56% murders were committed by the victims' relatives; 35.15% murders were committed by the victims' brothers and sisters and no child was murdered by the parents in this year. Numbers of murders committed by the relatives were insignificant; no sibling was murdered by the parents and parents are murdered by the siblings. This trend was being changed gradually. Murdered by the habitual killers were decreasing in numbers; and murdered by the relatives were being increased in numbers. We had seen that parents are killing their babies for silly grounds. In 2014, habitual offenders committed one hundred and twelve murders; relatives of the victims committed forty murders; and victims' brother or sister committed sixty murders out of three hundred murders. Here, we see that few murders were committed by the close relative. Around 11.38% murders were committed by the habitual offenders; 34.56% murders were committed by the victims' relatives; 35.15% murders were committed by the victims' brothers and sisters and no child was murdered by the parents in this year. Numbers of murders committed by the relatives were significant; siblings were murdered by the parents and parents are murdered by the siblings. This trend is continued till today. Murdered by the habitual killers were decreasing in numbers; and murdered by the relatives were being increased in numbers. We had seen that parents are killing their babies for silly grounds.

In 2016, habitual offenders committed seventy nine murders; relatives committed one hundred twenty nine murders; and brother/ sister committed sixty two murders out of three hundred murders. Only 4.38% murders were committed by the habitual offenders; 54.56% murders were committed by the victims' relatives; 5.15% murders were committed by the victims' brothers and sisters and no child was murdered by the parents in this year. Numbers of murders committed by the relatives were insignificant; no sibling was murdered by the parents and parents are murdered by the siblings. This trend was being changed gradually. Murdered by the habitual killers were decreasing in numbers; and murdered by the relatives were being increased in numbers. We had seen that parents are killing their babies for silly grounds. Here, we see that most of the murders are committed by the relatives sibling was murdered by the parents and parents

are murdered by the siblings. This trend of crime pattern is a new challenge for Bangladesh.

5.6.1 Drug related crimes

There are different types of drugs available in Bangladesh- *yaba*, *phensidyle*, *opium* (like heroin), *cannabis* (*ganja*), and sleeping pills (*seduxen*). Drugs are separated into two categories- soft drugs: alcohol; cigarettes; marijuana; glue, hash etc. and hard drugs: ecstasy; speed; amphetamine; cocaine. There are many types of drugs available use in Bangladesh: opium; heroin; phensidyl; tidijesic; pethidine; cannabis; ganja; chorosh; bhang; sexual pill; yaba; vayagra; sleeping pill; tranquilizer; seduxene; diazapam; dexpotent. The most common drugs used in Bangladesh are stimulants. Drug addiction has grabbed not only the youth but it has grabbed the social elders also. The teens are enthusiastic about variation of drugs. Some of them cannot tell the difference between stimulants and marijuana. There are a large number of young people using drugs. According to police cases, “In the last two or three years, many more teens have been arrested for using drugs than ever before.” Table 28 shows the increase in the numbers of teen drug-users. The total number of accused in drug related crimes has increased substantially from 1990 to 2016. While 3,452 persons were accused in drug related crimes in 1990, the number has surged 18,905 in 2016 indicating the rise in 5.5 times.

Table 29: Figures on the Nature of Offenders in Percentage and Total (1990-2016)

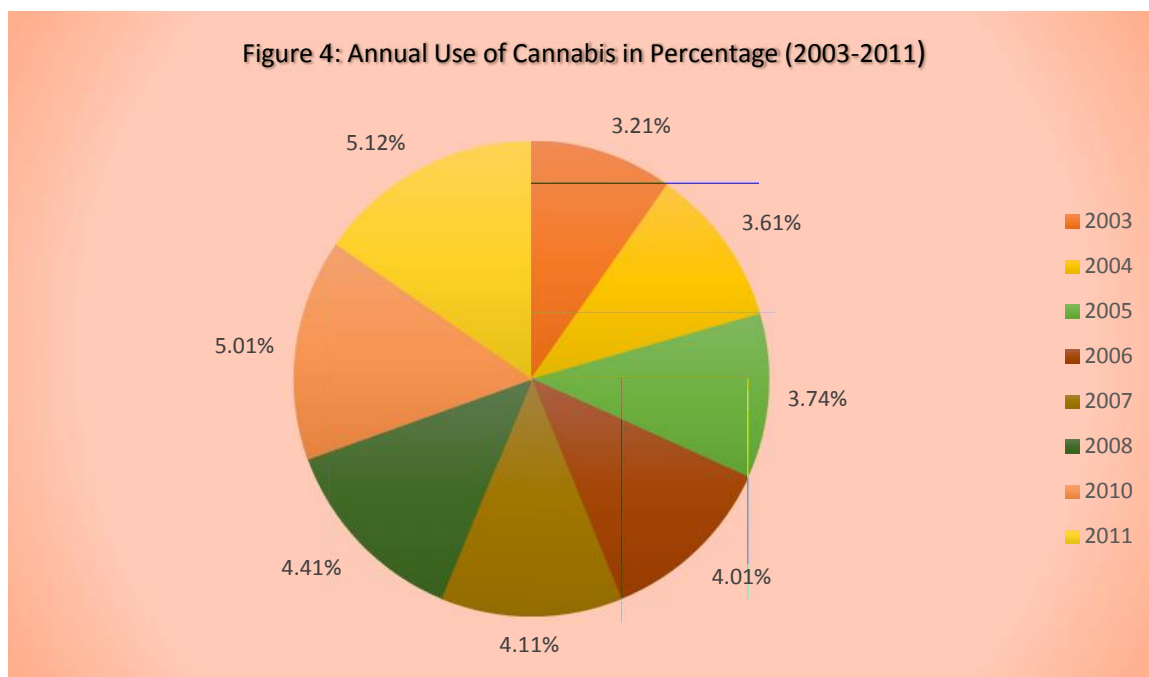
Year	Name of Drug	Nature of Offenders		Numbers of Accused
		Only drug criminals	Miscreants +	
1990	Opium	13.7%	86.93%	3,452
1992	Heroin	14.3%	85.97%	3,689
1994	Phensidyl	17.89 %	82.11%	3,778
1996	Tidijesic	18.04%	81.96%	4,579
1998	Pethidine	19.05%	80.95%	6,709
2000	Cannabis	20.45%	79.34%	8,906
2002	Ganja	23.67%	66.33%	13,034
2004	Chorosh	29.00%	71.00%	12,907
2006	Bhang	34.45%	65.55%	11,850
2008	Sexual pill	45.67%	54.33%	15,007
2010	Yaba	56.78%	43.22%	16,307
2012	Vayagra	68.67%	31.33%	17,564

2014	Sleeping pill	69.56%	30.44%	23,418
2016	Tranquilizer Seduxene Diazepam Dexpotent Yaba	72.67%	27.33%	18,905
Total	18 Types	458.01%	713.89%	160105

Source: Data have been collected from 128 Police Stations; cases filed on drug crimes.

Though it is not possible to find out the exact number of the drug users in the country, on the basis of different data and statistics, it is estimated that the number of addicts in Bangladesh is more than six million who spend over Tk. 70 million every day on illegal narcotics (Studies and Intelligence Reports). Bangladesh border guards are grappling with one of the most crowded drug trafficking zones in the world (UNODC, 2015: 342). Yet their efforts to stem the stream of methamphetamine into the country may not be enough. Millions of Yaba pills are seized each year - but police think that's only about 10 percent of what's being smuggled.

There are three types of drug-crimes in the local areas of Bangladesh. *Drug carrying*, *drug selling* and *drug receiving* are three common forms of crimes in Bangladesh. In 2011, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has published a report on drug crimes in Bangladesh. It was alarming. About 17.45% people of our total population are somehow related to the drug crimes. Drug receiving population's percentages are given below:



Sources: Data from World Drug Report 2011 and designed by Author

Figure 4 shows that as per the findings of this study, in recent years, drug addiction has significantly increased in the whole Bangladesh. In this country, this agent of human devastation has spread its tentacles throughout Bangladesh. International organizations like the United Nations and World Health Organization (WHO) are alarmed by the present proportion of addicts. According to sources at different healthcare facilities, nowadays nearly 10 percent of outpatients are visiting the country's hospitals with cases of addiction-related complications involving heroin, marijuana and Phensedyl. The trend of drug consumption is higher in youth and teenagers, their age spanning between 15 and 30 years. They come from all strata of the society. The average age of the drug addicts is 22. Students are mostly falling victims to drug abuse, which eventually lowers their standards of education and attendance at schools and colleges. The WHO defines drug as a chemical substance of synthetic, semi-synthetic or natural origin intended for diagnostic, therapeutic or palliative use or for modifying physiological functions of man and animal. Let me present the increasing trend of drug users of different drugs started from 1980 in Bangladesh.

Table 30: Estimated Proportional Figures on the Trend of Drug Users (1980-2015)

Names of drug	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Cannabis	124	131	151	122	122	67	70	56
Opium	133	101	67	134	22	35	20	13
Phensidyle	111	120	151	122	122	67	70	56
Yaba	0	0	0	0	0	3	567	1985
Pethidine	121	107	46	31	22	35	23	12
Dimethyltryptamine	148	134	152	122	122	112	110	70
Sleeping pill	123	67	44	57	55	34	43	34
Others	129	104	47	34	22	35	20	13
Total	2869	2749	2648	2617	2487	2393	2933	4254

Source: Data collected from 128 police stations of Bangladesh

Table 30 demonstrates the changes in types of drugs in Bangladesh. It shows that tendency to use traditional drugs such as cannabis, opium, phensidyle and sleeping pill has reduced to a great extent. Alarmingly, a new type of drug known as yaba became the number one choice for the users since 2010. In 2005 there was only 3 cases were filed on yaba, but by 2015 the number of cases increased to 1985. Out of 2239 cases related to drug crimes in 2015, yaba related cases were 1985 (87%).

In 1980, one hundred and twenty four cases were filed on accusation of cannabis in 1980; one hundred and thirty three cases were filed on accusation of opium; one hundred and eleven cases were filed on accusation of Phensidyle; no case were filed on accusation of Yaba; one hundred and twenty one cases were filed on were filed on accusation of pethidine; one hundred and forty eight cases were filed on accusation of Dimethyltryptamine; one hundred and twenty cases were filed on accusation on sleeping pills and one hundred and twenty nine cases were filed on the accusation of different types of drugs. It is found that 12.34% cases were filed on accusation of cannabis; 13.34% cases were filed on accusation of opium; 10.45% cases were filed on accusation

of phensedyle; 0.0% cases were filed on accusation of Yaba; 11.45% were filed on accusation of pethidine; 14.12% cases were filed on accusation of sleeping pill; 11.56% cases were filed on accusation of different other drug including alcohol in 1980.

In 1985, one hundred and twenty four cases were filed on accusation of cannabis in 1980; one hundred and thirty three cases were filed on accusation of opium; one hundred and eleven cases were filed on accusation of Phensidyle; no case were filed on accusation of Yaba; one hundred and twenty one cases were filed on were filed on accusation of pethidine; one hundred and forty eight cases were filed on accusation of Dimethyltryptamine; one hundred and twenty cases were filed on accusation on sleeping pills and one hundred and twenty nine cases were filed on the accusation of different types of drugs. It is found that 11.34% cases were filed on accusation of cannabis; 12.34% cases were filed on accusation of opium; 11.45% cases were filed on accusation of phensedyle; 0.0% cases were filed on accusation of Yaba; 9.45% were filed on accusation of pethidine; 13.12% cases were filed on accusation of sleeping pill; 10.56% cases were filed on accusation of different other drug including alcohol in 1985.

In 1990, one hundred and twenty four cases were filed on accusation of cannabis in 1980; one hundred and thirty three cases were filed on accusation of opium; one hundred and eleven cases were filed on accusation of Phensidyle; no case were filed on accusation of Yaba; one hundred and twenty one cases were filed on were filed on accusation of pethidine; one hundred and forty eight cases were filed on accusation of Dimethyltryptamine; one hundred and twenty cases were filed on accusation on sleeping pills and one hundred and twenty nine cases were filed on the accusation of different types of drugs. It is found that 12.34% cases were filed on accusation of cannabis; 13.34% cases were filed on accusation of opium; 10.45% cases were filed on accusation of phensedyle; 0.0% cases were filed on accusation of Yaba; 11.45% were filed on accusation of pethidine; 14.12% cases were filed on accusation of sleeping pill; 12.56% cases were filed on accusation of different other drug including alcohol in 1990.

In 1995, one hundred and twenty four cases were filed on accusation of cannabis in 1980; one hundred and thirty three cases were filed on accusation of opium; one hundred and eleven cases were filed on accusation of Phensidyle; no case were filed on accusation of

Yaba; one hundred and twenty one cases were filed on were filed on accusation of pethidine; one hundred and forty eight cases were filed on accusation of Dimethyltryptamine; one hundred and twenty cases were filed on accusation on sleeping pills and one hundred and twenty nine cases were filed on the accusation of different types of drugs. It is found that 13.34% cases were filed on accusation of cannabis; 13.34% cases were filed on accusation of opium; 11.45% cases were filed on accusation of phensedyle; 0.0% cases were filed on accusation of Yaba; 12.45% were filed on accusation of pethidine; 13.12% cases were filed on accusation of sleeping pill; 13.56% cases were filed on accusation of different other drug including alcohol in 1995.

In 2000, one hundred and twenty four cases were filed on accusation of cannabis; one hundred and thirty three cases were filed on accusation of opium; one hundred and eleven cases were filed on accusation of Phensidyle; five cases were filed on accusation of Yaba; one hundred and twenty one cases were filed on were filed on accusation of pethidine; one hundred and forty eight cases were filed on accusation of Dimethyltryptamine; one hundred and twenty cases were filed on accusation on sleeping pills and one hundred and twenty nine cases were filed on the accusation of different types of drugs. It is found that 7.34% cases were filed on accusation of cannabis; 12.34% cases were filed on accusation of opium; 9.45% cases were filed on accusation of phensedyle; 0.1% cases were filed on accusation of Yaba; 15.45% were filed on accusation of pethidine; 13.12% cases were filed on accusation of sleeping pill; 16.56% cases were filed on accusation of different other drug including alcohol in 2000.

In 2005, sixty four cases were filed on accusation of cannabis; one hundred and thirty three cases were filed on accusation of opium; one hundred and eleven cases were filed on accusation of Phensidyle; five hundred and fifty seven cases were filed on accusation of Yaba; one hundred and twenty one cases were filed on were filed on accusation of pethidine; one hundred and forty eight cases were filed on accusation of Dimethyltryptamine; one hundred and twenty cases were filed on accusation on sleeping pills and one hundred and twenty nine cases were filed on the accusation of different types of drugs. It is found that 7.34% cases were filed on accusation of cannabis; 12.34% cases were filed on accusation of opium; 9.45% cases were filed on accusation of

phensedyle; 12.04% cases were filed on accusation of Yaba; 15.45% were filed on accusation of pethidine; 13.12% cases were filed on accusation of sleeping pill; 12.56% cases were filed on accusation of different other drug including alcohol in 2005.

In 2010, sixty four cases were filed on accusation of cannabis; one hundred and thirty three cases were filed on accusation of opium; one hundred and eleven cases were filed on accusation of Phensidyle; five hundred and fifty seven cases were filed on accusation of Yaba; one hundred and twenty one cases were filed on were filed on accusation of pethidine; one hundred and forty eight cases were filed on accusation of Dimethyltryptamine; one hundred and twenty cases were filed on accusation on sleeping pills and one hundred and twenty nine cases were filed on the accusation of different types of drugs. It is found that 3.34% cases were filed on accusation of cannabis; 12.34% cases were filed on accusation of opium; 9.45% cases were filed on accusation of phensedyle; 23.04% cases were filed on accusation of Yaba; 12.45% were filed on accusation of pethidine; 13.12% cases were filed on accusation of sleeping pill; 2.56% cases were filed on accusation of different other drug including alcohol in 2010.

In 2015, fifty four cases were filed on accusation of cannabis; thirteen cases were filed on accusation of opium; eleven cases were filed on accusation of Phensidyle; one thousands and nine hundred fifty six cases were filed on accusation of Yaba; one hundred and twenty one cases were filed on were filed on accusation of pethidine; forty eight cases were filed on accusation of Dimethyltryptamine; one hundred and twenty cases were filed on accusation on sleeping pills and only twenty nine cases were filed on the accusation of different types of drugs. It is found that 2.34% cases were filed on accusation of cannabis; 6.34% cases were filed on accusation of opium; 10.45% cases were filed on accusation of phensedyle; 78.40% cases were filed on accusation of Yaba; 5.45% were filed on accusation of pethidine; 9.12% cases were filed on accusation of sleeping pill; 15.56% cases were filed on accusation of different other drug including alcohol in 2015. We have found that majority of the drug cases are related to Yaba. In 1980, there was no case on accusation of Yaba drug. More than 29 million pills were seized in last year and it more than 35 times the amount confiscated in 2010, according to figures from the Department of Narcotic Control (DNC, 2015:23). Myanmar is

perceived to be the main country of origin for methamphetamine tablets. The United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC: 2016:179) published a report in 2016; it added that 280,000 people were addicted to drugs and about 80% were using yaba. It is a great threat to the development of Bangladesh.

