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Chief Editor's Note

The first issue of the PSC Journal 2021 has been published as the world recovers from the Covid-19 pandemic. The current issue has five articles, with contributions from law enforcement professionals and academicians. The first article examines the issue of police legitimacy in the context of trust. It was found that it is important to build trust and rapport with the citizens and service-seekers; the police can enhance their legitimacy and facilitate cooperation for smooth execution of their mission.

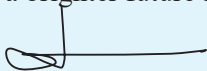
The second entry explores the concept of green marketing and examines its applicability in the context of Bangladesh. Potential challenges for its implementation include low awareness and lack of conceptual clarity. Policy recommendations for furthering the cause of green marketing in the country suggest that Bangladesh Police has an important role to play both within the current legal structure and with the enactment of new laws.

The third article in the issue is related to the challenge of religious extremism and explores how community policing can contribute in this regard. The study reveals respondents' perceptions on the topic and attempts to identify the challenges to adopting community policing strategies in preventing religious extremism.

The fourth article deals with societal reintegration of prisoners, which is an important aspect of tertiary crime prevention. Delving into primary data collected from prisoners collected in the district of Tangail in Bangladesh, this work focused on the factors behind the success and failures of the prisoners' reintegration.

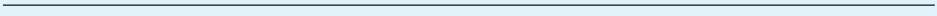
The fifth and final article focuses on an exploratory review on the background of rape offenders. Particularly focusing on the psychological and social factors determining intent of these offenders, the article goes into detailed discussions on theories and case studies related to the criminal intent. The views and opinions expressed in these articles represent the authors' own viewpoints and does not, in any way, represent the official stance of Police Staff College Bangladesh.

As the world recovers from prolonged suspension of regular life and economic activity, I hope for a new year full of positivity and progress. May this lead to a brighter future for our beloved planet. Wish the very best for our readership.



Md. Golam Rasul

Member Directing Staff (Academic & Research)
Police Staff College Bangladesh &
Chief Editor, PSC Journal



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Trust in the Police: Perspective of Perceived Legitimacy in Policing in Bangladesh

Md. Aminul Islam¹

***Abstract:** This paper tries to explore police legitimacy in light of the principles of procedural justice and the two-way influence of perceived legitimacy in policing on the level of citizens' trust in Bangladesh police. Using data obtained from previous relevant studies, the purpose of this paper is to discover to what extent has the trust of Bangladeshi people in the police depended on perceived legitimacy in policing. Research shows that the Bangladeshi people appear lower in their trust in the police although a few studies endorsed an improvement in trust level among Bangladeshi citizens in police. Qualitative research findings do not find any ostensibly believable reasons to increase in trust in police. However, a plethora of research shows that people are more prone to comply with police directives when citizens of any given country view police as legitimate.*

Keywords: Trust, Perceived Legitimacy, Police,

Introduction

The trustworthiness characteristic of the police carries a huge significance in gaining citizens' trust. It is largely believed that following the principles of procedural justice is one of the main ways to secure trustworthiness of the police. If the police can maintain it at a large extent, people will be starting viewing the police's activities as legitimate. Moreover, since legitimacy in policing, for any given country, is also very important mechanism for gaining general people's trust in the police as well as getting voluntary cooperation from common people in reporting crime, fostering compliance, and obeying the law. Since the police are vital visual government institutions of formal social control mechanisms in controlling crime, they should discharge their duties in a just manner for creating positive attitude among the general public towards the police. Because the attitude can impact on the efficiency of the police and work as a degree of how citizens feel about the ways police are discharging their duties (O' Connor, 2008). Moreover, the attitude can determine the level of interaction with the police, the assistance provided to the police, the degree of legitimacy given to the police, the police and community relations, and the public policy on policing in any given country (Cao & Dai, 2006). Mass people of any country may not regard the police's activities as legitimate if they cannot trust in the police and, as a result, mass people may regard the police as an effective instrument of an

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autocratic government (Goldsmith, 2005). An important way of creating support for the police is to be a friend to those people with whom they come into contact and to be trusted by mass people: hence, the present paper's main focus is to know to what extent has the trust of Bangladeshi people in the police depending on their perceived legitimacy in policing?

Literature Review

The Issue of Legitimacy in Policing

Legitimacy indicates to a normative behavioural pattern that general people of a country are obliged to obey and willingly defer to a state authority, that the authority deserves and does have a legal right to expect loyalty- promoting a sense of public duty (Tyler & Huo, 2002, p. 103). The findings of many studies indicate that the perceived legitimacy in policing works as a key instrument in promoting common people's obedience in abiding by the law, collaboration with police, readiness to cooperate with police, mentality to not involved in any law breaking activities, and inspire general people to report crime to the police in the USA (Fagan & Tyler, 2004, 2005; Lind & Tyler, 1988). Tylerian literature states that, police legitimacy is based on "public judgments about the fairness of the processes through which the police make decisions and exercise authority" (Sunshine and Tyler, 2003: 514; as cited in Tankebe, 2009: 1266). This body of literature clearly reveals that when the police are perceived to use "fair procedures" in their dealings with the public, "the likelihood of defiance, hostility, and resistance is diminished" (Tyler, 2003: 286; as cited in Tankebe, 2009: 1266). As a result, the police can smoothly obtain people's trust, public compliance with the law as well as support in curbing or decreasing crime and criminality in people's neighborhoods (Tankebe, 2009).

At present, the police in the whole Europe and North America have been highly worried about decreasing trust from the public and a decline in perceived legitimacy (Reiner, 2010; Tyler & Huo, 2002). This situation is worse in the developing countries since most of these countries are fraught with police corruption and politicization of police. For example, Tankebe (2009) opine that in Ghana the police are involved in violence, corruption and hence the police are the symbol of fear and intimidation to some people of Ghana. As a result, commitment to obey the police is not resulting from spontaneous willingness as the common people of Ghana do not view their police as legitimate. Tankebe (2009) shows that when compliance is not normative and not willingly given, it does not bear any evidence that the activities of police are legitimate, therefore, it does not have any impact on improving trust in the police. The situation of police legitimacy of Bangladesh has a sort of similarity to that of Ghana. Although the

police of Bangladesh play an important role in helping ensuring effective lockdown, encouraging using face mask as well as providing the distressed people with the government's food assistance during COVID 19 pandemic along with some other good performances, some extra-judicial killings as well as tortures in the police custody by some police personnel prove that the police do not follow in many cases the principles of procedural justice. As a result, citizens cannot put much trust in the police in Bangladesh. Like Askvik (2011) reports in his research article that most experts in governance view the trustworthiness of public institutions as low in Bangladesh.

However, there is a dearth of studies on trust in police based on perceived legitimacy in policing in Bangladesh. As a result, there is a limitation to get a clear picture regarding the trust level of citizens of Bangladesh in police. Hence, the present paper tries to explain trust level among citizens of Bangladesh in police. The author did not find any specific study on trust in police among Bangladeshi citizens based on perceived legitimacy in policing by taking whether the police personnel follow the principles of procedural justice into account. And hence, the author has reviewed some Bangladeshi studies which are somewhat related to the topic first and then a number of articles from some developed and developing country perspectives.

Police-People Cooperation and Trust in Police

Akanda (2016); and Hossain and Rahman (2017) show in their different studies, based on same survey data, that 55 percent of Bangladeshi people possess lower level of trust in police. Although his study findings depict that 45 percent people hold high level of trust in police, however, Akanda's (2016) qualitative research findings do not support this claim. Besides, Akanda's (2016) qualitative research participants opine that survey respondents did not express their real view and whereby they may be wanted to stay in a safe side. Rather, the qualitative research findings confirm that there is no believable reason to increase in the trust level of Bangladeshi people in police (Akanda, 2016).

Akanda (2016) opines that the nature of job of Bangladeshi police and the way they perform their job responsibility is an important reason of this situation. Police are to accomplish so many challenging tasks and, of course, it is not easy to satisfy the need of most of the citizens all the time. Moreover, Akanda's (2016) qualitative research findings identify that involvement of some members of police in an unlawful activities creates a negative feeling towards the overall police department. Therefore, these untoward actions play a significant role in bringing the overall trust level of the citizens down in police (Akanda, 2016). Although Hossain and Rahman (2017) and Akanda (2016) have tried to know

about the level of trust of Bangladeshi people in the police, but they did not specifically measure it in the light of how much police maintain the principles of procedural justice.

Khondaker and his colleagues (2013) study on the views the Bangladeshi citizens have about the police. They find that college students as a group hold abysmally low levels of confidence in police. Moreover, they have identified some problems regarding police performances, such as, civility and fairness, job ethics, effectiveness, as well as attempts in seeking community input. Besides, their study findings show that college students of Bangladesh also hold low trust in the police. Students also have lower level of satisfaction regarding friendliness of police, industriousness as well as police's effectiveness on curbing crime. Here, the researchers have focused on the views of citizens of college students regarding many aspects of police performances including knowing the trust level in the police, but they also did not particularly measure trust based on, in terms of maintaining principles of procedural justice, perceived legitimacy in policing.

Islam and Ali (2008) show in their study that the citizens, who seek services to the police, expect that the police should give outmost priority to providing with the services promptly when and where it is required to the common people of Bangladesh. Moreover, their findings depict that if the police are dedicated to do something for the citizen of Bangladesh, they should perform that task on time. Their study respondents also reveal a logical expectation that the police should use sophisticated instruments and, obviously, they should have round the clock i.e. convenient operation hours so that the common people can take resort their assistance at any time (Islam & Ali, 2008). Their study findings, moreover, show that the clients in many cases received services from the police, but the quality of those services is not always highly praiseworthy. Again, Islam and Ali (2008) have focused on the quality of services provided by the police, but they did not relate their study with trust in police.

Link Between Legitimacy and Trust

Tankebe (2009) studied general people's inclination to collaborate with police in Ghana and found that legitimacy does not influence on people's willingness to cooperate. Rather, people's assessment regarding whether the police follow the principles of procedural justice was most strongly related with general people's intention to cooperate. He observed that, since violence and corruption are high in Ghana, people's commitment to conform the police is not materialized with consent. Rather the police forced the common people to obey them. It is not respect towards police or the moral obligation of people to obey the police, rather general people obey them because of the fear of torture and other forms of oppression done by the police. Tyler and colleagues (2007) opine that the

legitimacy of policing can influence on increasing trust level. Tankebe (2009) advocates that the people of Ghana abide by the directives of police not because of perceived legitimacy in policing, rather they do so for some utilitarian/instrumental reasons. His study shows that the general people of Ghana are prone to help police when they assume that the police's roles are very efficient in curbing terrorism or other kinds of law and order situation and whereby social security can be enhanced. As Sunshine and Tyler (2003, p. 522) confess that "during times of strife and difficulty, people become more focused on the effectiveness of police performance and less concerned about issues of process and rights." But previous studies in the USA have not found efficient action taken by the police, rather perceived legitimacy in policing and whether the police follow the principles of procedural justice, offers the strongest drive to collaborate with police (Tyler, Schulhofer & Huq, 2010).

Kochel (2009) saw, a strong sign regarding the quality of policing, including the ability of police to maintain law and order in the neighborhood and the cooperation from the general people (Kochel, 2009). Kochel and her colleagues (2011) explained the association between legitimate activities of police and collaboration of mass people with the police in a developing country like Trinidad and Tobago, where in one hand, violent crime is the highest in the world and, on the other hand, confidence in the police is comparatively low (as cited in Kochel et al., 2013).

Sunshine and Tyler (2003) and Fagan and Tyler (2004) demonstrated that New York's inhabitants' perception regarding the legitimate activities of police was the vital determinant factor in showing willingness to abide by the law and eagerness to register crimes to the police authority, recognize the people who are involved in criminal activities, and employ themselves along with police in those activities which help to solve neighborhood's problem. Moreover, Sunshine and Tyler (2003) showed that legitimate activities of police turned into the strongest predictor variable of cooperation with police.

A study conducted in Jamaica in 2005 showed that high school going students are prone to collaborate with police when they found that the activities of police are done by following the principles of procedural justice and when the neighborhood was not controlled by the local hooligan (Reisig & Lloyd, 2009). Bennett (2004) also did an analysis regarding the association between the perception of general people about the activities of police and mass people's reporting habit to police in some Caribbean countries. Bennett (2004) saw that 55 percent of mass people in Barbados called police because of non-criminal purpose although this country has a history of a large number of violent as well as property crime rates.

In a paper of Linden and his associates (2007) regarding Haiti, it has been shown that despite the effort from civilian police (CIVPOL) that went into selecting and training the Haitian National Police, the goal of establishing an effective police force in Haiti was not accomplished. A primary reason for this is the fact that in Haiti the police have always been used by governments to repress the people. Thus the people have never had trust in the police and developing a social contract between the police and the general public was a very difficult task. Changing the patterns of corruption and violence done by police were very challenging in a country where there was often no effective local authority and the fair political structures (Linden et al., 2007). Whatever the political structures existed that were violent and corrupt, and there was no effective system of courts and prisons to support the work of the police (Linden et al., 2007).

Although the results of the abovementioned studies of developing countries may vary, for many countries, it has been proved that whenever people have found the legitimacy in policing i.e. if the police follow the principles of procedural justice, the people tend to have high motivation to reporting crime or have high trust in the police. And when the people do not find the police's activities as procedurally correct, it tarnishes the legitimacy in policing and as a result citizens do have lower trust in the police. However, these studies depict that the aforementioned studies give us an idea regarding trust level in the police in Bangladesh, but none of these studies have focused clearly on the degree of trust based on the perceived legitimacy in policing in Bangladesh. As a result, the present paper tries to know the level of trust among citizens of Bangladesh in police and fill up this gap a bit.

Theoretical viewpoint: Procedural Justice

Tyler (2001, 2005) opines that the level of trust in the police in a given country is basically shaped by mass people's judgment regarding whether the police follow the principles of procedural justice. By narrating this, Tyler (2001, 2005) indicates: (1) the perception that mass people hold regarding the police how the police behave with common people of any given country and (2) general people's perception regarding how the police take their decisions.

Several researchers have emphasized the necessity to maintaining procedural fairness in discharging day-to-day duties of police. As Stoutland (2001) says that we need to scrutinize, for knowing the level of trust in police, not only regarding police's competence and efficiency in ensuring law and order, but also regarding how far the police see the mass people in a respectful way as well as their prompt response to the general people's problems. Goldsmith (2005) counts a number of features and acts that can decrease the degree of trust in the police. These include: not following the principles of procedural justice: lust for

money, discrimination, threat, applying force excessively, cruelty, and so forth. Goldsmith (2005) opines that whenever the police activities are tantamount to partisan, it is very unlikely to have generalized trust in the police.

The main logic of procedural justice - based model is thus that the mass people generally hope that the police would treat each and every citizen with justice and dignity, would ensure the rights of mass people as well as would be prompt in responding to citizens' problems (Tyler, 2001). Mazerolle and her associates (2009) say that Tyler (2004) identifies three characteristics that define 'procedural justice' in dealings between the police and the common people: general people's participation in the proceedings before police personnel reach at a decision, perceived neutrality maintained by the authority/police in taking decision, and whether or not the authority/police demonstrated dignity and respect towards the people who are under the custody of police. Moreover, Mastrofski (2009) includes 'trustworthy motives' as a vital feature of the principles of procedural justice. These basic four characteristics of procedural justice lay the foundation of police encounters with mass people and consequently influence the perception of general people regarding police legitimacy (Mazerolle et al., 2009). Since the activities of Bangladesh Police are not, in many cases, based on fair procedure, the level of trust of people in the police is minimal. For example, in a study on Bangladeshi college students, it has been shown that they hold considerably low level of trust in the police. Among them, more than half of the participants have expressed distrust for the police (Khondaker et al., 2013).

