

Public Satisfaction With Current Policing Practice

A Study on DMP

A I Mahbub Uddin Ahmed



Criminology and Criminal Justice Program
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PUBLIC SATISFACTION WITH CURRENT POLICING PRACTICE:

A study on DMP

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**CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA**

PUBLIC SATISFACTION WITH CURRENT POLICING PRACTICE: A STUDY ON
DMP

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Dated: Dhaka, August 2013

Preface

This book is the outcome of a research report prepared by a fifteen-member research team consisting of students and faculty of the Master's Program in Criminology and Criminal Justice and Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka. It originates from the concern of Dhaka Metropolitan Police in the wake of deteriorating image of Bangladesh Police due to political situations obtaining in the country.

In the Third world countries including Bangladesh, the policing practices are always viewed with suspicion. The TIB report projects Bangladesh Police as the most corrupt organization. The media often ignores the fact that Bangladesh policing practices are fundamentally different from the modernized western policing practices as it is plagued with politicization including high levels of external interferences and undue pressures from local politicians. These have shaped the public image of Bangladesh police and have consequently influenced public satisfaction with police.

Under the circumstances, a study on the level of public satisfaction with current police practices became imperative for the realistic evaluation of the DMP. The data for this study comes from a purposive sample survey of 617 users of 46 police stations under Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP). Unlike previous studies, the distinguishing feature of this study is its survey of the users only.

The main findings of the study are as follows:

- a/ most users visited the police station for the purpose of Registering a General Diary;
- b/ half of the users reported the conduct of police as good;
- c/ more than half of the users paid no speed money;
- d/ even those who paid speed money were also satisfied with the service provided by police;
- e/ the highest givers of speed money are those who visit police station for the purpose of meeting prisoners (75%) followed by follow-up investigation (63%), recovering dues (58%) and filing a police case (57%). It is interesting to note that the majority of the users did not pay any speed money to register a GD (72%), to seek advice (70%), and to seek protection for family or for himself/herself (56%).

Thus, contrary to popular expectation and previous reports, findings from our survey indicate that the level of users' satisfaction with the current police practices is highly satisfactory.

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Project on Public Satisfaction with Current Policing Practice: A Study on DMP

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N.B. : In this revised print, some corrections have been made on literature review and citation. The methodology and findings of TIB report 2010 has been also elaborated.

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

BP	Bangladesh Police
DMP	Dhaka Metropolitan Police
FIR	First Information Report
GD	General Diary
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
IMF	International Monetary Fund
PRP	Police Reform Program
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units
TIB	Transparency International Bangladesh
UN	United Nation
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
USA	United State of America
USUs	Ultimate Sampling Units
VIPs	Very Important Persons
WB	World Bank

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Public satisfaction with police is as illusory as public dissatisfaction with it. Depending on the nature of state and the social structural conditions, the image of police either takes a relatively rigid or fluid formation. Two major levels of variable, individual and contextual, shape the public and users' perception and attitude towards the police or policing practice. At the end, it is a Nietzschean epitaph engraved upon the graveyard of truth that truth is unstable: there is no final truth about the police, especially with respect to Bangladesh police.

Before we understand the dynamics of public and users' perception of Bangladesh police as represented by the Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP), it is essential to understand what is police and what are the structural conditions from which Bangladesh police emerged. Webster's Dictionary (1913) defines police as "1. a judicial and executive system, for the government of a city, town, or district, for the preservation of rights, order, cleanliness, health, etc., and for the enforcement of the laws and prevention of crime; the administration of the laws and regulations of a city, incorporated town, or borough. 2. That which concerns the order of the community; the internal regulation of a state".

The criminological definition of police closely follows this and refers to law enforcement agencies "those that are regularly engaged in 1. Preventing crimes, 2. Investigating crimes and

apprehending criminals 3. Maintaining order, and 4. Providing other miscellaneous services” (Walker and Katz, 2005:5).

Bangladesh Police is the legacy of British colonial administration. The first formal colonial police was created in 1861 and the definition of police was left in ambiguity: “The word ‘police’ shall include all persons who shall be enrolled under this Act” (*The Police Act, 1861. Act no. V of 1861*:1-254). However, for the purpose of colonial exploitation, the policing was focused only on crime: “Whereas it is expedient to re-organize the police and to make it a more efficient instrument for the prevention and detection of the crime” (*The Police Act, 1861. Act no. V of 1861*:1-254). Thus the Act limits Bangladesh police from taking the role of modern police to include customary functions of police such as investigation, arrest and providing social services (Champion and Hooper, 2003:120). This is more evident in the following section on duty of a police officer:

“It shall be the duty of every police-officer promptly to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority; to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace; to prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances; to detect and bring offenders to justice and to apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend, and for whose apprehension sufficient ground exists: and it shall be lawful for every police-officer, for any of the purposes mentioned in this section, without a warrant, to enter and inspect any drinking-shop, gaming-house or other place of resort of loose and disorderly characters” (*The Police Act, 1861. Act no. V of 1861*:23-265).

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

In the Third world countries including Bangladesh, the policing practices have remained far from honest and efficient. One of the main global agendas for Bangladesh has remained good governance. The global agencies--UN organizations, World Bank, IMF--aim at poverty reduction through good governance. But corruption in police department is deep-rooted in most countries including the USA:

“Corruption pervaded the American police. In fact, one could almost say that corruption was their main business. The Police systematically ignored laws related to drinking, gambling, and prostitution in return for regular payoffs; they entered into relationships with professional criminals, especially pickpockets, tolerating illicit activity in return for goods or information; they actively supported a system of electoral fraud; and they sold promotions to higher rank within the department” (Walker, 1997:64).

The dissatisfaction with policing practice and the perception of police as corrupt is almost universal. For example, as early as 1926, it was charged that vice was rampant in Detroit, and the responsibility for this state of affairs was laid at the door of the police (Bellman, 1935:74). Since the early nineteenth century, scandals involving police abuse of power have occurred in many

urban cities in the West and elaborate methods have been devised to control or eliminate the problem.

In 1972, the **Knapp Commission** on corruption in the New York City Police department identified corrupt police practices as two-fold: (a) meat eaters, who aggressively misuse police power for personal gain by demanding bribes, threatening legal action, or cooperating with criminals (Senna and Siegel, 1999:237) and grass eaters, who accept pay-offs when their everyday duties place them in a position to be solicited by the public; for example, police officers have been investigated for taking bribes to look the other way while neighborhood bookmakers ply their trade (Cullen, 1988). The main reasons, as often suggested for corruption in the police, are twofold. First, the police have the authority to enforce the laws in the society. Secondly, they, by default, possess the discretion not to enforce the law. This antagonistic relation, it may be assumed, leaves enough space for the police to become corrupt (Bohm and Haley, 2005:256).

The original impetus for studies of public perceptions of the police came from “Police service rating scale” by Bellman (1935). Later, he with a little assistance from August Vollmer, developed the scale as a method of rating a police organization according to “certain standards” (Bellman, 1935:75).¹This is to

¹Since then suggestions for improving Bellman’s scale came from Parratt (1936, 1938), who developed a survey instrument to measure public perception of the police. Although such research dates back to the mid-1930s, it has gained much attention only after 1980s (Brown and Benedict, 2002).

be done through the application of a standard rating scale on a basis of points² to all police departments. However, Brown and Benedict (2002) reviewed more than 100 articles on perceptions of and attitudes toward the US police. It was found that eleven major variables were related to public dissatisfaction with police. These eleven variables were classified into two principal levels, individual and contextual (Brown and Benedict, 2002). There were four major variables at individual levels. They were race, age, socioeconomic and political status, and gender. On the other hand, there were seven main variables at the contextual level. They were contact with police, neighborhood and residence, crime rates, victimization, fear of the police, media's negative portrayal and public distrust of the police (Brown and Benedict, 2002).

The significance of race in the American society can hardly be exaggerated. This topped the list among individual level variables and was mainly studied by Benedict, Brown and Bower (2000); Decker (1981); Benson (1981); Block (1971); Bordua and Tift (1971); and Brown and Coulter (1983) among others.

Age was found to be strongly related to the perception of police in the work of Benedict, Brown and Bower (2000); Brown and Coulter (1983); Cao, Frank and Cullen (1996); Chandek (1999); Cheurprakobkit and Bartsch (1999); Hadar and Snortum (1975); Huang and Vaughn (1996); Jesilow, Meyer and Namazzi (1995);

²The standard was set from discussions with numerous police officials, and from the author's personal investigations of police departments in the United States. The variables included were: (1) selection of chief, (2) retention of chief, (3) selection of personnel, (4) training of personnel, (5) retention of personnel and (6) promotion of personnel.

Kaminski and Jefferis (1998); Percy (1980); Reisig and Correia(1997); Thornton(1975); and Webb and Marshall (1995).

Socioeconomic and political status was found to be stongly related to the perception of police in the work of Decker (1981); Albrecht and Green (1977); Benson (1981); Brown and Coulter (1983); and Cao, Frank and Cullen (1996).

Gender is the fourth variable related to the perception of police in the USA found in the studies conducted by Cao, Frankand Cullen (1996); Cheurprakobkit (2000); Hadar and Snortum (1975); Lasley, (1994); and Smith, Graham and Adams (1991).

At the contextual level, contact with police is found significantly related by Brown and Benedict (2002); Smith, Graham and Adams (1991); Worrall (1999); and Block (1971).

The second contextual variable, neighborhood and residence, is found significantly related to the perception of police by Brown and Benedict (2002); O'Brien (1978); Apple and O'Brien (1983); Cao, Frank and Cullen (1996); Reisigand Correia (1997); and Webb and Marshall (1995).

Crime rate is another contextual variable related to the perception of policing practice as emphasized principally by Decker (1981). Victimization, the fourth contextual variable is studied by Decker (1981); Block (1971); Brann and Chaiken (1999); Smith, Graham and Adams (1991). The fifth contextual variable is the fear of the police, which is mainly studied by Block (1971). It is interesting to note that media's influence to shape the public perception is noted by Kramer (1997), who finds media's portrayal of police mostly negative.

Public distrust of police is also an important contextual variable for public perception as studied by Decker (1981); Brann and Chaiken (1999).

These variables are summarized in Figure 1.1 below.

Figure 1.1 Summary of Variables Related to Public Perception of Police		
	<i>Variables</i>	<i>Study source</i>
1. Individual level:	1. Race	Brown and Benedict (2002); by Benedict, Brown and Bower (2000); Decker (1981); Benson (1981); Block(1971); Bordua and Tift (1971); and Brown and Coulter (1983).
	2. Age	Benedict, Brown and Bower (2000); Brown and Coulter (1983); Cao, Frank and Cullen (1996); Chandek (1999); Cheurprakobkit and Bartsch (1999); Hadar and Snortum (1975); Huang and Vaughn(1996); Jesilow, Meyer and Namazzi (1995); Kaminski and Jefferis (1998); Percy (1980); Reisig and Correia(1997); Thornton(1975); and Webb and Marshall (1995).
	3. Socioeconomic and political status	Decker (1981); Albrecht and Green (1977); Benson (1981); Brown and Coulter (1983); and Cao, Frank and Cullen (1996).
	4. Gender	Cao, Frank and Cullen (1996); Cheurprakobkit (2000); Hadar and Snortum (1975); Lasley, (1994); and Smith, Graham and Adams (1991).
2. Contextual level:	1. Contact with police	Brown and Benedict (2002); Smith, Graham and Adams (1991); Worrall (1999); and Block (1971).
	2. Neighborhood and residence	Brown and Benedict (2002); O'Brien (1978); Apple and O'Brien (1983); Cao, Frank and Cullen (1996); Reisig and Correia (1997); and Webb and Marshall (1995).
	3. Crime rates	Decker (1981).
	4. Victimization	Decker (1981); Block (1971); Brann and Chaiken (1999); Smith, Graham and Adams (1991)
	5. Fear of the police	Block (1971).
	6. Media's negative portrayal.	Kramer (1997).
	7. Public distrust of the police	Decker (1981); Brann and Chaiken (1999).

No such study was ever conducted in the Indian subcontinent including Bangladesh till now. Only media reports, which are overwhelmingly negative and stereotyped, exist for the public perception of the sub-continental police. Therefore, it is extremely difficult to research on the public perception of Bangladesh Police.

Only recently, surveys on public image of Bangladesh police (TIB, 2010)³ and Bangladesh police performance (UNDP, 2011) was conducted. The public perception of Bangladesh police was reported to be corrupt, 79.7 per cent surveyed household reported corruption,⁴ whereas 68.1 per cent households paid bribe (TIB, 2010:2). TIB's data come from 6,000 nationally sampled households of which only 98 households were from Dhaka City Corporation, who were considered users.⁵

Further study by UNDP's Police Reform Program (PRP) on the performance of police found 75 per cent public satisfaction with police.⁶ Moreover, it is found that the level of public satisfaction was 51.1%, 77.7%, and 50% for registering FIR, contact with police and investigation with crime report respectively.⁷

³ Recently TIB (2013) has published an updated report of 2012 survey in July 2013 long after our study was made in 2012. This is why we only refer to 2010 TIB report.

⁴ By their own admission, the police corruption declined nearly 17% over their 2007 survey. In contrast, there was a rise of bribe giving by 3.6% over the same period (TIB, 2010:2).

⁵ Though there is no sampling frame by Dhaka Metropolitan City in the TIB report, it is quite difficult to compare our study with TIB's as the methodology, sampling universe and samples are different. The number of metropolitan user's is estimated from TIB's proportion of 42% of urban sample, which amount to 2,520 households. This is further fragmented by Dhaka City Corporation's 500 households and 19.5% proportion of user's household, reducing the number to 98 households for the DMP areas (TIB, 2010:1).

⁶ "Research also indicates that approximately three-quarters of the population consider police performance to be at least moderate, a figure that appears to be increasing" (UNDP, 2011:7).

⁷ "In terms of the services received, most people say that they are treated at least moderately by the police, while somewhat fewer (approximately half of those who reported a crime) are satisfied with the police investigation and services received. While most people-although by no means all-also believe the police respond in a proper way to requests for help and respond promptly and effectively to calls from the public, there remains scope for improvements" (UNDP, 2011:8).

In addition, police were found prompt (57.2%), effective (65.9% and proper (60.2%) in terms of response to public call (UNDP, 2011:79).

Another study by BRAC University found 75 per cent people were satisfied with law and order situation maintained by the police (Institute of Governance Studies, 2010). Moreover, the Daily Star-Nielsen opinion survey (2011) found 55 per cent perceived improved law and order situation over last two years.⁸ Thus, in the last two years police performance has been improved in many areas (UNDP, 2012). This signals at least two significant points, (a) improvement of image in the eyes of the users has become a central concern of the police and (b) efforts have been made to ensure the improvement of police performance entailing a positive public image.

In Bangladesh, most police officers are probably not corrupt, but few that are dishonest bring discredit to the entire profession. Thus Bangladesh policing practices are fundamentally different from the modernized western policing practices. The later is characterized with criminalization only, whereas the former is plagued with both politicization (UNDP, 2011) and criminalization. Bangladesh Police services are found to be suffered from high levels of external interferences and undue pressures from local politicians (UNDP, 2011:4). These have shaped the public image of Bangladesh police and have consequently influenced public satisfaction with police.

The Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP), dedicated to ensure safety and security of the capital, is the largest and due to its position, the most important police unit in Bangladesh. Despite the DMP is

⁸ Daily Star-Nielsen Opinion Survey 2011 Government's Two Years' Performance Rating is available at http://www.thedailystar.net/suppliments/2011/01/govt's_second_year/p1.html.

a part of Bangladesh Police, it is regulated by a separate statute (**The Dhaka Metropolitan Police Ordinance, 1976. Ordinance no. III of 1976:3-312**). However, all the previous reports, as mentioned earlier, had a general focus on corruption or, image of the Bangladesh Police, which did not inform about the situation in the DMP with significant clarity. Alongside, the level of public satisfaction on the services of the police in DMP area is also left in obscurity. This provides the possibility of hasty generalization or, overstatement regarding the service standard or, level of public satisfaction on DMP performances.

Under the circumstances, a study on the level of public satisfaction with current police practices became imperative for the realistic evaluation of the DMP.

1.2 Objectives of the study

The main objective of the study is to understand the level of public satisfaction towards current policing practice in Dhaka Metropolitan Area.

The study also seeks to achieve some specific objectives:

- a. to understand the relationship between Police and Public;
- b. to identify and interpret the use of police services; and
- c. to understand different police practices in the DMP area that stimulates the level of public satisfaction.

1.3 Justification of the Study

In Bangladesh, so far no scientific and empirical research has been conducted specifically on public satisfaction with the performances of DMP. As mentioned above, this leaves an obscure space as to the real policing scenario in the capital city. Moreover, previous studies on police performance and public perception, which did not fully concentrate on DMP, if used to sketch the picture in capital, is likely to produce significant over or, understatement. This research is an academic effort to enlighten this grey area with precision and clarity. It is expected that, the research findings may provide certain useful suggestions and indications to policy makers, law enforcing agencies and government on different factors to improve the level of police service and consequently a better public satisfaction.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

It must be pointed out that given the nature of sample selection, the study cannot be claimed as statistically representative. In order for a study to be statistically representative, the method of selection of respondents needs to be random; each respondent should have the equal chance to be selected. Since the sampling was purposive, which limits the study to non-statistical analysis of the data, the main limitation of the present study are (a) time constraint for actual interview, (b) unwillingness of the respondents to give interview, (c) tendency to give desired answers because of the location of the interview (outside police station) and (d) provide ambiguous, if not misleading, information.

CHAPTER 2
METHODOLOGY

Chapter Two

Methodology

2.1 Type of Research

Basically the present study is an exploratory study, whose main purpose is to gather information on the public satisfaction with current policing practice by the users of police stations under DMP. It is not intended to test any hypothesis on the policing practice or the nature of public satisfaction with current policing practice. Therefore, no rigorous statistical model and sampling procedure is adopted to collect data. However, attempts are made to find measures of association between criminologically tenable variables.

2.2 Definition and Measurement of Variables

The key variables for the present study are: (a) use of police station, (b) policing practice and (c) public satisfaction. In order to explain the pattern of responses, the most common independent demographic and socio-economic variables—age, sex, religion, education, occupation and income-- are also used.

(a) Use of police station

This refers to the actual visit to police station by the users. This is measured by 7 variables—(i) frequency of visiting police station, (ii) reason for visiting police station, (iii) frequent visiting to police station, (iv) reason for frequently visiting police station, (v) source of reference for visiting police station, (vi) call police station before visiting, and (vii) type of visitor by case.

(b) Policing practice

This refers to the current policing practice by the police officers in a given police station. This is measured by 16 different variables: (i) gender of the duty police officer, (ii) manner of duty police officer, (iii) response of police officer over call, (iv) need for speed money, (v) circumstances of speed money, (vi) frequency of speed money, (vii) speed money thru direct negotiation, (viii) speed money thru agent, (ix) speed money thru mediator, (x) speed money thru lobbyist, (xi) number of bribe payment, (xii) infrastructure of police station, (xiii) efficiency of duty police officer, (xiv) law and order situation of users' locality, (xv) reasons for law and order situation, and (xvi) users' recommendation for improving police service.

(c) Public satisfaction

This refers to the users' satisfaction with current policing practice by the police officers in a given police station. This is measured by 5 variables: satisfaction with service provided by police station, users' satisfaction by gender of police officer, users' satisfaction from police service, perceived honesty of police officer before visiting police station, and perceived honesty of police officer after visiting police station.

2.3 Unit of Analysis

For this study, the unit of analysis is individual respondent or user, who had taken police services from any one of the 46 police stations under DMP. Thus data have been collected from respondents who visited a particular police station and narrated his level of satisfaction with the use of current police practice by the policemen.

2.4 Method of Data Collection

The present study is based on quantitative method, a non-probability purposive and proportionate sample survey of 617 respondents, 476 males and 143 females, from users of 46 police stations under Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP).⁹

2.4.1 Study Area

In this research, the study area was pre-determined, all 46 police stations under Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP).

2.4.2 Sampling Design and Sample Selection

Basically the principles of cluster sampling, as recommended by the Institute for Social Research, the University of Michigan were used. Thus 46 police stations under Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) were considered as the universe or primary sampling units (**PSUs**). Skipping further classification of PSUs into sample place, chunks and segments, which were valid for area sampling, the users of police stations were considered as ultimate sampling units (**USUs**).

The selection of respondents or USUs was purposive and proportionate. The researcher visited a particular police station from morning to evening and interviewed the users, who agreed to respond to. There were many refusals too. For interviewing female respondents, female researchers were employed. The actual amount of time to complete a particular police station far exceeded the amount of time estimated. Moreover, to cover

⁹During the time of data collection, there were 49 Police Stations under DMP of which 3 were nonfunctioning due to lack of infrastructure, personnel recruitment and financial allocation. They were: **Shajahanpur P.S.**, **Mugda P.S.**, and **Uttara-West P.S.**

diverse kinds of users, visit to police stations during odd hours were also made.

As mentioned earlier, the selection of sample size from each police station was proportionate. The weight to a particular police station in selecting number of respondents from each police station was given in accordance with its importance by number of cases.

2.4.3 Sampling size

In general, the sample size is determined on the basis of five criteria: (a) purpose of the study (b) population size, (c) the level of precision, (d) the level of confidence or risk, and (e) the degree of variability in the attributes being measured (Miaoulis and Michener, 1976). Cochran (1963:75) developed the Equation below to yield a representative sample for proportions.

$$n_0 = \frac{Z^2 pq}{e^2}$$

Where:

n_0 = sample size

Z^2 = is the abscissa of the normal curve that cuts off an area α at the tails ($1 - \alpha$ equals the desired confidence level, e.g., 95%)

e = desired level of precision

p = the estimated proportion of an attribute that is present in the population,

$q = 1 - p$

The value for Z is found in statistical tables which contain the area under the normal curve.