According to a WHO survey, most drug users are young, their age ranging from 18 to 30 years (WHO, 2009:12). Meanwhile, a separate study conducted by the *Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition (JHPN)* of the International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (ICDDR,B) shows that in the capital, 79.4 percent of the users are male and 20.6 percent are female. The JHPN study finds that 64.8 percent of the drug users in the country are unmarried, 56.1 percent are either students or unemployed, and 95.4 percent are smokers. About 85.7 percent get into consuming drugs under the influence of friends, while 65.8 percent get addicted to various codeine-laced cough syrups. There are a number of reasons why a teenager might try drugs. Peer pressure is one of the leading causes. Reasons determined through research include curiosity and excitement through its use, despair and frustration for continuous failure in works or economic insolvency. Some get addicted because they try to follow the western culture of drug abuse and enjoyment of life. A number of other reasons include poverty, easy access to drugs, dejection in love, and mental stress due to family problems.

Drug has become a very sophisticated one and it has taken a fashionable mood. Production, carrying, selling drug have become very easy. New forms drug are coming in the market. Recently, *Yaba* has overthrown all other drugs in Bangladesh. In Dhaka city, 37 percent of juvenile drug related delinquents are girls; almost all of them are habituated to Yaba taking as drug. They are mostly school/college going juveniles. Many of them have been involved in prostitution and other crimes to manage money for drugs. This serious havoc of juvenile delinquency has been uplifted by the different forces of globalization. Though there are some other prevalent reasons, free market economy and heavy flow of information technology along with diversified catalysts of globalization are responsible for spreading drugs in Bangladesh. These factors have tremendously instigated this devastating trend of juvenile delinquency. Projected trends of juvenile delinquency have affected *social security niche* in our society including increased

numbers of murders in the local areas, increased violence, and religious conflict, increased crimes against children. It may provoke more ethnic conflict and social disorganization in the local areas of Bangladesh.

More than one lakh people are directly involved in illegal drug trade and supply (UNODC, 2013: 23). The study reveals that peddlers prefer women and children for carrying and selling drugs because it is easier for them to evade law enforcers. According to intelligence sources at the Department of Narcotics Control (DNC), heroin is the deadliest of drugs in Bangladesh. In recent times, Yaba has gained popularity and has become a "fashionable" drug. Again, traditional cough syrup *Phensedyl* remains still popular among the masses because of its low price and easy availability.

The chapter has emphatically demonstrated that globalization has changed directly four major aspects of local crimes in Bangladesh. First, *modus operandi* of crimes has been changed. Second, new globalized instruments are being used for commissioning different types of crimes. Third, the frequency of heinous crimes has been increased radically. Fourth, the nature of offenders and crimes has also been altered at the local areas of Bangladesh. There may be many other reasons; but globalization, specifically, had played a vital role in increasing this crime rates in Bangladesh. Thus, globalization induced changing pattern of crimes has a very important security implication regarding crime control as well as expansion of different types of crime. A variety of threats to security of people originate from crimes. It has become very common in nature. The spread of knowledge, the dispersion of advanced technologies and the movements of people are fundamental features of globalization. Similarly, these globalizing forces have contributed to the expansion of organized crimes with close interactions of global economic forces. Thus, local crimes have taken some common forms and petty nature of crimes is being withered away and serious and heinous crimes are being increased drastically. After examining the various manifestations of crimes as changed by the different forces of globalization, security consequences of local crimes have been identified. Though these security threats of local crimes are mostly related to the non-traditional aspects of national security, they are very detrimental to national security of many countries like Bangladesh. In the next chapter, the focus is to explain

how local crimes have brought about non-traditional threats to the national security of Bangladesh.

Chapter Six **New Milieu, New Crime and National Security of Bangladesh**

Traditionally, the impact of crimes is always detrimental to the security of individuals and society as a whole. In the previous chapter we have seen the changing features of crimes. It is observed that the number of murders has considerably increased and most of the murders are being committed with illegal arms and ammunitions. These illegal arms are being used mostly by the juvenile first offenders. Modern sophisticated drugs like Yaba tablets are available in Bangladesh. Young generation and school and college going students are becoming victims of drug related crimes by joining as receivers, sellers and carriers of drugs. It is found that dark side of globalization has made available these drugs and illegal arms at the local areas of Bangladesh.

On the other hand *modus operandi* of crimes is being learnt from online by using low priced-smart phone. As a result, impact of crimes has crossed the parochial boundary of law, order and justice. Since the historical meaning of security was not very sequential and cumulative and non-traditional threats to the security have received much attention in the post-cold war era, many crimes can be taken as serious non-traditional threats to the

national security (Deflem, 1997: 23; Zedner, 2005:34). The national security has evolved considerably from its beginning as an academic discipline in the 1940s (Zedner, 2009: 34). During this period, the nature and scope of national security threats have been significantly shaped and reshaped by the real world developments. The subject matter of national security in the 1940s, for instance, resulted directly from the experiences of the Second World War. National security threats were mostly identified as the struggle for power among the states (Morgenthau, 1978:12). It was both in terms of a realization of the particulars associated with military mobilization, and out of a desire to alleviate the security dilemmas (Deflem, 1972: 23).

Security dilemmas had culminated in that catastrophic conflict of power (Elman, 2008: 3). The onset of the nuclear age in the 1950s gave the study of national security threats a greater focus and impetus (Griffiths, 1992: 13). The Vietnam War experience of the late 1960s and 1970s and the ending of the Cold War in the late 1980s and early 1990s undermined its credibility of nuclear power in the domain of national security (Waltz, 1996: 17; Lippmann, 1944: 14). The study of national security threats has been adapted in the face of these ebbs and flows (Delwar, 2008:18). Traditional realist approach to identify security threats had become partially obsolete to solve many new patterns of security threats (Khan, 2001, 34; Paris, 2004: 32; Shehaan, 2005: 23). It produced different schools of security studies at the end of the cold war (Elkus, 2000:13). A host of new national, international and, increasingly, transnational security threats have been marked out by different school of thoughts (Farooq, 2005: 12; Navari, 2008: 13). Many traditional realists including Barry Buzan had changed their tunes to recap the new gamut of national security threats (Buzan, 1992: 23). State was the only referent object to be secured from external and internal threats for the last sixty years started from the beginning of the WWII (Owen, 2004: 23). The end of the cold war has altered the referent object to be secured; it replaced 'people' at the position of referent object to be secured (Buzan, 1996: 34). New theories of understanding national security threats had been developed by the scholars of security study in the era of globalization (Gartzke, 2005: 13). For example, Buzan opines towards a broader understanding of security based levels and sectors (Buzan, 1997: 65). The three levels that are referenced and addressed in detail in his work are- individuals, states and international systems. He also addresses

five sectors- *political, military, economic, societal, and environmental* ((Buzan, 1996: 34). Primarily, there are traditional and non-traditional threats to national security. There are many other approaches as well- comprehensive security, cooperative security and human security approach are the most prominent ones in identifying threats to the national security. Let me explain briefly different approaches to understand the threats to national security.

6.1 Traditional Threats to National Security

Traditional national security threats are mostly related to the realist paradigm of International Relations (Rob, 2001:14). Threats to the survival and safety of a state are primarily originated from the external sources (James, 2001: 3). As per the purview of traditionalist realist, state wants to secure core values. There are three core values of a state: the idea of the state, physical base of the state, and institutional expression of the state (Maxwell, 1974; Daniel, 1977; Deflem, 1997: 23; Morgenthau, 1979; Harold 1983, Charles, 1990; Buzan, 1992; Joseph, 1993; Ullmann, 1997; Warner, 1972: 402; Krause and Williams, 1997; McSweeney, 1999). Sovereignty, political independence and nationalism are the elements of the *idea of the state*. Physical base of the state is formed with territory, resources and population. Institutional expression of the state is proclaimed with political system, political institutions, and ideology. There are few internal conflicts and hazards granted as threats to national security. Here, state is the unitary actor to combat both internal and external threats (Maxwell, 1974; Daniel, 1977; Morgenthau, 1979; Harold 1983, Charles, 1990; Buzan, 1992; Joseph, 1993; Ullmann, 1997). However, the traditional national security refers to protect and to ensure survival and safety of these core values from both external and internal threats. Ullmann opines that national security means and incorporates the protection of core values of the state, national sovereignty and territorial integrity (Ullmann, 1997: 34).

Traditional security relied on the anarchistic balance of power, a military build-up (Khan, 2001: 7). States were deemed to be rational entities, national interests and policy driven by the desire for absolute power. Security was seen as protection from invasion; executed during proxy conflicts using technical and military capabilities (Delwar, 2008:

24). The traditional security paradigm refers to a realist construct of threats to the security in which the referent object of security is the state (Morgenthau, 1978: 34). The prevalence of this theorem reached a peak during the Cold War. For almost half a century, major world powers entrusted the security of their nation to a balance of power among states (Morgan, 2007: 75). In this sense, international stability relied on the premise that if state security is maintained, then the security of citizens will necessarily follow (Collins, 2007: 23).

Survival and security against threats to the core values have a long tradition as realist school of thought commonly refers to three thousand years back. Traditional realists often refer to the Chinese strategist Sun Tzu, who lived 2000 years ago. Sun Tzu showed the rulers how to combat external dangerous threats ignited from the armed neighbors. He advised rulers to advance their interests and protect their survival by using power (Griffith, 1963: 22). The *History of the Peloponnesian War* (431-404 BC) written by Thucydides is a classical book referred by traditional realists. Thucydides said, "The strong do what they have the power to do and the weak accept what they have to accept" (Warner, 1972: 402). Machiavellian approach is taken from another classical book, *The Prince and the Discourses*, by realist school of thought and it always advocates for using power to eliminate or neutralize external threats. Thomas Hobbes discussed about 'state of nature' and 'state of war' in his classical book *Leviathan* which is often referred by traditional realists. About threats to national security, realists commonly see these classical figures to generalize 'timeless and cross-cultural' threats to security of state (George, 1976: 34). After WWII, Hans J. Morgenthau argued that International Politics is governed by objective and universal laws based on national interests defined in terms of power (Morgenthau, 1965: 26). The association of threats to the core values of the states with military security became far more explicit during and after the Second World War. The Cold War placed 'militaristic national security' centre stage and fostered the emergence of security studies (Krause and Williams 1997, McSweeney, 1999). Walter Lippmann (1944: 45-67) views national security as the capability of a country to protect its core values, both in terms that a state need not sacrifice core values in avoiding war and can maintain them by winning war. Lippmann's definition has upheld the cold war

related national security threats. It emphasized militaristic and state-centric traditional security threats.

This over-emphasis on the state security does not capture the main problems of security for the millions of people living in the developing countries in the post-cold war era (Abdur Rob Khan, 2001: 4-18). On the other hand, using military power to reduce security threats to national security has lost its appeals over the years (Baylis, 1997: 23). At the end of the cold war, many realities and threats have been added to the list of national security threats. Unlike the preceding centuries, in which the gravest security threats that a nation-state faced were invariably the armies of other states, in the 21st century, this is no longer the case (Goldstein, 2011: 23). To many realists, using power may not result in success in many cases like Vietnam War. Recent past we saw that, in 2002, before the U.S.A invasion of Iraq leading 33 IR realists' scholars signed a New York Times advertisement warning that war with Iraq shall not serve the interest of the U.S.A and they did not favor using military power in Iraq (The New York Times Magazines, Sep. 26, 2002). From this perspective, it is granted that national security is not a monolithic concept. There are many other threats that can hamper state's security and these threats can be both internal and external in nature. These threats are termed as non-traditional threats to the national security of the state. World political events also have played a central role in shifting conceptions of security. We noticed the emergence of terms such as 'environmental security' and human security'. The cold war had been based on a bipolar world politics of nuclear deterrence and mutually assured destruction. The conclusion of the Cold War brought about the end of military centric security era (Buzan, 1996:14). These developments resulted in a new concern with 'human emancipation' and the security of peoples. This broadening of the security agenda subsequently promoted the development of critical security studies. It seeks to challenge established security thinking and scholarship and it leads to the study of human security (Booth 1991: 43; Krause and Williams, 1997: 27; Wyn-Jones, 1999: 67).

6.2 Non-Traditional Threats to National Security

Non-traditional security threats are generally non-military in nature, transnational in scope- neither totally domestic nor purely inter-state and are transmitted rapidly due to

globalization and communication revolution (McDonald, 2008: 4). This implies that the scope of non-traditional threats are much wider than the traditional security threats they require the national leadership to look not only outwards to cultivate international cooperation, but also inwards, with an open outlook to execute internal socioeconomic and political reforms (Kabir, Neila & Segufta, 2007: 207-219; McDonald, 2008: 4; Elmaan, 2008: 67).

In the mid of 1980s, non-traditional security discourse put an off-shoot of attempts at redefining security and focused on 'threats to security'. It recognized the need for incorporating economic, environmental issues, culture, values, non-military instruments of power and influence, and new non-state actors of security (Rob Khan, 2001: 12, Osmany, 2007: 4-9). Though transnational crimes had been identified as threats to the national security many years back, local crimes as nontraditional threats to the national security have recently been incorporated. The emergence of a number of non-state actors, such as terrorist networks, drug cartels and maritime piracy networks, and intra-state conflicts (civil wars) have assumed importance as new-age threats to the national security of present-day states. Apart from such non-state and transnational actors, the impact of environmental degradation on the future of the nation-state, especially the implications of global climate change, has emerged as a credible and serious threat to the future existence of modern-day nation states (Rob Khan, 2001: 27-31).

Finally, technological advancements in the 21st century, particularly with respect to the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) revolution, have facilitated the emergence of cyber-warfare and cyber-espionage, triggering the slow shift of the battlefield from land, air and sea to cyberspace (Santishree, 2001: 239; Giddens, 1999: 34). Thus, non-traditional security threats have been got importance in policy designs. Many issues have become threats to the security and the development of country with the advent of globalization (Mills, 1998: 45).

Non-traditional security threats have been transmitted rapidly due to globalization and communication revolution (Khan, 2001: 23). Transnational threats are now increasingly discussed, not only in academic circles but also among policymakers in almost all parts of the world, clearly reflects the enormity of the significance of these

issues in the contemporary world. However, military deterrence, diplomatic maneuverings and short-term political arrangements are rendered inadequate in addressing non-traditional issues and would therefore require non-military means. In 1997, the Italian Prime Minister, Romano Prodi declared,

The problem of the safety of the country seems to be no longer one of *external* safety, but an *internal* one: the safety of citizens in their everyday life.” Italy, it would appear, was a late-comer to a political realization that had come to many developed Western countries over the preceding decades. Concern about the everyday security of citizens is hardly new, but the ending of the Cold War licensed a new level of political and economic investment in this principally domestic question. How far the distinction drawn by Prodi stands unscathed post-11 September 2001 is open to debate. The events of that day alter the landscape of security irrevocably. They substantially erode the distinction between external and internal threat, introduce a major new source of anxiety (if not of risk) to our collective imagination and create new spheres of activity for security services whose role in the post-Cold War era was arguably unclear.

The traditional definition of national security during the Cold War was ‘the protection of the state and its vital interests from attack by other states’. Following the end of the Cold War, the understanding of national security threats shifted to ‘the threats to individual citizens and to our way of life, as well as to the integrity and interests of the state’ (Farooq, 2004: 24). As Cold War tensions receded, it became clear that the security of citizens was threatened by hardships arising from internal state activities as well as external aggressors. Civil wars were increasingly common and compounded existing poverty, disease, hunger, and violence and human rights abuses. Non-Traditional security policies had effectively masked these above crucial human problems in the face of state security.

6.2.1 Comprehensive Security

Now days, states want to be secured also from internal threats along with external threats and national security is perceived from a comprehensive perspectives. A national security is no longer the traditional national defense (military security) but has economic, environmental, and human dimensions as well. There are three elements of comprehensive security separately known as economic security, environmental security, and human security. These three dimensions are subsumed under the rubric of

comprehensive security. It was a new umbrella concept that grew out of the post-cold war debate over the ramifications of security and over security studies as a field of inquiry (Helsen, 1998: 342). According to Buzan, security has to be understood not only as military and state security, but as well under the aspects of other socio-economic factors and the integrated, subjective feeling of security or insecurity of individuals in a certain society (Buzan, 1991: 432). Security is taken to be about the pursuit of freedom from threat and the ability of states and societies to maintain their independent identity and their functional integrity against forces of change, which they see as hostile. The bottom line of security is survival (Buzan, 1991: 437). Identity and integrity were not relevant concepts in the classical security definitions. The Realists and Neo-Realists rather focused on material or objective means of security as military or economic measures. This new perception of comprehensive security opens the view on the feeling of the people or the society of being secure or insecure (*Ibid*, 1991: 441). As a response and advancement to the concept of comprehensive security, several new perceptions of security came with far-reaching implications for international politics.