Methodology

The researcher has relied on secondary sources of data with a view to preparing this article. In order to get familiarity with the basic concept of trust and perceived legitimacy and how trust of common people of Bangladesh regarding police can be influenced by the perceived legitimacy in policing, secondary data have been collected from numerous western literature, research articles, online documents, reports, archival records, survey data, findings of focus group discussion, case studies as well as key informant interviews etc. In the light of various scholarly debates, the author has tried to interpret the level of trust of Bangladeshi people in the police based on perceived legitimacy in policing.

Findings and Discussion

A brief overview of Bangladesh and Bangladesh police

Bangladesh is a small country in size, but has a large number of populations i.e. more than 168 million. It is ranked eighth in terms of number of densely populated country in the world (World Bank, 2012). During middle of 1700s,

this country along with India and Pakistan went under the control of Britain (Bangla2000, 2012). At the time of getting India's independence in 1947, the area of Bangladesh was the part and parcel of Pakistan (World Factbook, 2012a). By launching a liberation war against Pakistan, Bangladesh became an independent country on 26th March in 1971 (Banglapedia, 2011). It is a democratic nation, but democracy has not been institutionalized yet, with a secular parliamentary form of government.

Bangladesh police has got its base from the British police force to combat against crime and maintain law and order situation under control. Being an independent country, the police force of Bangladesh was established as a vital formal agent of government. Bangladesh government has also formed some other elite forces, such as, Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) which was formed in 2003 to fight against the rising serious crime as well as terrorism (Das & Palmiotto, 2006). At present, over 125,000 police officers are performing their duties in more than 500 police stations across the country or approximately 85 officers are assigned for per 100,000 persons in Bangladesh (Bangladesh Police, 2012b).

Crime situation in Bangladesh

A couple of decades ago, the rates of crimes have been intensified, such as, violent crime, and a breakdown of law and order situation in Bangladesh (Das & Palmiatto, 2006; Ganguly, 2002). In a decade between 1996 and 2006, the trend of reporting crime to the police has been increased from 93,000 to 130,000 i.e. an increase in the rate of crime from 78 to 87 crimes per 100,000 persons (Bangladesh Police, 2012a; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2005). After four years, by 2010, over 162,000 crimes were reported by the mass people of Bangladesh to the police i.e. an increased rate of 110 crimes per 100,000 persons (Bangladesh Police 2012a) while 221,419 crimes occurred in Bangladesh were reported the citizens to the police in 2018 (Bangladesh Police, 2018).

It's true that the trend of underreporting of crime is common in the most developing countries like Bangladesh, especially for property crimes. It is very alarming that about 15,000 women and children become victims of human trafficking every year (United Nations Office on Drug and Crime, 2005). In spite of police activities, lawbreaking habit is a common problem that mass people of Bangladesh have been habituated to live with every day, including theft, hijacking, mugging, break-in, arson, destruction of private as well as public property, clash over gaining property and political power or control, murder (including political assassinations), and rape (Khondaker & Lambert, 2009). Nevertheless, the advent of digital technology is transforming the nature and extent of the pattern of crime in Bangladesh.

Influence of nature of discharging duties of police on the level of trust among citizens

Police, in many cases, have failed in maintaining fair procedure in discharging their duties in case of curbing crimes and maintaining law and order situation. As a result, common people do not assume the police as friend or helping personnel (Islam & Ali, 2008). There is a very common dissatisfaction against the police that they often annoy and threaten the mass people of Bangladesh (Siddiqua, 2008). It is very unfortunate that many police personnel are sometimes involved in theft, robbery, and rape and the news of these occurrences is frequently appeared in the media. The past and present governments of Bangladesh have been committing the violation of human rights. The Special Power Act, the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the so-called Public Safety Act are frequently used to curb the movement of opponent political parties in the past and present in Bangladesh. Extra-judicial killings, police violence, and detention of mass people for an extended period of time without formally charging them are continually practiced (Zafarullah & Rahman, 2002). At present, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Act, 2006 as well as Digital Security Act which was adopted in October 2018 have been using by the police of Bangladesh to curb opposition views.

There is a strong criticism that the police of Bangladesh are highly manipulated by politicians (Uddin, 2009). There is a narrative that Bangladesh police, in many cases, works for upholding the interests of the ruling party's politicians (Das & Palmiotto, 2006). Ordinary Bangladeshis "believe the cops are only lackeys in a system in which the chief criminal beneficiaries are a handful of powerful gang lords with important political connections" (Adiga, 2004, p. 6). Islam and Ali (2008) found similar findings in which "experience shows that the police were openly used by the ruling parties of different times after independence of the country" (p. 7).

Moreover, mass people of Bangladesh view the police as a corrupt formal agent of law and order maintenance authority (Das & Palmiotto, 2006; Kashem, 2005; Uddin, 2009). The police, not all, are habituated to take bribe from many victims with a view to registering crimes (Andvig & Fjeldstad, 2008). It is seen in one study that among citizens who had recent contact with the police, 84% complained of police corruption (United Nations, 2005). Another survey of 5000 Bangladeshi households also shows that 97% of those who had contact with law enforcement reported experiencing corruption at the hands of the police (Knox, 2009). For instance, in order to report domestic violence or other crimes, citizens are expected to pay on an average of US\$29, which is significant considering that the per capita income is US\$2400 (Khondaker & Lambert, 2009). As noted by Islam and Ali (2008), "the promise of the police is rarely maintained because

of the presence of bribes at different levels in different degrees” (p.7). Knox (2009) also found that while corruption is common in Bangladesh, the police are seen as one of the most corrupt social institutions in Bangladesh.

The Bangladesh police are also accused of using excessive force and engaging in abuse. Extra-judicial killings do occur by the police (Dowler, 2008). For instance, the Rapid Action Battalion has been accused of being involved in over 600 extra-judicial killings (D’Costa, 2012). This force has also been accused of widespread human rights violations and torture (Ullah, 2009). The regular Bangladesh Police are also alleged to engage in torture, including severe injuries and death to some of those who are detained by the police (Edston, 2005; Moisander & Edston, 2003; Uddin, 2009). Often those people who are tortured belong to the opposing political party and include those with a college degree and university students (Moisander & Edston, 2003). For example, the terrifying death of a university student in the police custody in 1998 generated considerable public alarm and brought to the fore the governments’ inability to provide, as well as its lack of concern for, the protection of its citizens (Zafarullah & Rahman, 2002).

Moreover, while the detention time in police custody tends to be short (1 to 3 days), the injuries of some of those detained by the police are serious, and are “often in need of acute medical treatment afterwards” (Moisander & Edston, 2003, p. 138). Many Bangladeshi people do have fear about the police (Asian Human Rights Commission, 2005). As there are so many problems in the police, many efforts in different times were taken to reform the police, but it did not yield any positive result because of a lack of political commitment of all the governments after independence of Bangladesh. An Anti-Corruption Commission was formed to address corruption (D’Costa, 2012; Islam & Ali, 2008), but it has also failed to curb corruption in the police. Nevertheless, much more work is needed. In a survey in it was seen that the people who had interaction with the police in Dhaka, the capital city, most of them did not have positive views on the police and they did not feel that the police had the best interests of the residents at heart (Islam & Ali, 2008). Another survey on Bangladeshi college students reported low trust in the police and the respondents felt that in general the police did not treat everyone with respect (Lambert et al., 2010).

Decisive argument regarding trust in the police in Bangladesh

Since Bangladesh Police do not follow, in many cases, just procedures in dealing with crimes, custodial detention or almost in entire activities, the police of Bangladesh are less legitimate institution. Therefore, the present paper argues that the people of Bangladesh have very low level of trust in the police. Furthermore, many results of the above mentioned studies regarding the

perception on trust in the police in Bangladesh show that the respondents do not have positive views and have low trust in the police because of the lack of legitimacy in policing.

The present paper finds that the findings of a couple of studies on Bangladesh as well as on some developing countries do indicate that since the police of Bangladesh have less legitimacy, the people of Bangladesh have less trust in the police. Although it is difficult to generalize it on the basis of a small number of studies, the present paper guesses that if a large number of studies are carried on this issue even though it might produce a sort of similar result. For example, in a comparative survey, it has been shown that Bangladeshi and Nigerian respondents were lower in their trust in the police than their U.S. counterparts (Lambert et al., 2010).

In a study on trust in the police among respondents in 16 European countries, Kaarianen (2007) reported that the “quality and structure of the system of government indeed clearly affect the degree of citizens’ trust of police in their countries” (p. 431). He reported that the strongest predictor was the level of government corruption. Bangladesh (139) and Nigeria (130) scored much higher on the Corruption Perceptions Index than the U.S. (19) or Canada (8) (Transparency International, 2009).

The study of Lambert and his associates (2010) suggest that both distributive and procedural justice is important in shaping people’s views regarding police. It could be the fact that the perceptions of fairness of the police ultimately shape the level of trust in the police in other nations such as Bangladesh and Nigeria (Lambert et al., 2010). Khondaker and his colleagues (2013), in a study on college students in the Bangladesh and the USA, show that college students as a group appear to have less positive views on the police. Without collecting data from the adult population, the study findings are unable to measure the degree to which college students’ views differ from the adults, but researchers’ findings do suggest that college students have quite low levels of confidence in police and unfavorable evaluations of various police performance areas, including civility and fairness, working ethics, effectiveness, and efforts in seeking community input (Khondaker et al., 2013).

For example, 52% of Bangladeshi college students believe that the police generally have little impact on the amount of crime in their community (Khondaker et al., 2013). They further show that Bangladeshi students have significantly lower levels of trust in their police because of the police - community relations in Bangladesh are largely strained due to rising crime rates and heighten public fear of crime, lack of training of police and professionalism, unfair behavior of police toward people without power, and police harassment and corruption (Das

& Palmiotto, 2006; D'Costa, 2012; Islam & Ali, 2008; Khondaker & Lambert, 2009; Siddiqua, 2008; Uddin, 2009).

In the USA, procedural justice has increasingly been recognized as an important factor in promoting police legitimacy and boosting public confidence and cooperation (Tyler, 2001). How the police interact with citizens, including officers' manners, attitudes, and behaviors, have important implications for citizens' compliance with the police.

In Bangladesh, facing escalating crime problems and a police force fraught with corruption and other sorts of abuse of power, a strong desire for enhancing police accountability seems most natural for Bangladeshi students (Khondaker et al., 2013).

Van Craen's (2013) study also shows that if the police's behavior varies from group to group, the group of people with whom they behave roughly will hold lower level of trust than the softly treated group. Mass people's opinion is that all government agencies including the police should treat all citizens impartially at all times. Oakley (2001b) opines that the police are expected to work as a vital organ which will be fighting against discrimination in society, but in many cases it does not work accordingly in many developing countries like Bangladesh. Van Craen (2013) says that the degree of trust among general people in the police depends largely on how far the police can keep experiences of discrimination faced by common people within reasonable bounds.

Kochel and her colleagues' (2013) study findings also confirm that cooperation with the police is increased if the police maintain process-based judgments in their daily activities. They found the habit of the people of Trinidad and Tobago that if they see the activities of the police as procedurally just which helps in making the police as a legitimate institution, only then they conform the rules and regulations of the police (Kochel et al., 2013). As a result, reporting victimization incidences to the police are increased at a large number (Kochel et al., 2013).

So, on the basis of the results of the previous studies on Bangladesh, Trinidad and Tobago and Haiti, the present paper assumes that since the Bangladesh police have not been able to make it as a legitimate institution by following the principles of procedural justice, rather the police of Bangladesh, in many cases, violate the human rights of mass people. A lot of studies that referred in the aforementioned confirm that the police of Bangladesh, in some cases, are involved in extra-judicial killings and bribery. The police torture opponent political party members in their custodies, moreover, they curb in many cases the peaceful demonstrations of any opponent political parties, workers and students and hurl tear shells, beat them mercilessly, fire rubber as well as original bullets

to disperse the demonstration or procession. Actually, it is seen that the police work as a force of ruling party and help the ruling party to stay in power in an undemocratic way, rather than to be the force of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. So, these facts clearly demonstrate that the police of Bangladesh are far from practicing the principles of procedural justice, as a result, general people of Bangladesh do not see their activities as legitimate and hence the level of trust in the people regarding police is considerably low.

Improving Police Legitimacy

If police want to make themselves as a well - accepted law enforcement agency in Bangladesh, they must improve their legitimacy. As Tyler and Fagan (2008) narrated that police legitimacy helps in achieving tacit consent of community dwellers launching any good initiative by the police. Tyler and Fagan (2008) maintained that the police will achieve an improved capacity to prevent crime and disorder in a society, whenever mass people will observe that the police respond quickly to solve their problems by following the principles of procedural justice. As a result, the police will be able to secure a trusted support from general people regarding their operations or activities (Tyler & Fagan, 2008).

A Canadian research highlights that there are two distinct ways by which legitimacy of policing can be improved: (1) by making culturally diversified police force; and (2) by introducing some particular programs which are purposefully designed to increase legitimacy of policing (Policing Canada in the 21st Century, 2014).

A more culturally diversified police force can improve legitimacy

Police forces that consist on the basis of representative of the population are, generally served in a sort of balanced fashion, good for increasing legitimacy and fruitfulness of their activities. It is understandable that if we see that community dwellers have a minimal level of fear of police and, as a result, they show more cooperative motive, only then we can assume that the influence of activities taken by police has been improved (Jaccound & Felices, 1999; Donohue & Levitt, 2001; Sklansky, 2006; Ben-Porat, 2008). Several Canadian police services have resorted an initiative to make the police force as culturally representative by recruiting members from ethnic minorities emphasizing the advantages of making the police force culturally representative (LCC, 2006; Ben-Porat, 2008; Perry, 2010). Oppal (1994) also asserted that the police will be able to achieve confidence and cooperation of mass people if the police force can accommodate cultural, ethnic and gender variety of any society. Bangladesh also recruits police personnel from different ethnic groups, but still it is minimal in number.

Legitimacy can be improved through just actions and community engagement

The police legitimacy prevails if mass people of any country see that the competent authority of both the institutions of policing and of their representatives is unbiased and their activities are done by following the principles of procedural justice (Tyler & Fagan, 2008). As a result, a professional police service is necessary to enhance mass people's confidence as well as establish the police as a legitimate force. Some earlier studies show that the interaction of individuals depends on how general people perceive the activities of the police. Tyler and Fagan (2008) showed that the dwellers, of New York City, who encountered with the police in a procedurally just way rated the police legitimacy as high. Bangladesh government has also extended community policing to different parts of country in 2007, but outcome is still not up to the mark (Asia Foundation, 2013). Moreover, the government of Bangladesh has not yet established a commission which will investigate all sorts of irregularities of the police. As a result, the pace of improving police legitimacy is not satisfactory which in turn decrease the level of trust in the people in Bangladesh.