Though the present study is a non-probability sample survey, still for an acceptable sample size, the formula used for determining sample size is drawn from Krejcie and Morgan (1970: 607-610). The formula used for determining sample size is:

$$n = \frac{X^2 \times N \times P \times (1 - P)}{ME^2 \times (N - 1) + (X^2 \times P \times (1 - P))}$$

Where:

n = sample size

X^2 = Chi-Square for the specified confidence level at 1 degree of freedom

N = Population Size

P = Population proportion (.50 in this table)

ME = desired Margin of Error (expressed as a proportion)

Thus, considering the estimated population of Dhaka Mega City under Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) in mid-2012 as 15.4 million (www.newgeography.com), we set a sample size level of about 384 considering a 95% confidence interval with a Margin of Error of about $\pm 4.4\%$; and a sample size level of about 663 considering a 99% confidence interval with a Margin of Error of about $\pm 4.4\%$. Finally, we decided to use a 99% confidence interval and fixed our sample size N=663. During our survey, we had 46 sampling mortality due to their refusals to be interviewed. Thus, our sample size appears to be statistically appropriate.

2.4.4 Sample Frame

Table 2.1 below gives the sampling frame by police station. It indicates that largest number of respondents comes from Shahbagh (36) followed by Jatrabari (28), Pallabi (27), Uttara Model (23) and Motijheel (23) police stations. This is due to convenience and the large number of users present. Thus less frequently visited police stations are Airport (3), Kadamtali (5), Sher-e-Bangla nagar (5), Badda (6), Kolabagan (7) and Gulshan (8). Even after couple of visits, interviewer hardly found any user in these police stations. Moreover, the residential location of researchers from the University of Dhaka also explains large sample size from the vicinity of the Campus. It must be remembered that the identity of the researchers were hidden from the police personnel in the police station and in many occasions, the users became suspicious about the motive of the researchers and declined to cooperate with them in giving any information about the police.

The aforesaid reasons explain the uneven distribution of the respondents by police station.

Table 2.1 Sampling Frame by Police Station

<i>Police Station</i>	<i>Number of respondents</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1. Ramna Model	12	1.9
2. Dhanmondi Model	16	2.6
3. Hajaribag	16	2.6
4. New Market	23	3.7
5. Shahbag	36	5.8
6. Kolabagan	7	1.1
7. Mirpur Model	20	3.2
8. Shahali	10	1.6
9. Pallabi	27	4.4
10. Kafrul	11	1.8
11. Darus Salam	13	2.1
12. Sutrapur	16	2.6
13. Shampur	15	2.4
14. Jatrabari	28	4.5
15. Gendaria	17	2.8
16. Demra	11	1.8
17. Kadomtali	5	0.8
18. Gulshan	8	1.3
19. Badda	6	1.0
20. Cantonment	11	1.8
21. Khilkhet	6	1.0
22. Lalbag	15	2.4
23. Kotwali	18	2.9
24. Kamrangirchar	13	2.1
25. Chak Bazar Model	13	2.1

Table 2.1 Sampling Frame by Police Station (contd.)

<i>Police Station</i>	<i>Number of respondents</i>	<i>Percent</i>
26. Bongshal	12	1.9
27. Uttara Model	23	3.7
28. Turag	13	2.1
29. Uttar Khan	14	2.3
30. Dakshin Khan	15	2.4
31. Airport	3	0.5
32. Motijheel	23	3.7
33. Paltan Model	16	2.6
34. Sabujbag	11	1.8
35. Khilgaon	10	1.6
36. Rampura	5	0.8
37. Tejgaon	12	1.9
38. Shar-e-Bangla Nagor	5	0.8
39. Tejgaon Shilpancal	10	1.6
40. Mohammadpur	13	2.1
41. Adabar	11	1.8
42. Rupnagar	9	1.5
43. Bashantek	5	0.8
44. Vatara	11	1.8
45. Banani	10	1.6
46. Wari	13	2.1
Total:	617	100.0

2.5 Technique of Data collection

Data were collected from respondents through a face-to-face interview. For this purpose a mixed Interview Schedule, both closed-ended and open, was used. In addition, the observations of the interviewers were also recorded to facilitate understanding about police practices.

Typically, a research team consisted of a male and a female researcher. The mixed gender team proved both gender-sensitive and efficient because one could ask question and the other could record the responses without any interruption. They would switch their role given the gender background of the respondents. The researchers sat outside the gate of police station in such a location from where they could observe the people coming in and going out from the police station. They tried to evaluate the type of visitors from the distance by the movements of the users. When they were satisfied that the incumbent was a user of the police station, they approached him/her and convinced the user about their purpose of interviewing and collecting data. It was found that overall the respondents, irrespective of their gender background, found female researcher more trustworthy than the male researcher. As a result, the rapprochement between a respondent and a researcher was easily built when one of the researchers was a female. In our cultural context, it was believed that a female researcher would be more reliable and friendly than a male researcher especially when it involved sensitive information.

2.6 Data Analysis

The data collected through survey was processed through computer with the help of SPSS program. Basically, a percentage contingency analysis of both univariate and bivariate data has been made.

CHAPTER 3

BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

Chapter Three

Background of the Respondents

Tables 3.1-3.3 which give socio-demographic characteristics of the population, show that overwhelming majority of the respondents are males (77 percent) and Muslims (96 per cent), and the majority are of young adults in the age group of 25-39 (53 percent). This is consistent with the general pattern of police station users. For various reasons, chiefly the nature of property ownership in Bangladesh society, there are a few female proprietors. As a result, women are less involved in property-related cases. Moreover, the patriarchal social system in which sexual segregation is the norm, women users are less frequent than the male users. This is also the case with other minority groups, Hindus and Buddhists. Their position in the power structure of Bangladesh makes them less inclined to use the formal apparatuses of criminal justice system. The demographic transition of Bangladesh since 1980s reflects less child dependency ratio and the surge among young adults. Consequently, we find more users in this age group than other age groups.

Table 3.1 Sex of the Respondent

<i>Sex of the respondent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male	474	76.8
Female	143	23.2
Total:	617	100.0

Table 3.2 Religion of the Respondent

<i>Religion of the respondent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Islam	589	95.5
Hindu	27	04.4
Buddhist	1	00.2
Total:	617	100.0

Figure 3.1 Graphic Representation of Age of the Respondents

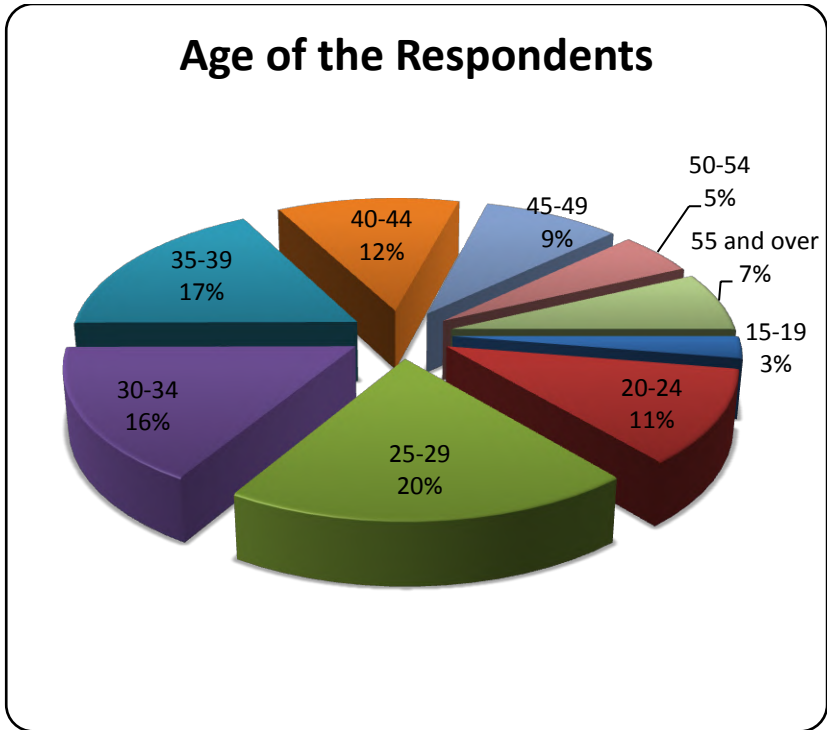


Table 3.3 Age of the Respondent

<i>Age of the respondent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
15-19	16	2.6
20-24	69	11.2
25-29	123	19.9
30-34	100	16.2
35-39	107	17.3
40-44	73	11.8
45-49	55	08.9
50-54	31	05.0
55 and over	43	07.0
Total:	617	100.0

Tables 3.4-3.6 give socio-economic background—educational level, occupational status and income bracket--of the respondents. Table 3.4 shows that respondents are highly educated, nearly 41 percent have Bachelor's degree and above. Though this is consistent with the national pattern of increasing level of higher education, there is a clear trend of the relationship between the function of education and the use of police station to redress grievances. As a result, their perception of police practices would be more judicious than the illiterates and less educated.

Table 3.4 Level of Education of the Respondent

<i>Level of Education of the respondent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Illiterate	94	15.2
Primary	106	17.2
S.S.C	69	11.2
H.S.C	97	15.7
Bachelor's	184	29.8
Masters & above	67	10.9
Total:	617	100.0

Table 3.5 which gives the occupational background of the respondents, indicate that business community is the single most users of police services followed by private job, 31 percent and 17percent respectively. Together, they compose nearly half of the respondents. It is interesting to note that 16percent housewives and 14 percent students use police stations for various reasons.

Table 3.5 Occupation of the Respondent

<i>Occupation of the respondent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Business	191	31.0
Transport worker	72	11.7
Private job	102	16.5
Student	86	13.9
Housewife	98	15.9
Others	68	11.0
Total:	617	100.0

This definitely represents a shift in the user group of police service. Students need police service to redress their politico-educational as well as various personal problems. Use of police stations by housewives reflects gender conscientization. This is definitely the trickling down effect of various women advocacy groups located in Dhaka Metropolitan city. Furthermore, transport workers represent only 12 per cent of users in our sampling. Their less use of police service despite their genuine needs, indicate the sorry state of affairs with them. It is known from media and even from police sources that there are malpractices in the transport sector and transport workers often violate traffic laws. Therefore, in general, they would be reluctant to use police service.

Table 3.6 gives the monthly income bracket of the respondents and shows that poor compose the majority of the respondents, thus 53 percent of them have income ranging between nothing (43 percent) and below Tk. 9,000.00 per month (10 percent). Nearly 36 percent respondents have middle income bracket, between Tk. 9,000.00 and Tk.29,999.00 per month followed by 12 percent having high income bracket, Tk.30, 000.00 and above per month. However, a note of caution must be made with respect to income data in Bangladesh. In all surveys, it is found that income data are less reliable than other socioeconomic data. As a result, a vigorous test with surveyed income data would be an exercise in futility. However, the general pattern of user by income group is discernible: poor are more inclined to use police service than less poor. The major reason is obvious; they form the large chunk of victims. Moreover, students and housewives register no income and inflate the category of poor in the survey.

Table 3.6 Monthly Income of the Respondent

<i>Monthly income of the respondent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Nothing	264	42.8
<Tk.9,000	63	10.2
Tk.9,000-Tk.19,999	131	21.2
Tk.20,000-Tk.29,999	88	14.3
Tk.30,000-Tk.39,999	30	04.9
Tk.40,000-Tk.49,999	9	01.5
Tk.50,000 & above	32	05.2
Total:	617	100.0

CHAPTER 4
USE OF POLICE STATION

Chapter Four

Use of Police Station

Table-4.1 shows sources of reference for visiting police station. The overwhelming majority (82%) of the respondents came to the police station on their own, whereas only 6 per cent were referred by their relatives followed by friends (4%). It is interesting to find that 3 per cent each were referred by police personnel, their office and local leaders.

Table 4.1 Source of Reference for Visiting Police Station

<i>Source of reference for visiting Police Station</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Self	505	81.8
Relatives	36	5.8
Friends	22	3.6
Police	16	2.6
Office	18	2.9
Local Leader	20	3.2
Total:	617	100.0

Table 4.2 shows the main reasons for visiting police station. It shows that 36 per cent of the respondents visit the police station to register a GD. While 16 per cent visit to meet the prisoners. Only 6 per cent each visit police stations either for advice or, follow up investigation. Less than 3 per cent each visit police station for personal or, family security and conflict resolution. Table 4.3 which gives distribution of police stations in terms of reasons for visiting them, shows that visiting prisoners predominates in

Mirpur (70%), Vatara (55%), Pallabi (52%), shampur (47%) and Wari (46%), whereas registering General Diary (GD) is the main reason in Uttarkhan (100%) and Turag (92%). This is due to their new establishment in that area. It is also apparent that because of this new establishment, these police stations do not have other types of users.

Table 4.2 Reason for Visiting Police Station

<i>Reason for visiting police station</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
File Police Case	28	4.5
Register a GD	222	36.0
Follow up Investigation	35	5.7
Meet Prisoner	97	15.7
Personal or family security	16	2.6
Advice	37	6.0
Implementation of warrant	9	1.5
Conflict Resolution for Land/Apartment	18	2.9
Recovering dues	19	3.1
Others	136	22.0
Total:	617	100.0

Table 4.3 also confirms that Airport, Rampura, Bangshal, Kadamtali and Kotwali police stations have more than 60 per cent users for the purpose of General Diary (GD), whereas Kolabagan, Dakshin Khan and Hajaribag police stations get 25 per cent and more users for the purpose of security advice. Interestingly enough, 33 per cent and 20 per cent users visit Badda and Rampura police stations respectively for arbitration by the police, whereas Tejgaon indicates more visits for recovering dues 20 per cent.

Table 4.3 Distribution of Police Stations in terms of Reasons for visiting them (in per cent)

Name of Police Station	Reg. Case	Reg. GD	Follow-up	Meet Prisoner	Security reasons	For Advice	For warrant	For Arbitration	Recovering dues	Others	Total	N
Ramna Model	-	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.3	100	12
Dhanmondi Model	6.2	68.8	6.2	-	-	6.2	-	-	6.2	6.2	100	16
Hajaribag	6.2	31.2	12.5	12.5	-	25.0	-	-	12.5	-	100	16
New Market	4.3	69.6	-	-	-	4.30	-	-	-	17.4	100	23
Shahbag	2.8	47.2	-	5.6	8.3	-	-	-	2.8	33.3	100	36
Kolabagan	14.3	14.3	14.3	-	14.3	28.6	-	14.3	-	-	100	7
Mirpur Model	5.0	15.0	-	70.0	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	100	20
Shahali	10.0		20.0	-	20.0	20.0	-	-	-	30.0	100	10
Pallabi	7.4	7.4	-	51.9	-	-	-	-	-	33.3	100	27
Kafrul	9.1	45.5	-	27.3	-	-	-	-	-	18.2	100	11
Darus Salam	15.4	46.2	-	-	-	15.4	-	15.4	-	7.7	100	13
Sutrapur	-	43.8	6.2	18.8	-		-	6.2	6.2	18.8	100	16
Shampur	-	13.3	6.7	46.7	-	6.7	-	-	-	26.7	100	15
Jatrabari	10.7	57.1	3.6	10.7	-	-	-	-	-	17.9	100	28
Gendaria	-	11.8	-	29.4	-	5.9	5.9	17.6	5.9	23.5	100	17
Demra	18.2	45.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.4	100	11
Kadomtali	-	60.0	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	-	20.0	100	5
Gulshan	-	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	12.5	-	12.5	37.5	100	8
Badda	-		16.7	33.3	-	-	-	33.3	16.7	-	100	6
Cantonment	-	27.3	-	36.4	-	-	-	-	-	36.4	100	11
Khilkhet	16.7	16.7	-	16.7	-	-	16.7	-	-	33.3	100	6
Lalbag	13.3	46.7	6.7	26.7	-	6.7	-	-	-	-	100	15
Kotwali	-	66.7	11.1	11.1	-	11.1	-	-	-	-	100	18
Kamrangirchar	15.4	53.8	-	7.7	-	7.7	-	-	-	15.4	100	13

Table 4.3 Distribution of Police Stations in terms of Reasons for visiting them (Contd.)

Name of Police Station	Reg. Case	Reg. GD	Follow-up	Meet Prisoner	Security reasons	For Advice	For warrant	For Arbitration	Recovering dues	Others	Total	N
Chak Bazar Model	-	46.2	15.4	15.4	-	15.4	-	7.7	-	-	100	13
Bongshal	-	66.7	-	25.0	-	8.3	-	-	-	-	100	12
Uttara Model	4.3	13.0	39.1	4.3	-	4.3	-	17.4	4.3	13.0	100	23
Turag	-	92.3	-	-	-	7.7	-	-	-	-	100	13
Uttar Khan	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	14
Dakshin Khan	6.7	33.3	6.7	20.0	-	26.7	-	-	-	6.7	100	15
Airport	-	66.7	-	33.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	3
Motijheel	-	21.7	8.7	-	13.0	4.3	-	8.7	13.0	30.4	100	23
Paltan Model	12.5	31.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.2	50.0	100	16
Sabujbag	-	18.2	-	-	9.1	18.2	-	-	9.1	45.5	100	11
Khilgaon	-	20.0	10.0	-	10.0	10.0	-	-	10	40.0	100	10
Rampura	-	60.0	-	20.0	-	-	-	20	-	-	100	5
Tejgaon	8.3	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	8.3	-	58.3	100	12
Shar-e-Bangla Nagor	-	20.0	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	60.0	100	5
TejgaonShilpansal	-	-	10.0	-	20.0	10.0	10	-	20	30.0	100	10
Mohammadpur	-	23.1	7.7	23.1	7.7	-	-	-	7.7	30.8	100	13
Adabar	-	9.1	9.1	-	-	18.2	9.1	-	-	54.5	100	11
Rupnagar	11.1	-	11.1	22.2	11.1	-	-	-	11.1	33.3	100	9
Bashantek	-	-	20.0	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	60.0	100	5
Vatara	-	18.2	-	54.5	-	-	-	-	-	27.3	100	11
Banani	-	40.0	10.0	10.0	-	10.0	30	-	-	-	100	10
Wari	-	53.8	-	46.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	13
Total:	4.5	36.0	5.7	15.7	2.6	6	1.5	2.9	3.1	22.0	100	617

Table 4.4 shows the type of visitors by case who visit police station. It says that majority of the users (72%) are involved with the complainant; while only 29 per cent are involved with the accused.

Table 4.4 Type of Visitor of Police Station by Case

<i>Type of visitor by case</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Complainant	442	71.6
Accused	175	28.4
Total:	617	100.0

Table 4.5 table shows that one time visitors are the majority (61 %) to the Police Stations. While two times visitors are 20 per cent of the respondents. Interestingly, the table also shows that the number of visitors decreases with the increase of frequency of visiting to Police Stations; with an exception of 7 per cent of the respondents who visit police stations occasionally.

Table 4.5 Frequency of Visiting Police Station

<i>Frequency of visiting Police Station</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Occasionally	43	7.0
One time	373	60.5
Two times	122	19.8
Three times	53	8.6
Four times	17	2.8
Five times	9	1.5
Total:	617	100.0

Table 4.6 shows that most of the respondents (91%) visited the police stations without calling the police; while less than 10 per cent visited after calling the police stations.

Table 4.6 Call Police Station before Visiting

<i>Call Police Station before visiting</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	59	9.6
No	558	90.4
Total:	617	100.0

Table 4.7 demonstrates the frequency of visiting police stations. It shows that less than 12 per cent of the users answered in the positive; while the rest 89 per cent of the visitors responded in the negative.

Table 4.7 Frequent visiting to Police Station

<i>Frequent visiting to police station</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	70	11.3
No	547	88.7
Total:	617	100.0

Table 4.8 demonstrates the reasons for frequently visiting police stations. The table shows that 35 per cent visit police stations to lodge complaints and almost 30 per cent visit to follow up. Notably, only 8 per cent visits for political reasons.

Table 4.8 Reason for frequently visiting Police Station

<i>Reason for frequently visiting police station</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Political Reason	6	1.0
Business Security	8	1.3
Follow-up	22	3.6
Lodge complaint	26	4.2
Release seized vehicle	7	1.1
Meet Prisoners	6	1.0
Inapplicable	542	87.8
Total:	617	100.0

CHAPTER 5
CURRENT POLICING PRACTICE

Chapter Five

Current Policing Practice

The current policing practice is found to be of mixed variety. This is directly related to the image of police in the eyes of the users. As a result, the satisfaction with police is found to be mixed, with the majority being satisfied in one way or the other. Table 5.1 demonstrates responses on manner of police officer. Majority of the respondents (50%) said it was good and while 31 per cent replied as moderate. However, about one fifth of the respondents (19%) answered that the manner was bad.

Table 5.1 Manner of Police Officer

<i>Manner of police officer</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Good	308	49.9
Fair/Moderate	192	31.1
Bad/Rough	117	19.0
Total:	617	100.0

Table 5.2 shows gender of the service police officer. Majority of the respondents (97%) received service from a male police officer, while 3percent from a female police officer. This clearly projects the cultural nuances in police administration too.

Table 5.2 Gender of the service provided by Duty Officer

<i>Gender of the service provided duty police officer</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male Police Officer	597	96.8
Female Police Officer	20	3.2
Total:	617	100.0

Table 5.3 shows responses of police officers over call. 86 per cent of the respondents who had called the police before visiting the police station, found the responses from the police friendly and 14 per cent found it satisfactory.