6.2.2 Human security

The concept of human security first gained international prominence in the mid-1990s. The UN contended that security would be better fostered by its integration with development, humanitarian, and human rights concerns. The United Nations Development Programme's 1994 Human Development Report is considered a milestone publication in the field of human security, with its argument that insuring "*freedom from want*" and "*freedom from fear*" for all persons is the best path to tackle the problem of global insecurity (UNDP, 1994: 21). Security between states remains a necessary precondition but is no longer deemed sufficient to guarantee the security of people in their everyday lives. Human security is thus the motivating force behind efforts to supplement state-led protection with programs aimed at empowering people to secure their own interests. In many countries, external and military threats have been overshadowed by domestic problems of poverty, starvation, disease, pollution, sectarian and ethnic violence, and human rights abuses. Security is now seen to lie in the provision of the basic necessities of human flourishing and the promotion of human rights. Ken Booth argues,

Human security is ultimately more important than state security. It thereby helps to dislodge the state as the primary referent; as a result, states become the means and not the ends of security. Clearly, rethinking security along these lines entails transforming the state itself. Ahmed, for example, suggests that the very nation-state has to be reconstructed in order to provide security to all (Booth, 2002: 23).

Kaldor asserts that transforming states must be an important part of reformulating security (Kaldor, 1997: 34). Human security is predicated upon the belief that the chief threats to security arise out of deprivation, frustration, and hopelessness, which breed disorder, conflict, and terrorism. Whereas the traditional focus of security was upon the nation state and the protection of territory, human security makes the protection of individuals its primary referent. Its proponents see human security as a welcome conceptual breakthrough that moves beyond armed territorial security to focus on ‘the security of people in their homes, jobs and communities.

Academics have attempted to formulate a more precise definition. Crimes and impact of crimes are connected to “*freedom from fear*” for all persons are the best path to tackle the problem of national insecurity from non-traditional perspective. They attempted to develop rigorous measures by which threats to human security can be calculated and averted, particularly through risk assessment and prevention of crimes (King and Murray, 2001-2: 34). Possible connection between *human security and policing* can be conceived. Human security has a clear relation with historical and continental European understanding of policing. European policing was established to ensure civil liberties, security and protection of individuals. Understood this way, securing the civil liberties and personal safety of individuals are foremost constituents of national security (Lustgarten and Leigh, 1994: 5). The condition of order in the community is an integral part of good governance; policing is the prerequisites to good order in the society (Kneymeyer, 1980: 23; Dubber, 2005: 41). Only proper policing can prevent crimes and can ensure human security as well. Thus, securing the civil liberties and personal safety of individuals are very vital ingredients of human security. Finally, we can say that controlling crimes can uphold the spirit of human security. So, if we see national security through the prism of human security, we can see the pertinent relation between crimes

and national security. In the past, international relations had arguably focused on military threats to the exclusion of domestic threats (Reiner, 2006: 11). Now many internal threats are considered as non-traditional threats to the national security. Crime is the latest inclusion as threat to the national security.

As a result, contemporary crime prevention has taken a security centric form-fighting crime, combating smuggling, the war on drugs and the deep structural sources of social disorder (Reiner, 2006: 32). In discourse of security, this is a major departure from the traditional notion of militaristic security. Now, the security of the state is synonymous with the security of the individual, and therefore, society (Zedner. This is a comprehensive approach of national security and our security experts emphasized on it more and more. Key indicators have been chosen and subsequently analyzed in order to portray a broader picture of the state of security during the year of 2007 in Bangladesh. In case of Bangladesh, the key issues that have been considered to best describe the condition of comprehensive security: gender issue, terrorism, crime control, child issues and rising drug addiction among the youth. National security includes military protection of the state along with environmental protection, economic security, political and social stability. So, in case of Bangladesh, the comprehensive security approach is applied to define the national security.

6.3 National Security in the Age of Globalization

Today, the concept of national security has become wider than that of previous era. National Security Council of U.S.A (NSC) published a very important piece of writing. The title is: '*Transnational Organized Crimes: A Growing Threat to National and International Security*'. It says that transnational organized crime (TOC) poses a significant and growing threat to national and international security, with dire implications for public safety, public health, democratic institutions, and economic stability across the globe. Here, national security is not a monolithic concept. Rather, national security is viewed from a holistic approach. The National Defense College of India (1996) accretes the elements of national security:

It is an appropriate and aggressive blend of political resilience and maturity, human resources, economic structure and capacity, technological competence, industrial base and availability of natural resources and finally the military might.

This definition of national security is not pertinent to the threats to national security of Bangladesh. It has included almost every aspect of national strength and development. But the national security threats should be specific and particular threats oriented (Fellis, 2000:450; Felix Arteaga, Caroline Baylon, Eline Chivot, Anja Dahlmann, Marcel Dickow, Artur Kacprzyk, Alessandro Marrone, Jean-Pierre Maulny, Rui Carlos Pereira, Sabine Sarraf, 2006: 12). Before even prioritizing the potential security threats, all states put an emphasis on the fact that there is a progressive disappearance of the demarcation between external security and internal security (Fleix, 2005:16). External security threats are becoming internal security threats and nowadays, they are starting to overshadow traditional threats of delinquency and criminality (Rozar, 2000:16). Globalization plays an important role in the development of the new security environment. Non-state actors can operate beyond national borders, removing the traditional distinction between internal and external security, and thus compelling law enforcement agencies from different countries to cooperate in order to take effective action on transnational crimes. Thus Crimes penetrate the institutions, corruption, and threats to governance; it destroys governance and economy (NSC, 2009:23). In 1999, Office of the National Security Council Secretariat of Philippine (NSCSP) defines:

“Our national security is a state or condition where our most cherished values and beliefs, our democratic way of life, our institutions of governance and our unity, welfare and well-being as a nation and people are permanently protected and continuously enhanced.”²²

Here national security means and includes the protection of viability of societies, the independence of governments, the integrity of legal, administrative and financial institutions, the functioning of Democracies and the peaceful existence of local people. This definition is problematic as it contains robust elasticity and it has incorporated a lot of meta-generalized issues in the gamut of national security. These issues cannot be

²² Office of the National Security Council Secretariat, *Our National Security Strategy: A Reference Paper* (Quezon City: National Security Council, 1999).

incorporated as threats to the national security of Bangladesh. These issues are one-sided and over-elastic in nature. Let me define national security of Bangladesh with the combination of traditional and non-traditional issues.

The national security of Bangladesh can be defined as specifically the protection of core values of the state from all threats and hazards both internal and external in nature, which means security of individuals, institutions, properties of individuals and state and finally national territory and sovereignty. It must include other areas, such as, human security, social security, environmental security of Bangladesh etc. Local crimes, as defined above, may constitute threat to the above mentioned ingredients of national security of Bangladesh from non-traditional perspective with the influence of globalization. Firstly, local crimes directly constitute threats to security of individuals, institutions, properties of individuals and state. Local crimes can also disrupt social institutions and economic development of the state. It may have the ability to undermine the local justice administration, democratic processes and can victimize even the entire population (United Nations, 1995:56).

By observing many practical criminal incidents, it is assumed that local criminals are working as agents of the global miscreants and other illicit organizations. These incidents have serious national security implication from non-traditional way, other than only human rights, law and justice. Many local crimes incidents are narrow version of global organized crimes like smuggling, terrorism, drug crimes etc. So, if some globally organized crimes can cause serious consequences for international security, local crimes may have the same consequences for national security of a country like Bangladesh. It should be mentioned here that internal crimes were granted as threat to liberal state. National security threats were considered from internal perspective during 1800s and onwards (Ulman, 2000: 23). Security came to refer to the liberty of secure possessions. Government existed principally for the protection of property. The development of the police in the nineteenth century can therefore be read as a mean of security the interests of the propertied against those without, and thus of fabricating and maintaining a particular form of social order (Zedner: 2009: 29). The idea of security as intimately related with liberty came to be widely accepted in the liberal tradition. As Burchell

observes, by ‘the end of the eighteenth century the terms liberty and security have become almost synonymous (Burchell 1991:139). Late eighteenth and early nineteenth century conceptions of security posited an established and settled government whose role it was to provide the conditions for a free society by fostering economic independence and individual self-reliance. Highly influential were the earlier ideas of Adam Smith:

It is not so much the regulations of the police which preserves the security of a nation as the custom of having in it as few servants and dependents as possible. Nothing tend so much to corrupt and enervate and debase the mind as dependency, and nothing gives such noble and generous notions of probity as freedom and independency. Commerce is on great preventive of this custom (Smith 1978 [1762]: 333).

Late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, conceptions of security posited an established and settled government; whose role it was to provide the conditions for a free society by fostering economic independence and individual self-reliance (Helloin, 1997: 21). State established a formal police setup to further the preventive function of protecting property. This conception of policing deferred significantly from that of the modern police as adjuncts to a penal system of prosecution and punishment. The vocabularies of ‘preventive justice’, ‘social prophylaxis’, and ‘preventive police’ made clear how security through prevention was preferred over retrospective prosecution and punishment (Chadwick, 1829:43). Despite the commitment of political theorists to security through prevention, the establishment of prisons, reformatories, asylums, and workhouses in the nineteenth century delivered an altogether more reactive, disciplinary mode of security based upon exclusion, incarceration, and isolation (Rothman 1971, Ignatieff 1978, Foucault 1979). According to Foucault, these institutions were intended not only to provide security against those they contained (the criminal, the insane, the inebriate, and impoverished or ‘dangerous’ classes, as they were called) but also to act mechanisms of social coherence and social order; because no measure work properly without social security.

6.4 Crimes and Non-Traditional Threats to National Security

New patterns of committing crimes in local areas or at a micro level can destroy the basic elements of national security. National security of Bangladesh is described from a

comprehensive perspective. It is a state or condition where our most cherished values and beliefs, our democratic way of life, our institutions of governance and our unity, welfare and well-being as a nation and people are permanently protected and continuously enhanced. In previous chapter, we had seen that globalization has changed directly five major aspects of local crimes in Bangladesh: *modus operandi of crimes, instruments used for commission of crimes, frequency of crimes, nature of offenders and crimes at the local areas of Bangladesh.*

Information technology is being used in committing crimes. For example, mobile phone, cyber elements and computer are being used frequently in committing crimes; these are the most important ingredients of globalization. If we consider the broader traditions and customs of our society, we observe that our most cherished values and beliefs are being withered away from our society. It is a big hit on the basic security structure of any society; because, these values create strong bondage among the people. It is a very important factor to form the social niche of security. These are mostly formed over hundreds and thousands years. We have a notable identity of our own, with a political culture and social values. We have some more cherished values, like social relations and bondage, social capitals like respect to the seniors, social guardianship, ceremonial engagement like marriage, religious festivals; kinship etc. Frequent numbers of crimes in any community destroys the social stability. Let me present some instances on the impact of crimes on national security from non-traditional perspectives.

6.4.1 Local Crimes Threaten Social Security and the Welfare State

In many Western jurisdictions in the later nineteenth century, individualism and self-reliance remained central tenets of political economy. There was increasing unrest about the ability of the market to provide economic security. Developing urbanization and increased mobility led to decline of local provision and kinship. It ushered in a new commitment to ‘social security’ delivered through a growing apparatus of social administration designed to combat poverty, sickness, and to provide for education, sanitation, and housing. This was a political shift towards social security (Hacking 1990: 32, O’Malley 2004a: 45). The economic development issue has all sorts of considerable implications on national security. We can take the example of China. China has been able

to significantly grow the size and capability of its military because of the growth of its economy. If we could elevate the smooth growth of our economy our national security shall be enhanced automatically; meaning national security has a link with economic security. If economic security is enhanced, national security is uplifted. Buzan opines towards a broader understanding of security based levels and sectors (Buzan, 1997: 65). The three levels of security referenced and addressed in detail in Buzan's idea- individuals, states and international systems are affected by crimes. Out five sectors of security referenced and addressed in detail in Buzan's idea- *political, military, economic, societal, and environmental*, political, economic and societal security are directly hampered with the consequences of crimes. Buzan addresses the important linkage between economic security and military security. It is easy to see that they military security is dependent on economic security due do budget constraints and limits. Furthermore, economic security can be considered a key indicator as to the national security of a state. If developed and developing countries are compared, it is clear that with economic security other levels of security become easier to establish. Crime causes the destruction of economic security

The development of social security in the late nineteenth and twentieth century was encouraged in large part by domestic politics. It was a strongly perceived to meet the demands of an increasingly powerful working class. In interwar America, for example, Roosevelt's New Deal was arranged to stop political insurgence. He designed it to strengthen social security in the United States between 1933 and 1938. It was enacted to combat the threat of communism; because, there was the desperate poverty in the society accompanied by the Great Depression. In many countries, the consolidation of social security was encouraged also by concern over the military security or external threat (Tilly, 1985: 67).

In respect of European colonial powers, ensuring social security was very important to sustain the empires. The need for a physically fit population capable of military service and the defense of imperial interests was a major motivating factor behind the bid to tackle unemployment, low wages, poor housing, malnutrition, and other chronic health problems (Semmel, 1960: 51, Searle, 1971: 12). Although commonly

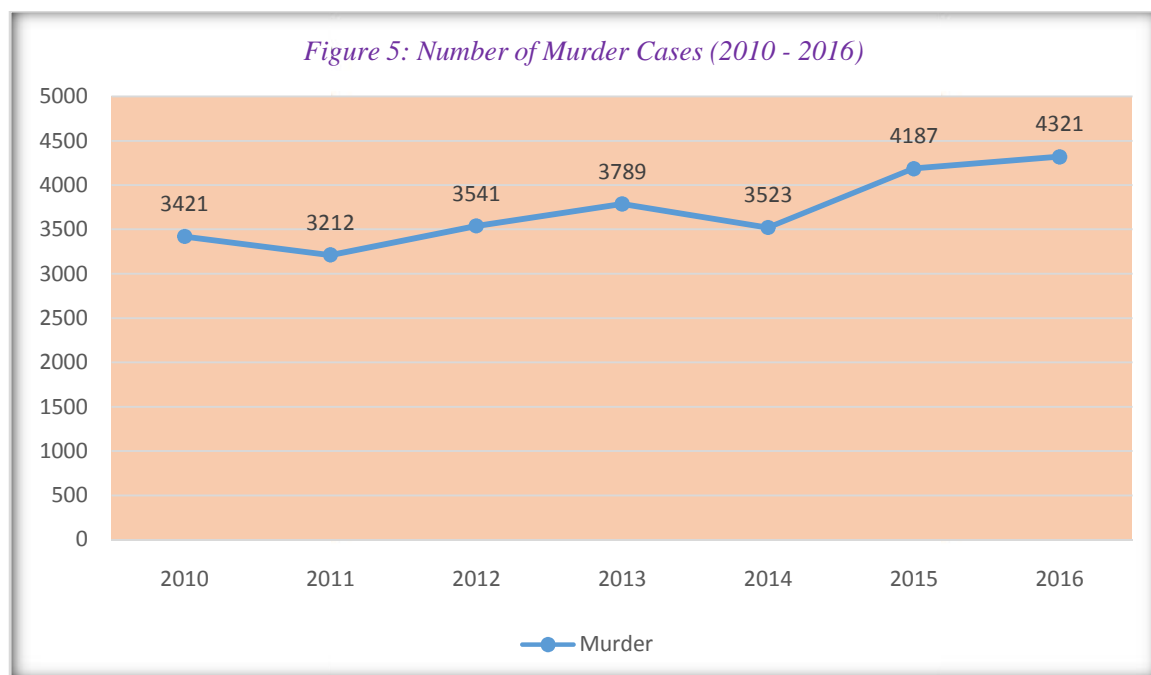
understood as matter of domestic politics, social security became a crucial factor and part of national security. Social security was therefore deeply implicated in national security- a fact that was brought into sharp relief by the two world wars, which urgently required fit, well-nourished populations who were capable of defending the nation. Now, let me analyze how military security became far more explicit and salient part of national security during and after the Second World War.