Recommendations and Conclusion

The present paper recommends the following recommendations that may help the policy makers and the competent authority of Bangladesh police to formulate pragmatic policies for increasing police legitimacy and whereby improving the level of trust of Bangladeshi people in the police:

- * Bangladesh police should follow fair procedure in dealing with crime, criminals, followers of opposition parties and maintaining over all law and order situation.
- * The police should be accountable to the general people, governing bodies, inquiries or review bodies, government ministers, and courts of law.
- * The duties of police should be accomplished in a professional fashion rather than being overly influenced by the incumbent political party.
- * Neutral review commission should be formed headed by civil people for reviewing the irregularities or serious offences of police personnel.
- * Zero tolerance should be shown to the corruption by the government as well as stern action should be taken against the corrupt police officials.
- * Positive political commitment is highly required for letting the police to perform their duties neutrally.

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- * Police recruitment should be on the basis of merit not on the basis of the interest of any particular political party or bribe.
 - * Police personnel should be appointed from all classes, religions and ethnic minority people etc.

Police legitimacy is, no doubt, one of the most effective instruments for creating positive image of police to the general public. Whenever people see that police follow procedurally just way in maintaining law and order situation and treat the people equally as well as respectfully, people's trust in the police increases. Unfortunately, since Bangladesh police, in many cases, do not accomplish their duties professionally rather act as a repressive force of incumbent political parties, police legitimacy is very poor. As a result, the paper finds that the people of Bangladesh have very low trust in the police. Although Akanda (2016); and Hossain and Rahman (2017) found, based on same survey data, that 45 percent people hold high level of trust in police, but Akanda's (2016) qualitative research findings do not support the survey results. Rather, his qualitative research participants opine that survey respondents did not express their real view and whereby they may be wanted to stay in a safe side. Furthermore, the qualitative research findings confirm that there is no crystal clear reason to increase the level of trust of Bangladeshi people in police (Akanda, 2016). In this context, the author of this paper suggests to initiate a large scale impartial survey as well as a qualitative study to know the real scenario of trust level of Bangladeshi people in the police in future.

However, if the government of Bangladesh does not use police politically, reduce overall corruption and appoint police personnel from all races, colors, regions and religions impartially as well as arrange training for professional development regarding following the principles of procedural justice, police legitimacy will be increasing gradually. Consequently, it will pave the way for enhancing public trust in the police in Bangladesh.

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Green Marketing in Bangladesh: Way Forward for Sustainable Development

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***Abstract:** Green marketing is one of the ways for balancing the increasing demand for products and ensuring environmental sustainability. It has gone beyond the status of merely a buzzword and has emerged as a viable alternative to the traditional marketing and manufacturing models. The term refers to the integration of business practices and products that are friendly to the environment. After combining the data analysis from both primary and secondary sources, the main challenges for green marketing in the country were found to be lack of both awareness and clarity on the issue. Surveys indicate the existence of potential markets with consumers showing considerable interest for green products. Active government facilitation in promotion and providing incentives for green marketing is required. Bangladesh Police can play a significant role by proactively enforcing relevant laws and partnering with stakeholders for the advancement of green marketing initiatives.*

Keywords: Green marketing, sustainability, SDGs, environment, social justice

Introduction

Green Marketing refers to integrating business practices and products that are friendly to the environment while also meeting the needs of the consumers. According to the American Marketing Association, green marketing is the marketing of products that are presumed to be environmentally safe. It is also termed as environmental marketing, ecological marketing, and eco-friendly marketing. The natural environment, commonly referred to simply as the environment, is a term that comprises all living and non-living things that occur naturally on earth or some part of it.

Many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are directly or indirectly related to controlling pollution. Pollution is the introduction of contaminants into an environment that causes instability, disorder, harm or discomfort to the physical systems or living organisms. Pollution can take place form of chemical substances, or energy, such as noise, heat, or light energy. Generally presence of matter (gas, liquid, solid) or energy (heat, noise, radiation) whose nature, location, or quantity directly or indirectly alters characteristics or processes of any part of the environment, and causes (or has the potential to cause) damage to the condition, health, safety, or welfare of animals, humans, plants, or property.

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Bangladesh has the highest density of population among all countries of the world and is the worst victim of environmental degradation. Poor people are dying of arsenic contamination in Bangladesh's villages and poor urban dwellers are most exposed to the poisonous air. Protection of the environment is therefore necessary even from the view of social justice.

In particular, as Bangladesh proceeds towards industrialization it needs to be careful about environmental impacts. There are several reasons why Bangladesh needs to be extra careful and gain more knowledge of the environment. The country now relies greatly on foreign capital, which is more likely to be guided by immediate profit concerns and lead to many environmentally risky and damaging decisions. Environmental education can help people become aware of the consequences of their actions, provide information to help solve environmental problems, and build the human capacity necessary to solve and prevent environmental problems. A balance between environmental stewardship and economic development can guarantee this sustainable future, which in turn needs sound environmental knowledge among both experts and the population at large. This paper will try to identify the prospects as well as constraints of green marketing in Bangladesh. Finally, the paper recommends a sustainable policy framework of Green Marketing and its future in Bangladesh relevant for the national policy makers and sustainable business practices in this country.

Objectives of the Study:

The general objectives of this study are:

- To place the role and prospects of green marketing in Bangladesh within the global context
- To identify the problems faced while incorporating green marketing practices in Bangladesh.
- To develop and explore some recommendations for effective introduction of green marketing in Bangladesh.

Literature Review

Defining green marketing

In 2010, a report on environmental claims made in the North American market and the researchers expressed that green is a difficult word (Durif et. al., 2010). The complicating matters is the widespread use of terms such as natural, organic, planet-friendly, earth-friendly, ecological, non-toxic, biodegradable, plant-based, chlorine-free, and 100% compostable, which consumers erroneously assume are synonymous with green (Terra Choice, 2009). It is no wonder that

many companies in the West has a green story. The development and offering of green products and services positively impact consumer and investor perceptions of a company and it also improve the bottom line of the company.

The term green marketing is often used loosely and in the wrong context. Green marketing is the marketing of products which are considered not to be harmful for environment. The terms like phosphate free, recyclable, refillable, ozone friendly and environmentally friendly are some of the things consumers most often associate with green marketing. But green marketing incorporates a broad range of activities such as the product modification, changes to the production process, packaging changes, as well as modifying advertising which can be applied to consumer goods, industrial goods and even services (Welling and Chavan 2010). One of the biggest problems with the green marketing area is that there has been little attempt to academically examine environmental or green marketing, particularly in Bangladesh. Some businesses have been quick to accept concepts like environmental management systems and waste minimization, and have integrated environmental issues into all organizational activities.

The green marketing is first introduced in the late 1970s when the American Marketing Association (AMA) organized the first ever workshop on Ecological Marketing in 1975 which resulted in the first book on the subject, entitled 'Ecological Marketing' by Henion and Kinnear in 1976. The first definition of green marketing was according to Henion as follows: "The implementation of marketing programmes directed at the environmentally conscious market segment" (Henion and Kinnear, 1976).

Kotler (2003) argues, "Environmental marketing is one which connects the company to the environmentally and socially conscious and demanding markets. It also integrates the functions of the company to serve those markets in an environmentally and socially responsible way." As such environmental marketing is more complex. It serves two basic objectives:

- i) to develop products that balance consumer's needs for quality, performance, affordable pricing, and convenience with environmental compatibility
- ii) to project an image of high quality, including environmental sensitivity, relating to both a products attributes and its manufacturer's track record for environmental achievement.

Green Marketing takes an environmentally and socially conscious approach to promotional products. It deals with carefully selected product line includes organic, biodegradable, recycled or reusable materials in an effort to reduce landfill waste and to help save our environment. It refers to the promotional activities aimed at taking advantage of the changing consumer attitudes toward

a brand. These changes are increasingly being influenced by a firm's policies and practices that affect the quality of the environment, and reflect the level of its concern for the community.

According to the American Marketing Association, green marketing is the marketing of products that are presumed to be environmentally safe. Thus green marketing incorporates a broad range of activities, including product modification, changes to the production process, packaging changes, as well as modifying advertising. Yet defining green marketing is not a simple task where several meanings intersect and contradict each other; an example of this will be the existence of varying social, environmental and retail definitions attached to this term. Other similar terms used are Environmental Marketing and Ecological Marketing.

The powerful interpretation of the term green marketing comes from the National Institute of Building Sciences Whole Building Design Guide, which states that the majority of green products on the market today must have the following characteristics, as per Amatruda and Energy (2010), who specify that green marketing has to:

- promote good indoor environmental quality (IEQ), typically through reduced or eliminated volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions,
- Not contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halogenated chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), or other ozone depleting substances,
- have low embodied energy (the total energy required to produce a finished product, including the energy used to grow, extract, manufacture, and transport to the point of use),
- be durable and have low maintenance requirements,
- incorporate recycled content,
- be made using natural and renewable resources,
- be easily reused, either whole or through disassembly,
- Not contain highly toxic compounds and not contribute to highly toxic by-products during the manufacturing process,
- employ sustainable harvesting practices if wood or bio-based,
- have been salvaged from existing or demolished buildings for reuse,
- be able to be readily recycled, preferably in a closed-loop recycling system, which allows a manufactured product to be recycled into the same product without significant deterioration of quality,
- be obtained from local resources and manufacturers, and
- be biodegradable

Challenges for green marketing

Czinkota & Ronkainen (1992:39) mentioned that the organizations should be capable of finding the solutions to ecological challenges through marketing strategies, products and services for remaining competitive. The concept of green marketing arises from dealing the environmental challenges of doing businesses successfully. American Marketing Association defined green or ecological marketing as “the study of the positive and negative aspects of marketing activities on pollution, energy depletion and non-energy resource depletion” (Henion and Kinnear 1976b).

Polonsky (1994) mentioned green marketing as the activities which consist of generating and facilitating any exchanges those anticipate satisfying human needs with minimal damaging effect on the natural environment. Green marketing leads an organization towards the sustainable development. The World Commission on Environment and Development 1987 defined sustainable development as the development which fulfills the present requirements without compromising the future generations’ ability for meeting their own needs (Our common future, WCED, 1987).

Pride and Ferrel (1993) termed green marketing as eco-friendly marketing concept that does not hurt the environment in designing, pricing, promoting and distributing the products. Reviewing various definition it is clear that green that green marketing is marketing strategy that entails all the common functions of general marketing but it considers the overall impact of procedures on environment. Unfortunately there is a common tendency among general people to green marketing is the marketing or promotion campaign of an environment friendly product or service. Recyclable, refillable, phosphate free etc. are general terms consumers commonly attach with green marketing. All of these are unarguably claims of green marketing but in broader extent green marketing holds much more space. Henion and Kinnear (1976) illustrated the idea of green marketing which considers all the aspects of it. They said area of marketing that considers all the positive and negative impacts of its functions on energy diminution, non-energy depletion and contamination fall into the boundary of green marketing.

Poorly conceived approaches to marketing are another reason why terms like green, sustainable, and environmentally friendly are misused, leading to green washing and confused, skeptical consumers. Peattie and Crane (2005) describe four critical issues that have “dogged the development of green marketing” as follows:

- Green marketing firms have “frequently only used the environment as an additional Promotional dimension without any attempt to analyze or modify the underlying product itself and its environmental impacts.”

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- “Many firms have sought to address consumers’ needs, but their interest in the environment has been limited to the marketing department, or the production department, or some other individual function. This has prevented firms from developing a broad, holistic approach to green marketing.”
 - “Many companies have been enthusiastic about green marketing when it has involved short term cost savings... but lukewarm when it has come to investing money in order to develop more sustainable products and processes.”
 - “Much green marketing activity also has focused on avoiding any significant change and focusing instead on marginal, incremental improvements to existing products and processes”

Significance of Green Marketing

In the 21st century consumers become more conscious about their safer and healthier lives and healthy environment. Obviously the customers always want to buy eco-friendly and Environment harmless commodities for their daily lives. In 2007 green marketing came in main stream of global business and it has captured the public consciousness. There is growing interest among the consumers all over the world regarding protection of environment. Worldwide evidence indicates people are concerned about the environment and are changing their behavior. As a result of this, green marketing has emerged which speaks for growing market for sustainable and socially responsible products and services

As resources are limited and human wants are unlimited, it is important for the marketers to utilize the resources efficiently without waste as well as to achieve the organization’s objective.

Environmental responsibility has been added to the corporate agenda in the 21st century. Businesses are held accountable by both the government and society to operate in environmentally friendly ways. Green marketing is used by companies to communicate a brand’s emphasis on business practices or products that are beneficial for the environment.

The Earth faces serious difficulties due to global warming and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Green marketing is in the focus of present marketing strategy due to the pressure that comes from inclined environmental awareness in the global climate change (Mohajan 2011). Therefore, the marketers need to include a green approach in framing the marketing programmes. There are several suggested reasons for firms increased use of green marketing and some of them are as follows (Singh 2008):

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- Organizations perceive environmental marketing to be an opportunity which can be used to achieve its objectives,
 - Organizations believe that they have a moral obligation to be more socially responsible,
 - Cost factors associated with waste disposal, or reductions in material usage forces firms to modify their behavior,
 - Competitors' environmental activities pressure firms to change their environmental marketing activities, and
 - Governmental bodies are forcing firms to become more responsible.

There are many opportunities of green marketing. Recently firms marketing goods with environmentally safe have realized a competitive advantage over firms marketing non-environmentally responsible alternatives. Some companies have found benefits for using green marketing technologies, for example the Xerox company introduced a high quality recycled photocopier paper in an attempt to satisfy the demands of firms for less environmentally harmful products, the Tuna company manufacturers modified their fishing techniques because of the increased concern over driftnet fishing, and the resulting death of dolphins and the McDonald's company replaced its clam shell packaging with waxed paper because of increased consumer concern relating to polystyrene production and ozone depletion (Singh 2008). The government of a country can stress to product green marketing commodities to reduce production of harmful goods or by-products, to modify consumer consumption of harmful goods. These governmental regulations are designed to control the amount of hazardous wastes produced by firms. Government can impose a tax on production or use of non-green marketing products. For example, in Australia there is a higher gas tax associated with leaded petrol. A company can produce green marketing product to teach other companies the importance and demand of it. For example, it could be argued that Xerox's Revive 100% Recycled paper was introduced in the market a few years ago in an attempt to address the introduction of recycled photocopier paper by other manufacturers.

As our resources are limited but human needs and wants are unlimited, resources have to be utilized economically and in an environment friendly way. In this situation the green marketing will play an important role in sustainable development.

Potential of Green Marketing in Bangladesh context

Mohammed and Junaid (2005) observed that difficulties of practicing agricultural and green marketing concept in Bangladesh by the peasants. Partial practice of agricultural marketing by marginal landowner is causing environmental damages and so, affects the productivity. In order to increase the productivity

and surplus and reduce the cost at the same time, the peasants are switching to different kinds of hybrid seeds and applying fertilizer extensively. Overcoming these issues require a perspective that entails looking into both the role of the government and the role of the local corporate governance scenario.

In the local context, Wise and Ali (2007) argued that corporate management and corporate social responsibility is interrelated as the negotiation process is a continuous process which is related to micro-dynamics of business competition, risk analysis and management, socio-cultural-ethical reputation in the macro context of the particular country influenced by the global changing environment. The paper also found that corporate social responsibility disclosures focus on initiatives undertaken to support two critical two sectors within Bangladesh's economy. Since one of these sectors is agriculture, there is ample opportunity for intertwining green marketing with the practical aspects of corporate social responsibility.

