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Correspondence: The Editor, PSC Journal, Police Staff College Bangladesh
Mirpur-14, Dhaka-1206, Bangladesh

Tel: +88-02-55079131-3, E-mail: dc_shahjahan@yahoo.com

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Contributors

1. **Marjan Huque**
PhD Fellow, Bangladesh University of Professionals (BUP) &
Asstt. Professor, People's University of Bangladesh
2. **Sarker Omar Faroque**
Deputy Director (Admin & Finance)
Police Staff College, Mirpur-14, Dhaka-1206
3. **Rawshan Sadia Afroze**
Deputy Director (Academic)
Police Staff College, Mirpur-14, Dhaka-1206
4. **Dr. M. A. Sobhan**
Additional Superintendent of Police,
Special Security and Protection Battalion-1, Dhaka-1207.
5. **Md. Azizul Haque**
Associate Professor, Dept. of Food Technology and Nutritional
Science, Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University,
Santosh, Tangail-1902, Bangladesh
6. **Md. Abdul Kader Miah**
Associate Professor, Dept. of Criminology and Police Science,
Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University, Santosh,
Tangail-1902, Bangladesh;
7. **Abdur Rahman**
Dept. of Food Technology and Nutritional Science, Mawlana
Bhashani Science and Technology University,
Santosh, Tangail-1902, Bangladesh;
8. **Mohammed Jahirul Islam**
Assistant Professor, Department of Criminology and Police
Science, Mawlana Bhasani Science and Technology University,
Santosh, Tangail-1902.
9. **Md. Shakhawat Hossain**
Assignment Officer, MACPM Programme,
Police Staff College, Mirpur-14, Dhaka-1206

Chief Editor's Note

GREETINGS! It has been my great pleasure working with the PSC Journal editorial panel to present you this issue with high-quality content. Since I took over as the Chief Editor in February 2017, we have successfully made the smooth transition without too much disruption of the review flow, thanks to those who have helped me during this process.

I am happy to report that our journal is experiencing steady and dynamic growth. We seek to publish the works that employ a broad range of criminology research while pursuing our primary objective of disseminating quality research that increases knowledge of the security world. I would like to introduce the areas of research this issue covers which include police-people partnership in sustainable environmental development of Bangladesh, the importance of surveillance in maintaining good governance and social security, the seriousness of criminality in food adulteration, the influence of internal migration on economic growth and the expectations of women police in relation to their professional excellence. I deeply appreciate the contributors of this issue for their great inputs and submissions in the criminology world.

A great journal cannot be made great without the efforts of dedicated editors and reviewers who take time from their hectic schedules to provide valuable feedback on these research works. I express my heartfelt thanks and gratitude for their meticulous reviews delivered in a timely fashion. Congratulations to all of them!

We hope that you find this volume valuable. We encourage the police and the current criminology researchers of Bangladesh to do more explorative and applied research on security arenas and will contribute to improve the quality of our journal to make it an international standard. We welcome your comments so that we may improve the journal in future volumes.

Finally, I would like to thank you, the authors and readers, the content providers and consumers, who have made our journal the best possible.



Md. Golam Rasul

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

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Surveillance, Good Governance and Social Security: An empirical study in Bangladesh

Marjan Huque¹, Sarker Omar Faroque²

Abstract : *This article critically examines the modern surveillance phenomenon that ensures good governance and social security through empirical study. It looks at the surveillance phenomena through Michael Foucault's concept of 'Panoptic Technologies of Social Control' which accounts for how surveillance as an idea defines how we live in society and establishes good governance and social security. For this study, interpretive qualitative approach is used. The primary data have been collected from interviews. A semi-structured in-depth interview method is used in this study. Besides, the secondary data are gathered from the published and unpublished research reports, journals, books, newspaper articles and op-eds. With a special focus on the existing circumstances prevailing in Bangladesh, the article shows that we are going to be a surveillance society gradually that it will establish good governance and ensure social security.*

Keywords: surveillance, discipline and control, good governance, social security.

Introduction:

Surveillance is a part of modern life. We are living in a surveillance society and this society is technologically regulated. Surveillance establishes good governance with social security. The article attempts to critically examine that we are living in a surveillance society which will ensure good governance and social security for citizen. As a framework of discussion, the article uses the Michael Foucault's notion of 'Panoptic technology of social control' where modern society is controlled through discipline and order. To Foucault, surveillance is based on the invisible power of discipline and control in which everything is recorded without citizens seeing and knowing it.