6.4.2 Threat to the Core Values of State

There are four core values of national security and those must be protected from both internal and external threats. People, government and sovereignty are the salient core values for any state. National security primarily concerns about these values. State's primary responsibility is to protect her citizens from both internal and external threats. People are directly threatened by the crimes and it is caused in non-military or non-traditional way. Social, economic and political emancipations depend on strong protection of individual citizen. If state can save them from various internal threats, ultimately national security gets strengthened. The physical and emotional impact of crime can be devastating both for those who are harmed and for their families and friends. Crime however, affects different people in different ways. The way you feel will also vary over time and may even differ from day to day. A common initial reaction is disregard to the state's capacity, and not believing that he/she is secured. He considers him/her helpless and feels that no-one understands what he/she is going through. Thus, he/she feels shocked, fearful or angry. When a child is raped brutally, she becomes traumatized for her whole life.

We have seen that people are affected by different types of crimes; they become vulnerable for crimes. State cannot be formed without people; in fact, people are the main element of nation-state. Since the end of the cold war has reduced the direct external or internal military threats, crimes now becomes salient threats to the individual. It is not only for the people of Bangladesh, but also for the people of many other south Asian countries including India. The legacy of violent crime, illegal drugs, substance abuse and

an illicit arms trade has contributed to growing societal and other manifestations of violence; those are threats to the security of individuals, families and communities (Ausith, 1996: 6). If we see the statistics published by Bangladesh Police, we see that numbers of murdered people are increasing every year. Figure 5 shows that in 2016, four thousands three hundred and twenty one people have been murdered by the criminals. So, it is a big internal threat to the people of the state. Thus, crime can be taken as a threat to the national security.



Source: Data from Bangladesh Police Website and Designed by Author

Violent crimes destroy also civil rights, economic and social rights. It hinders civil and political participation. There are crimes which have greatly obstructed the democratic norms and values of the country. Deaths during elections have become a very regular incident. Such deaths and violent activities related to the elections in Bangladesh are endangering democratic norms and values. It signifies the weakness of the country and national security becomes vulnerable; because, internal instability regarding national elections has opened up scope of external interference in many Asian and African states. In the last union council election of 2016, six hundred and thirteen persons were murdered in election violence and over fifteen thousand four hundred and seven people were injured (2/3/2016, *Prothom Alo*). These all were crimes and heinous crimes. The

democratic way of life of citizens has been trembled by these murder cases and grievous hurt cases. Many international organizations became worried; and it has proved that our society is yet to be suitable for democratic values. This is a soft threat to the national security of Bangladesh. International community may not take it positively.

Social and religious conflicts or chaos sometimes produces offences like murders, crimes against women and children. In the area of CHT of Bangladesh, reversely, ethnic conflicts are originated from crimes like murder and violence against women and children other crimes. Some immediate past ethnic conflicts of 2014, 2015 and 2016 have been ignited from murder and violence against women and children. Most of them have been ignited from murder or torture like crimes. It creates social disorganization. The absence of community integration also leads to alienation and feelings of anonymity. It hampers the protection of individuals. Protection refers to the actions of protecting, or the state of being protected. It is concerned with a legal or other formal measure intended to preserve civil liberties and rights. Protection can also be defined as the supervision or support of one that is smaller and weaker. Individual protection refers to the safety of life, property and rights provided to the individuals residing inside distinct social or national strata. One of the main aims of any state and the government running it is to provide protection for the individuals in it. Disorganization in the community promotes the presence of culture of crime, at the same time limiting residents' involvement in a conventional lifestyle and economic development. In case of CHT, now this is more prevalent than any other anomaly or atrocity. So, crimes are no longer a monolithic concept for criminal justice; rather, it can bring serious ethnic violence and may result in national insecurity.

People are affected by crimes in two ways: victims and perpetrators. Both victims and perpetrators are the people of the Republic. They might have brought immense contribution to the economy of Bangladesh. Their positive contribution could have helped more to gain prosperity. Unfortunately, both the victims and perpetrators become the burden for the nation in different ways. The number of perpetrators is four to five times of the number of victims. So, this huge number of young people is sent to the correction centers and government has to spend a lot of money to give food and

medicines to them. They become burden for the state. But they could have become the assets of the state. Let me elaborate how they become burden for the state and pose threat to the national security.

6.4.3 Impact on building human resources for security sectors

Every year Bangladesh needs almost five to six thousands young, energetic and physically and mentally sound people for various posts of Army, Navy, Air Force, BGB, Ansar and Police services. Another one lakh people are required for various private security forces. So therefore, if huge number of young people is sent to jail for committing crimes and many other murdered by the young offenders, it lacks young and energetic people for the defense and police service recruitments. Physically and mentally fit human resources is very important to keep these forces active and alive. A recent study on drug abuse by Department of Narcotics Control and UNICEF (Bangladesh Chapter) publishes a detail report on the addiction of young generation. It says that drug use is most common among young adults who are 18 to 25 years old. Rates of current (past month) use of illicit drugs in 2015 were higher for young adults aged 18 to 25 (22.3 percent) than for youths aged 12 to 17 (8.8 percent) and adults aged 26 or older (8.2 percent). Among these young adults, 19.8 percent used marijuana and yaba, 5.1 percent used prescription-type drugs non medically, 1.7 percent used cocaine, and 1.8 percent used hallucinogens/ pethedrine (DNC & UNICEF, 2014: 45-78). The challenge of management of human resources may be the most profound challenge in the security sector in the years ahead. We can see some transformation happening globally. It requires the enhancement of human potential and opportunities for individual growth to keep national security safe and sound before traditional and non-traditional threats. The national security sector extending from the military to private security guards denotes the plethora of skills sets required which vary from that of handling highly sophisticated and lethal missile arsenal, to commandeering large aircraft carriers and submarines to securing public space in metropolitan cities.

Selection, training, motivation and incentivizing the force will be a major challenge for the 21st Century. They may turn into crime-prone people and unfit for the military and police services. It shall require an integrated human resource development

policy so that lateral skills can be utilized across the different sectors of defense, paramilitary and police services and private security. It shall increase the expenditure to correct those crime-prone people. It shall require more and more money for medication and correction. If we estimate the cost crime preventing actions in our society, we shall find that an individual crime is crucial to the economic development of the state. It hinders many social programs. It increases the cost of drug abuse treatment. If tangible and intangible losses are estimated using the most current data available, it is horrifying. The study argues that this will lead to a lack of effective utilization of human resources with national ownership. Young generation is the vital source of forces both for the military and police. Gradually we may find shortage of eligible people in different sectors – civil and military. There is another problem: if any person becomes convicted in any criminal case, he/she becomes unfit morally for all forces of Bangladesh. Though it remains unnoticed by the policy elite, it causes irreparable harm to the nation in its quest for development, prosperity, and security. In the long run, it becomes a threat to the national security of Bangladesh.

6.4.4 Threats to Economic Security

There are economic losses of crimes both for the victims and accused persons as well. The cumulative economic loss of the victims and the accused persons is a devastating one and it causes huge economic loss for the country. Generally, there are two types of economic impacts of crimes in Bangladesh. In general, primary economic impact is directly imposed on the victims and the criminals as well. The first way is by defining the subject who bears the direct effects of crimes- victims, potential victims, society etc. Criminals also bear the financial losses along with imprisonment in the jail. A second approach of categorizing is breaking down the costs in relation to individual incidents. For instance, loss of property, medical and health care costs, victim support etc. require a huge sum of financial burden.

In response to sudden heinous crimes like murders and rapes considering police, prosecution, court proceedings, sanctions etc. government has to spend a lot of money. The economic losses due to criminal activities have captured a lot of attention from academia. During 1998 to 1999, the cumulative economic burden of crime in the USA

had been measured by a group of academicians. They attempted to evaluate the total annual cost of criminal behavior in the US. The values were adjusted to correspond with the Consumer Price Index of the year 1997. The aim of study was to give an insight upon the aggregate costs which stretch beyond tangible costs and include the intangible ones such as opportunity costs. The authors concluded that the approximated value of tangible economic losses is 603 billion US dollars (Anderson, 1999:1 2).

In addition, these costs generate an excess of another 1,102 billion US dollars in economic losses due to lost productivity, crime-related expenses and diminished quality of life (Hallman *et.al*, 1999: 23). In total the aggregate burden of crime is 1,705 billion US dollars. What is about Bangladesh? It can be a separate research on the economic losses due to criminal activities here in Bangladesh. It is not about the annual financial budget allotted for Police, BGB, RAB and Ansar Bahini; every year government has to spend around 3 to 4 million for each police station for instant crime management. It is out of annual financial budget allotted for Police. This research has found that almost 400 to 450 police stations are required this additional sum of money to manage instant/emergency crimes mostly murders and rapes. The aggregate burden is a huge sum of national economy of Bangladesh. Crime not only leads to financial or physical damage and prevention costs, but also indirectly influences the national economy of a country. It is termed as the secondary economic impact. According to Detotto and Otranto (2010: 13), crime acts like a tax on the entire economy: it discourages domestic and foreign direct investments. It hinders labor force participation in the national economic activities. It diminishes the quality of lives of people.

In Bangladesh, criminals have become very powerful and demonstrated an increasing ability to adapt to rapid changes in the political and economic arenas, especially in recent years. Over the past few decades, criminal organizations have increased their sphere of action. They are perpetuating a vicious and inseparable cycle between the management of illegal activities and the reinvestment of capital in the legal economy. Thus, they become part of the legal economy. In this case, drug-tellers have become very prominent in mobilizing the illicit money including *hundi* and other illicit bearers of economy.

6.4.5 Proliferation of Small Arms and Explosive

We have seen that 76% murders and other heinous crimes are being committed by using small arms. Young offenders are very fond of small arms; they feel thrilled to commit murder with firearms. Sometimes, they use it to show their muscle power. Young offenders shall try to collect more and more firearms; it shall create markets of small arms as demand is there. The actual number of illegal small arms in Bangladesh is not known. In 2011, it was estimated that there were approximately 250,000 illegal small arms in the country (*The Daily Star*, 26 July 2011). There is no update of that data but independent studies have shown the number of illegal arms to be approximately 400,000. Frequently seized weapons by law enforcing agencies are pistols, rifles, revolvers, light machine guns, and homemade explosives indicate that small weapons are available even in the local areas of Bangladesh. Why are these small arms available in Bangladesh? The push-pull factors of global free trade economy are playing a pivotal role to expand the market of small arms. Here, criminalization of young or juvenile delinquents has created a market of small arms. Most of the arms are being imported from the borders of the neighboring countries with a cheap rate as found in innumerable illicit arms recovery operations.

It has become a major challenge for the maintenance of law and order in Bangladesh. Small arms is not a new issue in Bangladesh, but what is new is its large scale use. Earlier, Bangladesh was only used as a transit route for smuggling small arms, but now it is listed as a user of these weapons according to a research published by the United Nations in 2012. There are 80 syndicated terrorist and criminal groups, of which again 28 are in Dhaka. About 600 to 700 illegal firearms enter the country everyday through its borders (UNODC, 2012:12). Criminals, terrorists and extremists also get these weapons through illegal channels. Small arms are also manufactured locally in illegal factories found in Bangladesh. In 2014, Cox's Bazar topped the list among the districts across the country in the recovery of arms, contraband goods and arrest of criminals. The Cox's Bazar police recovered 882 illegal arms and 2429 rounds of ammunition in different raids in eight upazilas of the district during that year. The recovered arms included 179 country made guns, three foreign guns and one grenade. Police arrested 273

people in this connection and recorded 115 arms act cases. The firearms are very much sophisticated including several hundred sophisticated weapons like AK-47, AK-56, M-16, SMG, SMC with a huge stock of ammunition were in the possession of underworld criminals in Chittagong.

The easy availability of small arms has played a major role in the deteriorating law and order situation in Bangladesh. On several occasions miscreants were found to possess better arms than policemen. They feel confident enough to attack policemen at will. Thirty-four cops, including three inspectors, were killed in 17 armed attacks in 2014 in different districts of Bangladesh. Police has been able to apprehend the killers- they are mostly young and juvenile delinquents and many of them are first offenders. According to one estimate, over 45,000 young and juvenile outlaws are in possession of illegal firearms in the different districts. The outlaws have modern arms, while most of the arms with the police are out-dated and old model. However, small arms continue to be funneled in different regions of Bangladesh. Small arms have become a menace to Bangladesh. This illegal trade has a direct effect on the country's social, economic and political problems. Terrorists and extortionists are having a lot of small arms. Law enforcement authorities have become confused to control these small arms. As it has been mentioned earlier part of this chapter that local heinous crimes like murder and rape are severely driven by these illegal small arms. Thus, small arms have posed threat to the lives and property of common people, policemen and other cops as well. It creates serious internal instability in Bangladesh and causes significant security concerns for Bangladesh.

6.4.6 Threat of Illicit Drugs to the State's Institutions

Drug-criminals create violence among them; induce corruptions among government institutions. It reduces degree of transparency, effectiveness of governance and policing the crimes, community stability, effectiveness of economic regulation, and the degree of state control over black players of the society (Sobhan, 2002: 21). In Bangladesh, the impact of drug related criminals control major portion of local crimes. It is very much alarming that running law makers of the parliament is found guilty or accused of drug business. One Member of Parliament has appeared to be connected with Yaba trade. He

has been named in the list of Yaba smugglers prepared by the Home Ministry, Bangladesh. His relatives have also been listed as traders of the contraband drugs. Lawmaker from Cox's Bazar was jailed for three years and fined Tk 10 lakh (*The Daily Star*, 2/11/2016).

Drug-addiction has widespread impact on the society. A top intelligence official of Bangladesh Department of Narcotics Control claims that students of Bangladesh are the top consumer of yaba, a drug composed of methamphetamine. It is a powerful and addictive stimulant and caffeine. Among the yaba consumers, 56.45% are students. They are from the middle-class family while students from the lower-income family smoke marijuana. Around 19.45% students from high-income family drink alcohol (UNODC& DNC, 2011:34). It is a great threat for our educational institutions at different tiers including public universities and private universities. In another research it has been identified that 9.45% students of private universities are addicted to different types of drugs.

These factors are the symbols of challenging the state's monopoly power. Though it is not direct challenge to the sovereignty, these instrumental and symbolic criminal attacks are perceived as direct challenges to the law enforcement agencies. Thus, drug crimes can be taken as a threat to the national security of Bangladesh.

6.4.7 Threat to Our Welfare and Well-being as a Nation

Bangladesh is growing in several spheres of its socio-political and economic life. With the passage of time Bangladesh is turning into a better state. The main mechanism working in favor of such advancement of the country is the government of Bangladesh and the institutions that have been working in order to direct the country to the path of prosperity. Local crimes have created hazards to social fabric of Bangladesh. Welfare refers to the health, happiness, and fortunes of a person or group while wellbeing refers to the ability to interact successfully within a community. It encompasses interpersonal relationships, social support networks, and community engagement. In Bangladesh there are several types of crimes, which are making our country vulnerable from inside. Such crimes are obstructing the welfare of the state along with the well-being that Bangladesh

as a nation intends to provide for its citizens. Killing and physical abuse of children rights are common crimes in Bangladesh.

Heavy addiction of young generation to drug also symbolizes state's capacity of ensuring welfare and well-being negatively. Because, addicted youth have resorted to stealing, pilfering, mugging, smuggling, extortion and other anti-social activities to pay off drug peddlers. A rough estimate shows that there are about 1.2 to 1.5 million drug addicts in the country, including alcoholics. Seventy to eighty percent of the drug abusers are between 18-32 years of age. Phensidyle (codeine phosphate), heroine, cannabis, and other poly drugs are among the highly abused drugs. Thus, many partially addicted youths may enter into the defense, police and civilian services. It is a great threat to our national capacity building.

6.4.8 Crimes as a Threat to Women

Rapes in Bangladesh are on the increase for the last decade. Such crimes are obstructing the path of progress for Bangladesh. The continued enhancement of half the citizens of the country i.e. women cannot be ensured when criminals commit rapes and other forms of violence against women. Even the bystanders get involved in rapes. They are also obstructing the path of continued enhancement of the women by different types of violent activities like rapes. The enhancement of women will not be ensured if such crimes aren't brought under proper jurisdiction. Bangladesh as a nation cannot provide a good environment for the proper enhancement of its citizens if such crimes are rampant in our society.

6.4.9 Crime as a Threat to the Protection of Viability of Societies

All the societies in the world seek a sustainable and viable position. The viability of a society depends on the ability of it to contain all its parts together and direct them to achieve distinct goals. Through this every society attempts to maintain itself or recover its potentials. The viability of our society and the youth in it is greatly being hampered by the growing injustice and criminal activities. Drug trafficking is one of the crimes that is committed by national and international gangsters who intent to destroy the base of our society. Drug trafficking and smuggling is greatly hampering the smooth running of our society and protection of social security.