Methodology of the Study

Data Collection

Both primary data and secondary data was collected with a view to ultimately combine the two datasets. The primary data was collected through a questionnaire survey. The questionnaire, with 11 questions, is given in the appendix. In total, data was collected from 100 individuals. Segment-wise collected data and related workings are mentioned below.

Table: 1 Demographic variable of Sample

Demography	Particulars	Number
Sex	Number of Males	86
	Number of Females	16
Total		100
Occupation	Number of Bankers	2
	Number of Businessmen	20
	Number of Chefs	1
	Number of Housewives	7
	Number of Laborers	5
	Number of Service holders	49
	Number of Students	10
	Number of Teachers	1
Number of Unemployed		5
Total		100

Within our sample, 84% are male participants with females comprising the rest. In trying to make our sample as free from bias as possible, we collected data from diversified occupation groups. In our sample, 49% are service holders, 19% are engaged in business, 10% are students, along with 7 housewives as well as representatives from other professions.

Secondary data was collected from books, documents, articles, and journals from the Internet and physical libraries. The secondary data sources were mostly from international data sources, owing to relatively few information sources on green marketers and service providers in Bangladesh.

Data Analysis

The data collected was analyzed using “grounded theory” and “case study” methodology. The available data from secondary sources was collated to formulate the theoretical foundations of the study. From this solid foundation, the primary data was analyzed to generate the findings and form recommendations. The prime mode of data analysis was inductive reasoning. In general, the primary data was utilized to place the current state of green marketing in the local context.

Limitations of the Study

Some limitations of this study could be identified, related to the study proceedings and the methodological output. The sample size of 100 could not have been increased due to time constraints. Hence, this paper only considers the only the data available through secondary data collection in combination with that of the primary data. Nevertheless, due to very few recent government publications and reports on green marketing policy and practices, the data collection was not as definitive as originally envisioned.

Findings & Discussion

Challenges for Green Marketing in Bangladesh

Through analysis of the data gathered and information retrieved, some challenges were identified regarding the green marketing arena in the local context. Regarding the issue of broader introduction of green marketing in Bangladesh, one of the biggest problems is that there has been little attempt to academically examine environmental or green marketing. Moreover, this lack of academic endeavor in the local scenario has been compounded by the lack of serious efforts by firms using green marketing to ensure that their activities are not misleading to consumers or industry. Moreover, the concerned government

agencies were not found to be actively involved in monitoring any breach of the regulations or laws related to environmental marketing.

From the primary data garnered from the surveys, we find that one out of every five (20%) of the respondents have never heard of the term “green marketing”. Even for those who are familiar with the term, the open-ended questions revealed that their understanding of the term was varied. This means that, firms attempting to introduce green marketing must contend with the fact that consumers’ perceptions are not uniform.

While governmental regulation is designed to give consumers the opportunity to make better decisions or to motivate them to be more environmentally responsible, there is difficulty in establishing policies that will address all environmental issues. Moreover, the fact that the survey showed that 38% of respondents opine that public awareness is a major problem in this regard.

Other challenges that were uncovered by the survey include the issue of excessive price for green marketed products. This issue was cited as a concern by 11% of the respondents. This raises the realistic challenge of making customers pay more, or finding customers who would agree to pay more for sustainably sourced products.

Overall, given that 20% people of our sample have never heard the word green marketing, the first issue that needs to be overcome seems to be the lack of awareness on the issue. It appears that to us that generating awareness and finding the right market – both are required for the flourishing of green marketing in our country.

Green Marketing Prospects in Bangladesh

From the secondary reviews, it appears that consumers throughout the world are becoming more concerned and aware about the natural environment. The primary data collection also demonstrates some windows of opportunity to commit and implement the green marketing practices in Bangladesh. Several prospects exist to open a new sky for green marketing issues in this country.

Consumers want the best quality products and services so green marketing can open a door to ensure the best quality product. Reusable, recycling and refillable products and packaging have potential demand in our markets, so green marketing can meet these requirements easily. By catering to safely disposable, compostable and eco-efficient products’ demand to our green conscious consumers, green marketing can pave the way for fulfilling their needs. As such, green marketing holds significant potential in Bangladesh.

Regarding the prospective issues for green marketing in Bangladesh, the surveys yielded several important insights. In answer to the question regarding the possibility to implement green marketing in Bangladesh, 23% respondents affirmed and said it is possible and 36% mentioned that partially we may achieve our goal. One-fourth (25%) respondents dismissed the possibility. Another 16% says differently that, through public awareness we can properly implement green marketing in our country.

From our data analysis, one can be reasonably hopeful about green marketing. One thing we need that is public awareness. It was further found in the questionnaire survey that even if the price goes up for products put in the supply chain through green marketing, 61% said they will buy the goods despite the higher price. This points to the existence of a potential customer base.

Role of Police in the Potential Success of Green Marketing

Bangladesh has some separate laws for protecting the consumer's interest. The consumer protection laws of the country were amended last in the beginning of the eighties and such laws have become obsolete in today's totally changed context. The prime laws related to the current discussion are listed below, and these present opportunities for the law enforcement agencies to play a positive role in this regard.

- i) Control of Essential Commodities Act, 1956,
- ii) Pure Food Act, 2005,
- iii) The Price and Distribution of Essential Commodities Ordinance, 1970,
- iv) The Drugs Act, 1940,
- v) Breast-Milk Substitute (Regulation of Marketing) Ordinance, 1984,
- vi) The Special Powers Act, 1974,
- vii) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930,
- viii) The Trade Mark Act, 2003,
- ix) The Labeling Act, 2006,
- x) The Standards of Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1982,
- xi) Bangladesh Environment Protection Act, 1995 (amended 2010),
- xi) Penal Code, 1860

Relevant laws could also be utilized till updates are made by the legislature. For instance, the Section 272 of the Penal Code prohibiting and penalizing the adulteration of food or drink intended for sale could be invoked. Sections 277 and 278 relate to environmental degradation, related to water and air pollution, respectively. The police could take decisive action on the basis of these legal precepts in order to generate an environment prohibitive toward anti-environment practices and facilitative toward green businesses and green products in general.

The police could act in close coordination with relevant agencies in this mission. For instance, the use of BSTI Certification is governed by the provision of the BSTI Ordinance 1985, and the rules and regulations made there under. The police could assist BSTI in enforcement and investigation related to proper green marketing. In recent years, the government has taken some important steps towards protection of the environment, environmentally sound use of natural resources and pollution control to take prompt legal action against environmental pollution, the government has recently set up Environment courts. The Environment Conservation Rules 1997 has also been passed by the Parliament, while the main Environment Protection Act was amended in 2010. The Department of Environment is taking measures to carry out surveys on identification and control of polluting industries, river pollution and automobile pollution. The police and the Department of Environment can collaborate effectively in relevant aspect for supervision and facilitation of green marketing.

Recommendations

In light of the above discussion, this study recommends the active role of the government and relevant agencies in the governance and facilitation of green marketing, together with a collaborative action-oriented role by the police.

- i) The government can develop congenial and eco-friendly industrial policies and legislation in line with ISO 14000 to encourage and motivate enterprises in introducing green marketing.
- ii) The government should develop a comprehensive information policy for identifying, collecting and disseminating of information to the concerned parties related to green marketing, with a particular focus on awareness generation.
- iii) The government can encourage the enterprises to practice green marketing rules by offering cash prizes, subsidies, awards, certificates of honor for the best performance and can arrange seminars, conferences to participate with industry, NGOs stakeholders, and associations.
- iv) The Ministry of Environment should issue environmental clearance certificates without which no company should be allowed to run

their business, and its functions should incentivize green marketing. The government should use economic instruments to internalize the externalities, norms, eco-taxes, environmental tradable permits and all other relevant aspects of importance.

- v) Green Communication on Social Networks, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Business Ethics should be monitored and encouraged by the government. Many firms are beginning to realize the prospects to practice, implement and successfully accept the green marketing issues. To confirm the CSR and business ethics the willingness of green marketers as well as government support will help to work in a sustainable way. The firms believe that they must achieve environmental objectives and profit related activities.
- vi) The police should play an action-oriented role by enforcing laws relevant to green marketing and environmental protection. Any new law promulgated in this regard should keep scope for active role by the police by specifying the role of police. The police should proactively partner with relevant stakeholders and government agencies in this front.

Conclusion

At the very outset green marketing and its prospect is based on the premise that businesses have a responsibility to satisfy human needs and desires while preserving the integrity of the natural environment. Being a “green” company does have its benefits. Companies today need to incorporate environmental responsibility into their strategic futures and should refrain from misrepresentation. Those companies that are non-compliant and try to fool the customers with fraudulent claims will suffer long-term consumer scrutinizing, potential adverse publicity and loss of sales. That this latter concern has been ignored throughout most of recorded human history does not mean it will be unimportant in the future. Indeed, there are significant indications that environmental issues will grow in importance over the coming years and will require imaginative and innovative redesign and reengineering of existing marketing efforts on the part of many businesses. In this regard, the government has a major role to play and Bangladesh Police can be an effective partner in broadening the scope and proper implementation of green marketing in the country with the ultimate aim of sustainable development and green business practices.

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Preventing religious extremism through community policing: The case of Bangladesh

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Abstract: *Community policing involves collaboration between police and community members characterized by problem-solving partnerships to enhance public safety. Scholars have argued that communities need to play a central role in many areas of counter-terrorism strategy. This study aims to investigate the utility of community policing strategies in preventing religious extremism in Bangladesh. The study also identified the key barriers to adopting community policing strategies to address the problem of religious extremism. A mixed methods approach combining quantitative and qualitative methods were used to collect the data. The study was conducted in 8 administrative divisions across the country. In total, 240 community policing forum members from 8 sampled districts were interviewed. Additionally, in-depth interviews with 9 police officers and 8 focused group discussions with community members were conducted. Findings suggest that the establishment of effective community engagement and partnership would enable the police to gather community intelligence that could be useful in countering religious extremism. Barriers to this strategy were identified, including Some policy recommendations are offered in minimizing extremism, including trust-building issues, inadequate training among community policing participants, and resource constraints. It was recommended that ensuring required training and engendering more trust between the police and community members could contribute to more effective prevention of religious extremism through community policing.*

Keywords: Community policing, community policing forum,, community engagement, religious extremism

Introduction

The July 1,2016 attack by religious extremist at the Holey Artisan Bakery in Gulshan, Dhaka that killed 22 people clearly demonstrated the existence of growing terrorist threat to Bangladesh. Since the Gulshan attack, a number of terrorists were killed in successful counterterrorism policing operations. However, the fear induced by terrorist attacks further necessitated the formulation of effective policing strategies for reducing religious extremism. Evidence suggests that in recent years, the religious extremism has emerged as a major concern for the law enforcement agencies of Bangladesh. It appears that the national security forces of Bangladesh, like many other countries, have been

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aggressively using the “control perspective” to eliminate home-grown terrorism. But, the recent experience of the Western World clearly suggests that pure law enforcement control strategies simply cannot completely defeat terrorism (Bonino, 2012). The New York Police Department (NYPD), an agency having lengthy anti-terrorism experience, agrees that people move through stages to be a terrorist to act violently and unless the process is interrupted there would be some to carry out violent acts (Borum, 2011).

Many police scholars and practitioners have highlighted the importance of adopting community policing strategies to preventing violent extremisms (Charlotte et al, 2014). Scholars have argued that communities need to play a central role in many areas of counter-terrorism strategy (Brit, 2009). In the 1990s, community policing was adopted widely among law enforcement agencies across the world. After the attacks of September 11, 2001, many scholars and law enforcement organizations argued that community policing might be an effective strategy in combating terrorism (Brown, 2007). In 2002, the International Association of Chiefs Police argued that a community policing approach could be an effective tool in the fight against terrorism. In recent years, community policing programs have emerged as one of the law enforcement strategies in combating religious extremism at the grassroots level (Bonino, 2012).

Community policing advocates a broad approach to policing, and puts greater emphasis on proactive and preventive policing. Community policing involves collaboration between police and community members aimed at solving problems through community partnerships to enhance public safety (Rosenbaum & Lurigio, 1994). It assumes that communities can help to provide useful information and further intelligence and enhance target hardening at areas deemed at risk. Most importantly, community policing activities could promote acceptance of the role of the police, isolate extremists, and further social integration of potential extremists within the wider society (Bonino, 2012). Given the effectiveness of community policing, it can be argued that the community policing program, which has been in practice in Bangladesh, could be a viable approach in controlling religious extremism.

Study objectives

The central objective of this study is to examine the utility of community policing strategies in preventing religious extremism in Bangladesh. That is, the study investigates whether community policing strategies can be used to counter religious extremism. At the same time, it will also identify the key barriers to adopting community policing in preventing religious extremism

Research questions

Specifically, the study will answer the following research questions:

- RQ 1. What are the perceptions of key community stakeholders on attempts to undertake counter-terrorism strategies based on community policing principles in reducing religious extremism in Bangladesh?
- RQ 2. What types of community policing strategies are being adopted by the police to counter religious extremism?
- RQ 3. What are the perceived challenges to adopting community policing strategies in preventing religious extremism?

The study begins with the problem of religious extremism and then discusses the practice of community policing in controlling religious extremism in Bangladesh.

The problem of religious extremism in Bangladesh: An Overview

The advent of religious extremism and several violent incidents stimulated by few groups of religious extremists have posed serious threats to law and order, national development, and public safety not only around the world but also in Bangladesh. A number of terrorist groups are active in Bangladesh that includes the first generation 'Islamist' militants Harkatul Jihad Bangladesh or HUIJIB, Jamatul Mujhahideen Bangladesh (JMB) and Jagrata Muslim Janata. Evidence suggests that the Afghan War veterans who returned to Bangladesh in the early 1990s formed the HUIJIB and started their activities. The Jamatul Mujhahideen Bangladesh and Jagrata Muslim Janata, Bangladesh have also been active during 2001 - 2005. Subsequently, Al-Qaeda and Ansarullah Bangla Team claimed to have participated in several killings in the Indian sub-continent including Bangladesh after 2013 (International Crisis Group, n.d.). There are also leftist militant outfits in the southern part of Bangladesh (Insight on Conflict, 2016).

However, the horrific terror attack on Holey Artisan Restaurant on 1st July 2016 causing the death of 23 (17 foreigners, 4 Bangladeshis and 2 police officers) people added a new dimension to religious extremism in Bangladesh (Rahman, 2020). It was followed by a second attack on Sholakia Eid congregation in Kishoreganj District (The Guardian, 7 July, 2016). Furthermore, the violent attacks on a Hindu temple in Netrokona, and assaults on temples and homes in October 2016 in Brahmanbaria have clearly demonstrated the presence of religious extremism in Bangladesh (The Daily Star, November 22, 2016).

Also, extremists have killed dozens of bloggers, secular activists, members of minority Muslim sects, Hindus, and even a Buddhist monk in Bangladesh in the

timeframe close to the Holey Artisan attacks (Foreign Affairs, 2016). On the other hand, in 2017, a number of terrorist attacks took place in different areas of the country where ISIS (Islamic State in Iraq and Syria) claimed responsibility for these incidents. However, the government of Bangladesh claimed that there is no ISIS presence in the country and the attacks are the exclusive work of local militant groups (OSAC, 2020).