Table 5.3 Response of Police Officer over Call

<i>Response of police officer over call</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Friendly	51	8.3
Satisfactory	8	1.3
Inapplicable	558	90.4
Total:	617	100.0

Table 5.4 shows that 55 per cent of the respondents paid no speed money while dealing with the police. Precisely, more than half did not pay any extra money. Albeit, the rest 45 per cent said that they paid speed money.

Table 5.4 Need for Speed Money

<i>Need for speed money</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	281	45.5
No	336	54.5
Total:	617	100.0

Table 5.5 shows circumstances of speed money. It shows that of the respondents paying speed money 34 per cent paid speed money willingly; while the vast majority 66 per cent paid it unwillingly. This suggests that those who pay the money may be forced to pay which they would otherwise prefer to avoid.

Table 5.5 Circumstances of Speed Money

<i>Circumstances of speed money</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Willingly	96	15.6
Unwillingly	184	29.8
Inapplicable	337	54.6
Total:	617	100.0

Table 5.6 says about frequency of speed money. Most of the users (30%) said that they had to pay speed money at least for one time. While 8 per cent of the users paid graft two times and 7 per cent paid every time during their dealings with the police. Notably, the higher frequency of payment lessens the percentage of payers.

Table 5.6 Frequency of Speed Money

<i>Frequency of speed money</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
One time	187	30.3
Two times	50	8.1
Every time	43	7.0
Inapplicable	337	54.6
Total:	617	100.0

Fig 5.1 Level of Education by Need for Speed Money

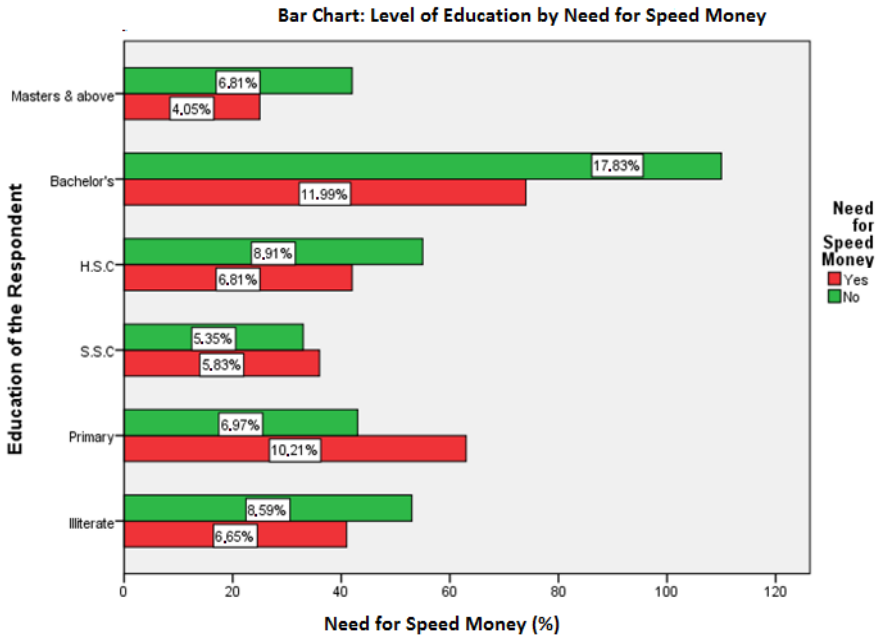


Figure 5.1 depicted that the service seekers have paid speed money to Police Station maximum 18 per cent in Bachelor level.

It is surprising that at this level also have taken police service without any speed money (12 per cent). The current study gives data on speed money paid to Police from illiterate and little literate people about 10 per cent, which is more than without paying any type of speed money. This picture clearly shows that Police Station has taken Speed money from all type of people. Unless, he is a highly educated person. Moreover, it depends upon the variety of service supposed to be received by the service seekers from the police.

Tables 5.7 and 5.8 which give data on graft by police station shows that 80 per cent and more users of Ramna Model, Hajaribag, Mirpur Model, Pallabi, Kafrul, Darus Salam and Bashantek police stations paid graft for speedy action of their cases, and 37 per cent and 33 per cent users of Pallabi and Airport police stations paid bribe every time they used the service of those police stations as indicated by Table 5.8.

The highest graft given two-times was for the reason of follow-up investigation (29%), whereas highest graft given one time was for the reasons of filing police case (50%) and recovering dues (47%).

Table 5.7 Per cent of people who paid Speed Money by Police Station (N=617)

<i>Name of the Police Station</i>	<i>Need for Speed Money</i>		
	Yes	No	Total (%)
Ramna Model	91.7	8.3	100.0
Dhanmondi Model	43.8	56.2	100.0
Hajaribag	81.2	18.8	100.0
New Market	17.4	82.6	100.0
Shahbag	19.4	80.6	100.0
Kolabagan	14.3	85.7	100.0
Mirpur Model	85.0	15.0	100.0
Shahali	50.0	50.0	100.0
Pallabi	85.2	14.8	100.0
Kafrul	81.8	18.2	100.0
Darus Salam	84.6	15.4	100.0
Sutrapur	37.5	62.5	100.0
Shampur	46.7	53.3	100.0
Jatrabari	60.7	39.3	100.0
Gendaria	11.8	88.2	100.0
Demra	36.4	63.6	100.0
Kadomtali	40.0	60.0	100.0
Gulshan	-	100.0	100.0
Badda	66.7	33.3	100.0
Cantonment	9.1	90.9	100.0
Khilkhet	33.3	66.7	100.0
Lalbag	40.0	60.0	100.0
Kotwali	16.7	83.3	100.0

Table 5.7 Per cent of people who paid Speed Money by Police Station (N=617) (contd.)

<i>Name of the Police Station</i>	<i>Need for Speed Money</i>		Total (%)
	Yes	No	
Kamrangirchar	46.2	53.8	100.0
Chak Bazar Model	30.8	69.2	100.0
Bongshal	25.0	75.0	100.0
Uttara Model	60.9	39.1	100.0
Turag	7.7	92.3	100.0
Uttar Khan	14.3	85.7	100.0
Dakshin Khan	53.3	46.7	100.0
Airport	33.3	66.7	100.0
Motijheel	47.8	52.2	100.0
Paltan Model	56.2	43.8	100.0
Sabujbag	54.5	45.5	100.0
Khilgaon	50.0	50.0	100.0
Rampura	20.0	80.0	100.0
Tejgaon	50.0	50.0	100.0
Shar-e-Bangla Nagor	40.0	60.0	100.0
Tejgaon Shilpancal	70.0	30.0	100.0
Mohammadpur	46.2	53.8	100.0
Adabar	45.5	54.5	100.0
Rupnagar	44.4	55.6	100.0
Bashantek	80.0	20.0	100.0
Vatara	63.6	36.4	100.0
Banani	-	100.0	100.0
Wari	53.8	46.2	100.0

Table 5.8 Per cent of Frequency of Speed Money by Police Station (N=617)

<i>Name of Police Station</i>	<i>Frequency of Speed Money</i>				<i>Total (%)</i>
	One time	Two times	Every time	Inapplicable	
Ramna Model	75.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	100.0
Dhanmondi Model	43.8	-	-	56.2	100.0
Hajaribag	68.8	6.2	6.2	18.8	100.0
New Market	8.7	8.7	-	82.6	100.0
Shahbag	19.4	-	-	80.6	100.0
Kolabagan	-	14.3	-	85.7	100.0
Mirpur Model	30.0	30.0	25.0	15.0	100.0
Shahali	30.0	10.0	10.0	50.0	100.0
Pallabi	37.0	11.1	37.0	14.8	100.0
Kafrul	54.5	9.1	9.1	27.3	100.0
Darus Salam	53.8	23.1	7.7	15.4	100.0
Sutrapur	18.8	6.2	12.5	62.5	100.0
Shampur	20.0	6.7	20.0	53.3	100.0
Jatrabari	42.9	10.7	7.1	39.3	100.0
Gendaria	5.9	5.9	-	88.2	100.0
Demra	27.3	-	9.1	63.6	100.0
Kadomtali	40.0	-	-	60.0	100.0
Gulshan	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Badda	50.0	16.7	-	33.3	100.0
Cantonment	9.1	-	-	90.9	100.0
Khilkhet	16.7	16.7	-	66.7	100.0
Lalbag	40.0	-	-	60.0	100.0
Kotwali	16.7	-	-	83.3	100.0
Kamrangirchar	23.1	-	23.1	53.8	100.0

Table 5.8 Per cent of Frequency of Speed Money by Police Station (N=617) Contd.

<i>Name of Police Station</i>	<i>Frequency of Speed Money</i>				Total (%)
	One time	Two times	Every time	Inapplicable	
Chak Bazar Model	7.7	23.1	-	69.2	100.0
Bongshal	25.0	-	-	75.0	100.0
Uttara Model	43.5	17.4	-	39.1	100.0
Turag	7.7	-	-	92.3	100.0
Uttar Khan	7.1	-	7.1	85.7	100.0
Dakshin Khan	46.7	-	6.7	46.7	100.0
Airport	-	-	33.3	66.7	100.0
Motijheel	30.4	13.0	8.7	47.8	100.0
Paltan Model	37.5	12.5	-	50.0	100.0
Sabujbag	18.2	36.4	-	45.5	100.0
Khilgaon	40.0	10.0	-	50.0	100.0
Rampura	40.0	-	-	60.0	100.0
Tejgaon	33.3	-	8.3	58.3	100.0
Shar-e-Bangla Nagor	40.0	-	-	60.0	100.0
Tejgaon Shilpancal	50.0	-	10.0	40.0	100.0
Mohammadpur	46.2	-	-	53.8	100.0
Adabar	36.4	18.2	-	45.5	100.0
Rupnagar	22.2	22.2	-	55.6	100.0
Bashantek	60.0	20.0	-	20.0	100.0
Vatara	36.4	9.1	18.2	36.4	100.0
Banani	-	-	-	100.0	100.0
Wari	30.8	-	23.1	46.2	100.0

Table 5.9 below show the relation between reason for visiting police station and frequency of speed money paid to the police station. It indicates that most graft taking, i.e., every time, took place among users who went to police stations for reasons of meeting prisoners (23%) and resolving conflicts (17%).

Table 5.9 Reason for Visiting Police Station by Frequency of Speed Money (in per cent)

<i>Reason for Visiting Police Station</i>	<i>Frequency of Speed Money Payment</i>				
	One time	Two times	Every time	Inapplicable	Total (%)
File Police Case	50.0	-	7.1	42.9	100.0
Register a GD	24.8	1.8	.9	72.5	100.0
Follow up Investigation	37.1	28.6	-	34.3	100.0
Meet Prisoner	36.1	15.5	22.7	25.8	100.0
Personal or family security	37.5	-	6.2	56.2	100.0
Advice	13.5	13.5	-	73.0	100.0
Implementation of warrant	22.2	11.1	-	66.7	100.0
Conflict Resolution for Land/Apartment	27.8	-	16.7	55.6	100.0
Recovering dues	47.4	15.8	-	36.8	100.0
Others	31.6	8.8	9.6	50.0	100.0
Total:	30.3	8.1	7.0	54.6	100.0

Table 5.10 above which gives data on reason for visiting Police Station by manner of duty Police Officer, shows that good manner of police officers are reported more (67%) followed by seeking advice (50%) and filing police case (46%). The majority of users of police service for the purpose of follow up investigation, personal or family security, conflict resolution for land/apartment,

and recovering dues reported fair manner by the police officers, whereas 46 per cent users reported rough manner when they went to police station to meet prisoners.

Table: 5.10 Reason for Visiting Police Station by Manner of Duty Police Officer (in per cent)

<i>Reason for Visiting Police Station</i>	<i>Manner of Duty Police Officer</i>			
	Good	Fair/Moderate	Bad/Rough	Total (%)
File Police Case	46.4	25.0	28.6	100.0
Register a GD	67.1	26.1	6.8	100.0
Follow up Investigation	37.1	51.4	11.4	100.0
Meet Prisoner	29.9	27.8	42.3	100.0
Personal or family security	31.2	62.5	6.2	100.0
Advice	59.5	24.3	16.2	100.0
Implementation of warrant	66.7	33.3	-	100.0
Conflict Resolution for Land/Apartment	44.4	50.0	5.6	100.0
Recovering dues	31.6	52.6	15.8	100.0
Others	41.9	30.1	27.9	100.0
Total:	49.9	31.1	19.0	100.0

Table 5.11 which gives data on reason for visiting police station by need for bribe, shows that highest givers of speed money are those who visit police station for the purpose of meeting prisoners (75%) followed by follow-up investigation (63%), recovering dues (58%) and filing a police case (57%). It is interesting to note that the majority of the users did not pay any speed money to register a GD (72%), to seek advice (70%), and to seek protection for family or for himself/herself (56%).

Table 5.11 Reason for Visiting Police Station by Speed Money (in per cent)

<i>Reason for Visiting Police Station</i>	<i>Need for Speed Money</i>		
	Yes	No	Total (%)
File Police Case	57.1	42.9	100.0
Register a GD	28.4	71.6	100.0
Follow up Investigation	62.9	37.1	100.0
Meet Prisoner	75.3	24.7	100.0
Personal or family security	43.8	56.2	100.0
Advice	29.7	70.3	100.0
Implementation of warrant	33.3	66.7	100.0
Conflict Resolution for Land/Apartment	38.9	61.1	100.0
Recovering dues	57.9	42.1	100.0
Others	50.0	50.0	100.0
Total:	45.5	54.5	100.0

Tables 5.12-5.15 give data on the manner of paying speed money. They show that 42 per cent of the respondents pay the speed money through direct negotiation, 3 per cent of the respondents pay speed money thorough agent, 1.5 per cent pays the speed money through mediator and only 0.3 per cent respondents said that they paid the money through lobbyist.

Table 5.12 Speed Money through Direct Negotiation

<i>Speed money through direct negotiation</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	259	42.0
No	358	58.0
Total:	617	100.0

Table 5.13 Speed Money through Agent

<i>Speed money through agent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	20	3.2
No	597	96.8
Total:	617	100.0

Table 5.14 Speed Money through Mediator

<i>Speed money through mediator</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	9	1.5
No	608	98.5
Total:	617	100.0

Table 5.15 Speed Money through Lobbyist

<i>Speed money through lobbyist</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	2	0.3
No	615	99.7
Total:	617	100.0

Table 5.16 informs us on the infrastructure of police station. It shows that the majority (45%) maintained that the infrastructure of police station is adequate. Further, 41% users said that it is moderate. However, 14 per cent users found the infrastructure to be inadequate.

Table 5.16 Infrastructure of Police Station

<i>Infrastructure of police station</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Adequate	278	45.1
Moderate	252	40.8
Inadequate	87	14.1
Total:	617	100.0

Table 5.17 demonstrates efficiency of duty police officer. It shows that most of the respondents (46%) maintained that the police officers are efficient and 31 per cent says that they are moderately efficient. However, 23 per cent said that the duty police officers are inefficient.

Table 5.17 Efficiency of Duty Police Officer

<i>Efficiency of duty police officer</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Efficient	286	46.4
Moderately efficient	188	30.5
Inefficient	143	23.2
Total:	617	100.0

Table 5.18 shows responses on law and order situation of users' locality. The most users, 45 per cent, say that it is moderately

satisfactory, while 41 per cent maintain that it is satisfactory. On the other hand, 14 per cent of the users said the law and order situation is not satisfactory. Overall, 86 per cent users are somehow satisfied with the law and order situation of DMP.

Table 5.18 Law and Order Situation of users' Locality

<i>Law and order situation of users' locality</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Satisfactory	251	40.7
Moderately satisfactory	278	45.1
Not satisfactorily	88	14.3
Total:	617	100.0

Table 5.19 which gives data on law and order situation by police station, shows that in 15 police stations, the majority of users found law and order situation quite satisfactory.

**Table 5.19 Law and Order Situation by Police Station
(in per cent)**

<i>Name of the Thana</i>	<i>Law and Order Situation of users' Locality</i>			
	Satisfactory	Moderately satisfactory	Not Satisfactorily	Total (%)
Ramna Model	83.3	16.7	-	100.0
Dhanmondi Model	93.8	6.2	-	100.0
Hajaribag	18.8	56.2	25.0	100.0
New Market	52.2	47.8	-	100.0
Shahbag	33.3	58.3	8.3	100.0
Kolabagan	28.6	71.4	-	100.0
Mirpur Model	10.0	50.0	40.0	100.0
Shahali	30.0	40.0	30.0	100.0
Pallabi	11.1	44.4	44.4	100.0
Kafrul	18.2	54.5	27.3	100.0
Darus Salam	30.8	53.8	15.4	100.0
Sutrapur	62.5	31.2	6.2	100.0
Shampur	86.7	13.3	-	100.0
Jatrabari	78.6	14.3	7.1	100.0
Gendaria	88.2	11.8	-	100.0
Demra	18.2	81.8	-	100.0
Kadomtali	100.0	-	-	100.0
Gulshan	100.0	-	-	100.0
Badda	100.0	-	-	100.0
Cantonment	100.0	-	-	100.0
Khilkhet	50.0	50.0	-	100.0
Lalbag	33.3	60.0	6.7	100.0
Kotwali	16.7	83.3	-	100.0
Kamrangirchar	23.1	46.2	30.8	100.0

Table 5.19 Law and Order Situation by Police Station (in per cent) Contd.

<i>Name of the Thana</i>	<i>Law and Order Situation of users' Locality</i>			
	Satisfactory	Moderately satisfactory	Not Satisfactorily	Total (%)
Chak Bazar Model	30.8	46.2	23.1	100.0
Bongshal	16.7	50.0	33.3	100.0
Uttara Model	39.1	60.9	-	100.0
Turag	30.8	69.2	-	100.0
Uttar Khan	50.0	50.0	-	100.0
Dakshin Khan	40.0	46.7	13.3	100.0
Airport	-	66.7	33.3	100.0
Motijheel	4.3	69.6	26.1	100.0
Paltan Model	18.8	37.5	43.8	100.0
Sabujbag	9.1	54.5	36.4	100.0
Khilgaon	10.0	70.0	20.0	100.0
Rampura	-	60.0	40.0	100.0
Tejgaon	25.0	58.3	16.7	100.0
Shar-e-Bangla Nagor	20.0	80.0	-	100.0
Tejgaon Shilpancal	20.0	40.0	40.0	100.0
Mohammadpur	23.1	61.5	15.4	100.0
Adabar	36.4	63.6	-	100.0
Rupnagar	44.4	55.6	-	100.0
Bashantek	-	40.0	60.0	100.0
Vatara	90.9	9.1	-	100.0
Banani	90.0	-	10.0	100.0
Wari	23.1	61.5	15.4	100.0

These police stations are Ramna Model, Dhanmondi Model, New Market, Sutrapur, Shampur, Jatrabari, Gendaria, Kadomtali, Gulshan, Badda, Cantonment, Khilkhet, Uttar Khan, Vatara and Banani. It is interesting to note that Kadomtali, Gulshan, Badda police stations reported cent percent satisfactory law and order situation.

Tables 5.20 and 5.22 give data on users' recommendation for improving police service and the reasons for deteriorating law and order situation.

Table 5.20 shows that an overwhelming majority, 79 per cent, does not know what to suggest. Of those who recommended some suggestions, 8 per cent of the users pointed out that the police should be free from corruption. Another 5 per cent recommended for increased public safety, whereas 3 per cent each suggested modernization of police and equal treatment meted out to cross-section users. Notably, only 2 per cent of the respondents urged for depoliticization of police.

Table 5.21 enlists reasons for deterioration of law and order situation. The table shows that 8 per cent respondents report drug, theft and robbery as the major reasons for law and order deterioration. While 3 per cent of the respondents said that the inefficiency of the police is responsible for this. Besides, only 0.5 per cent users indicate political interference as the cause.

Table 5.20 Users recommendation for improving police service

<i>Users recommendation for improving police service</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Modernization of Police	18	2.9
Increased Public safety	28	4.5
Equal Treatment	16	2.6
Ensure Human Rights	01	0.2
Depoliticization of Police	10	1.6
Role of Mediator	08	1.3
Free from corruption	50	8.1
No suggestion	486	78.8
Total:	617	100.0

Table 5.21 Reasons for Deterioration of Law and Order Situation

<i>Reasons for deterioration of Law & Order</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Drug, theft and robbery	52	8.4
Police inefficiency	19	3.1
Political interference	03	0.5
Inapplicable	543	88.0
Total:	617	100.0

The findings of the table clearly shows how users' practice and perception differ from the non-users, which is mostly shaped by hegemonic media often with their own political agenda. The general users have no clue to the political economy of police administration.

CHAPTER 6
PUBLIC SATISFACTION WITH DMP

Chapter Six

Public Satisfaction with DMP

It may not be an exaggeration to submit that the commoners' perception and understanding of the police image is more likely to be influenced by media and political parlance. In this connection it may be very consistently assumed that most of the citizenry having opinion of any type on the police are non-users i.e. they never interacted with the police directly on any issue. Hence, as research subjects or, respondents non-users' reflections or, opinions may not be regarded as significantly valid or, reliable. This clearly suggests that any research on popular ideas about police, for scientific precision and logical legitimacy, should centrally focus on the statement or opinion of the police users.

In line with the aforementioned apologia, “public satisfaction” in this chapter is used to indicate the users' satisfaction and not the commoners' (and non-users') satisfaction. It must be noted that the DMP operates in the capital city, an area of intense political activities, high crime rate and population density. The police public ratio is 340:1 in DMP area.¹⁰ Mentionable that investigation or, serving the users at police station is not the only task that the police do. Factually, the DMP carries out regularly a number of duties including ensuring public security during political activities, patrolling, providing security protocol to VIPs, counterintelligence and so on and so forth. The type of

¹⁰This is an estimated ratio from the Census of Metropolitan Dhaka 2011 and the available statistics from DMP.

engagements themselves suggests that a big number of personnel are always engaged in those areas.