6.4.10 Crimes as a Threat to the Social Institutions

As we have said, social institutions are structured responses to basic needs of human society. They originate, develop, and live as long they present the best way to solving real social problems, or as long those problems exist in social environment (Stephen, 2003:23). Needs such as individual and social needs for safety have never changed; and we are witness to continually developing ways in which human societies respond to many threats to human existence. Crimes are very conventional in that context. In the history of civilization, many social institutions including mosques, temples, and churches have played a significant role to combat the different natured crimes. These social institutions are very important to protect people from internal threats because these institutions can change people's behavior through non-forced ways.

At the beginning of a new millennium, the purpose of their existence is changing: threats are becoming different, the environment is becoming different and, consequently, the military and police must follow the rhythm of those changes. The processes of globalization have transformed the ways of living and ways of thinking. Threats are now originated even from the next door. Social institutions are a system of behavioral and relationship patterns that are densely interwoven and enduring, and function across an entire society (Lombroso, 2000: 23). They order and structure the behavior of individuals by means of their normative character. In Bangladesh the various social institutions are imperative for the socialization of the individuals inside the country. They create social niche of security for the people. Local crimes are destabilizing our social institutions at rural and urban areas of Bangladesh. Such social institutions include school, college, universities, mosques, temples, churches, sports club and so on. They also include many non-material institutions like family, marriage etc. Many criminal activities are threatening our social institutions and making them weak day by day.

6.4.11 Crimes as a Threat to the Human Resources

Human resource is the resource that depends on knowledge, skills, and motivation of people. The main role of any state is to protect and preserve the human resources irrespective of their caste, creed, color and gender. Bangladesh also possesses a good number of human resources, which has turned out to be a blessing for us. But this

resource is not free from threats of criminal activities. Many crimes e.g. human trafficking are greatly causing threat towards the human resources of Bangladesh. The economy of Bangladesh is rapidly growing with the growth of foreign remittance and expansion of garment industries. Many other factors like foreign investment, local private industries and multinational and transnational corporations are increasing the economic structure and capacity of Bangladesh as a nation. But many unlawful and criminal activities in the country are obstructions in the way of making our economy gain its desired goal. In 2012, University of Texas had conducted a research on the impact of crimes on human resources; it emphasized on illegal arms, smuggling and drug related crimes (Almond, 2012: 34).

It is found that local crimes can pose threats to the individuals' security, institutions and economic development from non-traditional perspective. Non-traditional security threats have been transmitted rapidly due to globalization and communication revolution (Khan, 2001: 23). Transnational threats are now increasingly discussed, not only in academic circles but also among policymakers in almost all parts of the world, clearly reflects the enormity of the significance of these issues in the contemporary world. However, military deterrence, diplomatic maneuverings and short-term political arrangements are rendered inadequate in addressing non-traditional issues and would therefore require non-military means. Criminals challenge states and people's activities in a variety of ways. This work has looked at how criminals influence different aspects of national security of a state in a nontraditional way. Criminals cause threats at individual level, societal level, and national levels. It has specifically examined the impact of local crimes to gauge the current and emerging threats to state functions, and the reconfiguration of power within states. These include eroding state solvency through corruption, subtle co-option of state officials and institutions; and direct assault on state's agencies. Local crimes have gained the ability to undermine democratic processes, and victimize entire populations (Zedner, 2009: 23).

Thus, impact of crimes on public order, social justice has crossed the parochial border and now with the advent of globalization crimes have become internal security threats. It has become a challenge which could endanger the viability of societies, the

independence of governments, the integrity of financial institutions, the functioning of democracies, and the peaceful relations between different communities. New facilities of transport, free movement of goods and people, science and technology progress, particularly ICT, have influenced the lives of millions of people. These facilities have allowed and still allow terrorism and crimes to spread throughout the globe. With the intensification of the process of globalization, these threats also become transnational and a simultaneously negative impact of these threats is observed at the local level of any part of the world. Trafficking of illicit goods, terrorism, money laundering and criminal activities continue to influence socio-political and economic environment. In this context, globalization is an asset for humanity, and at the same time, a source of threats to national and international security. These threats are major obstacles to state's development. Governments have to deal with insecurity, financial difficulties, institutional insecurity, and people's insecurity and also government has to spend a lot of money to control crimes and rehabilitate the convicted criminals.

Chapter Seven **Analysis of Key Findings**

The study has shown that globalization has changed the very nature of crimes. There have been remarkable changes in six aspects of local crimes. First, conventional *modus*

operandi of crimes has been changed. Second, globalization has altered the traditional instruments used for commissioning of crimes. Third, sophisticated drugs and modern firearms have become available in the black market because of illicit globalization. Fourth, the frequency of crimes local has been increased dramatically in Bangladesh. Fifth, the very conventional nature of offenders has been altered and information technology is being used in committing crimes- mobile phone, satellite TV, cyber instruments and computer are being used frequently in committing crimes at the local areas of Bangladesh. Sixth, crime rates at the local and urban areas of Bangladesh have been increased remarkably. These are the salient ingredients of globalization and these have become available by dint of globalization of information technology. Android mobile phones, laptops, computers, tabs etc. are available in the villages and these devices are being run by installing solar power in many remote corners of the rural areas Bangladesh.

The dark side of globalization has created lots of opportunities in changing the nature of crimes especially the pattern of local crime almost all over the world including the developing world country like Bangladesh. Globalization has opened a new window for international trade and business with the reduction of trade related barriers, which assist to get small arms, other illicit goods and ideas from one corner to another corner. Different criminals have committed various heinous crimes, which is very much a threat to non-traditional security of Bangladesh in the age of globalization. With the notion of free movement of goods and services, and modern technology, globalization has facilitated the process of smuggling, kidnaping, and human trafficking which postures serious threat to our national security. The study has shown that there is a robust relationship between globalization, local crime, and national security. In this regard, the key findings of the study have been elaborated as follows:

7.1 New Weapons, New *Modus Operandi*

The first and foremost finding of the study is a major shift in the use of instruments for committing crimes and *modus operandi* of offenders in the society. Instruments used for

commission of crimes have radically been changed by the criminals. For example, most of the murders are currently being committed by using modern firearms. As shown in chapter five, guns have been used in nine murder cases out of the selected ten cases. Out of ten murder cases, seven murder cases have directly been committed by using guns. These ten cases are taken proportionately from two hundred murder cases as mentioned in the *Appendix*. As light weapons were used in nine murder cases out of ten, the ratio is 9:10; it means that 90% of the total murder cases are being committed by using guns. Small arms are available in the local areas of Bangladesh. How have these light weapons become so available at the remote village of Bangladesh? *Mastans* are supplying these arms at village level to establish their influences. Rehman Sobhan found out that local *mastans* grab governmental *khash* land and *other common properties*. These *mastans*, under the banner of different political parties, show down small arms for continuation of their grabbed properties (Sobhan: 2007, 34). They commit different types of crimes. Most of these arms are imported from external or trans-national sources. Some of these arms are made locally. Local arms are named as 'pipe gun'. These arms are rarely used in killing or wounding people. Most of the murders committed with foreign revolvers or pistols.

Using firearms is a very common *modus operandi* as seen in 98% of the murder cases. Another notable issue is that criminals are becoming learned regarding crime detection through mobile phones. In most of the murder cases, criminals destroy electronic evidences, or they did not use any device, which can be detected later on. They learned it from different TV-serials and from other sources. Now the criminals even from the lower tiers have learnt many things. Based on the findings from 30 murder cases during 14 January 2016 to 30 August 2016, it is observed that *modus operandi* is almost similar reflecting the influence of new ideas and technology in committing crimes. The cases of murder have shown that offenders are very smart to destroy the relative evidences as they can hardly be detected. Besides, the study further explores preventive actions taken by offenders after commission of crimes. It is also observed that they do not use mobile phone while committing crimes. They do not communicate through any 'track-able' device. In many cases, offenders tried to flee from the country. Some of them have become successful in fleeing from the country. In the cases of Bank Robbery and

murder, offenders killed six people by shooting. They injured fifteen people by hurling very powerful cocktails just for their safe exit.

7.2 From Petty to Heinous Crimes

With the advent of globalization, the nature of local crime has changed from its past experiences. Petty nature of crimes has drastically decreased while heinous crime has increased. *Raping minor girl* and *murder after rape* has become a common crime pattern in Bangladesh. In 1990, seven murder cases, thirteen rape-cases, seventy-eight narcotics cases and thirteen cases of crime against women had been recorded in eighty police stations. In 2016, three hundred and eighty murder-cases, two hundred and eighteen rape cases and four hundred and forty nine narcotics cases and six hundred and ninety-eight cases of crime against women had been recorded in those eighty police stations.

There has been a significant transformation in broad categories of crimes – petty, heinous and drug related. While petty crimes dominated the landscape of crime in Bangladesh in the 1990s, heinous crimes became the predominant category in the mid-2010s. As shown in chapter five, in 1990-1992, heinous murder case was 7.05%; rape case was 9.89%; drug related case was 57.15% and crime against women case was 16.23%. Conversely, in 2016, there were 613 heinous crimes and there were only 67 petty crimes. Compared to 1992, 57.27% murder cases and 27.51% drug related cases increased in 2016. It clearly demonstrates that there has been a substantial decline of petty crimes and massive expansion of heinous crimes. This is an alarming signal to social safety and human security.

These crimes have shaken the moral values and attitude of social-togetherness of people in our society. It has weakened our non-traditional sources of social security; that has been developing over the thousands of years (Chatterjee, 1990:123). The impact of heinous crimes on society includes sense of fear that disrupts the people's quest of unity. It breaks down social associations due to habitual avoidance of certain places, or a common unwillingness to go out at night. It damages the image of the community that is a great social capital. Fear of crimes is emotionally taxing for the people who live in fear

in high-crime communities. It negatively affects the people's behavior; reduce social organization (Chaterjee, 2006: 32).

7.3 From Habitual to Young First Hand Offenders

Another major finding is the number of youth and Juvenile offenders has considerably increased in the present period. Moreover, many offenders are educated and have gained sophisticated IT education. Offenders are not adult. They are, in most of the cases, first offenders. In 1990, two hundred and thirty four criminal cases had been taken to examine the age of the criminals. In the same year, only seven offenders were in the range of 13-17 years; twelve offenders were in the range of 18-24 years and rest were in the range of 25 years and above. This group of offenders were mostly habitual offenders as found them accused in several cases including theft, robbery, dacoity, and murders etc. The numbers of juvenile delinquents were very small in numbers in the 1990s.

In 2016, out of three hundreds and fourteen criminal sixty five offenders were aged between 13-17; two hundred and fifty five offenders were 18-24 years; and only sixty four offenders were twenty five years and above. It is a major shift in age and crime relations that may be attributed to forces of globalization. The number of habitual offenders, who were accused of cases of theft, robbery, dacoity, murders etc, decreased sharply.

The adult and mature criminals were replaced by the juvenile delinquents and young first offenders. Why is the change in age of offenders? People from young age group are very active, strong and productive. They are badly influenced by the negative consequences of globalization. They want to consume more, but they do not have sufficient money. Hence, they get involved in committing crimes to get the extra money. They compete with each other for electronic devices, cars, motor cycles, mobile phones and laptops and so on. They forget the social values, kinship bondage and traditional norms and customs. Thus, young people seem to become very furious to meet their demands by hook or crook. They do not bother about crimes. It is a huge loss to our country.

7.4 Rise of Female Offenders

There is a growing number of female offenders involved in local crimes. In the past, generally female offenders were very insignificant in numbers. Heinous crimes were committed accidentally by the female offenders. Besides, a very insignificant number of female offenders committed petty nature of crimes. During the period of 1990-1994, only 0.57% heinous crimes were committed by the female offenders; and majority of these offences were committed accidentally; only 0.23% non-violent drug crimes were committed by the female offenders; 6.3% of petty nature of crimes were committed by the female offenders. Female offenders rarely committed heinous crimes and drug related crimes. During the period of 2011-2015, the situation has changed, as female offenders have been involved in 5.9% of heinous crimes and 9% of drug related crimes. Compared to 1990-1994 period, this is a huge shift in involvement of women in criminal activities.

7.5 Growing Involvement of Family Members and Relatives as Offenders

The study demonstrates professional or habitual offenders have been replaced by relatives and family members as the most serious perpetrators of murders. In 1990 out of 300 cases of murders, relatives and family members were involved in the 70 cases (23%). Contrarily, in 2016 out of 350 cases of murders, relatives and family members were involved in 311 cases (89%). This is a huge shift in the category of offenders in crimes like murders. As a fundamental trend in crime pattern, it poses a major challenge to Bangladesh. More specifically, in 1990, habitual offenders committed two hundred and thirty murders; relatives of the victims committed fifty murders; and victims' brothers or sisters committed nineteen murders out of three hundred murders. Most of the murders were committed by the habitual offenders. 77.78% murders were committed by the habitual offenders; 16.56% murders were committed by the victims' relatives; 6.45% murders were committed by the victims' brothers and sisters and no child was murdered by the parents in that year. Numbers of murders committed by the relatives were insignificant; no sibling was murdered by the parents and parents are murdered by the siblings. This trend was being changed gradually.

In 2016, habitual offenders committed seventy nine murders; relatives committed one hundred twenty nine murders; and brother/ sister committed sixty two murders out of three hundred murders. Only 4. 38% murders were committed by the habitual offenders; 54.56% murders were committed by the victims' relatives; 5.15% murders were committed by the victims' brothers and sisters and no child was murdered by the parents in that year. Murders by the habitual killers have decreased in numbers; and murders by the relatives have increased in numbers. This trend of crime offenders is a new challenge for Bangladesh.

7.6 Modern Technology and Silent Access to Weapons has Facilitated Crimes

With modern technology and easy access to weapons, criminals are becoming smarter than ever before. Local criminals are becoming very efficient regarding technology-oriented detection of crimes. They are very conscious about the detection procedure of law enforcing agencies. Most of the murders are being committed due to the easy access of small arms and ideas. On the other hand, members of the law enforcing agencies generally lag behind in possessing sophisticated arms and in most cases, they remain beset with chasing the offenders. The availability of small arms as connected with local crime is another critical phenomenon. In 2011, it was estimated that there were approximately 250,000 illegal small arms in the country (*The Daily Star*, 26 July 2011). There is no update of that data but independent studies have shown the number of illegal arms to be approximately 400,000. Frequently seized weapons by law enforcing agencies are pistols, rifles, revolvers, light machine guns, and homemade explosives indicate that small weapons are available even in the local areas of Bangladesh. Information technology and many other articles of globalization are being used by the young criminals. Most of them are highly educated and they do not follow the traditional ways of committing crimes. They are following the modern way of committing crime learning from a variety of modern devices and technologies through Internet.

The study shows how the weapons in committing crimes have changed over the years. It is almost reverse in the current period as one can see that while 43 persons were murdered by the use of arms and ammunitions in 1990, the number of murders through the same weapons in 2016 was 491. The use of arms and ammunitions has increased

1142% from 1990 to 2016 signifying the impact of globalization in terms of availability of small arms and light weapons. In 1990, 123 people had been slaughtered; 243 people had been killed by traditional weapons including *knives, hokee, lathis torash, chewers etc*; 267 people had been murdered by other types instruments or mechanisms including *beating, strangulation, drowning etc*; and only 43 people were murdered by fire arms. We saw that maximum murders were committed by using traditional weapons and other local weapons. It is found that 46.76% people were murdered with tradition weapons; 23.24% victims were slaughtered directly; and 17. 34% victims were murdered in different ways; 12.66% victims were murdered with arms and ammunitions.

In 2016, only 14 people had been slaughtered; 31 people had been killed by traditional weapons including *knives, hokee, lathis torash, chewers etc.*; 23 people had been murdered by other types instruments or mechanisms including *beating, strangulation, drowning, bombing and other explosives etc*; and 491 people were murdered by fire arms. It is observed that the maximum number of murders was committed by using fire weapons. It is around 16 times higher than that of traditional weapons. It is found that 6.76% people were murdered with traditional weapons; 12.24% victims were slaughtered directly; 19. 34% victims were murdered in different ways; and 74. 90% victims were murdered with arms and ammunitions. Why are the small arms frequently used in committing murders? Former UN Secretary, General Kofi Annan rightly mentioned small arms have damaged development prospects and imperiled human security in every way. Indeed, there is probably no single tool of crimes so widespread, so easily available and so difficult to restrict, as small arms (Kofi Annan, 1999). The widespread diffusion of such weapons feeds cycles of insecurity that have broad-reaching consequences on individuals and the functioning of societies.