Community policing approach to countering religious extremism: A review of literature

Community policing involves collaboration between police and community members characterized by problem-solving partnerships to enhance public safety (Rosenbuum & Lurigio, 1994). It has been argued that community policing can be developed as long-term prevention strategies. Review of research suggests that ‘community consultation,’ one of the components of community policing has been considered as one of the effective strategies in reducing violent religious terrorism (Theil, 2009). Local community members volunteer intelligence and cooperate with police to prevent violent extremism and identify susceptible individuals. As Wiktorowicz (2005) points out, those who become involved in religious extremism most frequently hold low levels of religious literacy which increases their susceptibility to religious indoctrination. Evidence also suggests that not all religious extremists have been recruited, but that many are apparently “self-starters” (Theil, 2009).

The United States’ “Countering violent extremism” (CVE) strategy devised in 2011 called for “engaging and empowering individuals and groups at the local level to build resilience against violent extremism.” The core focus of community policing strategy is to establish police-public partnership by which police can be easily able to aware about all types of social disturbances of a community and at the same time community people also can be actively cooperate in solving problems. Due to the involvement of local people in plotting and staging violent attacks and the pervasiveness of violent extremism in recent years, law enforcement agencies in different countries have started to believe that community policing strategies are effective and crucial to prevent terrorism and violent extremism. Furthermore, effective community collaboration enables the police to understand the issues and remain informed so that potential interventions can be conducted early and locally, before problems escalate beyond the community’s control (Sumpter, 2016).

A study by Sandole (2010) revealed that a comprehensive approach focusing on the root causes of problem and involved multiple actors and functions is required to combat extremism and violent acts. In this respect, the philosophy of

community policing is a useful and effective tool that functions at the local level. In another study, Scheider and Chapman (2003) have stated that promoting community participation by creating social cohesion and decreasing the fear of crime will facilitate efforts to abolish the main causes of extremism. On the other hand, in 2014, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) outlined a number of strategies by which community policing can help to prevent extremism and violent acts. They pointed that community policing can facilitate the sharing of information between the public and the police, building a trust-based relationship and thus helping police officers to provide information about the location of terrorist within their locality (OSCE, 2014).

In the early 2016, the government of Bangladesh established a specialized unit called “Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (CTTC)” within the Bangladesh Police to counter all sorts of terrorism activity and to prevent the rise of violent extremism (Resolve Network, 2018). In addition, there has been a visible police-led community engagement campaign to counter extremist ideologies and raise societal awareness against extremism and terrorism (Bashar, 2019). In recent years using community policing approach, Bangladeshi Police has taken the initiatives to engage local communities to combat religious extremism.

Methodology

A mixed methods approach comprising survey and in-depth interviews have been employed to gather the data to answers the research questions stated earlier. In-person interviews with Community Policing Forum (CPF) members using structured questionnaires, in-depth interviews with police officers, and focused group discussions (FGD) with community members were conducted.

Sample selection

The two-stage sampling procedure was adopted to recruit study participants. In the first stage, one district was selected randomly from each of eight administrative divisions across the country. Then, from each selected district, two Community Policing Forums (CPF's) at the upazila level were randomly chosen. A total of 30 CPF members representing different categories were purposively selected from the two CPFs. The CPF comprised 25 members that included police officers and community representatives such as school teachers, local businessmen, religious leaders, NGO representatives, and farmers. These CPFs were established at village, union, thana and district levels across the country as part of Bangladesh Police's community policing initiatives.

Further, in-depth interviews with 9 Police Officers who coordinate the activities of CPF were conducted. So, the interview samples were consisted of two groups:

Group 1 - Community policing forum members and group 2 - Police respondents. In total, 240 (8x30) CPF members from 8 sampled districts were recruited for interview. So, the final sample size is 249. Along with the interviews 8 FGDs have been conducted with community people, one in each sampled district to gather people's perspectives.

Data analysis

The quantitative data derived from interviews was analyzed by using SPSS, and relational inferences were drawn through statistical procedures. Transcripts of the FGDs were analyzed by using an inductive approach, which refers to “the systematic examination of similarities within and across cases to develop concepts, ideas or theories” (Pascale, 2011). Thematic analytical approach was used to analyze the qualitative interview data.

Study Findings

I. CPF member Interview Findings

Demographic characteristics of the survey respondents

Most of the CPF members were male with a mean age of 41 years. Nonetheless, more than one-third (35.8%) of the CPF members were between the age group of 41 and 50 years, almost similar parentage (34.6%) were aged 50 years and above and 29.6 percent were at the age of 40 or below. Primarily (94.6%), they were followers of Islam. Reportedly, more than one-fifth (26.7%) of the CPF members were bachelor degree holders, 38.8 percent completed Secondary School Certificate examination, and rest were below the level of secondary education. Most commonly reported occupation was business (67.9%), followed by one-tenth (11.7%) had a salaried job (teacher, govt. employee and private employee), and 9.2 percent were involved in agricultural work. Largely, CPF members did not receive any training on community policing.

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of the respondents (N = 240)

Variables		Respondents	
		Number	Percent
Age	18-30	22	9.2
	31-40	49	20.4
	41-50	86	35.8
	51-60	56	23.3
	60+	27	11.3

Sex	Male	233	97.1
	Female	7	2.9
Education	No education	4	1.7
	Primary incomplete	5	2.1
	Primary complete	26	10.8
	Secondary incomplete	48	20.0
	Secondary complete	52	21.7
	Higher secondary incomplete	10	4.2
	Higher secondary complete	25	10.4
	Bachelor degree incomplete	6	2.5
	Bachelor degree Complete plus	64	26.7
Occupation	Business	163	67.9
	Service	28	11.7
	Agriculture	22	9.2
	Professional	6	2.5
	LGI Representatives/Staff	6	2.5
	Others	15	6.2
Training on community policing	Received	2	0.8
	Not received	238	99.2

Functions of Community Policing Forum members

Data reveal that a wide range of tasks are being performed by the CPF members. The vast majority of the respondents (76.7%) said that their primary function is dispute resolution. Additionally, 72.1 percent stated that their duty is to inform the police about the suspicious movement/activity in their community. While 71.3 percent respondents reported that they assist the police in preventing crime and disorder. Sixty three percent said that they help police officers to arrest suspect(s). Further, 48.3 percent said they participate in community awareness programs to educate community members about the religious extremism.

Perceptions of CPF members on Countering Religious Extremism

The interview data reveals that almost all (98.8%) CPF members were familiar with the notion of utilizing community policing in countering religious extremism. They heard and watched the various incidents of religious extremism through mass media. Over 97 percent of the respondents believed that religious extremism is not associated with traditional practices of religion. Instead, they

argued that extremists use religion as a means to justify the killings and continue the terrorist activities. Furthermore, they disseminate their messages through social media to recruit young people in their terrorist groups.

Respondents were asked whether community policing can be utilized in minimizing religious extremism and what roles CPF members could play in preventing religious extremism. In this respect, over 97 percent of the respondents believed that community policing strategies can be useful to combat extremism. They pointed out, since most of the terrorist acts take place at local levels hence, CPF members can help the police to identify suspect, and report any sign of terrorist activity. In addition, it was reported that through educating community members, CPF can create awareness related to the issue.

II. Police Respondent Interview Findings

Perceptions of police officers

The opinions of the police officers about religious extremism were found to reinforce the opinions gathered from the surveys. All the police respondents argued that community policing could be useful in minimizing religious extremism. They pointed out that CPF members can play an active role through information gathering in minimizing terrorist activities. Furthermore, the surveillance of community people can be strengthened through community engagement that can help the police to identify potential targets and probable suspects to encounter religious extremism. However, respondents suggested that capacity of the CPF members should be enhanced through training to effectively tackle the problem of terrorism. Furthermore, adequate resources and logistic supports should be made available to undertake awareness programs and hold community meetings.

III. Community Member Interview Findings

Perceptions of community members

To supplement the interview data, a total of 8 FGDs were conducted in each administrative divisions. According to FGD participants, religious extremists use distorted interpretations of the religion to recruit young people. Community members also stated flawed interpretations as a cause behind extremism.

Among the various approaches adopted by the police in controlling religious extremism, FGD participants reported the following: i) tracking the movement of suspicious person(s), ii) creation of database of the tenants, iii) gathering community intelligence and iv) organizing discussion meetings in the mosque and courtyard on religious extremism. FGD participants have stated that CPF

members assist the police in their neighborhoods to maintain law and orders as well as countering extremist threats. Participants also highlighted that building police-public partnership through mutual trust will be more effective than merely conducting physical surveillance by the police officer in minimizing religious extremism.

Findings related to community policing strategies in preventing religious extremism

The study complied the various community policing strategies currently used to preventing religious extremism. The primary data suggests that, according to most CPF members' perceptions, community policing strategies that include: community engagement and partnership, awareness programs, and community intelligence could be utilized in countering religious extremism. The following sub-sections describe these strategies.

Community engagement and partnership

Community engagement and building police-public relationship are the core components of community policing. Interview with CPF members revealed that the mutual partnership (police-public) helps the police to identify the community problems. Since CPF members are the local residents and well known in the community, hence they can play an important role in solving these problems including any threats of terrorism. Interviews with CPF members suggest that community engagement can be enhanced through community meetings that can also raise awareness among the community people. The general consensus is that effective community engagement would provide the valuable assistance to law enforcing agencies in their mission to preventing religious extremism.

Awareness raising programs

Interviews with CPF members indicate that a variety of awareness programs are being conducted in collaboration with community police officers to educate the community people about the religious extremism that include, anti-terrorism rallies, distributing leaflets, and community meetings. Over 93% of respondents among the CPF members have reported that they have conducted awareness programs for preventing crimes as well as minimizing religious extremism in their respective areas. It was learnt that mostly the Imam of mosques participate in these awareness programs and provides counter narratives in response to misleading interpretations of religion as disseminated by terrorist groups through social media. In addition to that awareness programs are also organized in educational institutions such as schools, colleges, and madrasahs. Interviews however, revealed that these programs do not take place as regularly as they could be.

Community intelligence

The police respondents acknowledged that without the help and cooperation of community people, prevention of religious extremism from the society is quite impossible. According to police officers, CPF members share information and are also helping the police to identify the suspicious persons and the location of extremist groups in the community.

Barriers identified to using community policing in preventing religious extremism

Problems in building trust

Interviews with community policing officers revealed that community policing activities have not been well implemented in some locations. A minority of FGD participants questioned the criteria for selecting CPF members. It was reported that, in many cases CPF members were being selected on the basis of their political affiliation. In other words, there are selection bias that is, CPFs do not represent the community as whole rather to some extent it was politicized. This causes mistrust between the community members and CPF which may also affect intelligence gathering and sharing of information with the community police officers.

Lack of proper training

Findings revealed that a significant number of CPF members are not well informed about community policing. Furthermore, they did not receive any training on community policing to perform their task properly. Hence, a lack of training appears to be an obstacle for them to actively participate in the community policing program and solving community problems. Most importantly, many community police officers do not have adequate training. Understandably, training could enable the CPF members and police officers to effectively deal with the problem of terrorism. Research suggests that training enables police and community members to discuss how cases of criminal offences as well as possible radicalization to violence could be handled, who should be contacted, and the types of non-law enforcement interventions that may be available (Schanzer et al, 2016).

Lack of adequate resources

Community engagement programs require substantial resources. All community police officer argued that a lack of adequate resources is the main obstacle to undertake various programs to engage community people in crime prevention such as organizing community meetings and other awareness campaigns in relation to extremism. Furthermore, CPF members do not receive any financial support to conduct their routine activities within the community. Though

the participation in the community policing program is voluntary, however, some kind of incentives would further motivate the CPF members to actively cooperate with the police in this community-based approach to fighting religious extremism at the local level.

Discussion and Conclusion

Evidence suggests that law enforcement programs are inherently successful when they include community input and collaboration (PERF, 2005). It is important to understand the factors that motivate individuals to join religious extremist groups. That is, identify the ways through which an individual or group radicalize to violence (RAN, 2019). The community police officer and CPF members can work together to identify the people who are at risk of radicalization. Since one of the major components of community policing is problem solving and community engagement. However, effective community engagement largely depends on the “quality of relationships between a community and the police” (Cherney & Hartley, 2015). Though the present law enforcement driven prevention approaches to minimizing religious extremism in Bangladesh appears to be successful however, it may not be sustainable. Hence, the utilization of community policing strategy could be a viable option for the government of Bangladesh, in particular, for breaking the chain of radicalization and extremist indoctrination.

In breaking the vicious cycle of terrorist attacks, the local dimension to terrorism and other violent extremist activity is particularly important. The actions necessary for a terrorist attack is shown below.

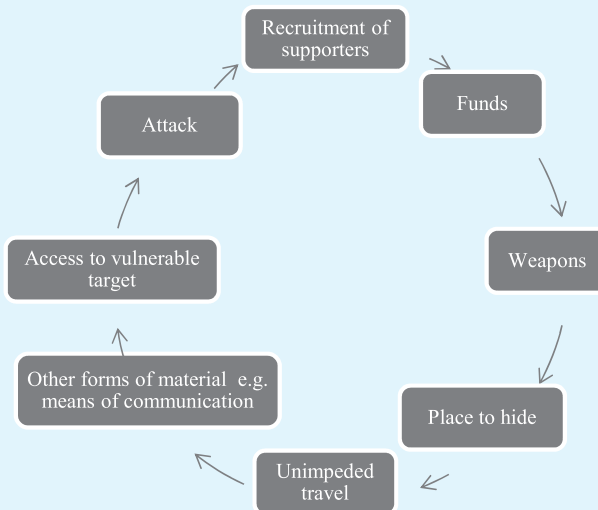


Figure 1: The vicious cycles of activities necessary to carry out terrorist attacks

Figure 1 demonstrates that effective control of religious extremism requires a comprehensive and strategic approach to break the sequence of their various points of actions from recruitment to attack. In most of the cases, it happens somewhere, where they reside/hide, find support and operate, where they like to attack or when individual or group becomes involved in terrorism. A local approach in preventing terrorism is therefore essential, and community policing is an appropriate choice. Hence, individual, neighborhood, and community should support the law enforcement agencies in the fight against religious extremism

Berger (2018) points out that extremism is a personal choice that involves a number of internal and external factors. It has been argued that when community members and police officers work collectively and willing toward the same goals, they form an effective partnership (PERF, 2005). However, training for all CPF members and community police officer should be offered. Because, training enables police and community members to discuss how cases of criminal offences as well as possible radicalization to violence could be handled. Studies have indicated that the success of community policing strategy largely depend on building trust and creating cohesion between police and the community. These trusting relationship can serve as a platform for addressing public safety threats, including but not limited to, religious extremism. Evidence suggests that communities can act as an “early warning system” for the police and intelligence services should they come across information or have concerns about particular individuals or groups (Briggs, 2010).

Regarding the prevention of religious extremism, community people have suggested that in each community, people are to be made aware about the negative aspects of religious extremism. It can be argued that the Bangladesh Police should play the prime role in this regard. In order to perform this task diligently the police should be trained appropriately. At the same time, people should support the police by sharing information. As the CF members are playing a vital role in community policing program, CPF should be strengthened through adequate resources and providing necessary training to Forum members.

The study findings pointed out that a dearth of trust among the community members and the police is a major barrier. By engendering an environment of trust and collaboration, the existing philosophy of community policing can serve as an efficient framework for the Bangladeshi Police to develop an effective operational plan that will combat religious extremism. The overall findings of this study suggests that major activities associated with community policing philosophy are in fact strongly interrelated with the activities necessary for minimizing religious extremism in Bangladesh.