This makes it almost obvious that the police public ratio, as servicemen at police station, or, as investigators is much lesser than the ratio shown above. It may also be imagined that due to excessive engagement outside the police station, seldom investigation and other tasks like serving the commoners' at police station gets the highest attention. Even if the DMP is mandated by a different legislation (The Dhaka Metropolitan Police Ordinance, 1976), it shall be impractical to deny that the colonial legacy of Bangladesh Police still continues to operate in its structure in one form or, the other. As a whole, the scenario suggests that it is highly challenging a task for the DMP to increase or, hold the level of public (basically users') satisfaction at an appreciating level.

However, the data in this chapter clearly portrays a significantly different picture. It unravels the statistics inside the popular statements and at some point denies quite significantly the generally acclaimed negative impressions.

Like, table 6.1 shows users' satisfaction with the service provided by the police station. Of the respondents, the majority (76%) answered in the positive as to the point of satisfaction while 21 per cent of the respondents answered in the negative. This suggests that majority of the respondents who dealt with the police in DMP hold a good impression about the police. Besides, 2 per cent of the respondents are waiting for action.

Table 6.1 Satisfaction with Service Provided by Police Station

<i>Satisfaction with service provided by PS</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Yes	471	76.3
No	131	21.2
Waiting for Action	15	2.4
Total:	617	100.0

Table 6.2 shows users satisfaction by gender. It shows that 86 per cent of the respondents expressed their satisfaction with the service of the male police officers while, 14 per cent of the respondents expressed their satisfaction with the service of the female police officers.

Table 6.2 Users Satisfaction by Gender of Police Officer

<i>Users satisfaction by gender of police officer</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Male Police officer	533	86.4
Female Police officer	84	13.6
Total:	617	100.0

Tables 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 give data on satisfaction with police service, satisfaction with the manner of police officer and the extent of satisfaction with policing by police station respectively. Table 6.3 shows that except for Pallabi, Cantonment and Mohammadpur police stations, in all other 43 police stations of DMP from which data were collected, the majority of users were satisfied with current policing practice. The highest percentage (100%) of satisfaction was detected among the users of Ramna Model, Gendaria, Kadomtali, Kamrangirchar, Uttar Khan, Dakshin Khan, Airport and Bashantek police stations.

**Table 6.3 Satisfaction with Police Service by Police Station
(in per cent)**

<i>Name of the Police Station</i>	<i>Satisfaction with Service Provided by PS</i>			
	Yes	No	Waiting for Action	Total (%)
Ramna Model	100.0	-	-	100.0
Dhanmondi Model	87.5	12.5	-	100.0
Hajaribag	75.0	25.0	-	100.0
New Market	91.3	8.7	-	100.0
Shahbag	69.4	25.0	5.6	100.0
Kolabagan	71.4	28.6	-	100.0
Mirpur Model	95.0	5.0	-	100.0
Shahali	80.0	20.0	-	100.0
Pallabi	25.9	74.1	-	100.0
Kafrul	90.9	9.1	-	100.0
Darus Salam	76.9	23.1	-	100.0
Sutrapur	81.2	18.8	-	100.0
Shampur	73.3	26.7	-	100.0
Jatrabari	89.3	10.7	-	100.0
Gendaria	100.0	-	-	100.0
Demra	54.5	45.5	-	100.0
Kadomtali	100.0	-	-	100.0
Gulshan	87.5	12.5	-	100.0
Badda	83.3	16.7	-	100.0
Cantonment	45.5	54.5	-	100.0
Khilkhet	83.3	16.7	-	100.0
Lalbag	80.0	20.0	-	100.0
Kotwali	83.3	16.7	-	100.0
Kamrangirchar	100.0	-	-	100.0

Table 6.3 Satisfaction with Police Service by Police Station (Contd.)

<i>Name of the Police Station</i>	<i>Satisfaction with Service Provided by PS</i>			
	Yes	No	Waiting for Action	Total (%)
Chak Bazar Model	92.3	7.7	-	100.0
Bongshal	75.0	25.0	-	100.0
Uttara Model	56.5	39.1	4.3	100.0
Turag	84.6	-	15.4	100.0
Uttar Khan	100.0	-	-	100.0
Dakshin Khan	100.0	-	-	100.0
Airport	100.0	-	-	100.0
Motijheel	69.6	30.4	-	100.0
Paltan Model	62.5	37.5	-	100.0
Sabujbag	81.8	18.2	-	100.0
Khilgaon	40.0	60.0	-	100.0
Rampura	80.0	20.0	-	100.0
Tejgaon	50.0	25.0	25.0	100.0
Shar-e-Bangla Nagor	60.0	-	40.0	100.0
Tejgaon Shilpancal	60.0	30.0	10.0	100.0
Mohammadpur	46.2	38.5	15.4	100.0
Adabar	72.7	27.3	-	100.0
Rupnagar	66.7	33.3	-	100.0
Bashantek	100.0	-	-	100.0
Vatara	90.9	9.1	-	100.0
Banani	80.0	20.0	-	100.0
Wari	84.6	-	15.4	100.0

**Table 6.4 Satisfaction with Manner of Duty Police Officer
by Police Station (in per cent)**

<i>Name of the Police Station</i>	<i>Manner of Duty Police Officer</i>			Total (%)
	Good	Fair/ Moderate	Bad/Rough	
Ramna Model	25.0	25.0	50.0	100.0
Dhanmondi Model	87.5	6.2	6.2	100.0
Hajaribag	31.2	43.8	25.0	100.0
New Market	69.6	17.4	13.0	100.0
Shahbag	44.4	41.7	13.9	100.0
Kolabagan	57.1	14.3	28.6	100.0
Mirpur Model	20.0	5.0	75.0	100.0
Shahali	60.0	30.0	10.0	100.0
Pallabi	11.1	18.5	70.4	100.0
Kafrul	27.3	27.3	45.5	100.0
Darus Salam	61.5	30.8	7.7	100.0
Sutrapur	68.8	31.2	-	100.0
Shampur	73.3	20.0	6.7	100.0
Jatrabari	85.7	3.6	10.7	100.0
Gendaria	100.0	-	-	100.0
Demra	63.6	27.3	9.1	100.0
Kadomtali	80.0	-	20.0	100.0
Gulshan	100.0	-	-	100.0
Badda	33.3	66.7	-	100.0
Cantonment	63.6	36.4	-	100.0
Khilkhet	83.3	16.7	-	100.0
Lalbag	33.3	40.0	26.7	100.0
Kotwali	61.1	38.9	-	100.0

Table 6.4 Satisfaction with Manner of Duty Police Officer by PS (Contd.)

<i>Name of the Police Station</i>	<i>Manner of Duty Police Officer</i>			Total (%)
	Good	Fair/ Moderate	Bad/Rough	
Kamrangirchar	69.2	23.1	7.7	100.0
Chak Bazar Model	61.5	38.5	-	100.0
Bongshal	58.3	33.3	8.3	100.0
Uttara Model	21.7	60.9	17.4	100.0
Turag	76.9	23.1	-	100.0
Uttar Khan	57.1	42.9	-	100.0
Dakshin Khan	20.0	33.3	46.7	100.0
Airport	33.3	66.7	-	100.0
Motijheel	26.1	39.1	34.8	100.0
Paltan Model	12.5	56.2	31.2	100.0
Sabujbag	27.3	45.5	27.3	100.0
Khilgaon	10.0	60.0	30.0	100.0
Rampura	20.0	60.0	20.0	100.0
Tejgaon	41.7	33.3	25.0	100.0
Shar-e-Bangla Nagor	20.0	40.0	40.0	100.0
Tejgaon Shilpancal	20.0	70.0	10.0	100.0
Mohammadpur	30.8	61.5	7.7	100.0
Adabar	36.4	36.4	27.3	100.0
Rupnagar	66.7	33.3	-	100.0
Bashantek	20.0	60.0	20.0	100.0
Vatara	81.8	9.1	9.1	100.0
Banani	100.0	-	-	100.0
Wari	61.5	38.5	-	100.0

Table 6.5 Extent of Satisfaction from Police Service by Police Station (in per cent)

<i>Name of the Police Station</i>	<i>Users' Satisfaction from Police Service</i>			
	Fully Satisfied	Moderately Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Total (%)
Ramna Model	8.3	25.0	66.7	100.0
Dhanmondi Model	56.2	31.2	12.5	100.0
Hajaribag	12.5	56.2	31.2	100.0
New Market	56.5	30.4	13.0	100.0
Shahbag	30.6	47.2	22.2	100.0
Kolabagan	42.9	28.6	28.6	100.0
Mirpur Model	-	20.0	80.0	100.0
Shahali	30.0	10.0	60.0	100.0
Pallabi	11.1	11.1	77.8	100.0
Kafrul	9.1	54.5	36.4	100.0
Darus Salam	46.2	38.5	15.4	100.0
Sutrapur	56.2	31.2	12.5	100.0
Shampur	26.7	60.0	13.3	100.0
Jatrabari	42.9	39.3	17.9	100.0
Gendaria	88.2	11.8	-	100.0
Demra	18.2	63.6	18.2	100.0
Kadomtali	80.0	-	20.0	100.0
Gulshan	25.0	75.0	-	100.0
Badda	-	100.0	-	100.0
Cantonment	-	100.0	-	100.0
Khilkhet	33.3	66.7	-	100.0
Lalbag	13.3	53.3	33.3	100.0
Kotwali	22.2	61.1	16.7	100.0
Kamrangirchar	30.8	53.8	15.4	100.0
Chak Bazar Model	46.2	46.2	7.7	100.0
Bongshal	50.0	25.0	25.0	100.0

Table 6.5 Extent of Satisfaction from Police Service by PS (Contd.)

<i>Name of the Police Station</i>	<i>Users' Satisfaction from Police Service</i>			
	Fully Satisfied	Moderately Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Total (%)
Uttara Model	4.3	52.2	43.5	100.0
Turag	7.7	92.3	-	100.0
Uttar Khan	28.6	71.4	-	100.0
Dakshin Khan	13.3	33.3	53.3	100.0
Airport	33.3	66.7	-	100.0
Motijheel	26.1	43.5	30.4	100.0
Paltan Model	12.5	56.2	31.2	100.0
Sabujbag	27.3	45.5	27.3	100.0
Khilgaon	-	60.0	40.0	100.0
Rampura	20.0	60.0	20.0	100.0
Tejgaon	41.7	25.0	33.3	100.0
Shar-e-Bangla Nagor	20.0	40.0	40.0	100.0
Tejgaon Shilpancal	10.0	70.0	20.0	100.0
Mohammadpur	30.8	38.5	30.8	100.0
Adabar	36.4	36.4	27.3	100.0
Rupnagar	22.2	55.6	22.2	100.0
Bashantek	20.0	60.0	20.0	100.0
Vatara	36.4	36.4	27.3	100.0
Banani	20.0	80.0	-	100.0
Wari	53.8	46.2	-	100.0

Table 6.4 reveals that users complain more about the manner of police officers of Ramna Model, Mirpur Model and Pallabi police stations. It is interesting to note that though they complain of rough manners of the police officers, they are satisfied with them as their purposes are served by the police officers. It is also found that in the majority of the police stations, users are even satisfied with the manners of the police officers. Especially cent per cent users of Gendaria, Gulshan and Banani police stations are highly satisfied with the manner of police officers.

Table 6.5 gives data on the extent of satisfaction of users with the service of the police and shows that the majority of users in 7 police stations--Dhanmondi Model, New Market, Sutrapur, Gendaria, Kadomtali, Bongshal and Wari—are highly satisfied with the police. In fact, considering moderately satisfied, the overwhelming majority of users in the majority police stations are satisfied with the police.

The findings of Table 6.6 are very expecting with respect to satisfaction with police as reasons are concerned. In fact, except for recovering dues, the majority of the users reported satisfaction with the service provided by the police station, especially for intended reasons for which they visited the police station. Furthermore, the incidence of satisfaction is highest with respect to seeking advice from the police (95%), seeking personal or family security (94%) and registering a General Diary (90%).

Table 6.6 Reason for Visiting Police Station by Satisfaction with Police Service (in per cent)

<i>Reason for Visiting Police Station</i>	<i>Satisfaction with Service Provided by Police Station</i>			
	Yes	No	Waiting for Action	Total (%)
File Police Case	71.4	28.6	-	100.0
Register a GD	90.1	7.7	2.3	100.0
Follow up Investigation	68.6	31.4	-	100.0
Meet Prisoner	69.1	30.9	-	100.0
Personal or family security	93.8	-	6.2	100.0
Advice	94.6	2.7	2.7	100.0
Implementation of warrant	77.8	22.2	-	100.0
Conflict Resolution for Land/Apartment	55.6	38.9	5.6	100.0
Recovering dues	36.8	63.2	-	100.0
Others	63.2	31.6	5.1	100.0
Total:	76.3	21.2	2.4	100.0

Table 6.7 tells about users' satisfaction from police service. Of the respondents, 29 per cent are fully satisfied with police service; while the most (45%) are moderately satisfied. Though, 26 per cent say that they are not satisfied with the police service.

Table 6.7 Users' Satisfaction from Police Service

<i>Users' satisfaction from police service</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Fully Satisfied	176	28.5
Moderately satisfied	279	45.2
Not Satisfied	162	26.3
Total:	617	100.0

Table 6.8 talks about the perception of the users' on honesty of the police before they visit police station. The table shows that before visiting police stations only 11 per cent of the respondents perceived the police as honest; while 54 per cent perceived them as dishonest. This suggests that most of the respondents have preconceived notion about the police and form their perceptions before they actually deal with the police. However, from empirical point of view it seems indefensible or, logically non-sequitur, as being prejudicial. Thus, their after-use practical experience with police belies their before-use perception.

Table 6.8 Perceived Honesty of Police Officer before Visiting Police Station

<i>Perceived honesty of police officer before visiting PS</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Honest	67	10.9
Moderately honest	219	35.5
Dishonest	331	53.6
Total:	617	100.0

Table 6.9 indicates the perception of the users' on honesty of the police after they had visited police station. This shows that after visiting the police stations, 34 per cent of the respondents found them honest. 32 per cent found them moderately honest. Conversely, the perception regarding the dishonesty of the police is maintained by 33 per cent even after visiting the police stations. This tells that almost one-third of the respondents retain a negative impression. Besides, the table also tells that after experiencing police the perception of the users regarding the honesty of the police increases by 23 per cent.

Table 6.9 Perceived Honesty of Police Officer after Visiting Police Station

<i>Perceived honesty of police officer after visiting Police Station</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Honest	212	34.4
Moderately honest	199	32.3
Dishonest	206	33.4
Total:	617	100.0

As a matter of curiosity, a bivariate analysis involving Pearson’s correlation was run and it was found that all independent variables had no significant relationship with the level of users’ satisfaction. Surprisingly enough, five situational variables-- frequency of visiting police station, manner of police officer, response of police officer, need for speed money/graft, and number of time bribes paid—were found highly significant.

Table6.10 gives the summary of Pearson’s Correlation of Users' satisfaction by frequency of visiting police station, by manner of police officer, by response of police officer, by need for speed money/graft, by number of time bribes paid, and demonstrates that interaction between the police and the users is the most crucial variable determining the level of satisfaction. All these variables are significant at the level of $\alpha < .001$ and $\alpha < .01$.

Table-6.10

Pearson’s Correlation of Users' Satisfaction by Frequency of Visiting Police Station, by Manner of Police Officer, by Response of Police Officer, by Need for Speed Money/Graft, by Number of Time Bribes Paid

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Correlation coefficient (r)</i>	<i>Level of significance (α)</i>
Frequency of visiting police station	r = .225	$\alpha < .001$
Manner of police officer	r = .727	$\alpha < .001$
Response of police officer	r = .331	$\alpha < .01$
Need for speed money/graft	r = -.477	$\alpha < .001$
Number of time bribes paid	r = -.473	$\alpha < .001$

It must be pointed out that manner of police officer has a robust coefficient, $r = .727$; $\alpha < .001$ and reflects the users’ expectation of friendly behavior from the police.

The tables above clearly tell about the level of users’ satisfaction with the DMP services. Understandably, it presents a different picture than general known assumptions. Even if the negative assumption on police is accepted, the data tells that the DMP is a significant difference from other divisions of Bangladesh Police. Least, it may be accepted to foreshadow a long expected “positive change” in the police and elevation of popular image of the police.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

Chapter Seven

Conclusion

Contrary to popular expectation and previous reports, findings from our survey indicate that the level of users' satisfaction with the current police practices is highly satisfactory. Though there is a mixed reaction, a quarter of the respondents are dissatisfied with the service provided by the police and the majority, three quarters, are satisfied with them. This is not surprising given the type of respondents.

The research being empirical does show that the DMP performances are highly appreciated by its users. This cardinally informs that the users' of the police value them differently than others. Simultaneously, this report is informing about the existence of a degree of dissatisfaction and malpractices still persist in the operating stratum of the DMP, also there is no ready-made antidote to improve the situation. The findings also suggest, should the negative impositions on the police be recognized, it in no way denounces the fact that a significant change in the DMP has already been made and working. Simply, the trend and trail of the change overwhelmingly is positive.

However, what makes the research worthwhile from an academic perspective is perhaps the discovery of an implied paradox in the contemporary police discourse that is the non-users' (general public) assumptions versus users' assumption. In simple words, the common citizenry, as many imagine, generally hold a negative image of the police, while the research findings strongly suggest that the direct users are overwhelmingly positive. It is notable that from an academic point of view, statements of the non-users' (i.e.

who are the majority of the people in Dhaka) are unsustainable and indefensible for intellectual research. As aforementioned, users' (who are insignificant in number vis-à-vis the non-users) hold a valid ground to have their statements for empirical research.

But, it must not be ignored that social legitimacy of a particular institution, in a democracy, is never constituted by a relative minority. In other words, general assumptions create, stimulate and manipulate social legitimacy of a particular institution more strongly than practical users, as the former being the majority. The majority's opinion, it can be said, is frequently influenced by media impositions, hearsay and over/underestimation of facts and information. Comprehensively, this puts the police discourse in somewhat a tricky situation, where satisfaction of a smaller group (i.e. the users) is more likely to be trumped out by the negative impressions held by the majority (non-users).

Consequently, this is likely to create, spread and survive the negative image even if factuality indicates otherwise. This, it may be submitted, is causing persistence image crisis of the police in the eyes of the general public. It henceforth is suggestive that, the DMP may consider projects designed to reach the majority and change their police image.

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APPENDICES

Annex-1: Questionnaire

থানার নাম :

তারিখ :

ক্রমিক নং :

সময় :টা মিনিট

এই প্রশ্নমালা শুধুমাত্র শিক্ষা-গবেষণার কাজে ব্যবহৃত হবে।
উত্তরদাতা কোন প্রকার সংশয় ব্যতিরেকে উত্তর দিতে পারেন।

১. উত্তরদাতার পরিচিতি-

উত্তর :

- ক. বয়স :.....
- খ. লিঙ্গ :.....
- গ. ধর্ম :.....
- ঘ. পেশা :.....
- ঙ. শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা :.....
- চ. আয় :.....

২. আপনি কেন থানায় এসেছিলেন ?