Local criminals are working as a committer agent of transnational smuggling, kidnapping and human trafficking etc. Young people remain busy with various devices and in most of the cases; they are influenced by the negative things. Most of them are watching horror movies or adult videos in the smart phones. Several law enforcement agencies agree that cell phones, laptops, computers, tabs etc. are being used as instruments for committing crimes. Especially first offenders are learning crimes from

these devices. They can watch many live offences in YouTube. There are many instances of sophisticated way of committing crimes in YouTube. Globalization has brought this unprecedented tide of information technology. Young generation is watching how to use fire arms. Everything is available in the YouTube. These things are providing virtual training to the young generation. Again, there are many adult movies and naked videos in YouTube. There is no restriction in downloading these naked videos. These things are instigating to commit sexual crimes like rape and so on. Last but not the least, criminals have well back up of some powerful social being and with the advent of globalization they can communicate with them without keeping any solid prove by using various modern technologies and devices.

7.7 Local Crimes Intensify Non-Traditional Threats to National Security

Local Crimes directly threat the social security of the state by diminishing the social, political and economic rights of the people. To ensure the security of a nation, state need to get capable people with highly knowledgeable quality. But Ensuring national security was not possible at all without tackling unemployment, low wages, poor housing, malnutrition, chronic health problems and other issues of social security. Moreover, States primary responsibility is to ensure both internal and external security of her citizen. But people are directly threaten by the heinous local crimes including murder and rape which hamper the security of the people. Without controlling the local crimes, we cannot strengthen the security of the general people as well as the national security of Bangladesh. Because, the national security is highly connected to the individual security and both are interrelated to each other. If we want to strengthen the national security, we have to ensure the individual security. But with the advent of globalization, criminals are committing a variety of crimes which pose serious security to the people in a non-traditional way or non-military way. No matter what the crime or circumstances in which it was committed, it may diminish the victims' sense of control and self-worth. Similarly, when an innocent man is killed for a simple chaos or quarrel, rest of the family members cannot become easy to the society. It destroys the sense of security of the people. It also impact on the eligible human resources of the security entities physically and mentally. From the economic side, government invest lots of money to counter and investigate the

cases of murder, rapes and kidnapping etc. which bring lots of economic damages of the state. The aggregate sum of money is a huge burden of Bangladesh.

While committing the murder and other crimes, the criminal feel thrilling to commit crime and the proliferation of small arms and other instruments assist them dangerously to spread crime in different corner of the country. Criminals especially the young criminals try to collect more and more arms in order to committing local crime which hamper the social security of the general people. The small arms is available in Bangladesh because of the push pull factor of the world and globalization has opened new window to assist on the mechanism of push-pull factor. Not only the proliferation of small arms and instruments but also illegal drugs are coming from the different corner and spreading in the different corner of Bangladesh. As a result, our social institutions are hampering day by day because of the growing rate of drug addicted people around the country. And drug addiction has vibrant impact on social security. Children are affected by drug addition, terrorism, communal violence, riots, domestic violence, sex abuse, trafficking, maltreatment, torture, exploitation, pornography, prostitution and etc. These crimes negatively project our welfare and well-being standard as a nation. These crimes also pose threat to the peaceful existence of the people in society.

7.8 Local Crimes as Threats to Economic Development

Economic development usually refers to the adoption of new technologies, transition from agriculture-based to industry-based economy, and general improvement in living standards. As it has been already mentioned that Bangladesh is a rapidly growing economy with a huge amount of labor forces working inside and outside the country, they are making our country better on the basis of economic conditions. But crimes of various sorts are severely hampering our economic development and the growth of our nation as a whole. Economic development is threatened by local crimes and illicit drugs. Countering crimes must form part of the development agenda, and social and economic development approaches need to form part of our response to crimes. We must strengthen strategies to combat, including stepping up efforts to address issues such as money laundering, corruption and trafficking in wildlife, people and arms, and drugs related crimes. Local crimes including drugs impact our economy. Corruption, a facilitator of

local crimes and drug related crimes, is a serious impediment to the rule of law and sustainable development. Drugs and other crimes undermine development by eroding social and human capital. This degrades quality of life and can force skilled workers to leave, while the direct impacts of victimization, as well as fear of crime, may impede the development of those that remain (Annan, 2004: 41). Crime is also more 'expensive' for poor people in our country and disadvantaged households may struggle to cope with the shock of victimization. Drugs and crimes also undermine development by driving away business. Both foreign and domestic investors see crime as a sign of social instability, and crime drives up the cost of doing business. Tourism is a sector especially sensitive to crime issues. Drugs and crime, moreover, undermine the ability of the state to promote development by destroying the trust relationship between the people and the state, and undermining democracy and confidence in the criminal justice system (Alfred, 2001: 51).

Chapter Eight **Conclusions**

The study has clearly shown that the dynamics of local crimes has changed because of impact of globalization and its various forces. Globalization has created opportunities for international movement of small arms, illicit goods and crime- ideas as well. Globetrotting non-state actors like drug traffickers, money launderers, terrorists and black market arms dealers are increasingly becoming agile, sophisticated, and technologically confident in conducting their crimogenic actions. Reductions of trade barriers and the massive increase in 'freely' traded goods has facilitated smuggling and illicit trafficking arms and drugs beset state capacities to regulate and control their physical and virtual borders (Sobhan, 2012: 24). Criminals reap this benefit of globalization (Heine and Thakur, 2001: 23). Examples include the transnational flows of small arms, drugs and human trafficking, illegal arms business, money laundering, IT-related crimes and so on. Mobile phone, laptop and computer including many other cyber elements are being used frequently in committing crimes in remote villages of Bangladesh. These handy devices are enough to learn the commissioning of crimes- videos on arms operating procedure in YouTube, watching adult videos and listening, getting trained on detection escaping procedure, stimulating and instigating videos on sexual aspects and videos on many other

type of crimes. China android mobile sets, laptops, computers, tabs etc with cheap cost are available in the villages; these devices are being run by installing solar power in many remote corners of the rural areas Bangladesh. These devices have offered opportunities to avail the illicit goods and things and it is a dark side of globalization.

Widespread expansion of illicit drug business in Bangladesh is one of the most notorious aspects of the dark side of globalization. It has come 'from the top' and at the same time it occurs 'from the bottom' as well (Rob, 2001:13). Criminological influence of globalization has been occurred 'from the top' and local crimes have taken a new shape. Local criminals are the players 'from the bottom' of global criminal world. They are getting trained virtually and from global crime world; and causing changes the nature of traditional dynamics local crimes. It has brought serious negative consequences at individual level, societal level, and national levels. The impact of the 'dark side of globalization' on local crimes has been identified in four major fields. The *modus operandi* of local crimes has been changed radically even at the remote villages of Bangladesh. Crimes throughout the world have been influenced by globalization. Information and technology have changed the lifestyle of social relations across the country (Rob, 2001:10) and many first offenders are committing murders. Thus, a good number of young people are being sent up to the correction Centre. It is a great threat to the human development and human security as well (Sobhan, 2010:34).

Now offenders are not dumb or ignorant; many offenders are educated in IT knowledge. So, the *nature of offenders* has been changed because of globalization of information and technology. They are not driven by the poverty; rather they want to lead an affluent life by using criminal's means; they want to mitigate their unnatural lust with a thrilling mood as they watched in horror movies and adult videos. History of local crimes was totally different than that of today's crime pattern. Many crimes committed in Bangladesh were petty in nature. Minor thefts like pick pocketing, burglary and cattle theft were committed frequently in the local areas. The dark side of globalization has new dimensions in local crimes of Bangladesh. Many local criminal incidents seem to be the narrow version of global organized crime, like smuggling, terrorism drug crimes etc and imitation of same occurrences has become a common phenomenon. Committing murder

has become a very easy task because of availability of small arms. So, *the number of petty nature* of crimes has been decreased and *the number of heinous* crimes like killing, causing *grievous hurt, cruel rape, and murder after rape* have been increased remarkably. The number of heinous crimes has been increased significantly over the last 35 years both in the rural and urban areas of Bangladesh. For example, *burglary theft* has been decreased significantly as it is very deplorable crime and less thrilling as well as less profitable. It brings social defamation and disrespect to the offenders. Reviews of literatures have supported the changing patterns of crimes. Stephen Aguilar-Millan, Joan E. Foltz, John Jackson, and Amy Oberg said that the nature of crime has changed significantly in a single generation (2008).

Now the young offenders are using smart phones and laptops even in the village. Extreme poverty is not seen in the local areas of Bangladesh. Most of the offenders commit crimes not to mitigate their basic needs; but to fulfill their social aspiration to lead an affluent and comfortable life. Miscreants of today can kill one or two persons even for snatching a mobile phone. Because, a single bullet is enough to kill a person and low-priced foreign and local guns are available to the adolescence miscreants. They usually use it to generate terror and frightening feelings among people around the *crime-scene* area. It is frequently happened in the urban areas in Bangladesh. The victims were murdered just for dacoiting one lakh and sixty thousands money. Miscreants confessed that they did it only to escape the detection as the victims came to know the offenders. This is the indication of sharp increasing of brutality and vigorous and unnecessary violent treatment of the offenders. It has become a common phenomenon in most of criminal cases. It has been candidly understood that the pattern of crimes has been changed remarkably. So, with the advent of this dark flow of globalization, changing nature of local crimes has created black market of small arms and drugs in Bangladesh. Modern and sophisticated drugs like Yaba are causing serious harms to our society.

Since the dark flow of globalization, small arms have become available in the hands of juveniles and young first offenders. As a result, most of the murders in Bangladesh are being committed by the juveniles and young first offenders. Female children are being raped brutally and murdered ruthlessly by the juvenile delinquents and

adolescent first offenders. They have been instigated to commit rape by the adult videos watched in the android mobile phones. The victims of murder and rape were known to the perpetrators and many of them were close relatives as well. This is a dangerous threat to the society as a whole and police is facing tough situation to prevent this type of murder and rape. It has become a serious matter of concern for a developing country like Bangladesh. Here, there have been prevailing social niches of security. But now the social niche of security has been broken down; so therefore, it has become a serious matter of concern for the police.

Murder by using small arms is a direct reverse of the local crime history of Bangladesh. It has turn into a solemn subject of anxiety for the police forces. Almost 76.34% murder cases of Bangladesh are being committed with illegal small arms. Young offenders are adamant to get small arms and ammunitions as these have become available because of illegitimate flow globalization. As a result killing has become very easy task. Though killing is not a new phenomenon in Bangladesh, this chart shows that the number of murder has been increased by using small arms. Criminals are now using sophisticated and advanced arms to cause injuries and to kill the people. Compare to 1983, in 2016, the number of murder increased at the rate of 359.35% while the use of local knives and choppers decreased at rate of 55.62% but the sophisticated and modern guns use increased at the rate of 902.22%. It is argued that the number of people of Bangladesh has been increased significantly. As a result, number of murder of has been increased proportionately. This argument may not be applicable to defend the increased number of murder at the rate of 359.35%. Many petty crimes are being conducted by using small weapons. Small weapons have become a cheap article. Thus, small arms induced murders has become a severe issue of anxiety for the police.

History and culture of the Indian Subcontinent are different from the rest of the world. Burglary was a prominent crime as a crime against property. It had become a major problem for the society during 15th century and onwards. Ultra poor people could not manage their livelihood in any way. They delved into alternative ways-theft and burglary. Now, burglary as a crime has become almost a history. In this context, the research *“Understanding Crime Trends in Dhaka City”* conducted in 2015 by the

Department of Criminology, University of Dhaka and Dhaka Metropolitan Police is very significant. Though this research has been conducted in 8 police stations of Dhaka and Dhaka Metropolitan Police, it shows that heinous crimes like murder, dacoity, robbery, and kidnapping, women and child repression have increased. On the other hand, theft and burglary and other petty nature crimes have decreased in number. It is remarkable that drug/narcotics related crimes have been increased in number. The research found that the percentage of heinous crimes is the largest in portion by comparing with the petty nature of crimes. In Dhaka Metropolitan Police area, 6.90% cases are related to murder, but if we consider forty-nine police stations of Dhaka Metropolitan Police, the percentage of murder cases ranges from 12% to 14%. In case of district-crime area, 9.34% cases are related to murders. What does it mean? It means that the number of heinous crimes has been increased significantly over the last 35 years both in the rural and urban areas of Bangladesh. People have taken *burglary theft* as a very deplorable crime and less thrilling as well as less profitable crime.

Though there is a deficiency of criminal history or the history of local crimes in this Bengal, crime history of Bengal has a separate manifestation. Dacoity, theft and robbery, burglary were committed by the offenders in most of the cases for their survival. Murder, abduction, rape, looting, force laboring, slavery etc. were not very common crimes in ancient Bengal. But at present, these types of crimes have been increased.

The nature of conventional local crimes has been changed significantly in a single generation. Just two decades ago, crimes were committed by the habitual offenders and police could identify them; at least police can guess their location and where about. Crimes in Bangladesh such as drug trafficking, money laundering, extortion, contract killing, fraud, human trafficking, robbery, rape, corruption, black-marketing, terrorism, abduction and etc. have been influenced tremendously by the different forces of globalization. It is found from examining of criminal cases that these crimes are very much connected to global syndicate of illicit arms trafficking and drug cartels. Every year, around ten thousands individuals are murdered by the criminals. Many are succumbing to drug-related health problems. Many people are losing their lives as a result of the unscrupulous methods and motives of human traffickers and smugglers of

migrants. Conventional impact of crimes related to law, order and justice has been aggravated over the years.

At the same time, critical examination recent crime trends have showed that the security consequences of local crimes have reached at a dangerous point. A good number of scholars on criminology and security studies have argued the security ramifications traditional crimes. As Barry Buzan opined since the early 1990s, the nature of the interactions between peace and security has been completely transformed by comparison with the Cold War period. Security is no longer a monolithic concept. Rather; it is the study of wide variety of threats to peace and security, of widely varying kinds, of humanitarian crises in the strict sense maneuvering with mass violations of human rights (Buzan, 1997: 23). Understanding the crime induced security threats is very important now because dark side of globalization has influenced criminal's world. Lucia Zedner (2009) showed clearly the relationship between crime and security.

The challenge in conducting this research is that crimes have crossed the parochial boundary of law, order and justice and brought threats to the issues of non-traditional security. It has found that local crimes can pose threats to the individuals' security, institutions and economic development. Criminals challenge states and sovereignty in a variety of ways. This work has identified those different threats of non-traditional security of Bangladesh. Criminals pose threats at individual, societal, and national levels. Traditional problem of public order or internal security has become a more challenging task. Globalization has made the criminals smarter than ever before and they beset state's capacity. It has endangered the viability of societies, the independence of governments, the integrity of financial institutions, the functioning of democracies, and the peaceful relations between different communities. Thus crimes have the non-traditional security threats to the country.

It is generally perceived that crimes are solely detrimental to enforcement of law and order. Years after years, a psychological parochial boundary of judgment about the impact of crimes was strongly established in people's mind and thoughts. It is perceived that crimes are only detrimental to lives and property. Rational definition of crimes

combined only *actus rea and mens reais* understood only from the perspective of law, order and justice. Lucia Zedner (2009) has shown that crimes are no longer solely a matter of criminological concern; rather crimes become concern for security. Zedner incorporates the concept of human security (Zedner, 2009:12).²³ She brings about a convergence between international relations and criminology- as criminology concerns itself with ever larger threats to security, so international relations finds its solution in the domestic and the mundane issues of insecurity (Ibid: 23-34). Because International Relations as an academic discipline generally deals with external security threats. Zedner's deficiency is: she identified criminological security threats exclusively through the 'prism of human security'. This research has comprehensively examined the viability of criminogenic understanding of national security and it has been found that non-traditional threats are being posed to the national security. Local crimes have been maneuvered heavily by the 'dark side of globalization' of crimes. Her work showed the path to relate crimes as threats to security. Thus, this work is an extension of Zedner's opinion about criminogenic understanding of security.

From the post-cold war security dynamics, national security is widely understood and explained from both traditional and non-traditional aspects. Human security, comprehensive security, and cooperative security have been taken to cover the multiple threats to the security of the people. Traditional realist school of thought has put 'state' at the centre of security study and liberal school of thought puts people at the center of security study. Buzan's approach is an interesting one as he looks at security from all angles going from micro to macro, also addressing the social aspects of security and how people or societies construct or "securitize" threats. Zedner has opined on this point of 'securitization' of a particular threat to the security; thus he strongly argued that as internal threats crimes are unparalleled to be considered as security hazards. Traditionally belonging to the English School, which can be considered a more pluralistic take on International Relations, Buzan is somewhat of an independent thinker and a reformer of incorporation of new threats to the security.

²³There are six types human insecurity- Economic security, Food security, Health security, Environmental security, Personal security, Community security, Political security.

The study has amply demonstrated that crime is not only harmful to enforcement of law and order, but also it has profound security consequences. Conventional parochial judgment about the impact of crimes established over the years must be reshuffled to grasp the actual consequences of local conventional crimes. It is perceived that crimes are detrimental to lives and property as well as national security of Bangladesh.