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Reintegration of the Released Prisoners into the Community: A Study in Tangail District

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***Abstract:** Prisoners' reintegration is an important issue all over the world and many studies have been conducted on the factors behind the success and failures of prisoners' reintegration initiatives. The present study explores the impact of different factors and their impacts on the reintegration of the ex-prisoners. In conducting the study, a qualitative research approach has been chosen. Data was collected from ex-prisoners through semi structured questionnaire, with 20 ex-prisoners subjected to in-depth interviews for collecting data. The Tangail district of Bangladesh was selected for this particular study. The findings demonstrate that employment, positive social attitude and positive family relationship have positive impact in the process of prisoners' reintegration. Conversely, negative social attitude, drug abuse and unemployment create difficulties for ex-prisoners to adjust to society. It was recommended that the government take necessary steps regarding the creation of a facilitative environment for the process of prisoner reintegration into the society.*

Keywords: Ex-prisoner, Reintegration, Stigma, Rehabilitation

Introduction

In the last decade of 20th century, prisoners' reintegration has become one of the major concerns of the academic study of prisons and their occupants. Plenty of research focusing on the issue has been conducted in recent times. Though there is a debate on imprisonment as a form of punishment, it is still the most popular form of punishment in the world. Imprisonment is based upon four fundamental principles: incapacitation, retribution, deterrence and rehabilitation (Bartol & Bartol, 2002). Among the four principles of imprisonment, incapacitation and retribution are easy to measure and perform but deterrence and rehabilitation are difficult to measure. The success of the criminal justice system largely depends on the former two. Criminals are a threat to society, and they are sent into prison for certain periods in the view that after that period of their incarceration they will be eligible for living in the community. Actually, the successful reintegration

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of prisoners is the final destination of imprisonment. Most of the studies which are conducted on reintegration of prisoners are mainly focused on various correctional programs. The researchers also tend to find out the barriers of the reintegration process. At various stages the researchers have mainly focused on what works, success of prisoner reintegration process, pathway to prisoner reintegration, barriers of prisoners' reintegration process etc (Kashem, 1996). Conversely, what works on reintegration of prisoners in one community may not be as successful in another community. From this view, it is a crying need to see what is happening in the reintegration process of Bangladeshi released prisoners. From these perspectives, in this study it is intended to explore the success, failure and barriers of the reintegration process in Bangladesh. In this connection, emphasis is given to various factors like economic status, social attitude, social capital and family supports for reintegration process of the released prisoners (Anderson-Facile, 2009). Numerous researchers have studied the prisoners' reintegration process. Most of the study focuses on the factors like housing, employment, drug abuse treatment, health care and family support for success and barriers for prisoners reintegration process (Travis & Petersilia, 2001). Despite all of our knowledge of the prisoner's reintegration process, we search and point out that there is much we don't know. There is no clear indication about what is the impact of employment on recidivism (Sampson & Laub, 2001). The prisoner reintegration process may become a lens through which we can justify our path/correctional policy, punishment philosophy, our roles services and recent reformation of the prison system as we are going on the wrong line or right way (Kashem, 1996). Most of the research indicates the problem of male oriented sampling though the processes of reintegration vary in terms of gender. There is little concern about the literature relating Bangladeshi prison and its reform programs. To implement the philosophy of the correctional institution of Bangladesh it is needed to review the programs and its effectiveness to reintegration of the prisoners. Prisoners who are released from the jail face many problems and stigma. The stigmatization penetrates them to become recidivist. Special focus can be provided to find out the causes of recidivism and its solution.

Objectives of the study

The main objective of the study is to identify the reintegration process of the released prisoners in community. Other additional objectives are-

- i) To identify the factors affecting reintegration of released prisoners.
- ii) To explore the effects of prisonization on reintegration process.

Methodology

Qualitative research approach has been used to conduct the study. Semi-structured interview method has been used to interview the released prisoners in the reintegration process of their in society. Tangail was selected as study area. In this research the population is all the released prisoners of Tangail district prison.

In this study purposive sampling method was used. Semi-structured questionnaire has been used to understand the real opinion of the released prisoners. Face to face interview has been used to fully cover the respondents. Some experts or well-known persons are selected randomly for the key informant interview. Three prison officials and two UNO'S and two Chairman's and two Members of Union Parishad has been selected to collect information about the actual situation of the process and factors affecting prisoners' integration.

The collected interviews have been coded to analyze the cases. The study has been conducted through thematic analysis. The total case has been discussed through some particular themes. This study is conducted by maintaining some ethical considerations as follows; the information of the respondents has been kept anonymous and confidential. No respondents have been manipulated regarding data collection, and maximum effort was undertaken in this regard.

Results and Findings

After the in-depth interview of the respondent of the study there are some specific findings from the interview. This study finding is divided into three separate parts. In each of the part the specific findings from the interview is listed. The study findings are listed under the themes to identify the process and contributing factors of the successful reintegration.

1. Effect of socio-economic conditions of the released prisoner in reintegration Age and Educational background of the respondents

Socio demographic characteristics like, age and educational background plays a very important role in the reintegration of the released prisoners. The uneducated and the marginalized people are vulnerable to any types of evil deeds. In the study most of the respondent stated that, the lower level of education leads to more vulnerability to any crime. In this study, 12 respondent of the Tangail district prison were illiterate. They said that, the release prisoners who are back to the wider community face a great problem of unemployment. They hardly can manage a job or way of living. This study found that, the uneducated or illiterate release prisoner again commits crime for being unemployed after being releasing from the prison. If they were educated they would be concern about

their wellbeing and couldn't commit particular types of crime. The youth and the uneducated are most prone to commit particular types of crime. In my study it is clear that the educated and the people above 35 commit less crime. When the released prisoners get back to his/her society he/she is being stigmatized and labeled. Youth and the uneducated can't take that pressure and becomes alienated and frustrated and they commit further crime. The study findings indicate that the youth and uneducated released prisoner face problem to the reintegration process.

Family structure and monthly income of the respondents

Family structure helps to reintegrate the prisoner into the community. A person who is from an extended family has family bonding and cohesion. When a prisoner is being released from the prison he/she needs mental and financial support from the family. Without mental support released prisoner being frustrated and alienated. Through the extended family a man can easily get that. In a single family there is one or almost two earning source in the family. The person who is prosecuted may be the only earning member of that family. When he is prosecuted the family falls in stake. After his release he/she needs to support his family by earning something. When he/she can't do that he/she becomes frustrated and commits those deeds that are not legally authorized. If he/she can get someone to earn or support the family then it doesn't happens. A respondent named Alim (Pseudonym) aged 24 stated that,

*“When I was prosecuted for hurting a man, then I was the only earning member of my family. I was much worried about that, how my family was leading those hazardous days. When I was released I wanted to support my family and do something. But I couldn't found anything. Then I found myself to do the illegal act like drug serving”.....
(Narratives taken from Bengali)*

2. Effect of prison conditions and prison culture in reintegration process

The prison environment as experienced by the prisoners is very unhygienic. Most of the respondents stated that there are some problems inside the prison. Most respondents have been responded that it is very hard to stay in prison due to the bad conditions of the prison. 35 years old released prisoner name Abdus Salam (Pseudonym) stated that,

“One toilet is for 21 prisoners and sometimes it was very hard to use the toilet”. Moreover the water supply and the pure drinking water are very hard to get in the prison”..... (Narratives taken from Bengali)

Here the fundamental rights are neglected and the basic rights of the prisoners are violated as stated in the international guidelines and the national laws. In the jail code 1943 and the Prison Act, 1894 and the UN Declaration of the basic rights of prisoners, there has been clear indication that the prison authority should make necessary steps to make the accommodation comfortable and humane for the prisoners. 29 years old released prisoner named Polash Chandra Sarkar (Pseudonym) explained the overall environment of prison culture. He explained as,

“I was sent to the Jail for a petty theft, but I was kept with a violent offender who was convicted for murder. I was totally depressed as he always rebuked me and ordered me to do certain jobs. I was made to sleep on the floor and my bedding was used by him. In the form of food and accommodation I was deprived as I was weak and I didn't have much money to get extra facilities” ... (Narratives taken from Bengali)

The statement is related with the literature as stated above from the news of The Daily Somokal, 8 April, 2014. The living conditions of prisoners in jails are unhygienic. Two types of accommodation are available in prisons, cell accommodation and accommodation in association wards or dormitories. For all types of prisoners, including hardened criminals, occasional offenders, and youth offenders, prisoners are required to sleep together in single dormitories, accommodating about 1% to 17% prisoners. Moreover, floor space allocation bears witness to the poor conditions in which prisoners have to sleep in shifts owing to lack of space (The Daily Somokal,2014). 30 years old female released prisoner named Saleha Begum (Pseudonym) stated that,

“In prison there is lack of security for the women. I was kept in a cell along with the cell of the male prisoners; they always wanted to torture and physically abuse me. Moreover when I wanted to report it to the Jail official they also harassed me”
(Narratives taken from Bengali)

Moreover, some prisoners have also explained about the inadequacy of the food in the prison. The offered food and its nutritional value isn't enough for the prisoners residing there. 28 years old male released prisoner named Md. Solaiman (Pseudonym) stated that,

“I was in the prison for 1.5 years. I noticed that the food that were offered to me were very insufficient and not rich in nutrition”
(Narratives taken from Bengali)

This statement is controversial to the literature as stated above. According to the jail code each convicted prisoner is supposed to get 7 gm7chata (0 of rice, 17

gm. of roti while the persons in locum roti every day. Apart from these, prisoners are supposed to get 100 gm. of vegetables and gm. of fish or 9meat. Whatever they receive is very scanty and substandard. They get fish or meat once a week. In the afternoon they get rice, vegetable and pulse. Food poisoning was very common in the jail. Again children are more vulnerable in such situation (The Prison Act, 1894). Bangladesh prison is very much overcrowded. The available capacity of the prison administration has been doubled. A 28 years old male respondent stated that,

“I was in a cell where the capacity is two in the cell. But we need to share the room with five inmates in that cell. Not in ours but also the whole cell also has to minimize this”.....
(Narratives taken from Bengali)

Moreover attitudes of the fellow inmates and the prison officials were also responsible for the prison environment. Most of the cases I have studied stated that the inmates behaved with them very harshly and unfriendly. Prison officials behaved with them very unfriendly and they mistreated them. This type of attitude is very harmful for the prison environment and put negative effects on the prisoner’s reintegration process harder.

Availability of Drugs in the prison

Availability of drug inside of the prison is a very common phenomenon. In the recent times the use and the dealing of drug by the prisoners and the prison officials is a very common practice in the prison. One respondent named Abul Fajal (Pseudonym) stated that,

“I was kept in the cell with many prisoners who were addicted to Ganja; they collected it through some neighbors or visitors to them. When they entered into the jail, they took some Ganja with them and some time they were caught. Some jail officials were engaged with the drug addiction”..... *(Narratives taken from Bengali)*

It is very clear that the availability of drug and its huge amount of uses are due to the engagement of some prison officials. Without their help it would be impossible to the inmates to use drug inside the prison. The statement is relevant to the literature mentioned above as, a substantial majority of offenders have a substance abuse problem, and avoiding relapse is a continual challenge. Many have little family support It is common for offenders to have alienated family members to the point that their family has given up on them (Petersilia, 2003). In Bangladeshi prison most of the inmates are offenders relating to the drug offence. The huge availability and the uses of the drugs by them put the state to a great threat as to minimize the problem (The Daily Star, 2016). Thus the problem

of drug abuse and the bad practice of its uses is a huge problem for Bangladeshi prison. As Lutfor (Pseudonym) mentioned that,

“I was convicted due to grievous hurt to a person .I was kept in the same cell with an offender who was accused of drug business. The man usually took drug inside the ward and he requested me to take that. At first I refused him to that, but after some days I was ready to take that as I was frustrated and neglected by my surroundings. Soon day by day I was gradually addicted to that”..... (Narratives taken from Bengali)

Here it is clear that the prison environment and the bad impact of the heinous drugs put an offender to be an offender of another problem. Lutfor (Pseudonym) was released after six months and he was addicted to drugs in a huge rate. Soon he gradually becomes turned to drug dealing and drug business.

3. Reintegration programs in prison

There are available correctional programs in the prison. Government has introduced compulsory primary education in all Jails of Bangladesh. Besides there is a provision for appointing teacher on short term for Muslims to give religious teaching in all Jails? Prisoners who want to pursue formal education have to bring books from outside. There is little amount of counseling or therapy provided in jails. Recently Government have initiated a program in some prisons where Inmates have access to telephone call and law libraries. Some forms of vocational training like, handicrafts are introduced in Bangladeshi prison. There are no day rooms, exercise area or dining facilities for the inmates. Written correspondence with family and outside is very limited. Ordinary prisoners can write one letter in a month, division prisoners can write twice in a month. But in reality some poor and illiterate inmates cannot take this advantage. According to Jailor, district prison, Tangail,

“In Tangail Jail there are a variety of correctional programs inside the prison. Such as, vocational training, like handicrafts, power looms, electronic training. Substance abuse treatment, counseling in group with the help of narcotics department, which is known as Darber. Educational programs like primary education, moral education and religious education”..... (Abul Basher, Jailer, District Prison, Tangail)

Most of the cases I have studied have received some forms of correctional programs. They have stated that the prison authority and the inmates are both come together to receive certain types of programs.

Effectiveness of the reintegration programs in prisons

Most of the programs that are provided to the prisoners are effective in to some extent. The vast amount of programs and its effectiveness has been studied by my studies. Most of the cases have agreed to the agreement that the programs that they receives are effective to their integration into the society. Among the 20 cases 15 has agreed that they have received some correctional programs inside the prison. Among the 15 cases 12 have responded that these programs are helpful and effective in their further life. 3 cases have stated that the programs that they received are little and no effect into their further life. A respondent named Harun (Pseudonym) aged 24 stated that,

“I was offered vocational training as to make handicrafts .I learned to make some products. Those techniques helped me after my release when I had no job. I earned some money with that and could manage my family.. (Narratives taken from Bengali)

Needs and the effectiveness of certain programs are varying in terms person to person. One person is deprived of certain facts and he is needed in certain terms. Effectiveness of the programs varies from person person .what works in one community may not work in another society, and may vary in person to person. A women respondent named Afroja Akhter (Pseudonym) aged 30 stated that,

“I was a sex worker and I was involved in the drug business. I am received some vocational training like to make products by using power loom. It had no effect on me, as I was released and restart my previous business. I wasn't benefitted through the programs I received. ”..... (Narratives taken from Bengali)

Thus it is clear that the program is effective in some extent but it is not always effective to everybody. Programs must focus on the need and necessities.

4. Barriers of the prisoner’s reintegration process into the community

There is certain factor that plays an important role against the success of reintegration. The successful reintegration needs proper Family and social support and enough employment opportunities. The lack of these successful factors is a barrier to reintegration success. In my study it is clear that the mostly needed factors of successful reintegration are those that are mentioned above. Most of the cases stated that Unemployment is a main barrier to successful reintegration. When a person can't find a job he somehow falls in a deep depression and as a consequence the noble of reintegration fails. Case 1, case 3, Case 5, case 7, case 8, case 11, case 14, case 16, case 18 and case 20 stated that unemployment is a great barrier to integration success. Some cases have also stated that not only

Unemployment but also lack of family and social support is a great barrier to integration success. They stated that when these three factors attached together then the notion of incarceration fails. Case 2, case4, case 9 and case 12 and 13 have stated in this way. Others have stated that the various problems inside the prison and the failure and in efficacy of the correctional programs are a great barrier to integration success. The frequent problems inside the prison and the limitations of the correctional programs are liable to failure of the reintegration.