উত্তর :

- ক. মামলা করতে।
- খ. জিডি করতে।
- গ. তদন্ত নিষ্পত্তির তাগিদ দিতে।
- ঘ. আসামীর সঙ্গে দেখা করতে।
- ঙ. ব্যক্তি বা পারিবারিক নিরাপত্তার অনুরোধ করতে।
- চ. আইনী পরামর্শের জন্যে।
- ছ. পরোয়ানা তামিলে তাগিদ দিতে।
- জ. জমি/ফ্ল্যাট সংক্রান্তে বিরোধ নিষ্পত্তি করতে।
- বা. পাওনা টাকা উদ্ধারে সহযোগিতা চাইতে।
- এং. এজাহারনামীয় আসামী গ্রেফতারের তাগিদ দিতে।
- ট. সাক্ষ্য দিতে।
- ঠ. ভাড়াটিয়া সংক্রান্তে বিরোধ নিষ্পত্তি করতে।
- ড. অন্য কোন কারণ (সুস্পষ্টভাবে বলুন)

৩. অভিযোগ/মামলার ক্ষেত্রে আপনি অভিযোগ/বিবাদের কোন পক্ষে এসেছেন?
উত্তর :
ক. বাদী ।
খ. বিবাদী ।
৪. আপনার কাজ কি হয়েছে ?
উত্তর :
ক. হ্যাঁ ।
খ. না ।
৫. এই বিষয়ে আপনি থানায় কতবার এসেছেন ?
উত্তর :
৬. থানায় যে অফিসার আপনাকে সার্ভিস দিয়েছে তার আচরণ কেমন ছিল ?
উত্তর :
ক. ভাল ।
খ. মোটামুটি ।
গ. খারাপ ।
৭. আপনি কার রেফারেন্সে/মাধ্যমে থানায় এসেছেন?
উত্তর :
৮. আপনাকে যিনি সেবা দিয়েছেন তিনি কি নারী পুলিশ, পুরুষ পুলিশ?
উত্তর :
ক. নারী পুলিশ ।
খ. পুরুষ পুলিশ ।
৯. থানায় কার সেবায় আপনি বেশী সন্তুষ্ট?
উত্তর :
ক. পুরুষ পুলিশের ।
খ. নারী পুলিশের ।

১০. থানায় আসার পূর্বে আপনি কি ফোন করেছিলেন ?
উত্তর :
ক. হ্যাঁ ।
খ. না ।
১১. উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে সাড়া কেমন ছিল ?
উত্তর :
ক. ভাল ।
খ. মোটামুটি ।
গ. খারাপ ।
১২. পুলিশের সেবায় আপনি কতটুকু সন্তুষ্ট ?
উত্তর :
ক. পুরাপুরি সন্তুষ্ট ।
খ. মোটামুটি ।
গ. মোটেও নয় ।
১৩. আপনার কাজের জন্য কোন উৎকোচ/বখশিশ দিতে হয়েছে কিনা ?
উত্তর :
ক. হ্যাঁ ।
খ. না ।
১৪. উত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে-
উত্তর :
ক. স্বপ্রনোদিত হয়ে উৎকোচ/বখশিশ দিয়েছেন ?
খ. না বাধ্য হয়ে দিয়েছেন?
১৫. আপনার এই কাজের জন্য পুলিশকে কতবার উৎকোচ/বখশিশ দিতে হয়েছে ?
উত্তর :
১৬. কতবার সরাসরি/দালাল/মধ্যস্থতাকারী/তদবিরকারীর মাধ্যমে উৎকোচ/বখশিশ দিয়েছেন ?
উত্তর :
ক. সরাসরি----- বার ।
খ. দালাল মাধ্যমে----- বার ।
গ. মধ্যস্থতাকারীর মাধ্যমে-----বার ।
ঘ. তদবিরকারীর মাধ্যমে-----বার ।

১৭. থানার অবকাঠামোগত পরিবেশ সম্পর্কে আপনার মতামত কি ?
উত্তর :
ক. ভাল ।
খ. মোটামুটি ।
গ. খারাপ ।
১৮. থানায় আসার পূর্বে পুলিশের সততা সম্পর্কে আপনার কি ধারণা ছিল ?
উত্তর :
ক. ভাল ।
খ. মোটামুটি ।
গ. খারাপ ।
১৯. থানায় এসে সেবা নেয়ার পর পুলিশের সততা সম্পর্কে আপনার কি ধারণা হয়েছে ?
উত্তর :
ক. ভাল ।
খ. মোটামুটি ভাল ।
গ. খারাপ ।
২০. যে অফিসার আপনাকে সার্ভিস দিয়েছে তার দক্ষতা সম্পর্কে আপনার মতামত কি ?
উত্তর :
ক. ভাল ।
খ. মোটামুটি ।
গ. খারাপ ।
২১. আপনি কি থানায় প্রায়ই আসেন?
উত্তর :
ক. হ্যাঁ ।
খ. না ।
২২. কেন আসেন?
উত্তর :
২৩. আপনি যে এলাকায় বসবাস করেন সে এলাকার আইন-শৃংখলা কেমন?
উত্তর :
ক. ভাল ।
খ. মোটামুটি ।
গ. খারাপ ।

২৪. খারাপ হলে কি কি কারণে খারাপ বলে মনে করেন?

উত্তর :

২৫. জনগণের প্রত্যাশা পূরণে পুলিশ বাহিনীর কি কি করা দরকার বলে আপনি মনে করেন ?

উত্তর : ক)

খ)

গ)

ঘ)

(আন্তরিকভাবে সহযোগিতার জন্য আপনাকে অসংখ্য ধন্যবাদ)

তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীর নাম ও স্বাক্ষর :

Annex-2: Field Notes

Pain and Pleasure during Data Collection

Mujib Ahmmad Patwary¹¹

July 5, 2012, Thursday; it was a nice sunny day, I being Associate Researcher of the project on “*Public Satisfaction with Current Policing Practice: A Study on DMP*” went to *Shar-e-Bangla Nagor Police Station* for supervising my field data collectors whether they are working properly or not. Standing far away from the police post of Police Station and having guise I was observing people on their way to Thana (Police Station) and the work of my fellow colleagues. I have formed that one of my data collector *Mr. Imranul Haque* was trying his level best to gather information from a person, who, in returns was not co-operative. Couple of minutes later, I have come to the scene and being introduce myself, I have requested that person to be co-operative. That person, who was a CNG driver address himself as *Mr. Azgor Ali* and informed me that he has come to the Thana (Police Station) for lodging a GD (General Diary) as his driving license lost. Mr. Ali further revealed that a typed form has been supplied to him by the Duty Officer (DO) in return of Tk. 10 and thereafter that form has been filled up by the officer and he has demanded Tk. 400.

I have talked with six (6) people within an hour who were the service recipients of that Police Station and out of them four (4) people came to Police Station for registering GD purpose. Out of that four people, (3) three people were illiterate/little literate and daily worker and rest one is a college Student.

¹¹ Associate Researcher of this project. Currently he works at University of Dhaka as an MPhil Researcher.

I have found that concerned the Duty Officer has claimed Tk. 200-400 from that illiterate/little literate persons, whereas college student has to give Tk.100 for the services they have been received from the Police Station. No money-receipts were provided for the charges and it was argued by the duty officer that the charges were taken for auxiliary purpose of the Police Station.

Then I have decided to make a *Participatory Observation* regarding this matter. Having guise of a day laborer (wearing Lungi and a dirty shirt), I have rushed towards *Shar-e-Bangla Nagor Thana* (Police Station) for registering a GD for a fictitious reasoning of losing my National ID (NID) card and having found a police constable in front of me while I have entered duty officer's room and have stated my reason. That constable has escorted me before the Duty Officer ASI *Mr. Israfil* (pseudonym), who has supplied me a photocopy of A4 size paper and told me to fill-up the blank space. I've replied that I'm an illiterate and doesn't know how to write. Then he told me to give him Tk.400 and have also pressed my thumb impression on the bottom of the sheet. I've further replied that I have not have enough money, but in account, he said me to leave and come again with necessary money.

I have said again that I need the GD immediately for necessary works of the office of the election commission for listing as a voter.

Subsequently, the duty officer, has questioned me about my permanent residence and took a look of my NID photocopy which was supplied by me. Then he claimed Tk. 200, but I told that I have Tk. 15 only in my pocket. All on sudden, hearing this he became angry upon me and chews out me for wasting his time and forcefully thrust me out from his room.

Therefore, I have again requested him to register my GD without any illegal money. Being hearing this, he became so anger and shouted for my such audaciousness. He locked me up behind the

bar. At last, I have mentioned my purpose and actual identity after showing my ID card of the project and argued that as per the version Rule-377 of PRB (Police Regulation of Bengal) and under Section-44 of Police Act'1861, no money can be demanded by any police officer while registering a GD. The duty officer then apologized and promised not to do it further.

Case- 2: Prior to this incident, couple of days ago I went to *New Market Thana* (Police Station) for registering a GD for losing my University Library card at Nilkhet. I have founded the duty officer was very helpful, modest and very much eager to co-operative. He had provided me two pieces of white sheets having clipping with a carbon sheet within it and also a pen to write. Then he explained me the procedure of lodging a GD. I have left New Market Police Station with a full satisfaction after lodging my GD.

These two incidents were happened during our research project. I have gathered two different experiences in two different situations. **Table 4.2** of this research report denotes that maximum (about 33%) people came to police station for registering General Diary (GD). Whereas **Figure 5.1** also depicted that perceptions police personnel become comparatively more dishonest while service recipients are illiterate or little literate people. On the contrary, the work/service delivery level of police is more efficient and effective in case of knowledgeable person. Moreover, it depends upon the variety of service supposed to be received by the service seekers from the police.

Public Reflections of Policing Culture in Dhaka Metropolis: A Sociological Perspective

Bivuti Bhushan Sikder¹²

Dhaka Metropolitan Police has intriguingly, for the first time in its history, however, taken seriously on its own image, zeroed heavily in on its makeover to focus on the hugely practiced modus operandi, institutional challenges, functional procedures, operational efficacies, ethical standards, moral obligation and so many other issues to re-orchestrate their responsibilities of transparency. A social accountability probably fueled intensely. They undertook a pretty interesting project to profoundly understand the reflections of the masses around the city and the whole process of police work; I was one of the chosen research associates willing to serve, delved deep into the total recommended processes, concerned aspects, and other related issues regarding the holistic patterns of treatment towards people who visit the police stations in Dhaka Metropolis frequently or infrequently. My respondents were those who visited the police stations.

There are a good host of duties and responsibilities expected to be observed and executed by the police conducive largely to social desirability. In the guise of a commoner, as a matter-of-fact, this is, kind of, collecting information about policing from mass people hoodwinking the police just to know their true behavioral and attitudinal patterns towards people at present. I went out to interview randomly the people coming out of the police stations and wanted to know how they were treated by the police, whether they were happy or not with the treatments, and I also, sometimes sought their suggestions as to how could we better and brighten the images of the policing systems which to some extent has been begrimed. A good deal of Social hermeneutics has been employed to juxtapose my findings. My perceptions of the police and policing systems in Dhaka city, personal experiences with the respondents and then my perspectives have been elucidated with perspicacity which would be expressed with a sociological understanding.

¹² Researcher Assistant of this Project. Currently he studies at University of Dhaka.

I have visited ten police stations in Dhaka City Corporation. They are located in different areas of Dhaka city.

This study was accomplished from some of the sociological aspects. As Max Weber advocates the overlapping social spheres like class, status, power, religion, history and politics negating the sole supremacy of economy as prescribed by Marx to understand the social reality with a fuller spectra; alongside racial and sectarian identity, ethnic minority, higher education, stardom, local influence, money and muscle, political affiliation also play vitally in the analysis of policing culture and public reflections. Here the following perspectives have been taken into consideration while making progress of the study. These are—Nature and dimensions of public treatment, Traditional Weberian spheres, Institutional loopholes, Flagrant politico-economic grips, Staggering corruption, Sense of insecurity, Transparency and accountability, Ethical standard and moral obligation, Structural pitfalls, Recurring malpractices and socially undesirable policing culture.

Encounters with the Respondents: Variety of Crimes/Problems/Deviancies:

Most of the respondents I got to interview, were either from lower/ poor class or middle classes.

In most cases, the people of upper class declined to talk and had not much time or got into their car. Turag Thana is located by the pollution-afflicted river Turag. I've interviewed at least ten people and found that they've filed General Diary (GD) and the causes are mostly land disputes and personal and familial rows. Besides, there are other problems too. Uttarkhan and Dakshinkhan along with Uttara Model Thana, Airport thanas are in Uttara and they seem to be grappled with almost all kinds of crimes and problems where more than one hundred people were interviewed with maximum professionalism and maintaining ethical standard. At Uttara Model Thana, bus and CNG drivers are very frequently seen to move in to resolve their problems with license issues and other vehicular problems. At Airport Thana,

visitors mostly visit for the objection of passport losses. Sometimes a newcomer from abroad might lose her/his baggage and file a petition at the police station.

And at Lalbagh, Chakbazar, Kamrangirchar, Bangshal and Kotwali Thana I have observed some specific forms of crimes/ problems. The scenario differs from locality to locality. Therefore my personal experiences evince that *it is very important to note that crimes, problems and deviances have a lot to do with geography, physical situations, locality and local tendencies*. They are very much in consistence with the socioeconomic structures, lifestyles, directions of politico-economic mobility, physical positioning, local norms, traditions, mores and folkways. And thus different places and localities in Dhaka Metropolis are much prone to some special kinds of problems, criminality, law breaking, delinquency and show unique propensities and centralities towards some specific kinds of misdeeds, insecurity, wrongdoings, infringement, illegality, felony, burglary, misdemeanor and so on which may not be frequent in other localities. From the interviewees who visited the police stations, I have learnt that crimes ranging from murder, land grabbing and disputes, personal clash, family feuds, extramarital relations, fights, eve-teasing, marriage forcing, intimidation, coercion, compulsion, bullying, dowry, losses of driving license, property loss, theft, burglary, sexual harassment, personal clash, fight, clinging, quarrel, collision, political conflicts, ethnic battle, inter-racial skirmish, minority suppression are the main problems identified in the study.

Nature and Dynamics of the Treatment: Attitudes and Behaviors of Police towards Help Seekers: The Dhaka Metropolitan Police is expected and paid to properly provide security, support and services to guarantee law, justice and rights to the masses, especially the poor, downtrodden, wretched, hapless classes and people of lower social rung in the city. People generally expect that the police will treat them in such a way that would let the people feel safe and optimistic to get justice so that the criminals may not exert unlawful power. But this is

not always easy to earn. A good deal of both positive and negative reviews came from the respondents. Some people told that the police behaved very well with them. But in most cases the reality is pretty harsh. Over the years, the people of Bangladesh have poured scorn on the police force and cast a negative image. Here I would like to place some case studies that corroborate the above-mentioned notions.

From the field experiences, a few things came clearly to me. It's been experienced and observed that, the police who should professionally be impartial to people and treat every man and woman equally, but in reality, it's found that the behavior of police dramatically changes based on political background, socio-economic status, power, race, ethnic identity and sex of the help seekers. In many cases, people never like to visit a police station unless they are bound to go there. The political status of a person (political hierarchy of ruling party, in effect) is found most influential to get effective support of law and justice from police.

The socio-economic statuses of people are also equally influential to positive and quick support from the police stations. The social statuses of a person e.g. influential job, socially known figure or like these are found considerable to provide a quick and smooth supports of the police station.

Case 1: Rahim Miya (not real name) residence of Uttara, Dhaka, came to police station to file a General Diary as he lost his rickshaw and National Identity card. He is a rickshaw puller and living with his family consisting of two daughter and one son. He is one of the regular poor class resident of Dhaka city. "The police never consider us a human" this is the first impression found from Mr. Rahim when he was asked about the services of the police station. He told that, the police was not even interested to talk to him. The police told him that they have many more things to do than to make this general diary. Finally when a police officer came to help him, it was another disaster. The police officer first without any information scold Mr. Rahim brutally. Then the police officer instructed him to make an application for the general diary with

the National ID card's number and other information. But it was not so warm for Rahim. He told that,

“I am an illiterate; if I could write then I would follow the exact procedures and apply for the general diary. . . . ”

Finally Mr. Rahim took help from another junior police (Habildar) and in exchange of some money the man wrote the application for Rahim. Mr. Rahim told that he had to pay 200 BDT for the application. This is clearly identifiable that police have a tendency to ignore the lower socio-economic class people and they don't even mind to take bribe or monetary facility to help this poor people.

Case 2: Anisul Bhuiya (fake name) is a student of Jagannath University who lost his University ID card. He went to the Kotwali Thana and filed a GD; this time the police didn't demand any fees for writing the GD. He went inside and came out just after a few minutes later.

Farzana Islam Shruty (fake name) a young girl who is currently in her third year (BBA) of a well-known private University of Dhaka City. She's a resident of Uttara and is very popular among her friend circle. Recently she got a love proposal from one of the guys in her locality which, was totally unexpected to her. She denied the boy at the very fast time but she could not stop the boy from disturbing her in phone and social media, facebook. As the boy knows her address and all of her contact information, so he kept disturbing her continuously. And he even threatened her to do harm to her. Finally she, discussing with her friends came to file a general diary at the police station.

But the police firstly ask her whether her parents know about this or not. Shruty does not like to involve her parents with this issue as this may create a rumor and bring disregards to her and her family. So she came with her another two friends and all of them were girls. And the police was not interested to file the General Dairy without any authentic permission from her parents. “Even the police asked me some insulting questions about my relation with the boy. I just can't understand why they need to know whether I have any other affair or whether I have had physical relation with this disturbing boy or not?” Shruty expressed her

irritation. Even Sruty and her three friends, who were female too, felt insulted. The police commented abominably.

Shruty told that, “The police have a preconceived perception that all the girls of private universities are vulgar and cheap. They think that it’s my fault, and I allured the boy first and now when I get another boy, I am cheating him; I just wonder how they can make such a superficial cinematic comment without any prior perception of my lifestyle.” Finally Shruty managed the police officer to accept the application of GD with a good amount of money, she declined to mention the exact amount. Now in the end she revealed the exact casues why the police was reluctant to accept her GD. First, they the boy is from a politically influential family and was associated with some local goons and second is the police basically wanted some money and this is why they procrastinated.

Case 3: Mr. Abdur Sukur Ali (fake name) is a CNG driver and went to a police station at Uttara. He has very normal problem concerning the validity of his license or something like that. He, very easily admitted that he offered 150 Tk. to the police as if it should be like that. He again affirmed that “everybody who comes here, does the same thing. If I give them the money, the problems will be easily solved and if not, things will go unnecessarily toughened. Therefore, it’s nothing abnormal...”

Case 4: Nasima Banu (68) came to Kotwali thana with her daughter. She wants to see her son, was sobbing with tears sloping down. I asked her what happened and she replied—“I don’t know why they seized my only son. And now I came here to see him, they don’t allow me. An officer demanded Tk 100 from me. If I give him that money, what would I eat tonight....?”

I was emotionally moved and looked at her ways.

This is one of the crucially significant research works Dhaka Metropolitan Police (Bangladesh Police too) has ever endeavored since their inception and they undoubtedly deserve a good deal of appreciation. This field research is very unique in nature, poignant in

sensibility and *idiosyncratic in social translation*. It construes some interesting concepts and perceptions in a very conspicuous way of the much hyped social realities, the failure of social institutions, social inaccuracies, and continuation of recurring injustice, the jeopardy of social security. Again, it focuses on a specific dynamics of policing mechanisms in Dhaka city in 2013 and thus lends contours to the history of social justice in Bangladesh. I have interviewed more than one hundred respondents very carefully mostly from middle and lower classes, tried to comprehend their dimensions, conditions and directions as they are, then analyzed these dialogues with critical subtlety to finally come to the preponderant cores. Some respondents, pretty common they are, are satisfied with the services. My keen focus was always on the overlapping social spheres of Max Weber e.g. of class, status, power, religion and attempted to understand whether this category affect the policing in any way. Bribery, misappropriation, misbehavior with weaker or poor citizens, allegiance to existing political elites, various biases have earned the Police Department as a '*not-so-mass-friendly*' institution at present. We must reconsider this established notion. I also conclude with five of the following inferences which are predominant contributing factors in the policing culture in Dhaka Metropolis—

Power/political supremacy of the reigning party

- a) Money and monetary functions
- b) Social and collective muscle
- c) Partnerships or personal relationships (of any kind)
- d) Social elitism and media image

These five factors have tremendous influence upon the policing culture and they contribute to a great extent in the existence of the culture in Dhaka Metropolis as observed by me. We can understand society, social reality, social institution; also we see the society is engulfed by neopatrimonialism, plutocracy, kleptocracy (political elites boss over the misappropriated legal systems), and here equal rights is a farce, freedom is nothing but a fancy term, poor, have-nots, lower middles and middle are the victims of injustice; unbridled power exercise by some polices, indiscriminate treatment and injustice.

Experience of Data Collection

Md. Azmeary Ferdoush¹³

Both pain and pleasure were experienced by all of us who collected data at field level for this study. Personally I can say that it was a challenging task as we were instructed to collect data in a way so that the police station under study does not become aware of the fact. On the other hand, we were also expected to collect data from the users who had come to the police station for some kind of service consumption. So by default our task was a challenging one before we even started it. It was not surprising at all that all of us would encounter both interesting and/or funny situations as well as difficult and/or challenging events. I have decided to term these as pains and pleasure of my research.

While we were doing our field work in Pallabi police station at Mirpur, we encountered a very interesting case. A mid-aged woman was found to act very unconventionally in front of the police station. As we kept observing her, we saw that she was getting in and out of the station frequently and also was talking with the lower ranked police officers. Later we asked her why she was getting in and out of the station. First she refused to answer, but gradually we were able to win her faith and explained her why we were asking all these and what was the purpose of our study. Then she was convinced enough to answer. What she told us is that the Officer in Charge (OC) of the police station was known to her and she came here to meet him. Her younger sister was having problem in her in-laws house and was facing problems in adjusting with her husband. The husband sent her wife back to her parent's home and threatened to divorce her. So the woman came to the OC to settle this problem unofficially with the help of the police. And the OC also gave her appointment at night to her house and asked the husband and in-laws to come at the meeting at night. The woman came to the OC to settle the problem unofficially by acting as a mediator between these two families.

¹³ Researcher Assistant of this project. Currently he studies at University of Dhaka.

Now the question is why the OC should go to the women's house to settle the problem while there was no case filed officially and why should the OC play this role which is not expected from him? There are two possible answers to this question. First, the woman had a good relationship with the OC and second is that the OC knew that if he acts as a mediator and becomes successful in settling the matter (which he would be for at least a period of time) he will get some money from the bride's family. This can't be called as a bribe in conventional sense neither can it be termed as a formal payment. But it was obvious that if the OC attend the family meeting he will get some money. The interesting part in this event is that the bride's family, who would pay the OC will be happy to pay and they will also not perceive it as bribe, rather they would pay it happily.

On the other hand there was an interesting case in Shahbag police station. Shahbag police station mainly covers the areas of Dhaka University, BSMMU and some other public institutions. We found that many of the students of Dhaka University had to come to this police station to register a General Diary and all of them told that the police officer on duty was very helpful and cooperative. But we also found a young adult who came to see a patient at BSMMU from Savar with his friend riding a bike and his bike was theft from outside the hospital. So he came to register a GD in Shahbag police station. But as we asked him how was the duty officer? He told totally opposite of the Dhaka University students. This was so because the duty officer knew that the user was not a Dhaka University student and he was not able to make a big problem for him. The duty officer in Shahbag and New Market police stations behave well and cooperate with the students and the students normally are satisfied with their service because the police also know that if the students somehow get dissatisfied this could turn into a revolt against them.