The study has considered the holistic character of national security of Bangladesh. It has dealt with threats focusing on local crimes such as murder, drug crimes, human trafficking, terrorism, women repression, and smuggling. It has analyzed how severe the impact of these threats on national security and recommends measures to effectively address these challenges. Comprehensive security threats have caused serious damage to the economic, social and political development in Bangladesh at the systemic level. For instance, murder, drug-crimes, human trafficking, women repression, and smuggling have created significant economic, social and political instability. These threats have intensively raised concern for several reasons. First, the negative impacts of such national issues do not remain confined to the territorial boundary of any state, rather these negative images spread over many other countries. Second, it proves the limitations of national-level legislation and shortcomings of policy formulation, which are not able to handle the situation. Third, the absence of adequate national mechanisms to bend down internal crimes results in disruption in security management.

In this context, the role of the Police is critical. The primary responsibility of Police is to protect life, liberty and property of citizens. It is for the protection of these rights that criminal justice system has been constituted assigning important responsibility to the Police (Augarwal, 2008: 34). They have several of duties to perform, the most important among them being maintenance of law and order and investigation of offences. The most important duties of police are to protect victims and potential victims and promote offender accountability by consistently enforcing laws and procedures. The police are charged with the responsibility of protecting precious human rights of the citizens. Whenever there is invasion or threat of invasion of one's human rights it is to the police that the citizen rushes for help. Unfortunately the contribution of the police in this behalf is not realized and only the aberrations of the police are noticed, highlighted

and criticized (Shahidul, 2015: 34). The aberrations are being corrected and the police are respected for the difficult role they play even at the cost of their lives in the process of protecting the rights of the citizens. But the natures of crimes are being changed over the years. Police members have always faced difficult challenges in the effort to create and maintain safe communities by preventing crimes. From the widespread expansion of crime in the era of globalization, the police have always needed to adapt to changing political, social, and economic circumstances of the globe.

Some changes have been transformative in shaping contemporary policing strategies and tactics. Advances in technology, improved education and training, and increasingly sophisticated *IT-Gadgets* have equally facilitated the criminals. Though these tools have had significant positive impacts on the professional expertise of police, these sophisticated gadgets have presented daunting challenges for police officers. The past 20 years have brought revolutionary changes to the world of communications. The public has increasingly turned to cable television, the Internet, and social media for news and information. Social media giants like Facebook and Twitter that were not around 10 years ago today have 1.1 billion and 500 million users, respectively (Smith 2013, 45). These changes have created a paradox for police officers- there have never been more low-cost avenues for communicating with the rest of the world. Facebook, Twitter, and YouTube are spreading crime networks around the globe. The police are facing serious hardship in combating regular crimes as the influences of globalization on local crimes have become robust in negative ways. Globalization has offered immense opportunities to the criminals to become smart enough to beset members of the law enforcing agencies.

This research heuristically has offered some new insights about crime and national security in the context of Bangladesh. Generally, crimes are examined within legal and judicial frameworks. Time has come to examine local crimes from a ‘non-conventional perspective’; meaning- at the age of globalization, crimes can cause serious national insecurity to many countries including Bangladesh. Re-addressing conventional local crimes, not all crimes, as ‘national security concern’, other than the sole paradigm of law enforcement, may reduce many security hazards of Bangladesh. This work has examined local crimes. It has also endeavored to identify how thousands of millions of

people are suffering from crimes and cumulatively it has become a threat to the national security of Bangladesh from non-traditional perspective. Thus, local crimes have become a growing threat to national security of Bangladesh and international stability as well. It has been found that local crimes can pose threats to the individuals' security, institutions and economic development. A research on the impact of local crimes on economic security of people can be conducted to project the severe consequences of local crimes. Criminals have challenged state's capacity in the changed context in a variety of ways. Research can be conducted on this issue as well.

Crimes at the local areas are no longer a sole matter of justice and legal affairs and imposing punishment on the criminals cannot be the only solution in the era of globalization. Readdressing conventional crimes as 'non- traditional security concern' may lead to a policy shift and resource mobilization to ensure people's safety and security. Deterrence instruments shall be required to make people safe from criminal attacks. This new acquiescence of 'criminogenic- security-concern' shall reduce the sufferings of millions of people of developing countries including Bangladesh. If policy-shift is taken place, it may help to build a new and prosperous Bangladesh and it shall strengthen the national security of our motherland as a whole from non-traditional perspective.

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Appendix 01

Format of Collecting Case Stories from Daily News Paper

<i>Name of the Paper</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Place of Occurrence</i>	<i>Nature of Crime</i>	<i>Number of Victims</i>	<i>Used Weapons</i>
The Daily Star	April 23, 2014	Saver	Theft Case (Bank Robbery)	Eight people were Died	Sharp weapons, fired shots and hurled crude bombs

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Appendix 02

Format of Collecting Case Stories from the Police Stations

<i>Name of the Police Stations</i>	<i>Title of the Case</i>	<i>Date of FIR</i>	<i>Number of Suspects</i>	<i>Arrested persons</i>	<i>Used weapons</i>	<i>Number of Victims</i>
Bashkhali	Murder	12/11/1983	7	5	Local axe	3

Description of the Case: -

Murder Cases in 1983 are taken from the record of the police station. In Bashkhali, some persons killed at least 3 people by using the local weapons called local Axe. People suspects that more than seven people organized the murder crime because of their personal interest. The police arrested at least five persons for the murder cases In Bashkhali.

**Globalization, Local Crimes and National security: The Case of
Bangladesh**

Submitted

by

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Globalization, Local Crimes and National security: The Case of Bangladesh

Abstract

Global illicit activities affect local crimes in different ways. It is happened through different processes of globalization. Social engagement of people to the global socio-economic activities impacts local crimes in negative way. Local crimes are being influenced by the different illicit forces of globalization. Many crimes are conducted by using information technology by arranging a 'networked society'. It is a criminological inquiry: if some globally organized crimes can cause serious consequences for international security, local crimes may have the same consequences for national security. The security implication of these local crimes may be dire in some cases other than the issues of justice and violation of human rights. This work shall contribute to the growing body of literature on national security from criminological perspectives. Following a broader conceptualization of crime which goes beyond the proscriptions of the criminal law, the proposed research suggests that the dynamics of local crimes have national security effects, especially country like Bangladesh.

Key Words: Globalization, local crime, national security and network society.

Background

Globalization means the transnational flow of people, goods, services and money. It is a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade and investment (Al-Rodhan, R.F. Nayef and Gérard Stoudmann, 2006: 12). It refers to progress, development and stability, integration and cooperation. On other hand, critical connotation of globalization refers to regression, colonialism, and destabilization (Larsson, 2001: 23). This is a process of economic, political and cultural liberalization; but critiques find out negative aspects of globalization.²⁴ They find double-edged impact on the society. First, it has brought openness of people's mobility, culture, ideology, trade, finance, travel and communication. Second, the illicit organizations have broadened their networks throughout the globe ignoring the sovereignty of states. This process has effects on the environment, culture, political systems, and on economic development. Globetrotting non-state actors like drug traffickers, money launderers, terrorists and black market arms dealers are increasingly becoming agile, sophisticated, and technologically confident in conducting their crimogenic actions.

Crime means outlaw-activities. Crime has been defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure (1898). Section 4(0) t says, "Offence means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force." It may be a single action; or, aggregation of multiple actions that is usually against the normal motion, norms and tradition of the society.²⁵ What is local crime? Local crime includes all criminal incidents that are occurred at local areas of different parts of Bangladesh. The inventory of local crimes is very long. For the purpose of this research, local crimes incorporate those crimes which take place among local people and are thus recorded as 'First Information Report'²⁶ at local police station. Some local crimes appear as same to the 'transnational

²⁴ Michael Cronin (2003) mentioned "Globalization by virtue of being a process that benefits elites and the educated more has contributed to social tensions where the native populace without the benefit of English speaking skills or the necessary attributes to partake of the fruits of globalization end up resenting the success of the class that benefits from globalization. This has resulted in social tensions wherein those left out of the process of globalization envy those who have benefited from it and this leads to periods of unrest and fights at the slightest provocation. Indeed, as one of the experts on globalization, Amy Chua puts it, the world is on fire because of these inequalities, and it is high time the policymaking elite in all the countries did something to alleviate and redress the gross imbalances resulting from globalization."

²⁵ Bangladesh Penal Code, Section 40, 64, 65, 66, 67, 71, 109, 110, 112, 114, 115, 115,116, 117, 141, 176, 176, 201, 202, 212, 216, 187, 194, 195, 203, 211, 214, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 347, 348, 388, 389, 441 and 445). Offence denotes any activity which is made punishable under any code or law of the land, or under any special law (BPC, Section 40). Crime is defined as a conduct constituting an offence according to the laws adopted by states and international organizations (Article 2c United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, December, 2000).

²⁶ Section-154 of CrPc, 1898. "Every information relating to the commission of a cognizable offence if given orally to an officer in charge of a police-station, shall be reduced to writing by him or under his

crimes'²⁷. The list includes among others, money laundering, terrorist activities, theft of art and cultural objects, theft of intellectual property, illicit arms trafficking, aircraft hijacking, sea piracy, insurance fraud, computer crime, environmental crime, trafficking in persons, trade in human body parts, illicit drug trafficking, fraudulent bankruptcy, infiltration of legal business, corruption and bribery of public or party officials.

What is national security? The definition of national security varies from paradigm to paradigm. Realist perspectives of enormously differs from the liberal views about national security.²⁸ Barry Buzan opines that security is a misleading concept, implying that the referent object is the nation when the central meaning more usually applies to the state. He adds, security is about the management of threat and it is often thought of as the pursuit of freedom from threat, though whether individuals or states would actually want to live in a threat-free environment is an interesting question with no clear or absolute answer. Thus, security requires specification of both a threat, and a referent object. (Buzan, 1991: 20-21, 26).²⁹

The National Defense College of India (1996) accretes the elements of national security: it is an appropriate and aggressive blend of political resilience³⁰ and maturity, human resources, economic structure and capacity, technological competence, industrial

direction, and be read over to the informant; and every such information, whether given in writing or reduced to writing as aforesaid, shall be signed by the person giving it, and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in such form as the Government may prescribe in this behalf.”

²⁷ The concept of ‘transnational crime’, from a criminological perspective, originates from the mid-1970s when the United Nations used the term in order to identify certain criminal activities which transcend national jurisdictions. In 1995, the United Nations identified eighteen categories of transnational- and mostly organized- criminality. Transnational crime was then defined as ‘offences whose inception, prevention and/or direct or indirect effects involved more than one country.’ (UN Doc. A. CONF. 169/15/Add.1 (1995)).

²⁸ Traditionally, national security is defined in terms of the ability of a state to protect its interests from external threats. Those interests are broadly defined as territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of the nation. However, in this web of international relations, the threat to security is not from one nation to another but also from various non- state sources of insecurity. There is a growing debate on the need to expand the traditional notions of security to address the non-traditional threats and so develop a more comprehensive approach to security

²⁹ Buzan casts his discussion as an exploration of the concept of security; his analysis intertwines conceptual analysis with empirical observations. For example, Buzan presents plausible arguments for the empirical proposition that security at the individual level is related to security at the level of the state and the international system. He opines that 'security cannot be isolated for treatment at any single level'.

³⁰ Resilience means the ability to become strong, healthy, or successful again after something bad happens. In politics though, resilience generally means to have the lust for power and being able to hand on the power even after you are left with no moral-right over that position. In politics thus, resilience is synonymous of having no conscience and garnering the lust for power. Thus however inspiring the resilient politicians may seem like, at the end of the day they would have inevitably caused you some damage for gaining that position.

base and availability of natural resources and finally the military might. Charles Maier's (1987: 43) defined that "national security... is best described as a capacity to control those domestic and foreign conditions that the public opinion of a given community believes necessary to enjoy its own self-determination or autonomy, prosperity and wellbeing." Arnold Wolfers (1952:484), mentioned that the security covers a range of social goals...so wide that highly divergent policies can be interpreted as policies of security while recognizing the need to segregate the subjectivity of the conceptual idea from the objectivity, talks of threats to acquired values, protection of values previously acquired.³¹ Thus, national security is not taken from realist point of view; rather, national security is, for this work, understood from the position of Neoliberalism.³²

This research examines the impact of *murder*, and *drug crime* on national security of Bangladesh. Generally, local crimes are taken as breach of law and order. Is there no other impact of these cases? If any- then, what are the other impacts? These crimes are taken to examine because these are closely related to each other. Furthermore, commission of any one of these crimes, either directly or indirectly, challenges the authority of the state. For example the incident of 9/11 jolted Americans out of their complacency regarding invincibility of 'homeland security' (Zedner, 2009:102). Crimogenic globalization is a parallel process of economic and cultural globalization. So, grasping the essence of globalization theories can aid to depict the whole array of crimogenic globalization. (Robinson, 2003: 32).³³ Can the scenario of globalized crimes be juxtaposed on Bangladesh? Let us have a glimpse on the previous works related to this issue.

³¹ "National security objectively means the absence of threats to acquired values and subjectively, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked." Thus, national security encompasses within it economic security, monetary security, energy security, environmental security, military security, political security and security of energy and natural resources.

³² Peter J. Katzenstein (1996) opines that neoliberalism contends that state actions represent the collective will of groups within in the society. Foreign policy and national security strategy are the product of the cooperative view of the state's "empowered" elements. States, neoliberalism predicts, are not monolithic rational actors; rather their decisions represent the cumulative influence of group interests. Neoliberalism also takes a structuralist approach to international relations (believing power is exercised and distributed thorough formal organizations and institutions), but its theoretical framework includes domestic players (legislatures unions, cooperations) and non-state actors (non-governmental and international organizations). In the neoliberal paradigm conflict and competition are not inevitable. Institutions can act to ameliorate international conflict and promote cooperation, trust and joint action.

³³ William I. Robison has lucidly sampled some prominent theories of globalization. These are: one, world-system theory; two, theories of global capitalism; three, the network society; four, theories of space, place and globalization; five, theories of transnationality and transnationalism; six, modernity, postmodernity and globalization; and seven, theories of global culture. These theories aid to understand the negative aspects of globalization.

Literature Review

Crimogenic globalization has an impact on local unlawful activities (Findlay, 2000: 45; Ashworth, and Zedner, 2008: 12). Globalization has, in some ways, brought in negative effects to the local society (Mittleman, 1997: 23). Delwar observes, “Globalization has been intimately related to agency, structure, and norms. Changes induced through the process of globalization have created new conditions for actions of agents, functions of structure, and the roles of norms” (Delwar, 2010: 6). Local crimes are influenced by the globalization in the same way. Among the main crimes that are linked to globalization include; murder, money laundering, dealing in illegal drugs, rape, terrorism, human and weapons trafficking (Misha Clenny, 2008: 21). They greatly affect both the national and international “economies, politics, security, and ultimately, societies at large” (Eduardo, Hardy and Johnston, 2002:12). Crimes are important threats to the national security (Ashforth, 2008: 8). In 1996, William Clinton has identified international organized crime as a matter of concern for national security (USG, 1996:7).

According to Findlay (2002: 59), the increase in the level of crimes all over the world is attributed to globalization for some reasons. To him, “crime occurs on the globe and society on account of economic modernization, which generates poverty and marginalization of the impoverished” (Findlay, 2000: 63). Funk (2004: 20) points out that “the globalization of a culture of violence for instance, spread through the media and becoming a major subject of popular culture, from children’s cartoons to investigative journalism, also affects local crime” (Peter Reuter, 1997: 65). Legitimizing and over-representing violence by the global media is “compounded locally by the availability of guns, the institutionalization of violence by the criminal justice agencies, and lax parental supervision and weak parental bonding” (Funk, 2004: 21).

Globalization has caused an intensification of both local and transnational crimes (Peter Reuter, 1997: 65). Local smuggling, trafficking and terrorism are heavily influenced by the globalization (Zedner, 2008:56). Extra-military issues like crimes, intra-state conflicts are very recent phenomena as national and international insecurity issues (Peter Reuter, 1997: 15). Mostly end of the cold war has brought these issues as national security concern. In 1996, William Clinton revised the national security strategy of the USA and declared the fight against international organized crime as a matter of national security (USG 1996:25). In 1999, NATO completed the ‘New Strategical Concept of North Atlantic Treaty Organization’ which remarked that Alliance security interests can be affected, among other risks, by organized crime (Peter Reuter, 1997: 15). UN passed a convention against Transnational Organized Crime in Palermo, Italy, in December 2000. Thus, in 1990s and 2000s, crimes got a focus as national and international security threats. Micro-level’s local crimes have exclusively been considered as a domain of human rights. Ensuring justice has become only the matter of concern in case of local criminal incidents. This conventional trend of explanation of local criminal incidents remains same till today (Marfleet and Kiely, 1998: 3).