In Bangladesh prison is very much problematic in many aspects. There are numerous problems in the prison that the prisoners face every day. The prison system of Bangladesh does not employ physiologists, or counselors the living conditions of prisoners in jails are unhygienic. Two types of accommodation are available in prisons, cell accommodation and accommodation in association wards or dormitories. For all types of prisoners, including hardened criminals, occasional offenders, and youth offenders, prisoners are required to sleep together in single dormitories, accommodating about 1% to 17% prisoners. Moreover, floor space allocation bears witness to the poor conditions in which prisoners have to sleep in shifts owing to lack of space (Bin Kashem, 1996). Most of the cases I have studied have identified some problems inside the prison. Most of the problems are as: - Overcrowding, Sanitation, Food, Drug Availability etc.

A respondent named Kashem Ali (Pseudonym) aged 24 stated that,

“I was in the prison for 6 months; there are almost two or three double people inside the prison. I had to sleep on the ground without below and beddings. I suffered a lot want of safe drinking water”...
(Narratives taken from Bengali)

If we want to understand the reason behind the problems of the prison in Bangladesh there first comes the root problem Overcrowding. It implies other problems and the problems like sanitation and food problem are from overcrowding. Drug problem is very available at the prison premises. Most of the respondents have stated that, prison environment is very affected by drug abuse. Most of the inmates in the prison are for drug or somehow related with drug. Some prison officials also are related with drug abuse and its service. Abdul Gafur (Pseudonym) aged 28 stated that,

“I was kept in the cell with many prisoners who were addicted to Ganja, They collected it through some neighbors or visitors to them. When they entered into the jail, they took some Ganja with them and some time they were caught. Some jail officials were engaged with the drug addiction” (Narratives taken from Bengali)

These problems affect the social reintegration harder and unsuccessful. Inmates are cut off from the wider society and they are alienated from their belongings.

They need some special programs and special care. The available problems and the shortage of the resources make the reintegration process unsuccessful.

5. Reintegration process after release from prison

Employment status

Employment status is a very important element of the prisoners to get the reintegration successful. When a person is accused of an offence he is from a particular job status. He somehow maintains his family with that performance. When he is in the prison it is very hard for his family to maintain that expenses. Nafij Ahmed (Pseudonym) was a service holder and he was the only earning member of his family. He maintained his family with his earning. When he was in prison his family was in a great trouble. He stated as,

“When I was accused of the offence of attempt to murder, my family was in a great problem as I was missing from their earning. When I was released I returned back to my society and I found that I was fired from that job .I requested them to give my job back, but they stigmatized me as I am a khuni” ... (Narratives taken from Bengali)

Naïf couldn't manage a job after his release and he was frustrated not to manage something for his family. This narrative is relevant to my literature as, many have difficulty finding employment because they tend to be uneducated and have few job skills. Even if they had employable skills previously, those skills may have become obsolete during their incarceration (Seiter & Kadela, 2003). The skills and the performance that was in him were lost and he becomes very much frustrated.

As Salam (Pseudonym) mentioned that,

“When I was released from the prison, I get back to the place where I worked. But I found that I have lost my job. When I lost my job I too much frustrated and it made me to feel shy and I was neglected by my surroundings” ... (Narratives taken from Bengali)

Men and women reentering society from prison have difficulty finding a job, a place to live, reliance transportation and affordable health care. Most of the released prisoners need transitional and supportive services such as job training, substance abuse treatment, housing assistance and mental health counseling (Fisher, & Travis, 2003). Besides housing, family support, health care, substance abuse factors like type of friends, motivation to change and age can be important factors for failure of reintegration process (Davis & Ward, 2012). Unemployment is a great source of frustration and huge level of frustration leads to commit further crime. Among all of my cases 11 cases has stated that Unemployment

is a main barrier to successful reintegration of the released prisoners into the society. According their statement, Among all the factors the frustration from unemployment and losing job is great barrier to successful reintegration.

Family and social support

Family support is very crucial element in during prison and post prison stages. When a man is cut off from a wider society and stays alone departing his family and wider society he is the subject of great alienation (Mohammad Monjur Hossen, Jail Super, Tangail District Jail). The family visit and counseling from the family members is a main source of mental support for the prisoners. Sufia Begum (pseudonym) aged 30 stated as,

“I was a sex worker and drug dealer. My family left me for that. When I think to be a good people, then I remain for whom I would be good?”..... (Narratives taken from Bengali)

The literature as stated in the chapter two are relevant to the statement. As Pager stated that, it is common for offenders to have alienated family members to the point that their family has given up on them. Others have family support but the wrong type, such as family members who use drugs. Some offenders have mental and physical health problems that interfere with adjustment. In addition, many of the attitudes and skills learned while incarcerated are not helpful for adjusting to life outside of prison. Not only are prisons and jail different from the world outside, but often the world that offenders return to is quite different from their world before incarceration. Finally, offenders experience the added stigma of a criminal record, which is a major barrier to employment (Pager, 2003). Difference from the family and lack of family support in any critical situation is very harmful for the reintegration of the released prisoners. Under the general regime, the allowance is 4 long term visits per year. However, phone calls are very limited with only one per month and paid for by prisoners or their relatives. In Bangladesh prison there is enough scope to visit the prisoners and provide enough support to them. Recently there has been a new dimension of Telephone calling inside the prison to contact with the outside world----- (Mohammad Monjur Hossen, Jail Super, Tangail District Prison). Most of the cases have agreed that their family was very helpful to them and they help them in the time of danger. They also stated that family support helped him a lot to minimize the others problems that arises when they were released. Societal support is also a crucial element in the reintegration process. The great challenge of the reintegration process is to get the societal support from the society. Moslem Ali (Pseudonym) aged 27 stated that,

“I was prosecuted when I hurt a man who wanted to molest my wife and he slashed and teased my wife. I was punished three months for

that offence. When I go back to my society, I was treated as a brave and good man. They supported me as I have committed no bad things”..... (Narratives taken from Bengali)

He stated that the societal support was a major link for him to get back to the society and lead a positive and normal life. On the other hand Sufia Begum (pseudonym) aged 30 stated as,

*“I was a sex worker and I was punished due to drug business. I was labeled and avoided by the society and they didn’t receive me in the normal way. So I could not get back to the normal life”.....
..... (Narratives taken from Bengali)*

The narratives here mentioned realizes us that without proper social support is a very important factor of successful reintegration of the released prisoners

Attitudes of the police

Attitude of the police in the after release period is crucial in the reintegration process. When a prisoner is released his mental ability remains very fearful and exhausted .He needs some mental support and counseling. The society and family will provide this support. If the person get harassed and treated by the law enforcement authority .In most of the cases it is clear that those who are harassed by the police, they face a problem in their good orientation into the society. But those who are not harassed by the police they feel good to be well treated by the community member. Lokman Hossen (Pseudonym) aged 35 stated that,

“If any criminal offence or mischief’s occurs in my locality, then the local community blames me and police always harasses me in the simple and petty types of offences. As I was imprisoned for the theft, they blame me as I have taken that. ”..... (Narratives taken from Bengali)

Lokman explains that when the police harassed me by the claim of the community member they harass me by questioning, stigmatizing and labeling me as I was a previously convicted prisoner.

6. Success factors for reintegration

There is debate about what actually works in the success of reintegration. What works in one community may not work in another and it may vary from person to person (Davis& Ward, 2012). There is also variety in the opinion of the cases I have studied. Some stated that Family support as the most effective element of successful reintegration of the released prisoners. Case 1, case 4, case5, case 8, case 14, case 17 have stated that Family support plays the most important

role in the success of the reintegration. Some cases also stated that Social support is very important in the reintegration success. Case 2, case 6, case 11 and case 18 stated that it is social support that plays the most important role in the reintegration success. Some also stated that Employment opportunities are the most important factors that play a crucial role in the success of the reintegration. Others cases have stated that unemployment leads to frustration and repeat criminal. According to my literature, Community-based correctional programs and pre-release or halfway house reduce recidivism (Seiter and Kadela,2003). Specific types of rehabilitation programs, incarcerating repeat offenders, prison-based and post- released drug treatment, cognitive behavioral therapy, and vocational training were effective in reducing recidivism (Mackenzie, 2000).

Conclusion

Prisoner reintegration is the main concern which questioned the philosophy of imprisonment as well as reform of prison to deal with criminals. Prisoner reintegration focuses on the ultimate outcome of the policy to deal with prisoners. If the prisoners would not be reformed and cannot be desisted from a criminal life and assured a positive social life, then imprisonment is useless. In this point, prisoner's reintegration acts as a parameter to calculate the rightness of our mission to deal with crime and criminal.

In recent years the prison administration of Bangladesh has emphasized on the reform of prison, but we cannot heal a problem just with structure. We have to find out the problems which make the prison failure. If we can, ultimately it will be helpful in terms of budget, social order and peace. From this perspective, this study tried to find out the factors behind the success and failures of prisoner reintegration into society.

In this study it is found that employment, positive family attitude and social attitude helps an ex-prisoner to think positive about life. Drug abuse, unemployment due to drug abuse, stigma produced in the prison due to the lack of mental support and prison environment play as a barrier to social reintegration. Family plays a vital role in this process. It is seen that family relation has been changed after release for many respondents which lead them to frustrations. The negative social attitude was shared as one of the most important factors as a barrier to social reintegration of the release prisoners.

Finally, age is seemed to play as a crucial factor in the reintegration process which should be studied further. From the study, it is clear that if we want to make the reintegration process successful, then we have to emphasize on the rehabilitation of the prisoners in terms of employment, drug abuse and motivations. For this reason, the prison environment should be reformed in educative way and

contemporary correctional programs should be introduced. Again, after release the social support system has to be increased and implemented. If we want to make the reintegration successful, then with the prisoners we should also motivate the community to take the release prisoners positively. A positive social network can make the ex-prisoners to desist from further crime. In many cases, the relation between ex-prisoners and victims should be restored by the restorative justice system. It will reduce the fear of crime and attitude of revenge among the victims and the offenders.

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Heuristic Review for the inquest of Psycho-Socio-intention of a Rapist

Abul Kalam Azad¹

Abstract: *A lot of causes and theories are there about rape. Now at present over the world the issue of 'Rape' is frequently discussed as a scorching issue in crime and criminology as well as a social problem. Traditionally some wrong concepts and misperceptions are perpetuated in the society that are outdated and inconsistent. These perpetuated wrong concepts and misperceptions are regressive gender assumptions in this age. But the scholars including mass people always asking the common question why man rape? On the contrary some are asking 'Does only man rape?' Answer is provocative as well as controversial though man is rarely victim than woman. Case study of some incidents shows that sometimes man is also becomes victim of rape or provoked to rape. This is not only conceptual and objectification analysis; society definitely underlie this reality. Situation proves that rape is not only a psycho-physical demand; it is expression of human being of his way of thinking as well. Some rapists don't rape as only rape; this physical enforcement on the victim are expression of his/her anger, debase, humiliate and hurt the victim as well as taking the revenge to the victim.*

Keywords: Rape, Sexual Violence, Copulation, Victim, Feminism, Psychology, Dominance

Introduction

Rape is seen as emotional abhorrent anti-social crime in the society but it happens in the society among the human being because only the human being occurred the crime. Rape is often portrayed as the result of lustful males' desire. Rapist's logic is to be a vindictive of a provocative woman to meet up his pent-up physical-emotional needs.

The meaning of rape is thus fluid, rather than transhistorical or static. In contrast to those who view rape as a natural imperative resulting from male aggression and serving evolutionary ends, historians and feminist scholars ask how its definition is continually reshaped by specific social relations and political contexts. The term 'Rape' is from the Latin word 'Raptus' or 'Rapere'. The meaning of this word is 'to snatch', 'to grab', 'to abduct', 'to take by force', 'to seize prey' and 'to carry off'. In the middle age the word was used to denote 'to seize and take away by force'. According to Roman legal terminology 'Carrying off of a woman applying force with intercourse or without intercourse denotes or

connotes raptus'. The word 'Raptus' is the genesis of English 'Rape'. In British and American law statutes, the term rape originally referred to the nonsexual crime of violent theft. That usage has continued in the present largely through metaphoric references to the "rape" of the countries. By the fifteenth century, however, the legal definition of rape in England had narrowed to apply to the theft of a woman's virtue, either a daughter's virginity or a married woman's honor². Almost all the incidents of rape are assaulting by the assailant because of nonconsenting and encountering resistance of the victim. Rape incident happens forcibly against the will of the victim and numerous times ends without penile-vaginal penetration due to resistance and noncooperation in copulation. So redefinition of rape is constituted by the Massachusetts School as 'sexual intercourse or unnatural sexual intercourse by a person with another person who is compelled to submit to force and against his or her will or by threat of bodily injury or sexual intercourse or unnatural sexual intercourse with a child under sixteen years of age'. From the clinical point of view rather than legal aspect rape is any form of forcible sexual assault whether the assailant intends to effect intercourse or some other type of sexual act.

The rapist is thought to be demented sex-fiend harboring insatiable perverted psychodynamics. A common misconception and belief about rape is in society that this is only done for lusty sexual gratification. A careful clinical survey and study proved that rape is primarily nonsexual need rather than sexual expression of power, anger, revenge and frustration. Rape is rather than motivated by retaliatory and compensatory motive of the rapist. A lot of erroneous popular beliefs are in the society about the rape and rapists. This is very complex, unpredictable, erratic impulsive, aggressive, pervasive and multidetermined behavior of human being. It is predatory, debasing, humiliating, grabbing and aggressive behavior to the target from where the victim intent to foil the rapist's physical enforcement over the victim to go beyond without underlying and escaping from the rapist's occupation. Always it is not visible, explanatory, illustrative, illuminating or predictable because it is pseudo and wannabe; way of collection of information and judicious detection of perpetrator's modus operandi is not welcomed in the prejudiced society. The '#Me Too Movement' founded by Tarana Burke in 2006 is almost at the end because of improper patronization. Tarana started this social "#Me Too Movement" to raise awareness of women who had been abused and to dismantle the psychopathic tends of the rapist. Eleven years later this '#Me Too Movement' got global recognition after a viral tweet by actress Alyssa Milano. Milano accused Hollywood producer Harvey Weinstein of sexually assaulting her. After the investigations the Hollywood producer Harvey Weinstein was imprisoned and the social movement affected the world widely and positively. After observing this verdict the founder of this movement Tarana Burke just commented 'Astonishing'.

Rape or the attempt of rape diminishes the personal privacy and respect of the victim that we expect and recognize mutually in the society normally. To combat this controversial beast's propensity state itself should confronts with effective measures otherwise If the 'Nature in a state' is not restrained by the instrument of the state, then everyone can do anything in the 'State of Nature'. A man of inconsistent with the society is always embarrassing and often is involved in rape creating the intricacy in the society. This nuanced understanding is too much complex though rape is seemed to be the fact but it vary with the population density and rape often goes unreported. Almost 67-84% cases are not reported because rape are typically defined and forms of rape is also typical. These are female rape by male, male rape by female, female by female and male by male. The other may be sodomy as well as. Here according to this typical classification penile-vaginal penetration is not necessary to consider the case as rape. But simply rape is considered as penile-virginal penetration as well as the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will.