Darus Salam police station was relatively a new one when we did our field work there. We went to this police station after we completed our field works in seven to eight police stations. So we had already created

an idea of what happen in the police stations and in which place of the city what kinds of problems and users are typical. So we thought that Darus Salam police station would be typical like other police stations of Mirpur where the users would complain against the duty officer about his manners, about the slow and steady progress of a case, misuse of power and so on. But surprisingly we found that the users of Darus Salam mostly expressed their satisfaction. I still remember a female user very clearly who came to the police station to register a General Diary for her younger wife against her husband as the husband beaten her bitterly and threatened to divorce. The female user went to the female duty officer of the police station and explained the whole situation to her. According to the user, the duty officer was highly helpful and cooperative as well as provided her with many advices. And finally when we asked her whether she had to pay any money for the GD, she replied that *'No I did not pay any bribe but you know people normally give money to the police if their job is done. I have given some money to the officer though she did not want it and was refusing to take. Stull I insisted on it because I know it would help me if I have to come back again.'* We faced many other such cases where the user paid money to the police willingly in expectation that it would speed up their solution to the problem. In these case people don't perceive this money as bribe or anything else. Rather they perceive this money as one kind of capital investment which will return to them in other forms of profit in future.

I know all of us who assisted this research one way or other had gone though the same experience like me. To be very honest this was my first real life close interaction with the police and with this system. Like most of the nonusers, I also possessed a negative attitude toward the police before I had this firsthand experience. But after completing this task I discovered a whole new picture of the scenario and was compelled to change my earlier view about the police. I really think now that in spite of having all the negative images and shortages of resources, Bangladesh Police really work toward the betterment of the commoners except some extraordinary situations.

My Experience during Data Collection

Morsaline Mojid¹⁴

Every respondents of this study came with whole new story of their sorrow and their grievances. Some came here to report against a goon, some to find out his lost thing, some came to see his relatives in the police station and some also came for no reason, just to keep up a good relation with the police officer. Approaching all these people wasn't easy. Some of them responded willingly whereas some of them answered back abruptly and offensively as if we were the person who had offended him. Many times we were put ourselves at embarrassing situations. Another difficulty was not to reveal our identity as we were instructed to collect data in such manner that the police station under study wouldn't become aware of that.

We came across many situations, sometime interesting and sometimes challenging. We came to know that police protect civilians' right in different manners, sometimes as a guardian and sometime as a patron. In many area police take role of a mediator. They mediate confrontational situation informally. Sometime they work as a pressure group to embrace victim's right. One of such event we came across in Pallabi police station at Mirpur. Two brothers named (Ujjal and Shajal) came to meet the SI of the police station to settle a dispute with their neighbor. Their neighbor was forcefully trying to possess their land by building wall on their home land. Shajal and Ujjal came to the police station to settle the dispute with the help of the SI. They believed that their neighbor would listen and obey by the SI of the police station. Thus they could avoid all the formal and legislative hassles and the dispute will be tackled also. Police was to them as not merely a legislative body rather a guardian in a uniform who holds legislative power.

Somewhere local people try to keep up their relation vibrant with the local police station. As we saw in Shahbag Police Station, one user

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came there to meet the SI. He was a political activist and he claimed that he had good relation with that police station. We asked the purpose of his visit. He stated, *'they are like our brother (vai-brother), they are very familiar to me, I often come here to meet them'*. He used to call the police officer as *'vai-brother'*, means brother like person. Police is not mere a formal person for him, they are more like friends and familiar person to him.

We have seen many expressions and impressions on policing and police officer. And we also saw many changing expressions. Gestures of users itself revealed the approach toward police. One case can be entailed here. While we were collecting data on Ramna Police Station, there was a person, named Sharif. He was standing outside the police station for a long time, we were observing him and he was a little bit tensed. After 2 or 3 hours we asked him about his purpose of visit. He said that, *'I have came here to register a GD, but I'm hesitating to enter into the police station. As I haven't entered here ever before...and I have heard many bad things and harassment stories by police'*. We raised his confidence and we explained that, it is a simple procedure to follow and there is absolutely nothing to worry about. He listened to us and entered into the police station. After a few minutes we saw him coming out with a smiling face and he said, *'generally what we assume is not right; they (police) were quite cooperative'*. I have also seen that general people have inadequacy of information, they are not aware of their right. Many complainants mentioned that they had been told to bring a paper to register a GD, whereas the police station is supposed to provide paper to register a GD. Sometimes the complainants are also guided with the wrong information given by the police station. We have seen it in Dhanmondi Police Station. A middle-aged person came thrice in a single day at Dhanmondi Police Station. When, we asked him about his problem, he refused to talk with us as he seemed to be so disturbed. But after a few minutes of conversation, we were able to gain his faith. Gradually he said that, he came here to report for his stolen car. Someone took his car from Dhanmondi area but he lives in Ramana area. He had been told by some police officer of Dhanmondi Thana that

the report needs to be filed in Ramna Thana. But police officer of Ramna Thana told him that as the crime occurred in Dhanmondi area the report needs to be filed in Dhanmondi police station. He was accusing the administrative system as no one was helping him. Third time he came by reference and then police became cooperative with him.

Though there are exceptions, we have seen that police are somewhere like friends and patrons. They work for the betterment of their local area both formally and informally. Most of the respondents also believed that, the inadequacy is not in their cooperativeness rather in their resources.

Field Notes on Data Collection

Muhammad Anwar Hossain¹⁵

Work on Dhaka metropolitan police is interesting, exciting and painful because of its sensitiveness. General people do not give data about police easily. In Bangladesh, general perception towards police is not good. They maintain safe distance from police. Although, police have play a vital role in maintaining internal laws and orders. In the field, we find some good and bad picture about police. Although we found some good activities of police but most of the time police do exactly opposite of what they should do. They had become the enemy of the general people because of harassing people for accused of crime, taking bribe and protecting corrupted people etc. The attitude and behavior of police toward general people are also not good.

The police arrest innocent people without any reason, keep them in custody and only release them in exchange of money. I was at Sutrapur for collecting data. A man was going to buy something to the shop. He was stopped by a number of policemen without any reason. Some police assault him on the street, and take him to Sutrapur thana, they kept him in detention overnight and took his mobile phone. Next day, police gave up him in exchange for money. Police gives threat to the people the arrest on false charge. People try to free themselves from those arrests on false charges. This evidence can be found in the field. Police are allegedly involved in rampant extortion from mass people and passengers in the name of checking. A man of 32 years old was going to meet with his relative. Without any reason some police checked him but did not find anything. The police men had unlawfully detained him from Demra for money. They demand bribe to him. The police personnel had been beating him for money. The policemen forced the relatives of the prisoners to send them Tk 10,000.

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Work on police is not easy. Sometimes we face difficulties to collect data. We find police as good when they know our identity. We can see the colonial mind set among the police personnel. Police think them as police not as a servant of people. Most of the police officers think that they can do anything as they wish. Police is always against general people. They are not friend of mass people. The main duty of police is to look after their client and seeking bribe to the people.

Taking bribe by the police is a common thing. Police take bribe from the Rickshaw puller to murderer. I was standing at Shympur Thana. A middle age women came here to meet with her son. She was poor. But she can't meet with her son because police charge 100tk to her. She failed to give tk 100 to police. She had only 50 tk. But the police did not accept the amount. The women said that "the Police are the main culprit in Bangladesh. They harass general people like us in many ways to get some bribe and sometimes want to protect corrupt people because they give heavy amount of money."

Police take bribe from people who go to the police station for making general diaries (GD). I was going at Kadamtali Thana to make general diaries. But police charge 200tk to me. I offered 50 taka to the police. But the police did not accept the amount. If someone who victim of anyone's offence, he or she has no way to go police because police charge money to the people.

Taking bribe from vehicles, driver and vehicles owner is common among police personnel. They also take money from a number of vehicles by setting up check posts at different parts of the capital. I was standing at Dainik Bnagla more when I noticed a traffic police stopped a car and asked the driver to produce the necessary documents before him (traffic police). The driver failed to produce any kind of paper and so offered the police tk 100/-. But the traffic police did not accept the amount. Then the driver offered him tk. 200/-. This time the traffic police took the amount and allowed the driver to go.

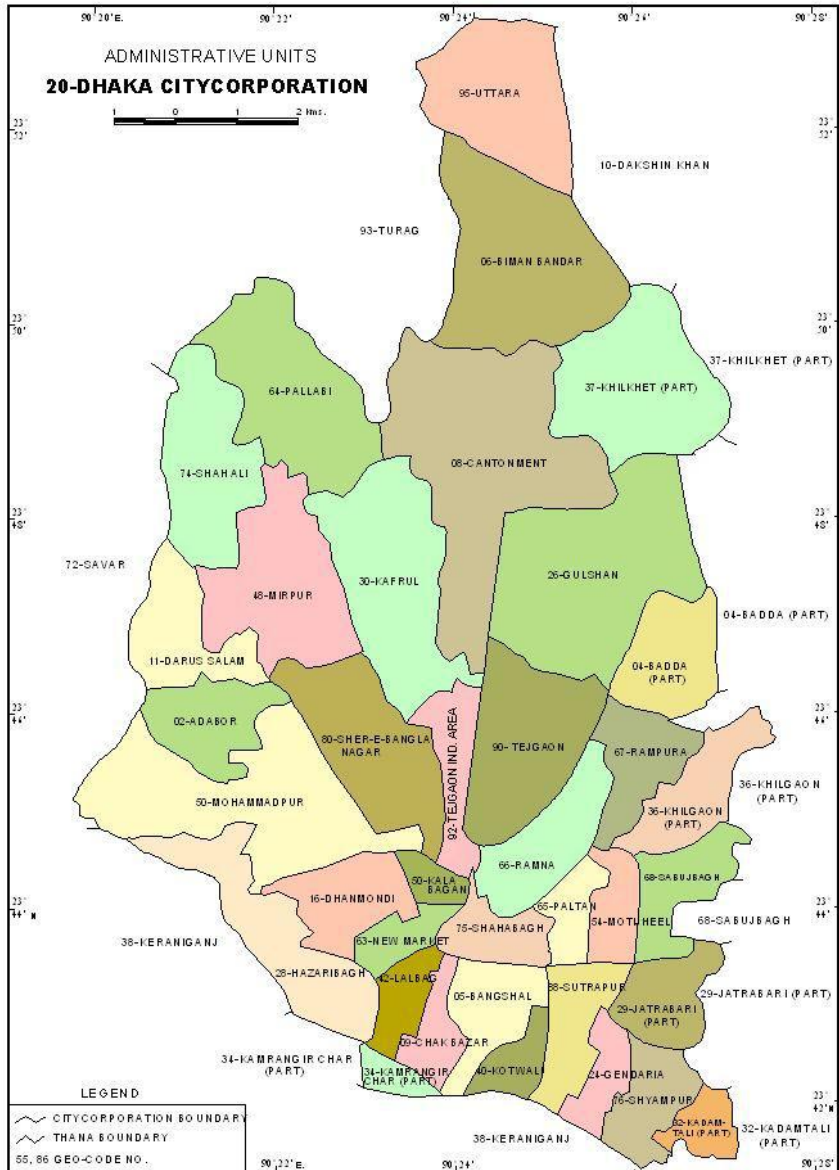
The police also take money from smuggler, illegal businessman, owners' of hotels, guesthouses and even apartments regularly. A man (45) comes to Jatrabari thana to give money to the police. He said that he give money to the police regularly. He was a drug seller. They also take money from the hooker for setting in the store in the roads side. A street hooker said that he always give money to the police. This amount of money goes to the upper to lower level of the police department. Lower class people are heavily affected by the practice of having to pay bribes.

The police are protecting the big people in Bangladesh not because of their duty, because of their money power. A man of 43 years old came to Gulshan thana to make GD. He was wealthy and educated man. He said that he get good service from police. Police do not charge money to him. When a big people do any crime, the victim party does not have any help from police generally. A woman of 28 years old said that she does not get any help from police. She goes several times at Gulshan thana but police does not take her dairies. She was poor. Lower class people are heavily affected by police. An old man (55) came to Jatrabari thana to meet with his son. He was physically assaulted by a policeman. I was thinking at that time about the unfortunate condition of the people as well as our country. This old man said that "misuse and abuse of power among police is quite common". He said that police always threat general people. People become discourage to police.

Politics and political culture of Bangladesh are responsible for these kinds of police forces. I think that politics puts police against mass people. Nizamuddin is 42 years old. He is a Rickshaw puller. His family is consisted of his wife, four sons and three daughters. He maintains his big family by the Rickshaw. But police has picked up his Rickshaw without any reason. Police demand money to him. He went to the local political leader to get back his Rickshaw. But they take no step was taken against the police because police has strong political back up. At least he gives 1000 tk to the police to release his Rickshaw. Political interference destroys the chain of command of police. Most of the

police officers are loyal to the local political leader. General people do not find police friendly. They harass general people in every step of life. Police charge people with accuse to crime. Police save corrupted and powerful people, illegal drug seller and other criminals for money. Everywhere in police department is attacked with corruption.

Annex-3: Map of DMP Area in Dhaka City Corporation



Annex-4: DMP Ordinance

THE DHAKA METROPOLITAN POLICE ORDINANCE, 1976

(ORDINANCE NO. III OF 1976)

[20th January, 1976]

An Ordinance to provide for the constitution of a separate police-force for the Dhaka Metropolitan Area and for the regulation thereof.¹

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the constitution of a separate police-force for the Dhaka Metropolitan Area and for the regulation thereof and for matters connected therewith or ancillary thereto;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the Proclamations of the 20th August, 1975, and 8th November, 1975, and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf, the President is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:-

CHAPTER I PRELIMINARY

1. Short title, extent and commencement. – (1) This Ordinance may be called the Dhaka Metropolitan Police Ordinance, 1976.

(2) It extends to the Dhaka Metropolitan Area.

2 [(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint.]

2. Definitions. – In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, --

(a) “cattle” includes elephants, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goat and swine;

(b) “Code” means the code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898):

(c) “Dhaka “Metropolitan Area” or “Metropolitan Area” means the area described in Schedule 1:

(d) “Force” means the Dhaka Metropolitan Police constituted under this Ordinance;

(e) “Inspector-General” means the Inspector-General of Police appointed under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861);

- (f) “place” includes a building, tent, booth, enclosure or any other erection, whether Permanent or temporary;
- (g) “place of public amusement” means any place where music, singing, dancing or any game or diversion, or the means of carrying on the same, is provided and to which the public are admitted, either on payment of money or with the intention that money may be collected from those admitted, and includes a race course, circus, theatre, cinema, music-hall, billiard-room, gymnasium, swimming pool or dancing-hall;
- (h) “place of public entertainment” means any place in which the public are admitted and where any kind of food, drink or intoxicating drug is supplied for consumption, and includes a lodging-house, boarding-house, residential hotel, refreshment room, eating house, tea shop, liquor house, hotel, restaurant, ganja shop, bhang shop and opium shop;
- (i) “Police Commissioner”, “Additional Police Commissioner”, “Deputy Police Commissioner” and “Assistant Police Commissioner” shall mean respectively the Police Commissioner, an Additional Police Commissioner, a Deputy Police Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner appointed under section 7 ;
- (j) “Police-officer” means any member of the force appointed under this Ordinance and includes an auxiliary police-officer appointed under section 10 or any member of any other police force discharging, for the time being, any duties under this Ordinance;
- (k) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Ordinance;
- (l) “public place” includes a bank of a river or canal, a jetty-public building or monument and the precincts thereof, and all places accessible to the public for drawing water, washing or bathing or for the purpose of recreation;
- (m) “street” includes any road, lane, footway, square, court, alley or passage whether a thorough fare or not, to which the public have, temporarily or permanently, a right of access;
- ²[(n) “subordinate officer” means [any of the officers of the force mentioned in section 7A.]

- (o) “superior officer” means the police Commissioner, an Additional police Commissioner, a Deputy police Commissioner and an Assistant police Commissioner;
- (p) “vehicle” means any carriage, cart, van, truck, handcart, bicycle, tricycle motor cycle, rickshaw, or any other wheeled conveyance of any description capable of being used on the street.

3. Act V of 1861 not to apply. – The Police Act 1861 (V of 1861) shall not apply to the Dhaka Metropolitan Area.

4. Jurisdiction of District Magistrate barred in certain cases. – Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code, the Dhaka Metropolitan Area shall not, unless otherwise provided by or under this ordinance, be under the charge of any District Magistrate for any of the purposes of this Ordinance.

CHAPTER II

CONSTITUTION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE DHAKA METROPOLITAN POLICE

5. Constitution of the Force. – (1) There shall be a separate police-force for the Dhaka Metropolitan Area to be called the Dhaka Metropolitan Police.

(2) The force shall consist of such number of officers in the several ranks and shall be constituted in such manner and shall have such organizations as the Government may, from time to time, direct.

6. Superintendence of the Force. – The superintendence of the Force shall vest in the Government.

7. Police Commissioner, Additional Police Commissioners, Deputy Police Commissioners and Assistant Police Commissioners. – (1) The Government shall appointment a Police Commissioner who shall, subject to the control of the Inspector-General, exercise such powers and perform such duties as are or may provided by or under this Ordinance.

(2) The Government may appoint one or more Additional police Commissioners, Deputy Police Commissioners and Assistant Police Commissioners who shall assist the police Commissioner in the exercise of his powers and performance of his duties and shall exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of the Police Commissioner

as may be delegated to them by the Police Commissioner by general or special order.

(3) The Police Commissioner, an Additional Police Commissioner, a Deputy Police Commissioner and an Assistant Police Commissioner shall be appointed in such manner and on such terms and conditions as the Government may, from time to time, determine.

³ **[7A, Classes and ranks of subordinate officers.** – There may be all or any of the following classes of subordinate officers of the Force, who shall take rank in the order mentioned, namely:-

- (a) Inspector
- (b) Sub-Inspector
- (c) Sergeant
- (d) Assistant sub-Inspector
- (e) Head Constable
- (f) Naik
- (g) Constable.]

⁴ **[8. Appointment of subordinate officers.** – (1) The appointment of Inspectors shall be made by the Police Commissioner and the appointment of all other subordinate officers shall be made by such superior officer not below the rank of Deputy Police Commissioner as the Police Commissioner may, by order in writing, specify in this behalf.

(2) The appointment of subordinate officers shall be made in such manner and on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.

(3) Every subordinate officer shall, on appointment, receive a certificate in the form set out in Schedule II under the seal and signature of the Police Commissioner or of the superior officer making the appointment.

(4) A certificate of appointment shall be cancelled whenever the person named therein ceases to belong to the Force and shall remain inoperative during the period of his suspension from the Force.]

⁵**[9. Transfer.–** Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance or in the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), or in any other law for the time being in force, the Government or the Inspector General may transfer a police-officer appointed under this Ordinance to the police-force constituted under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), and a police-officer appointed under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), to the police- force constituted under this Ordinance [and on such transfer such police-officer shall, for

all purposes, be deemed to be a police-officer appointed under the law under which the police-force to which he is transferred is constituted.]

10. Auxiliary police-officer. – (1) The Police Commissioner may appoint any person to be an auxiliary police-officer to assist the Force on any occasion when he is of opinion that the Force is in need of such assistance.

(2) Every auxiliary police-officer shall, on appointment,-

(a) receive a certificate in the form set out in Schedule II;

(b) have the same powers and immunities, be liable to perform the same duties, be amenable to the same penalties and be subject to the same authority as any other police-officer.

CHAPTER III

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FORCE

11. Power of Police Commissioner to make orders for administration of the Force. – The Police Commissioner may, from time to time, make such orders, not inconsistent with any provision of this Ordinance, as he deems expedient relating to-

(a) the inspection of the Force;

(b) the collection and communication by police-officers of information and intelligence;

(c) the description and quantity of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other necessaries to be supplied to the Force;

(d) the places of residence of members of the Force;

(e) the institution, management and regulation of any fund for any purpose connected with administration and welfare of the Force;

(f) the duties to be performed by police-officers of different ranks and the manner in which and the conditions subject to which police-officers shall exercise their powers and perform their duties;

(g) efficiency and discipline of the Force.

(h) prevention of abuse of powers and neglect of duties by police-officers.

12. Punishment to subordinate officers.– (1) Subject to the provisions of article 135 of the Constitution and such rules as may be

made by the Government in this behalf, the Police Commissioner ⁶ [* * *] may, by order in writing stating reasons therefore, award anyone or more to the following punishments to any subordinate officer whom he finds to be guilty of disobedience, breach of discipline, misconduct, corruption, neglect of duty or remissness in discharge of any duty, or of any act rendering him unfit for the discharge of his duty, namely:

- (a) dismissal from service;
- (b) removal from service;
- (c) compulsory retirement;
- (d) reduction in rank or grade;
- (e) stoppage of promotion;
- (f) forfeiture of seniority for not more than one year;
- (g) forfeiture of pay and allowances for not exceeding one month;
- (h) forfeiture of increment in pay;
- (i) fine to any amount not exceeding one month's pay;
- (j) confinement to quarter guard for a term not exceeding thirty days;
- (k) confinement to police lines for a term not exceeding thirty days, with extra drill, extra guard, fatigue or other duty;
- (l) censure.

⁷ [(1A) The power of punishment conferred on the Police Commissioner by sub-section (1) may also be exercisable, in the case of any subordinate officer other than an Inspector, by any superior officer not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner.]

(2) The Police Commissioner, or any other superior officer authorized by him in this behalf, may place under suspension any subordinate officer against whom action under sub-section (1) is required to be taken or against whom any enquiry is required to be made.

(3) Nothing in sub- section (1) shall affect any officer's liability to a criminal prosecution or any offence with which he may be charged.

(4) [Omitted by section 6 of the Dacca Metropolitan Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No.LXIX of 1976).]

13. Police-officers to be deemed always on duty. – (1) Every police officer not on leave or under suspension shall be deemed to be always on duty.

(2) Notwithstanding contained in this Ordinance, every police officer may, if the Inspector General so directs, at any time, be employed on police duty in any place outside the Metropolitan Area.