Crimes can be a matter of concern for national security (Marfleet and Kiely, 1998:13). Marfleet and Kiely (1998: 56) defined globalization in reference to “a world in which societies, cultures, politics and economies have in some sense come closer together”. Local crimes inflict the domain of human security.³⁴ Lucia Zedner added that criminogenic understanding of national security promotes a new focus on people rather than states. (2009: 31). States become wracked by internal conflicts that reflect the contradictions of criminological blending of national and even international concern (Peter Reuter, 1997: 7). Zedner (2009:42) has found that internal criminogenic conflicts are causing insecurity to the citizens and state’s sovereignty in many countries.

The perception of national security at post 9/11 era has been shifted to ‘the threats to individual citizens and to our way of life, as well as to the integrity and interests of the state (Grieco, 2012: 122). National security can be materialized by ensuring security of every individual which is disturbed by local crimes. To Aliverti’s opinion, ‘risk assessment’ and ‘prudentialism’ have the coalescence with ‘new penology’. That’s why actualization of justice has signified a marked shift away from the largely retrospective orientation of the criminal justice process (Aliverti, 2012:33). Traditional ‘reactive strategies’ of crime control have been overlaid by prospective and preventive measures. This is designed to ensure the security of the state (Ashworth, 2007: 25).

According to Zedner (2009:45), criminogenic understanding of national security has eroded the distinction between security of state and crime control. Many issues of criminological threats to national security have been elaborated and discussed in a report of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC: 49) published in 2010.³⁵ Terrorism is a primarily also a criminological program (Zedner, 2009:189). These threats are derived, in maximum cases, from the internal sources. It is taken as a great security concern for the sovereignty as well as society (Ashworth, 2007: 26). In the past, there

³⁴ Acharya (2001), Alkire (2001), Alkire (2003), Axworthy (1997), Axworthy (2001), Bajpai (2000), Buzan (2002), Evans (2003), Grayson (2001), Hampson & Hay (2002), Krause (1998), Krause (2000), Leaning & Arie (2000), Liotta (2002), MacFarlane & Foong-Khong (2003), Mack (2002), Mack (forthcoming), McRae & Hubert (2001), Newman & Richmond (2001), Paris (2001), Suhrke (1999), Thakur, Newman & United Nations University (2000), Thomas (2000), Thomas & Wilkin (1999), Thomas & Tow (2002), Tow, Thakur & Hyun (2000), Uvin (2001) and others have published academic articles on alternative insights of national security by establishing human security.

³⁵ International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates at least 2,450,000 persons are currently being exploited as victims of human trafficking. Using a broad definition, ILO estimated the global economic costs suffered by all victims of forced labour to be US\$21 billion in 2009. The total illicit profit produced in one year by trafficked forced labourers was estimated at about US\$32 billion in 2005 (UNODC, 2010:50). This report mostly identified the aspects of North America, Europe and Africa; it did not address the South Asian aspects of trafficking in person. What is about Bangladesh? From primary investigation, it is found that every year about 2500 persons are trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation, and labour exploitation, including the use of child labour. UNODC report does not depict this issue. Many factors can render a source country vulnerable to human trafficking, the most commonly cited of which is poverty. But there are many poor countries that do not seem to produce large numbers of trafficking victims, so poverty alone is not enough to explain the phenomenon (UNODC, 2010: 41).

were clear-cut distinctions between policing and security services, between crime and terrorism and between domestic and human security etc (Wendt 1992: 24; Adler 1997: 31; Wendt, 1999: 54; Fearon/Wendt 2002:123 and Risse, 2003: 32). Now we observe a significant convergence and cross-fertilization, generating in turn a new corpus of transdisciplinary security scholarship (Zedner, 2008: 47).

Problem Statement

Many instances of crimogenic globalization can straightforwardly be noticed. Use of mobile phone to conduct crime is a glaring example. There is a new universal pattern of commission of crimes. It accepts no boundaries and limits, not only in the geographic, economic and political sense, but in terms of its penetration into the most remote recesses of social and cultural life of individuals (Hardt, and Negri, 2000 and 2004). Local criminals seem working as agents of the global criminal's network and other illicit organizations. It may have a dire impact on national security. Many offences are conducted with the assistance of globalized technology by arranging a networked society (Manuel Castells, 1996, 1997, and 1998).³⁶ Many local felonies may be the narrow version of global organized crimes like smuggling, terrorism, drug crimes etc. Thus, if some globally organized crimes can cause serious consequences for international security, local crimes may have the same consequences for national security.

Policing is concern with *prevention and detection* of crimes from internal perspectives of state. It is commonly viewed as a task of internal law and order maintenance. Internal instability of a state may not be compartmentalized within the domain of law and order. There may be illicit global connectivity which can influence pessimistically individual's security, or threat to the sovereignty of the state (Walker 2004, Deflem 2004: 6). Generally, sovereign authority is concerned about definition and methodology of crime control.³⁷ Traditional problem of public order or internal security has become a major challenge at the age of globalization. It can endanger not only the viability of societies, the independence of governments, the integrity of financial institutions or the functioning of democracies, but also the peaceful existence of local people (Fernando and Resa, 1996: 11). Thus, local crime may constitute a threat to national security with the influence of globalization. It can also disrupt social institutions and economic development. It may have the ability to undermine democratic processes

³⁶ For example, a gang rape case occurred in New Delhi in 2013 and after a few days, same incident took place at Mirpur in Dhaka. These incidents may have security implication other than human rights and justice. Traditionally, every serious felony is defined by activists, lawyers, professors, professionals and NGO workers as a form of violation of human rights. But in the literature review part, we have found that organized crimes have serious consequences for international security. It indicates that organized crimes have already been identified as threats to the national security.

³⁷ Gangs of criminals impose 'criminal forces' to the states intending by the use of such force to cause *injury, annoyance and fear* to the sovereign authorities (Bangladesh Penal Code, 1860).

and can victimize even the entire population (United Nations, 1995). Every year, countless individuals lose their lives at the hand of miscreants. With this brief description of the problem, let us move to the objective of the study.

Objectives of the Study

Globalization of crime has diverse manifestation. This work shall examine the relationship between globalization, local crimes and national security of Bangladesh. It seeks to explore how the process of globalization has caused a rise in the local crimes and thus a threat to the national security of Bangladesh. Particular attention will be given to the effect global organized crimes on local criminal networks. It shall attempt to identify the role of policing to combat against these problems. Identification of 'security gap' associated with risks and threats induced by local crimes may be classified in this work. It is perceived that traditional policing has been superseded in the context of present crimogenic globalization. Neoliberal school posits and includes a substantial range of concerns about the conditions of existence of multiple security threats. This range of concerns initiates to merit the urgency of the crimogenic security study. This work may identify local criminal threats as significant enough to warrant emergency action and exceptional measures to ensure national security of a country like Bangladesh. Such a sharp assumption about the impact of local crimes leads to form a hypothesis of this work.

Hypotheses and Research Questions

This work posits that the globalization has caused sharp rise in local crimes and it has brought dramatic changes in nature of local crimes. Can it be a concern for national security? It requires careful and critical examination of present days' local crimes. Primarily, in four ways local crimes may be detrimental to the national security. State's norms, rules and institutions, diplomacy, internal law, nationalism, and markets may be the paralyzed by the local unlawful incidents. It may dire security consequences for country like Bangladesh. Secondly, local occurrences may inflict social harmony among different groups: tribes, clans, ethnic people and religions. It may have also security cost for our country. Thirdly, local crimes reduce the economic capacity of the local people. Many people lose their movable and immovable properties. Some people lose their jobs and some people succumb to criminal incidents. Thus, many families lose their social and economic security. The study delves into a central research question: How have local crimes changed in its *modus operandi* and dynamics with the advent of globalization with a significant impact on national security of Bangladesh? To investigate these questions, we should follow some systematic arrangements. Now, let me clarify the methodology of this research work.

Methodology

It is an analytical research work which includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. It shall use facts or information already available, and analyze these facts to make a critical evaluation about the impact of local crimes on national security at the age of globalization. In case of information collection, it shall go with inductive method in collecting available information. There are some operational procedures; survey method shall be used for collecting data. Structured and semi-structured interviewing shall be conducted to get the pulse of people and experts. Participant's observation shall also be applied to understand many practical aspects and impacts of local crimes on the society. The study shall follow both primary and secondary sources of information. Primary information shall be collected from renowned newspapers of Bangladesh. Then interviews of victims and suspects (if possible) shall be taken up. The following techniques will be followed for collecting primary information: Case stories, Survey (based on the random sampling), FGD (Focused Group Discussion) and Participants' observation.

Significance of the Study

Millions of people are suffering today from crimogenic influence on society. This work heuristically shall offer some new orientations of crime prevention. The realm of national security design can be redesigned with crimogenic threat assessment. This new acquiescence of crimogenic security may reduce the sufferings of millions of people of developing and under developed countries. Huge number of women and children are the worst victim of trafficking, smuggling, terrorism and drug-crime. The number is increasing with the advent of globalization. It shall delineate some local dynamics about innumerable victims of local crimes. First, this work shall offer some new insights about national security in the 21st century from crimogenic perspective. Second, theoretically, crimogenic understanding of national security may fill up the age old gap between Criminology and International Security.

Format

It is intend to structure this thesis as per following outline

ABSTRACT

CHAPTER-1: *Introduction*

CHAPTER-2: *Literature Review*

CHAPTER-3: *Research Methodology*

CHAPTER-4: *Local Crime and Its Typology*

CHAPTER-5: *Local Crimes and Globalization: Exploring the Changing Dynamics*

CHAPTER-6: *New Milieu, New Crimes and National Security of Bangladesh*

CHAPTER-7: *Key Findings*

CHAPTER-8: *Conclusions*

APPENDIX

REFERENCES

Limitation

The inventory of local crimes is very long. It is beyond the scope of this research to examine all the crimes. It shall focus on two crimes. There are white color crimes in the society. This work deliberately excludes white color crimes. Many local crimes have the characteristics of transnational crimes; but this work shall only incorporate the local dynamics of these crimes. It shall only identify the impact of licit and illicit globalization on these crimes. It is not work on transnational crimes. It is a work on local crimes of Bangladesh. Local crimes may have many other impacts on traditional society and economic aspects of Bangladesh. This work shall only examine the national security dynamics of local crimes. On the other hand, policing is a very complex and multifaceted factor. There are many theoretical and operational orientations of policing. These orientations shall not be elaborated and explained in this work. Only required aspects shall be elaborated with the context of security; because, it not a legal study of local crimes. It is a criminological investigation of national security.

Timeline

Research Goals	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	2015-2016				2016-2017				2017-2018			
	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	April-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apl-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apl-Jun
Phase I: Data collection												
Review literature, Reconnaissance field work and IT arrangement												
Explore existing crime models, Plan and execute field work												
Present at a departmental seminar												
Submit progress report												
Phase 2: Data Analysis												
Complete follow up fieldwork on Crimes,												
Explore existing crimogenic impact on national security												
Potential field work based on data analysis.												
Prepare manuscripts												
Present at a departmental seminar												

Phase 3: Completion											
Prepare manuscripts and Submission of Thesis											
Thesis defense											

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Apendix-4

District	Upazila
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<u>Netrokona District</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Atpara Upazila</u> 2. <u>Barhatta Upazila</u> 3. <u>Durgapur Upazila</u> 4. <u>Khaliajuri Upazila</u> 5. <u>Kalmakanda Upazila</u> 6. <u>Kendua Upazila</u> 7. <u>Madan Upazila</u> 8. <u>Mohanganj Upazila</u> 9. <u>Netrokona Sadar Upazila</u> 10. <u>Purbadhala Upazila</u>
<u>Mymensingh District</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Trishal Upazila</u> 2. <u>Dhobaura Upazila</u> 3. <u>Fulbaria Upazila</u> 4. <u>Gaffargaon Upazila</u> 5. <u>Gauripur Upazila</u> 6. <u>Haluaghat Upazila</u> 7. <u>Ishwarganj Upazila</u> 8. <u>Mymensingh Sadar Upazila</u> 9. <u>Muktagachha Upazila</u> 10. <u>Nandail Upazila</u> 11. <u>Phulpur Upazila</u> 12. <u>Bhaluka Upazila</u> 13. <u>Tara Khanda Upazila</u>
<u>Gazipur District</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Gazipur Sadar Upazila</u> 2. <u>Kaliakair Upazila</u> 3. <u>Kaliganj Upazila</u> 4. <u>Kapasias Upazila</u> 5. <u>Sreepur Upazila</u>
<u>Tangail District</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Gopalpur Upazila</u> 2. <u>Basail Upazila</u> 3. <u>Bhuapur Upazila</u> 4. <u>Delduar Upazila</u> 5. <u>Ghatail Upazila</u> 6. <u>Kalihati Upazila</u> 7. <u>Madhupur Upazila</u> 8. <u>Mirzapur Upazila</u> 9. <u>Nagarpur Upazila</u> 10. <u>Sakhipur Upazila</u> 11. <u>Dhanbari Upazila</u> 12. <u>Tangail Sadar Upazila</u>
<u>Sunamganj District</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Bishwamvarpur Upazila</u> 2. <u>Chhatak Upazila</u> 3. <u>Dakshin Sunamganj Upazila</u> 4. <u>Derai Upazila</u> 5. <u>Dharamapasha Upazila</u> 6. <u>Dowarabazar Upazila</u>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Jagannathpur Upazila 8. Jamalganj Upazila 9. Sullah Upazila 10. Sunamganj Sadar Upazila 11. Tahirpur Upazila
Sylhet District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Balaganj Upazila 2. Beanibazar Upazila 3. Bishwanath Upazila 4. Companigonj Upazila 5. Dakshin Surma Upazila 6. Fenchuganj Upazila 7. Golapganj Upazila 8. Gowainghat Upazila 9. Jaintiapur Upazila 10. Kanaighat Upazila 11. Osmani Nagar Upazila 12. Sylhet Sadar Upazila 13. Zakiganj Upazila
Chittagong District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anwara Upazila 2. Banshkhali Upazila 3. Boalkhali Upazila 4. Chandanaish Upazila 5. Fatikchhari Upazila 6. Hathazari Upazila 7. Karnaphuli Thana 8. Lohagara Upazila 9. Mirsharai Upazila 10. Patiya Upazila 11. Rangunia Upazila 12. Raozan Upazila 13. Sandwip Upazila 14. Satkania Upazila 15. Sitakunda Upazila 16. Bandar Thana 17. Chandgaon Thana 18. Double Mooring Thana 19. Kotwali Thana 20. Pahartali Thana 21. Panchlaish Thana 22. Bhujpur Thana
Comilla District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Barura Upazila 2. Brahmanpara Upazila 3. Burichang Upazila 4. Chandina Upazila 5. Chauddagram Upazila 6. Daudkandi Upazila

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. <u>Debidwar Upazila</u> 8. <u>Homna Upazila</u> 9. <u>Laksam Upazila</u> 10. <u>Muradnagar Upazila</u> 11. <u>Nangalkot Upazila</u> 12. <u>Comilla Adarsha Sadar Upazila</u> 13. <u>Meghna Upazila</u> 14. <u>Titas Upazila</u> 15. <u>Monohargonj Upazila</u> 16. <u>Comilla Sadar Dakshin Upazila</u>
<u>Kishoreganj District</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Austagram Upazila</u> 2. <u>Bajitpur Upazila</u> 3. <u>Bhairab Upazila</u> 4. <u>Hossainpur Upazila</u> 5. <u>Itna Upazila</u> 6. <u>Karimganj Upazila</u> 7. <u>Katiadi Upazila</u> 8. <u>Kishoreganj Sadar Upazila</u> 9. <u>Kuliarchar Upazila</u> 10. <u>Mithamain Upazila</u> 11. <u>Nikli Upazila</u> 12. <u>Pakundia Upazila</u> 13. <u>Tarail Upazila</u>
<u>Manikganj District</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Daulatpur Upazila</u> 2. <u>Ghior Upazila</u> 3. <u>Harirampur Upazila</u> 4. <u>Manikgonj Sadar Upazila</u> 5. <u>Saturia Upazila</u> 6. <u>Shivalaya Upazila</u> 7. <u>Singair Upazila</u>
<u>Jessore District</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Abhaynagar Upazila</u> 2. <u>Bagherpara Upazila</u> 3. <u>Chaugachha Upazila</u> 4. <u>Jhikargachha Upazila</u> 5. <u>Keshabpur Upazila</u> 6. <u>Jessore Sadar Upazila</u> 7. <u>Manirampur Upazila</u> 8. <u>Sharsha Upazila</u>