Theories of Rape

Rape took place due to many causes throughout the history and across the culture as well as occurred during the psycho-neuro-hormonal imbalanced situation of the rapist when he thinks irrationally it rational or loses the psychoneurosis control over himself. Sexual violation and abuses of women sexually are overlooked and ignored throughout the centuries. It remained tolerated and entrenched due to psychosocial moral values and gender based anti-empowerment trends in the society.

In 1970s and 1980s a large amount of research was there concerning on the causes of rape and accordingly these research and theories are telling us that rapist himself is motivated to rape for some psychophysiological aspect and variables though ejaculation in copulation is not conditional step. These are known as the theories of rape in the contemporary social science. The contents of these theories are gender based deeply rooted in the society, prevalence and regress again and again in the society. Different types of rape are not happened or committed exactly in the same manner. Every rapist applies his own individual method and tactics to commit this pervasive abhorrent emotional behavior that denotes crime. These theories are based on the assumption of gender norms. Among these theories three are emerged as distinguished-

1. The Feminist Theory
2. The Social Learning Theory
3. The Evolutionary Theory

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1. **The Feminist Theory:** This theory considers rape to be the result of long and deep-rooted social traditions in which males have dominated nearly all important political and economic activities. This theory views rape as a pseudosexual act motivated by male desire to maintain supremacy over woman in sociopolitical and economic terms. In this theory women are treated in subservient and degraded position. This proves the male domination over woman that perpetuate the inequality between man and woman.
 2. **The Social Learning Theory:** This is almost similar to ‘Feminist Theory’ that emphasizes the role of sexist attitudes and imitative responses to mass media portrayals of sexual violence as a major cause of rape. Here in this theory it is said that repeated exposure of violent pornography stimulates the tendency to promote positive feelings towards rape. In this theory rape is treated as an aggressive behavior and this comes from three sources- (a) associations of family members and peers, (b) culture and subculture and (c) visual mass media. The intended person to rape is stimulated and inspired from the afore mentioned due to the following reasons- (a) learn the method of aggression and rape, (b) low and normal social restraint, (c) desensitized viewers to this violation through repeated exposure and (d) rationalization the crime and excusing the personal responsibility.
 3. **The Evolutionary Theory:** In the Evolutionary theory reproductive continuation of human progeny is emphasized. The main concept of this theory is that man and woman both desire to maximize reproductive potentiality through copulation with pseudosexual partner. In the pseudosexual partnership male may have the favored position where as the female may fall at the pushy situation though both desire the copulation equally. Here in this theory sexist attitudes and appeals seem to be normal inherited traits and behavior of human being and mutually copulation happened between the associates by natural selection. This sexist attitudes and appeals were among the predecessor, ancestors and will continue among the descendant successors.

How and Why Rape Happens

Most of the rapists are characterized with lack of empathy; strong aggressive impulses and psychopathic tendencies. Men who rape those are not alike other criminal offenders. They do not do the very same things in the very same way or the very same reasons.

In three ways a person gains sexual access to another individual-

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- (1) Through Consent (Negotiation): Both parties participate freely in copulation with mutual consensually through negotiation.
 - (2) Through Pressure (Exploitation): Unwilling and against refusal of the victim the dominant partner engage the opposite in copulation taking the advantage of victim's vulnerability. The assailant uses his position, power and social status to pressure the victim to participate in copulation.
 - (3) Through Force (Intimidation): The reluctant victim is forced, resistant to escape from being raped but finally failed. Victim is forced assault, faces to be bodily injured, due to be resistant and refusal in pseudosexual activity. Here the victim's safety is jeopardy being assault, harassed and exploited.

But rape is always and almost expression of aggressive violent behavior that denotes offence; becomes evident of offender's expression the mood of tense anger, frustration, resentment, revenge and rage. The rapist's foremost desire is to keep it clandestine as this abhorrent pseudo offence is said pseudosexual offence. This aggressive situation seems to be reactive when victim resists the advances of her assailant or showing threat to disclose to the society and the assailant retaliates by striking, hitting, hurting in some ways to achieve assailant's need.

Though all the incidents are not same and alike but three common components are present almost in all cases. These are- (1) power, (2) anger and (3) sexuality.

The rapist's effort to achieve the three pattern of his goal that denote the causes of rape and these are the called 'the Psychodynamics of Rape'. The aforesaid three components are-

- (1) The Anger Rape: Here the efforts of penile-vaginal penetration becomes the sexual hostile act.
- (2) The Power Rape: Here the rape or the effort of rape becomes the sexual expression of conquest or triumph as an achievement.
- (3) The Sadistic Rape: Here the assailant to rape shows his anger and power that becomes eroticized.

The recent morpheme issue of rape in Bangladesh at the village of Eklashpur under Begumganj Upazila, in Noakhali District proves the aforesaid component of 'the Psychodynamics of Rape'. All the aforesaid component of 'the Psychodynamics of Rape' are visible in the traits of Delwar Hossen, the leading culprit of his gang. That abhorrent pseudo sexual offensive incident was captured as video on 2nd September, 2020 and it was viralled on 4th October,

2018. It was released after 32 days of capturing the video and spreaded out through social media. A tremendous and fabulous protest and remonstrations are going on at all the corners over the country against this repugnant, obnoxious, outrage and repulsive pseudo crime. In a statement in front of the National Human Right Commission the Victim said, “My life is already ruined. I am now worried about my children, especially my daughter. I can not bear the thought that my daughter’s in laws have seen the video. What are they thinking? What if they take it out on my daughter and throw her out”. Another incident on 25th September, 2020, in MC College (Murari Chand College) in Sylhet city that was abhorrent as well as close to power.

In the aforesaid two incidents power, anger and sexuality were visible among the rapists abhorrent behavior; their intention was not only sex related, they expressed their anger, applied political influence and power, gave efforts to take revenge and tried to fulfil their brutal pervasive sexual lust. All the protesters on the street pointed their fingers to the ruling authority for the failure to provide sufficient measures and not to play the effective role to end the recent surge in rape demanding the women’s security. In unison the protestor shouted their slogan, ‘I am a woman, I am innocent, the real culprit is the rapist, the rapist is roaming freely while my sister is in grave’.

Here are some sweltering observations from the witty scholars in the society-

- (1) If most of the people are conscious and protest against the rape sub-culture then why it does exist in the society?
- (2) What makes the rapist feel so irresistible and inexorable empowered so as to videotape perpetrator’s crime and even release that video clip further to dehumanize and diminish?
- (3) What type of surety, assurance, indemnity and guarantee clauses the perpetrators accumulated from the state to get immunity of charges of obnoxious crime?
- (4) What makes them to think to get rid of rule of law of the land?
- (5) The consciousness, the intention of the protestors and the judicial bureaucracy related with criminal procedure system are not integrated?
- (6) Where is the malfunction and ineffectiveness?
- (7) Why the punishment in existing law is not applied on the culprits?
- (8) Why the conviction rate is so much low?
- (9) Why the cases related with sexual violation are pending and back-logged?

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- (10) The bureaucrats and the ruling agency of the state formulated new law keeping the provision of death penalty but will it be effective whenever the undoing state machineries exists?
 - (11) Was the former penology resorting in the existing law executed? Is it just rhetoric, bombasting pomposity or eye wash?
 - (12) Is there any real space to address the law, social system or state operated instrument to stop this?
 - (13) Are these desires only conceptualized 'elusive in a utopian state' or real to dismantle the rapist's psychodynamic tends?

Government already revised the law keeping capital punishment 'Death Penalty' without ensuring the justice and execution or effectiveness of existing law. The observation of scholars in the society is no need to enhance the gradation of punishment rather is indispensable to ensure the rule and effectiveness of existing law. The international community already reacted titling this step as 'Regressive Step'. In a statement the International Human Rights Body's South Asia Researcher Sultan Mohammad Zakaria said, 'The regressive step is fig leaf that deflects attention from the lack of real action to address the appalling brutality faced by so many Bangladeshi women. This execution will perpetuate the violence, it will not prevent the violence. Instead of seeking vengeance the authority must focus on ensuring justice for the victim of sexual violence including through delivering the long term changes that would stop this epidemic of violence and prevent it from recurring.' Amnesty stated in the same way. They said, 'the perpetrators of rape must be prosecuted and the impunity for these horrific crime must come to an end but through fair proceedings and without resorting death penalty'.

Ruchira Tabassum Noved (Research Fellow on Sexual Harassment and Discrimination on Women, International Diarrhea Research Institute, Bangladesh-ICDDR,B) stated that pro-government imbalanced powerful hoodlum comparatively more unruly and they are involved with pseudo sexual violence. From an interview of Shoko Ishikawa, UN Women, Country Representative in Bangladesh, a terrible statistical information is quoted that from January to August, 2020, about 889 (Eight Hundred Eighty-Nine) rape incidents happened and in the same time Bureau of Statistics is telling that Rape related cases are recorded almost 2017 (Two Thousand and Seventeen). She quoted in her statement that 'The Women Oppression Act-2003' is almost ineffective in Bangladesh due to ineffective criminal procedural system.

Psycho-social Factors that instigate the Rapist

Rape is not happened in relationship of adult participant where consent or consensual understanding prevails. The sexual assailant occupies triumphant position of authority over the victim applying force, coercion or take the advantage of any strategically advantages of weakness, unconscious, asleep, physically helpless or even suffering from mental disability of understanding the nature of the consequences of the act. Actually the shape and concept of rape is denotes and connotes the nonconsensual sexual acts whether it is under pressured or forced. Mostly the rapists discharges his anger, contempt, hostility, and revenge.

Paradoxical Friendship Behavior

A paradox is in the society about the friendship between man and woman, boy and girl male and female. There is misperception about this friendship. Male and female never can be friend thought there seems to be friendly behavior. In this friendly behavior there is sexual interest and appeal. The none-conjugal couple go together as friend but always they carry pseudosexual tend in their mind. The rapist thinks the woman as object of sex. Male is comparatively more overt in copulation's desire or libido while female is covert by natural selection. When male desires, wants to sensitized his partner against her will or feel for libido, female is reluctant and rejects to entertain; so consensual copulation is impossible. Thus dehumanization happens through physical enforcement; male thinks himself entitled to do, society will tolerate, allow and accept; everything will be normalised in course of time. So the prevalence and surge of rape happen in the society repeatedly.

Naturalistic Fallacy

Thornhill and Palmer wrote in the book of 'A Natural History of Rape: Biological Bases of Sexual Coercion' that evolutionary psychology in the human being is accountable for the rape, aggressive sexual behavioral adaptation or adaptive traits. These are sexual behavior or libido; these tends are natural and selected by nature too. This selection is by nature what is morally and socially right or wrong. This is 'Naturalistic Fallacy'. Susan Brownmiller in her book 'Against Our Will' in 1975 and British philosopher G. E. Moore in his book 'Principia Ethica' in 1903 also wrote about 'Naturalistic Fallacy'. There they told that rape is a sexual expression of male domination over female in which a conscious process of intimidation by all men keep all women in a state of fear.

Deceptive Sexual Relation

Penetrative or non-penetrative deceptive sexual relation is also a cause of rape, sexual offence, indecent or sexual assault. Here the concept is telling that each pseudo friendship or pseudo sexual relation has the direction-(1) Fair Leveling and (2) Criminal Intention. In the name of friendship many deceptive persons maintain their relations leveling fair and bearing criminal intention both male and female equally. In this insidious situation male desires to dominate sexual autonomy in all situation. If there is nonconsensual desire of any partner arises, male desires to dominate and criminal offence take place. The sexually aroused person impulse stimulates or compels the victim deliberately or inadvertently in copulation. In such leveling pseudo relations the defendant claims if being raped against the dominant.

Silencing Rape, Silencing Woman

Rape makes woman silent due to social prejudices as this offence is pseudosexual violence. Rape is generally happened silently and secretly. So rape in silence makes the woman silent. The silence of raped woman stimulated the other psychodynamic sexual offender to occur another rape offence. In the androcentric society the dominant male thinks that when females mean 'yes' then they say 'no'. In the society a lot of sentences are quoted to justify the sexual violence. These are as like as 'women eventually relax and enjoy it', 'Nice girls don't get rape' and 'Men's pleasure' etc. The act of rape has been an effective means of asserting control over the women, particularly in the context of the power relations within intimate partnership. Male thinks of acquiring her body during the rape. In the act of raping her, she becomes his as piece of property. The silence of women during the rape and as not protest was in the society, so the rape incident prevalence repeatedly. But it is world-widely recognized that consent and coercion prevail in the copulation concurrently.

Deterrence, Dismantle or Lamentation?

The Abrahamic Religion and Devine Scriptures are full of facts and Religious Myth inscribed with abundance of traditions that bear witness to the pervasiveness of gendered aggression and abuse. Its narratives attest to the commonality of wartime rape, forced marriage, and sex slavery; stories of stranger rape, acquaintance rape, and gang rape (both threatened and actualized). This legacy is from the inhabitation of the earth. It was not possible to prevent the everydayness at all rather than prevalent repeatedly as surge. Everydayness tends are instinctive of living beings and this trait is in their nature. Sexual violence and rape is not primarily gratification sexually. It has socio-psycho and political dominance trends and social submission to the male's domination from

the victim to the assailant. So it is almost impossible to deter or dismantle the sexual violence through the 'Classic Crime Prevention Framework' (CCPF). Numerous clinical psychiatrists and feminist scholars conceived about the CCPPF to protect the women from pseudo sexual offence, for example focusing too strongly on gender, considering on ethnicity, socio-economic status, changing behavioral pattern and male's perceived values to the woman. But these are ended without solution only through the lamentation and criticism blaming on socio-cultural and socio-structural system.

Conclusion: What can be done to deter rape

'Rape' the word is in flux and now it is not the issue of personal and private problem. Now in the global context the issue has proven to be thoroughly entwined with public life, gender related, national and international scorching. The issue is in prolonged in debate rhetorically and the scholars called it 'stratified citizenry'. Sometimes the scholars suggested bringing the brothel under legal and statutory recognized institution and legalizing the prostitution though it exists without giving any solution and provision. Conceptualisation of frameworks to understand the sexual violence and its implementations for prevention divergent limitations are in effect in the society. The 'Rape' and 'sexual violence' are seen as physio-psycho-cultural and socio-structural society's problem and fully dismantle and deterrence is not possible. This problem is not women or men's problem rather than society's problem. A range of strategies need to implement to bring sexual violence firmly into public discourse and debate, and ultimately to eradicate this form of violence. Law and policy reform, crisis support services, community programmes, school curricula, awareness-raising resources (such as posters, pamphlets, stickers, billboards and films), mainstream media interviews and articles, public shaming of alleged and convicted rapists, street marches such as 'Reclaim the Night' and 'Slut Walk', and online campaigns through blogs, petitions and social media can contribute effectively to lessen rape incidents, sexual violence and can generate a challenge to a 'culture' of rape. The whole society should raise the anti-rape voice so that even not a single incident goes unchallenged only addressing the man as 'perpetrator' and woman victim as 'sex object' or 'prostitute' or 'provocative'. Some media, cinema and pornography play the role of provocation of rape incidents but some researches and studies showed that the rapist is not inclined to pornography rather clinical psychology is telling, rape takes place to prove the dominance, to show the assailant's position and control over the victim and humiliate her. Because the rapist thinks that he does not have need to take the consent. No single measure and strategy is proven yet to guarantee to avert the assailant and deter the crime of rape and other forms of sexual violence.

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