14. Resignation of subordinate officers. – No subordinate officer shall resign his office or withdraw himself from the duties thereof except with the written permission of the Police Commissioner.

CHAPTER IV

POWERS AND DUTIES OF POLICE- OFFICERS

15. General duties of police-officers. – It shall be the duty of every police officer--

(a) promptly to serve every summons and obey and execute every written or other order lawfully issued to him by competent authority, and to endeavor by all lawful means to give effect to the lawful commands of his superiors;

(b) to the best of his ability to obtain intelligence concerning the commission of cognizable offences or designs to commit such offences, and to lay such information and to take such other steps, consistent with law and the orders of his superiors, as are best calculated to bring offenders to justice or to prevent the commission of cognizable offences, or the commission of non-cognizable offences within his view;

(c) to the best of his ability prevent the commission of public nuisances;

(d) to apprehend without unreasonable delay all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend and for whose apprehension there is sufficient reason;

(e) to aid another police-officer, when called on by him or in case of need in the discharge of his duty, in such ways as would be lawful and reasonable on the part of the officer aided;

(f) to discharge such duties as are imposed upon him by any law for the time being in force.

16. Duties of police. –officers towards the public and arrested persons: It shall be the duty of every police officer--

(a) to afford every assistance within his power to disabled or helpless persons in the streets, and to take charge of intoxicated persons and lunatics at large who appears to be dangerous or incapable of raking care of themselves;

(b) to take prompt measures to procure necessary help for any person under arrest or in custody who is wounded or sick, and, while guarding or conducting or conducting any such person, to have due regard to his condition;

(c) to arrange for the proper sustenance and shelter of every person who is under arrest or in custody;

(d) in conducting searches, to refrain from needless rudeness and the causing of unnecessary annoyance;

(e) in dealing with women and children, to act with strict regard to decency and with reasonable gentleness;

(f) to use his best endeavors to prevent any loss or damage by fire;

(g) to use his endeavors to avert an accident or danger to the public.

17. Duties of police officers to keep order in streets etc. – It shall be the duty of every police officer-

(a) to regulate and control the traffic in the streets;

(b) to prevent constructions in the streets;

(c) to the best of his ability to prevent the infraction of any rule, regulation or order made under this Ordinance or any other law for the time being in force for observance by the public in or near the streets;

(d) to keep order in the streets, and at and within public bathing, washing and landing places, fairs and all other places of public resort, and in the neighborhood of places of public worship during the time of public worship;

(e) to regulate resort to public bathing, washing and landing places, to prevent overcrowding thereat and in public ferry-boats and, to the best of his ability, to prevent the infraction of any rule regulation or order lawfully made for observance by the public at any such place or on any such boat.

18. Power bound to conform to reasonable directions given by police-officers. – All persons shall be bound to conform to the

reasonable directions of a police-officer given in fulfillment of any of his duties under this Ordinance.

19. Power of police-officer to enforce their directive. – A police officer may restrain or remove any person resisting or refusing or omitting to conform to any direction referred to in section 18 and may either take such person before a Magistrate or in trivial cases release him when the occasion is past.

⁷ **[19A. power of police-officers to lay information etc.** – A police officer may lay information before a Magistrate and apply for any legal process as may by law issue against any person committing an offence.]

20. power of police-officers to search suspected persons in streets etc. – When in street or a place of public resort a person has possession or apparent possession of any article which a police-officer in good faith suspects to be stolen property, such police officer may search for and examine the same and may require an account thereof and, should the account given by the possessor be manifestly false or suspicious, may detain such article and report the facts to a Magistrate, who shall thereon proceed according to sections 523 and 525 of the Code.

21. Enforcement of directions, notifications, notifications, public notices and orders given, issued or made under sections 27, 28, 29, 31, or 32.– Whenever a direction under sections 27 has been given or a notification under section 28 has been promulgated, or an order under section 29, 31 or 32 has been made, or a public notice under section 30 has been issued, it shall lawful for a public-officer to require any person acting or about to act contrary thereto to desist or to abstain from so doing, and, in case of refusal or disobedience, to arrest the person offending, and such police-officer may also seize any object or thing used or about to be used in contravention of such direction, notification, order or public notice, and the thing seized shall be disposed of according to the order of the Magistrate.

22. Charge of unclaimed property and disposal thereof. – (1) It shall be the duty of every police officer to take temporary charge-

- (a) of all unclaimed property found by, or made over to him; and
- (b) of all property found lying in any public or street, if the owner or person in charge of such property, on being directed to remove the same, refuses or omits to do so.

(2) A police-officer taking charge of any property under sub-section (1) shall hand over the property to the officer-in-charge of the police station concerned and report the matter to the Police Commissioner forthwith.

(3) If such property appears to have been left by a person who has died *intestate*, and not to be under five thousand Taka in value, the Police Commissioner shall communicate with the Administrator General, with a view to its being dealt with under the Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913), or any other law for the time being in force.

(4) In every other case, the Police Commissioner shall issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which such property consists, and requiring any person who may have a claim thereto to appear before him or some other officer whom he appoints in this behalf and establish his claim within three months from the date of such proclamation.

(5) If the property, or any part thereof, is subject to speedy and natural decay, or consists of livestock, or if the property appears to be of a value of less than five hundred Taka, it may forthwith be sold by auction under the orders of the Police Commissioner and the net proceeds of such sale shall be dealt with in the same manner as is hereinafter provided for the disposal of the said property.

(6) The Police Commissioner shall, on being satisfied of the title of the claimant to the possession of any property referred to in sub-section (4), order the same to be delivered to him, after deduction or payment of the expenses properly incurred by the police in the seizure and detention thereof.

(7) The Police Commissioner may at his discretion, before making any order under sub-section (6), take such security as he may think proper from the person to whom the said property is to be delivered; and nothing hereinbefore contained shall affect the right of any person to recover the whole or any part of such property from the person to whom it may have been delivered pursuant to such order.

(8) If no person establishes his claim to such property within the period prescribed in sub-section (4), it shall be at the disposal of the Government and the property, or such part thereof as has not already been sold under sub-section (5), may be sold by auction under orders of the Police Commissioner.

23. Impounding of cattle. – It shall be the duty of every police-officer to seize and take to any public pound for confinement therein any cattle found straying in any street or trespassing upon any public property.

24. Powers as to inspection, search and seizure of false weights and measures. – (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 153 of the Code, any police officer generally or specially authorized by the Police Commissioner in this behalf may without warrant enter any shop or premises for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing or measuring used or kept therein.

(2) If such police officer finds in such shop or premises weights, measures or instruments for weighing or measuring which he has reason to believe are false, he may seize the same and shall forth-with give information of such seizure to the Police Commissioner, and if such weights, measures or instruments are found by the Police Commissioner to be false, they shall be destroyed.

(3) Weights and measures purporting to be of the same denomination as weights and measures, the standards whereof are kept under any law for the time being in force, shall, if they do not correspond with the said standards, be deemed to be false within the meaning of this section.

CHAPTER V POLICE REGULATIONS

25. Power of Police Commissioner to make regulations. – (1) The Police Commissioner may make regulations, not inconsistent with any provision of this Ordinance, for-

(a) licensing and controlling persons offering themselves for employment at jetties, railway stations and landing places for the carriage of passengers' baggage, and fixing and providing for the enforcement of a scale of charges for the labor of such persons when so employed;

(b) regulating traffic of all kinds in streets and public places, and the use of streets and public places by persons riding, driving, cycling, walking or leading or accompanying cattle, so as to prevent danger, obstruction or inconvenience to the public;

(c) regulation the conditions under which vehicles may remain standing in streets and public places, and the use of streets as halting places for vehicles or cattle;

- (d) prescribing the number and position of lights to be used on vehicles in streets and the hours between which such lights shall be used;
- (e) prescribing certain hours of the day during which cattle shall not be driven along the streets, or along certain specified streets, except subject to such conditions as he may specify in that behalf;
- (f) regulating and controlling the manner and mode of conveying timber, scaffold poles, ladders, iron girders, beams, bars, boilers or other unwieldy articles through the streets, and the route and hours for such conveyance;
- (g) licensing, controlling or in order to prevent the obstruction, inconvenience or annoyance to the residents or passengers in the vicinity, prohibiting the playing of music, the beating of drums or other instruments and the blowing or sounding of horns or other noisy instruments in or near streets of public places;
- (h) regulating the conduct, behavior or action of persons constituting assemblies and processions on or along the streets and prescribing, in the case of processions, the routes by which, the order in which and the time at which the same may pass;
- (i) prohibiting the hanging or placing of any cord or pole across a street or the making of a projection or structure so as to obstruct traffic or the free access of light and air;
- (j) prohibiting or controlling the placing of building materials or other articles or the fastening or detention of any animal in any street or public place;
- (k) licensing, controlling or, in order to prevent obstruction, inconvenience or annoyance to the residents or passengers in the vicinity, prohibiting-
 - (i) the illumination of streets and public places and the exteriors of buildings abutting thereon by persons other than employees of Government or of a local authority duly authorized in that behalf;
 - (ii) the blasting of rock or making excavations in or near streets or public places;
 - (iii) the using of a loudspeaker in or near any public place or in any place of public entertainment;

(l) closing certain streets or places temporarily, in cases of danger from ruinous buildings or other cause;

(m) guarding against injury to person and property in the construction, repair and demolition of buildings, platforms and other structures from which danger may arise to the passenger, neighbor or public;

(n) prohibiting or regulating the setting fire to or burning any straw or other matter or lighting a bonfire or letting off or throwing a firework in or upon a street or building or the putting up of any post or other thing on the side of or across a street for the purpose of affixing thereto lamps or other contrivances for illumination;

(o) licensing or controlling places of public amusement or entertainment;

(p) regulating the means of entrance and exit at places of public amusement, entertainment or assembly, and providing for the maintenance of public safety and the prevention of disturbance thereat;

(q) licensing or controlling the musical, dancing, mimetic, theatrical or other performances for public amusement, and regulating, in the interest of public order, decency or morality, the employment of artist and the conduct of the artists and audience at such performances and the hours during which and the places at which such performances may be given;

(r) regulating or prohibiting the sale of any ticket or issue of any pass for admission to a place of public amusement;

(s) fixing the fees to be charged for any license or permission required under this ordinance.

(2) The power of making regulations under this section shall be subject to the condition of the regulations being made after previous publication, and every regulation made under this section shall be published in the official gazette and in the locality affected thereby by affixing copies thereof in conspicuous places near to the building, structure, work or place, as the case may be, to which the same specially relates or by advertising, the same in such local newspapers as the police commissioner may deem fit:

Provided that any such regulation may be made without previous publication if the police commissioner is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary that such regulation should be brought into force at once.

26. Police Commissioner may authorize erection of barriers on streets.

– (1) The Police Commissioner may, whenever in his opinion such action is necessary, authorize such police officer as he thinks fit to erect barriers on any street for the purpose of stopping temporarily vehicle driven on such street and satisfy himself that the provisions of any law for the time being in force have not been contravened in respect of any such vehicle or by the driver or person in charge of such vehicle.

(2) The Police Commissioner may make such orders as he deems fit for regulating the use of such barriers.

27. Power of Police Commissioner and other police officers to give directions to the public.

– The Police Commissioner, of any police officer authorized by him the this behalf, may, from time to time as occasion may arise, give all such directions, not inconsistent with any regulation made under section 25, either orally or in writing, as may be necessary to-

(a) secure the orderly conduct of persons constituting processions or assemblies in streets;

(b) prescribe the routes by which and the times at which any such procession may or may not pass;

(c) prevent constructions on the occasion of all processions and assemblies and in the neighborhood of all places of worship during the time of worship, and in all cases when any street or public place or place of public resort may be thronged or liable to be obstructed;

(d) keep order in all streets, public bathing, washing and landing places and all other public places or places of public resort;

(e) regulate and control the playing of music or singing, the beating of drums and other instruments and the blowing or sounding of horns or other noisy instruments, in or near any street or public place;

(f) regulate and control the use of loudspeakers in any street or in or near any public place or in any place of public entertainment.

28. Power of police commissioner to prohibit certain acts for prevention of disorder.

– (1) The police commissioner may, whenever and for such time as he considers necessary for the preservation of public peace or safety, by notification publicly promulgated or addressed to individuals, prohibit at any place–

- (a) the carrying of arms, swords, spears, guns, knives, sticks or lathes, or any other article, which is capable of being used for causing physical violence;
- (b) the carrying of any corrosive substance or explosives;
- (c) the carrying, collection and preparation of stones or other missiles or instrument or means of casting or impelling missiles;
- (d) the exhibition of persons, corpses, figures or effigies;
- (e) the public utterance of cries, of songs or playing of music;
- (f) the delivery of public harangues, the use of gestures or mimetic representations, and the preparation, exhibition or dissemination of pictures, placards or any other object or thing which may, in his opinion, offend against decency or morality or undermine the security of the state.

(2) If any person goes armed with any such article or carries any corrosive substance or explosive or missile in contravention of such prohibition, he may be disarmed or the corrosive substance or explosive or missile may be seized from him by any police officer, shall be forfeited to the Government.

29. Power of Police Commissioner to prohibit assembly or procession. – The Police Commissioner may, by order in writing, prohibit any assembly or procession whenever and for so long as he considers such prohibition to be necessary for preservation of the public peace or safety:

Provided that on such prohibition shall remain in force for more than thirty days without the sanction of the Government.

30. Power of Police Commissioner to reserve any street or public place for any public purpose. – The Police Commissioner may, by public notice, temporarily reserve for any public purpose any street or public place and prohibit persons from entering the area so reserved except under such conditions as may be specified by him.

31. power of Police Commissioner to prohibit, restrict r regulate use of music, etc. – If, in the opinion of the Police Commissioner it is necessary so to do for the purpose of prevention annoyance, disturbance, discomfort or injury or sick of annoyance, disturbance, discomfort or injury to the public or to any persons who dwell or occupy

property in the vicinity, he may, by order in writing, prohibit, restrict, regulate or impose conditions on-

(a) the use or continuance in any area, premises or vehicles of-

i. any vocal or instrumental music;

ii. microphone, loudspeaker or other instruments for amplifying music of other song;

iii. sounds caused by the playing, beating, clashing, blowing or use in any manner whatsoever of any instrument, appliance or apparatus or contrivance which is capable of producing or reproducing sound; or

(b) the carrying on in any premises of any trade, avocation or operation resulting in or attended with noise.

32. Orders for prevention of riot, etc. – (1) In order to prevent or suppress any riot or grave disturbance of peace, the Police Commissioner may, by order in writing, temporarily close or take possession of any building or place or exclude all or any persons there from, or allow access thereto to such persons only and on such terms as he may deem expedient.

(2) If the lawful occupier of such building or place suffers substantial loss or injury by reason of the action taken under sub-section (1), he shall be entitled, on application made to the Police Commissioner within one month from the date of such action, to receive reasonable compensation for such loss or injury, unless such action was, in the opinion of the police commissioner, rendered necessary either by the use to which such building or place was put or intended to be put or by the misconduct to persons having access thereto.

(3) In the event of any dispute in any case under sub-section (2) the decision of the Government shall be final as to the amount, if any, to be paid, and as to the person to whom it is to be paid.

33. Police to provide against disorder, etc, at places of amusement and public meetings.– (1) For the purpose of preventing serious disorder or breach of the law or manifest an imminent danger to the persons assembled at any place of public amusement or at any assembly or meeting to which the public are invited or which is open to the public, the police officer or the highest rank present at such place, assembly or meeting may give such directions as to the mode of

admission of the public to, and for seafaring the peaceful and orderly conduct of the proceedings and the maintenance of the public safety at such place, assembly or meeting as he thinks necessary.

(2) The police shall have free access to every such place, assembly or meeting for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of sub-section (1) and to any direction given there under.

34. Stray dogs to be destroyed. – The Police Commissioner may, from time to time, by public notice proclaim that any dog found, during such period as may be specified in the said notice, straying in the streets or in any public place may be destroyed, and dog so found within such period may be destroyed accordingly.

35. Suffering or unfit animals to be destroyed. – Any police officer who in any street or public place finds any animal so diseased, or so serenely injured, and in such a physical condition, that, in his opinion, it should be destroyed, shall, if the owner is absent or refuses to consent to the destruction of the animal at once summon the veterinary officer in charge of the area in which the animal is found and, if the veterinary officer certifies that the animal is so diseased or so serenely injured, or in such a physical condition, that it is cruel to keep it alive, the police officer may, without the consent of the owner, destroy the animal or cause it to be destroyed :

Provided that if in the opinion of the veterinary officer the animal can be removed from the place where it is found without causing it great suffering, he may direct the police officer to remove the animal before it is destroyed from the place where it is found to such other place as he may think fit:

Provided further that when the animal is destroyed in any street or public place it shall, as far as possible, be screened from the public gaze while it is being destroyed.

CHAPTER VI

SPECIAL MEASURES FOR MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND ORDER

36. Employment of additional police on application. – (1) The Police Commissioner may, on the application of any person, depute any additional number of police to keep the peace, preserve order or enforce any of the provisions of this ordinance or any other law in respect or any particular class or classes of offences or to perform any other police duties at any place.

(2) Such additional police shall be employed at the cost of the person making the application, but shall be subject to the orders of the Police Commissioner and shall be employed from such period as the Police Commissioner may think necessary.

(3) If the person upon whose application such additional police are employed makes, at any time, a written request to the Police Commissioner for their withdrawal, he shall be relieved from the close thereof at the expiration of such period not exceeding one week from the date of such request as the Police Commissioner may determine.

37. Employment of additional police at certain places.– (1) When it appears to the Police Commissioner that the behaviour of the persons employed on any public work or in any industrial or commercial concern under construction or in operation at any place necessitates the employment of additional police at such place, he may depute such additional police to such place as he thinks fit and keep such police to such place as he thinks fit and keep such police employed at such place for so long as such necessity continues.

(2) The Police Commissioner may make order, from time to time, directing the person by whom the work or concern is being constructed or carried on to pay such amount as cost of employment of such additional police as he may specify therein, and such person shall, thereupon, make the payment accordingly.

(3) Any person aggrieved by an order of the Police Commissioner under sub-section (2) may appeal to the Government and the decision of the Government on such appeal shall be final.

38. Dispersal of gangs.– Whenever it appears to the Police Commissioner that the movement or embalmment of any gang or body

of persons in any place is causing or is likely to cause danger or alarm or reasonable suspicion that unlawful designs are entertained by such gang or body or by members thereof, he may; by order in writing, direct the members of such gang or body so to conduct themselves as may seem necessary in order to prevent violence and alarm, or to disperse and remove themselves outside the Metropolitan Area within such time as he may specify and not to enter or return to the said Area.

39. Removal of persons about to commit offence. –whenever it appears to the Police Commissioner--

(a) that the movement or acts of any person are causing or likely to cause alarm, danger or harm to any other person or to any property; or

(b) that there are reasonable grounds for believing that such person is engaged or is about to be engaged in the commission of an offence in involving force or violence or an offence punishable under chapters x11, xv1, or xv11 of the penal code (xlv of 1860), or in the abetment of any such offence ;

the Police Commissioner may, by order in writing, direct such person so to conduct himself as may seem necessary in order to prevent violence and alarm, or to remove himself outside the Metropolitan Area within such times as he may specify and not to enter or return to the said Area.

40. Removal of persons convicted of certain off offences. – If a person has been convicted of an offence –

(a) under chapters x11, xv1 or xv11 of the Penal Code (XLV of 1860);

(b) under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1933 (been Act-v1 of 1933):

(c) under the Customs Act 1969 (1v of 1969); or

(d) under sections 74,75,76,81,86 or 88 of this Ordinance thrice or more;

The Police Commissioner may, if he has reason to believe that such person is likely again to commit the same offence or any other offence under the same law, by order in writing, direct such person to remove himself outside the Metropolitan Area within such times as he may specify and not to enter or return to the side Area.

41. Period of operation of orders under sections 38,39 or 40. – An order made under section 38,39 or 40 directing a person not to enter or return to the Metropolitan Area shall remain in force for such period, not exceeding two years, as may be specified therein .

42. Hearing to be given before order under section 38,39 or 40 is made.

– (1) Before an order under sections 38,39 or 40 is made in respect of any person, the Police Commissioner shall inform the person in writing of the general nature of the material allegations against him and the order proposed to be made in respect of him and give him a reasonable opportunity of tendering an explanation regarding them.

(2) If such person makes an application for the examination of any witness the Police Commissioner shall examine such witness, unless for reasons to be record in writing he is of opinion that such application is made for the purpose of vexation or delay.

(3) such person shall be entitled to appear before the Police Commissioner by a lawyer for the purpose of tendering his explanation and examining the witnesses produced by him.

(4) the Police Commissioner may for the purpose of securing the attendance of such person, require that person to appear before him and to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for such attendance during the inquiry.

(5) If such person fails to execute the bond as required under sub-section (4) or fails to appear before the Police Commissioner during the inquiry, the Police Commissioner may proceed with the inquiry and make the order proposed to be made against him.

43. Appeal. — (1) Any person aggrieved by an order made under sections 38,39 or 40 may appeal to the Government within thirty days from the date of such order.

(2) An appeal under this section shall be preferred in this form of memorandum, setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the order appealed against and shall be accompanied by that order or a certified copy thereof.

(3) On receipt of such appeal, the Government may, after giving a reasonable opportunity to the appellant to be heard either personally or by a lawyer and after such farther inquiry, if any is it may deem necessary, confirm, vary or set aside the order appealed against, and make its order accordingly.

Provided that the order appealed against shall remain in force pending the disposal of the appeal, unless the Government otherwise directs.

(4) In calculating the period of thirty days provided for an appeal under this section, the time taken for granting a certified copy of the order appealed against shall be excluded.

44. Certain orders of Police Commissioner or Government not to be called in question. – An order be passed by the Government under section 43 shall not be called in question in any Court.

45. Procedure on failure of person to leave Metropolitan Area and his entry therein after removal. – (1) If a person who has been directed by an order made under sections 38, 39 or 40 to remove himself outside the Metropolitan Area-

(a) fails to remove himself as directed ; or

(b) having so removed himself, except with the permission of the Police Commissioner under sub-section (2) enters the said Area within the period specified in the order;

The Police Commissioner may cause him to be arrested and removed to such place outside Area as he may specify.

(2) The Police Commissioner may permit any person in respect of whom an order under sections 38, 39 or 40 has been made to enter or return to the Metropolitan Area for such temporary period and subject to such conditions as may be specified in such permission and may require him to enter into a bond, with or without surety, for the due observance of the conditions imposed.

(3) The Police Commissioner may, at any time, revoke any such permission.

(4) Any person permitted under sub-section(2) to enter or return to the Metropolitan Area shall, at the expiry of the period specified in the permission or on the earlier revocation of such permission, remove himself outside the said Area, and shall not, without a fresh permission, enter therein or return thereto within the unexpired residue of the period specified in the order made under sections 38, 39 or 40.

(5) If such person fails to observe any of the conditions imposed or to remove himself accordingly, or having so removed himself enters or returns to the Metropolitan Area without fresh permissions, the Police Commissioner may cause him to be arrested and removed to such place outside the said Area as he may specify.

CHAPTER VII
OFFENCES, PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE

46. Penalty for refusal to serve as auxiliary police officer. – Any person who having been appointed as an auxiliary police officer under section 10 without sufficient cause refuses to serve as such for to obey any lawful order or direction that may be given to him for the performance of his duties shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred taka.

47. Penalty for making false statement, etc. — Any person who makes a false statement or uses a false document for the purpose of obtaining employment or release from employment as a police-officer shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred taka, or with both.

48. Penalty for misconduct of police officer.— Any police officer who is guilty of cowardice or of any willful breach of any provision of law or of any rule, regulation or order which it is his duty as such police-officer to observe or obey shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Taka, or with both.

49. Penalty for contravention of section 14. – Any subordinate officer who resigns his office withdraws himself from the duties thereof in contravention of section-14 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Taka, or with both.

50. Penalty for neglect or refusal to deliver certificate of appointment, etc. – Any police officer who willfully neglects or refuses to deliver up his certificate of appointment or the arms, accoutrements clothing and other articles supplied to him for the performance of his duties immediately after he ceases to belong to the force shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Taka, or with both.

51. Penalty for unlawful Entry and search by police-officer. – Any police-officer who without lawful authority or reasonable cause enters or searches or causes to be entered or searched any building, vessel, or

place, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two thousand Taka, or with both.

52. Penalty for vexatious search, detention, etc, by police-officer. –

Any police-officer who vexatious or unnecessarily searches, detains or arrests any person or seizes the property of any person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two thousand Taka, or with both.

53. Penalty for personal violence, threat, etc. by police-officer. –

Any police-officer who offers any unnecessary personal violence to any person in his custody or holds out to an accused person any threat or promise not warranted by law shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two thousand Taka, or with both.

54. Penalty for unnecessary delay in forwarding an arrested person. –

Any police-officer who unnecessarily delays forwarding any person arrested to a Magistrate shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extended to one thousand taka, or with both.

55. Penalty for unauthorized use of police uniform. –

Any person who, not being a member of the Force, wears, without the permission of the police commissioner, the uniform of the Force or any dress having the appearance of that uniform shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Taka, or with both.

56. Penalty for contravention of regulations under section 25. –

Whoever contravenes any regulation made under section 25 or, any of the conditions of a license or permission issued or granted under any such regulation shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred Taka.

57. Penalty for contravention of directions under section 27. –

Whoever contravenes any direction given under section 27 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred Taka.

58. Penalty for contravention of prohibition under section 28. –

Whoever contravenes any prohibition made under section 28 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three

months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Taka, or with both.

59. Penalty for contravention of order under section 29. – Whoever contravenes any order made under section 29 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred taka, or with both.

60. Penalty for contravention of prohibition under section 30. – Whoever contravenes any prohibition made under section 30 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred Taka.

61. Penalty for contravention of order under section 31. – Whoever contravenes any order made under section 31 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred Taka.

62. Penalty for contravention of order under sections 38, 39 or 40. – Whoever contravenes any order made under sections 38,39 or 40 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two thousand Taka, or with both.

63. Penalty for entering or returning without permission.– Any person who in contravention of an order made under sections 38, 39 or 40 enters or returns without permission to the Metropolitan Area or enters or returns to the said area with permission granted under section 45(2) but fails, contrary to the provisions thereof, to remove himself outside the said Area at the expiry of the period specified in the provision shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extended to five thousand Taka, or with both.

64. Penalty for failure to conform to directions of police-officers. – Whoever fails to conform to any reasonable direction of a police-officer given in fulfillment of any of his duties under this Ordinance shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred Taka.

65. Penalty for wrong driving and violation of traffic regulations.– Whoever, when driving a vehicle along the street, without sufficient reason fails to keep on the left side of such street and when passing any other vehicle proceeding on the same direction fails to keep on the right side of such vehicle or collates any traffic regulation made by the Police Commissioner shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred Taka.

66. Penalty for wrong parking. – Whoever leaches or parks any vehicle in any part of a street or public place- where parking is prohibited by the Police Commissioner shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred Taka.

67. Penalty for obstructing a footway. – Whoever drives, rides, leads, propels or leaves on any footway any vehicle, other than a perambulator, so that the same can stand across or upon such footway shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred Taka.

68. Penalty for causing obstruction in street or public places. – Whoever causes obstruction in any street or public place-

(a) by allowing any vehicle which has to be loaded or unloaded, or to take up or set down passengers, to remain or stand there- in longer than may be necessary for such purposes; or

(b) by leaving any vehicle standing therein, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred Taka.

69. Penalty for exposing anything for sale contrary to regulation. – Whoever, contrary to any regulation made by the Police Commissioner, exposes or sets out anything for sale in or on any stall, booth, board, basket or in any other manner in any street or public place shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred Taka.

70. Penalty for letting loose any animal. – Whoever in any street or public place—

(a) negligently lets loose any animal so as to cause danger, injury, alarm or annoyance to any person or animal; or

(b) suffers a ferocious dog or other animal to be at large without a muzzle; or

(c) sets on urges a dog or other animal to attack, worry or put in fear any person or animal;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred Taka.

71. Penalty for exposing animal or vehicle for hire or sale, etc. – Whoever in any street or public place exposes for hire or sale any animal or vehicle or cleans any animal or vehicle, except at such times and places as the Police Commissioner may permit, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred Taka.

72. Penalty for making or repairing vehicle in street or public place.— Whoever in any street or public place makes any vehicle or part of a vehicle, or, except when in the case of an accident repairing on the spot is unavoidable, repairs any vehicle or part of a vehicle, or carries on therein any manufacture or operation or work so as to be an impediment to traffic or annoyance to the public or neighboring resident, shall be punishable with [imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two thousand Taka, or with both, and such vehicle shall be liable to be confiscated to the Government]

¹⁰ **[72A. Penalty for keeping or storing building materials or other articles in street or public place.** – Whoever causes obstruction in any street or public place by keeping or storing building materials or other articles therein shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two thousand Taka, and such materials or articles shall be liable to be confiscated to the Government.]

73. Penalty for slaughtering animal or cleaning a carcass. – Whoever slaughters any animal or cleans a carcass or hide in or near to or within sight of a street or public place, except at a place set apart for the purpose by order of the Police Commissioner, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred Taka.

74. Penalty for soliciting for purposes of prostitution. – Any person who in any street or public place or within sight of, and in such manner as to be seen or heard from, any street or public place, whether from within any house or building or not -

(a) by words, gestures or indecent personal exposure attracts or endeavors to attract attention for the purposes of prostitution; or
(b) solicits or molests any person for the purposes of prostitution; shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Taka, or with both.

75. Penalty for indecent behavior in public.— Whoever willfully and indecently exposes his person in any street or public place or within sight of, and in such manner as may be seen from, any street or public place, whether, from within any house or building or not, or uses indecent language or behaves indecently or riotously, or in a disorderly manner in a street or public or in any office, station or landing place,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Taka, or with both.

76. Penalty for teasing women. – Whoever willfully and indecently exposes his person in any street or public place within sight of, and in such manner as may be seen by, any woman, whether from within any house or building or not, or willfully presses or obstructs any woman in a street or public place or insults or annoys any woman by using indecent language or making indecent sounds, gestures, or remarks in any street or public place, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two thousand Taka, or with both.

77. Penalty for obstructing or annoying passengers in streets. – Whoever willfully puts, presses, hustles or obstructs any passenger in any street or public place, or by violent movement, menacing gesture, screaming, shouting, willful frightening any animal or otherwise disturbs the public peace and order shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred Taka.

78. Penalty for misbehavior with intent to provoke a breach of peace. – Whoever uses in any street or public place any threatening, abusive or insulting words with intent to provoke a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred Taka.

79. Penalty for exhibiting mimetic, musical or other performance etc. – Whoever exhibits, contrary to any regulation made by the Police Commissioner, any mimetic, musical or other performance of a nature which may attract crowd, or carries or carries or places bulky advertisements, pictures, figures or emblems in any street or public place whereby an obstruction to passengers or annoyance to the neighboring residents may be occasioned shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred Taka.

80. Penalty for committing nuisance in or near street, etc. – Whoever in or near to any street or public place commits a nuisance by easing himself, or suffers any child in his care or custody under seven years of age to commit such nuisance or spits or throws any litter, refuse

or rubbish so as to cause annoyance to any passer-by shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred Taka.

81. Penalty for begging and exposing offensive ailments. – Whoever in any street or public place begs or applies for alms, or exposes or exhibits any sores, wounds, bodily ailments or deformity with the object of exciting charity or obtaining alms shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

82. Penalty for bathing or washing in places not set apart for the purpose. – Whoever bathes or washes in or by the side of a public well, tank, pond, pool or reservoir not set apart for such purposes by order of the Police Commissioner shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred Taka.

83. Penalty for smoking and spitting in contravention of a notice. – Whoever in any building or place occupied by Government or by any local authority smokes or spits in contravention of a notice affixed to such building or place by the person in charge of such building or place, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred Taka.

84. Penalty for willful trespass.– Whoever without satisfactory excuse willfully enters or remains in or upon any dwelling-house or premises or any land or ground attached thereto, or any ground, building, monument or structure belonging to Government or appropriated to public purposes, or any boat, vessel or vehicle, shall, whether he causes any damage or not, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred Taka.

85. Penalty for false alarm or fire or damage, to fire-alarm. – Whoever knowingly gives or causes to be given a false alarm or fire to the fire-brigade or to any officer or firemen thereof, whether by means of a street fire-alarm, message or otherwise, or, with intent to give such false alarm, willfully breaks the glass of, or otherwise damages, a street fire-alarm shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred Taka, or with both.

86. Penalty for being found under suspicious circumstances between sunset and sunrise. – Whoever is found between sunset and sunrise-

- (a) armed without any satisfactory excuse with any dangerous instruments; or
- (b) having without any satisfactory excuse his face covered or otherwise disguised; or
- (c) in any dwelling house or other building, or onboard any vessel or boat or in any vehicle without being able satisfactorily to account for his presence there; or
- (d) lying or loitering in any street, yard or other place without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself; or
- (e) having in his possession without satisfactory excuse any implement of house-breaking;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two thousand Taka, or with both.

87. Penalty for carrying weapon without authority.— Whoever not being a police-officer or a member of any Defense Force or the Bangladesh Rifles and acting as such, goes armed with sword, fire arm or other offensive weapon or with any explosive or corrosive substance in any street or public place unless so authorized by lawful authority shall be liable to be disarmed by any police-officer and the weapon or substance so seized shall be forfeited to the Government, unless redeemed within one month on payment of such fine not exceeding one thousand Taka as the Police Commissioner may impose.

88. Penalty for possession of property of which no satisfactory account can be given. – Whoever has, in his possession, or conveys in any manner, or offers for sale or pawn, anything which there is reason to believe to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained, shall, if he fails to account for such possession, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two thousand Taka, or with both.

89. Penalty for taking liquor, etc. into hospital, etc. – Whoever takes or attempts to take any spirituous or fermented liquor or intoxicating drugs or preparations into any public hospital, or jail without the permission of the person in-charge of any disciplined force or into any educational institution, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five

hundred Taka, or with both, and such spirits, liquors, drugs or preparations shall be forfeited to the Government.

90. Penalty for omission by pawn-brokers, etc, to report to police possession or stolen property. – Whoever, being a pawn-broker, dealer in second-hand property or worker in metals, having received from any police-officer information regarding any property stolen or fraudulently obtained, comes into the possession of, or is offered in pawn or for sale, exchange or alteration, any property answering the description set forth in such information fails, without unnecessary delay, to give information to that effect at the nearest police-station and also to state the name and address of the person from whom the possession or offer was received shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred Taka.

91. Penalty for melting, etc., or such property.– Whoever, having received such information as is referred to in section 90, alters, melts, defaces or puts away or causes or suffers to be altered, melted, defaced or put away, without the previous permission of the police, any such property, shall, on proof that the same was stolen or fraudulently obtained, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand Taka or with both.

92. Penalty for gambling in street. – Whoever assembles with others in a street or public place for the purpose of gambling or wagering or joins any such assembly shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred Taka.

93. Penalty for permitting disorderly conduct at places of public amusement. – Whoever, being the keeper of any place of public amusement or entertainment, knowingly permits drunkenness or other disorderly behavior or any gaming whatsoever in such place shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred Taka.

¹¹[**93A. Penalty for selling admission tickets at higher price .-** Whoever sells or offers for sale any ticket once issued for admission as spectator to any place of public amusement at a price higher than the price at which such ticket was originally issued shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred Taka or with both.]

94. Penalty for allowing cattle to stray in street or trespass upon property. – Whoever allows any cartel, which are his property or in his charge, to stray in any street or to trespass upon any property shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Taka, or with both.

95. Penalty for affixing bills or otherwise defacing building, etc. – Whoever without the consent of the owner or occupier, affixes any bill, notice or paper against or upon any building, wall, tree fence, post pole or other erection with chalk, ink or paint or in any manner whatsoever, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred Taka.

96. Penalty for lighting fires, discharging guns or letting off fireworks.– Whoever sets fire to or burns any straw or other matter, or lights any bonfire, or wantonly discharges any fire-arm or air gun, or lets off or throws any fire-work, in or near any street or public place, except at such times and places as may, from time to time, be allowed by the Police Commissioner, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred Taka.

97. Abetment of offences. – Any person who abets the commission of any offence punishable under this Ordinance shall be deemed to have committed that offence.

98. Offences Committed by firms, etc. – If the person committing an offence punishable under this Ordinance is a firm, company or other body corporate, every partner, manager, secretary or other officer or agent thereof shall, unless he proves that the commission took place without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent such commission, be deemed to be guilty of such commission.

99. Cognizance of offences. – No Court shall take cognizance of any offence punishable under this Ordinance except upon a report in writing made by a police-officer.

100. Power of arrest without warrant. – Any police-officer may arrest without warrant any person committing in his presence or within his views any offence punishable under this Ordinance or under any other law for the time being in force.

Explanation: Nothing in this section shall be construed as restricting the exercise by any police-officer of any power of arrest conferred upon him by any other law.

101. Disposal of certain specified cases.— (1) A court taking cognizance of an offence punishable under sections 56, 57, 60, 61, 64, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84, 92, 93, 95, or 96 may state in the summons to be served on the accused person that he may, by a specified date prior to the hearing of the charge, plead guilty to the charge by registered letter and remit to the Court such sum, not exceeding one-fourth of the amount of fine specified for such offence, as the Court may specify.

(2) Where an accused person pleads guilty and remits the sum specified, no further proceeding in respect of the offence shall be taken against him.

102. Power of police-officers to impose penalty in certain cases. —

(1) If a police-officer not below such rank as the Police Commissioner may, by public notice, specify, finds that an offence punishable under sections 56,66,67 or 68 has been committed, he may give the person who has committed the offence or , when such person is not available, affix on the body of the vehicle in respect of which the offence has been committed, a notice in the prescribed form specifying-

(a) the offence committed by such person :

(b) the penalty, not exceeding fifty Taka, in the case of a motor vehicle and ten Taka, in any other case, which he is to pay:

(c) the date on which he is to appear before the Magistrate and pay the penalty.

(2) If such person appears before the Magistrate and pays the penalty on the specified date, no further proceeding in respect of the penalty on the specified date, no further proceeding in respect of the offence committed by him shall be taken against him.

(3) If such person fails to appear before the Magistrate and pay the penalty on the specified date or does not show any cause to the satisfaction of the Magistrate for such failure, the penalty shall be realized from him in the same manner in which a fine imposed by a Magistrate may be realized as if it were a fine imposed by a Magistrate under this Ordinance.

(4) If such person appears before the Magistrate on the specified date but denies to have committed the offence specified in the notice, treating the notice to be a report in writing made by the police-officer who wrote it, and proceed with the case in accordance with the other provisions of this Ordinance, and in the trial of the case the burden shall lie upon such person to prove that he has not committed such offence.

(5) The provisions of this section shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance or in any other law for the time being in force.

103. Prosecution for offences under other laws not affected. – Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed to prevent any person from being prosecuted and punished under any other law for any offence made punishable by this Ordinance or from being prosecuted and punished under this Ordinance for an offence punishable under any other law :

Provided that all such cases shall be subject to the provisions of section 403 of the Code.

¹² **[103A. Requisition of vehicles.** – (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force the Police Commissioner may, by order in writing, requisition any vehicle, for a period not exceeding seven days if such vehicle is required in public interest.

(2) Whenever any vehicle is requisitioned under sub-section (1) the owner thereof shall be paid such compensation as may be prescribed.]

CHAPTER VIII MISCELLANEOUS

104. Regulations, orders, etc., not invalidated by defect of form or irregularity in procedure. – No regulation, order, direction, inquiry or notice made or published and no act done under any provision of this ordinance or of any rule or regulation made there under shall be deemed illegal, void, invalid or insufficient by reason of any defect of form or any irregularity of procedure.

105. Indemnity.– police officer shall be liable to any penalty or to payment of any damage on account of an act done in good faith in

pursuance or intended pursuance of any duty imposed or any authority conferred on him by any provision of this ordinance or any other law for the time being in force or any rule, regulation, order or direction made or given there under.

¹³ **[105A. Limitation of legal proceeding.**— Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, any legal proceeding, whether civil or criminal, which may lawfully be brought against any police officer for anything done or intended to be done under any provision of this ordinance or of the rules, regulations or orders made there under, shall be commenced within six months after the act complained of has been committed, and a notice, in writing, of such proceeding and of the cause thereof shall be given to the police officer concerned and his superior officer at least one month before the commencement of such proceeding.]

106. Public notices how to be given. – Any public notice required to be given under any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be in writing, shall be signed by the Police Commissioner, and shall be published in the locality to be affected thereby by affixing copies thereof in conspicuous public places, or by proclaiming the same with heat of drums or by advertising the same in such local newspaper as the Police Commissioner may deem fit, or by proclaiming the same with beat of drums or by advertising the same in such local newspaper as the Police Commissioner may deem fit, or by any two or more of these means and by any other means he may think suitable.

107. Stamping of signature. – Every license, written permission, notice, or other document, not being a summons or warrant, required by this Ordinance or by any rule or regulation made there under to bear the signature of the Police Commissioner shall be deemed to be properly signed if it bears facsimile of his signature stamped thereon.

108. Power of Government to include or exclude areas in or from Metropolitan Area. – The Government may, by notification in official Gazette, include within the limits of the Metropolitan Area any area adjacent thereto or exclude from the limits of the Metropolitan Area any area comprised therewith.

109. Power to make rules. – The Government may, by notification in this official Gazette, make rules for carrying out purpose of this Ordinance.

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- ¹ Throughout this Act the word “Dhaka” was substituted for the word “Dacca” by section 2 of the Dacca Metropolitan Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. XXIV of 1984)
- ² Clause (n) was substituted by section 2 of the Dacca Metropolitan Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No. LXIX of 1976)
- ³ Section 7A was inserted by section 3 of the Dacca Metropolitan Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No. LXIX of 1976)
- ⁴ Section 8 was substituted by section 4 of the Dacca Metropolitan Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No. LXIX of 1976)
- ⁵ Section 9 was substituted by section 2 of the Dacca Metropolitan Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (Ordinance No. XV of 1979)
- ⁶ The commas and words “, or any other superior officer authorised by him in this behalf,” were omitted by section 6 of the Dacca Metropolitan Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No. LXIX of 1976)
- ⁷ Sub-section (1A) was inserted by section 6 of the Dacca Metropolitan Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No. LXIX of 1976)
- ⁸ Section 19A was inserted by section 7 of the Dacca Metropolitan Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No. LXIX of 1976)
- ⁹ The words and commas “shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to two thousand taka, or with both, and such vehicle shall be liable to be confiscated to the Government” were substituted for the words “shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred taka” by section 3 of the Dacca Metropolitan Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. XXIV of 1984)
- ¹⁰ Section 72A was inserted by section 4 of the Dacca Metropolitan Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1984 (Ordinance No. XXIV of 1984)
- ¹¹ Section 93A was inserted by section 8 of the Dacca Metropolitan Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No. LXIX of 1976)
- ¹² Section 103A was inserted by section 9 of the Dacca Metropolitan Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No. LXIX of 1976)
- ¹³ Section 105A was inserted by section 10 of the Dacca Metropolitan Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No. LXIX of 1976)

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