This article organizes the discussion on surveillance along three themes. Firstly, it demonstrates that surveillance is a daily routine of our modern life. From dawn to dusk, from home to office and from personal to social life- everything is under surveillance in modern society. Secondly, it highlights that surveillance in modern society is technology- driven. The more the technology is advanced, the more sophisticated tools of surveillance are added in the landscape of surveillance. Thirdly, surveillance ensures good governance for its citizen creating more accountable and transparent environment in society. It sheds light

¹ PhD Fellow, Bangladesh University of Professionals (BUP) & Asstt. Professor, People's University of Bangladesh

² Deputy Director (Admin & Finance) Police Staff College Bangladesh

on security aspects of surveillance because in surveillance society people feel more safe and secured. Finally, it puts some recommendations in regards to surveillance and good governance in Bangladesh.

Background of the study:

Bangladesh is going to be a surveillance society. With the advancement of technology, people are exposed to various electronic tools. They have easy access to these tools. Mobile phone and social networking sites have become the unavoidable part of everyone's life. But, Determann (2012) has argued that most are genuinely fascinated with the new opportunities, risks, and questions presented by the recent rapid rise of novel technology platforms that allow people all over the world to connect and communicate in new ways. Most of the young generation in our country spends a lion share of their daily time by wandering through online social networking sites (Kabir, et. Al, 2014). Social network sites were only an electronic connection between users, but unfortunately it has become an addiction for young people. On the other hand, all this data both stored from mobile and from social network are insecure. Abdulahi, et.al,(2014) has pointed out that,

Data privacy is a fundamental problem in today's information era. Enormous amounts of data are collected by government agencies, search engines, social networking systems, hospitals, financial institutions, and other organizations, and are stored in databases. Those stored information is very crucial for individuals, people might misuse this information.

They stay for long hours, prefer to contact people with Internet instead of other forms of social contact and want to stay online rather than experiencing life events outside. Addicts feel a sense of displacement when online and are unable to manage central aspects of their lives due to their growing preoccupation with online use (Shahnaz and Karim,2014). The excessive usages of mobile phone, social network and other technological advancement have propelled the crime rates and criminal activities have got new dimension in our modern society. The government has already started to put all the citizens on the surveillance platform to control crimes and other criminal activities and to make the citizen more disciplined and controlled. The people appreciate this initiative due to security concern. Besides, they think that this initiative eventually establish good governance and social justice.

Objective of the study:

The broad objective of the study is to see surveillance which is a new social phenomenon in Bangladesh establishes good governance and ensures social security. But some specific objectives of this study are:

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1. To look at the rapid growth of surveillance in our society as a everyday phenomena
 2. To identify the trends of surveillance as a technology driven process
 3. To critically examine and evaluate surveillance as a tool for ensuring good governance and social security

Methodology and Data Collection Process:

Several methods and techniques have been used in this study. Interpretive qualitative research approach has been used since interpretive methodology maintains a distinct mechanism to read social phenomena. In contrast with quantitative or qualitative methodology, it prefers not to begin with predefined variables or hypotheses (Kaplan and Maxwell, 1994). Neither does it deploy deductive logic in social research because that indicates a priori acceptance of some form of measures or indicators. But concepts emerge from encounters in the field (Schwartz-Shea, & Yanow, 2012). By avoiding a priori conceptual preoccupation, interpretive methodology rather considers social context to inductively produce understanding of social phenomena or actions (Creswell, 2003). It also emphasizes ‘thick description’ which underlies that, the research subjects (e.g. interviewer and interviewee) need to elaborate, clarify and illustrate the data to provide complete understand of issues under research (Soss, 2006). Following the interpretive methodology, this research has not employed any predefined variable or concepts for measuring the reaction of the people against surveillance. It has done by looking at text (word-based data) instead of numbers or statistics. To pursue the objectives of this study, both primary and secondary data sources have been used to gather relevant information for analysis and discussions. Purposive sampling has been used to select the respondents in Dhaka city.

The study is relied on both primary and secondary sources for collecting data. The secondary data have gathered from published and unpublished research reports, journals, books, records and documents of relevant agencies, newspaper articles and op-eds. The primary data has been collected from interviews through a structured questionnaire. A (semi-structured) in-depth interview method has been used in this study. The interviews were administered personally. The interviews have been recorded with the permission of the interviewees and then were transcribed into text. This method is chosen because it offers a dynamic way for pursuing specific issues of concern during data collection process. As Soss (2006) clarifies, the interview method is useful guide for capturing ‘indexicality’-variation of meanings across contexts. It allows flexibility for sustained discussion with necessary follow-up questions during interviews. The requisite data have been collected from the respondents by interview. Moreover,

the questionnaire was pre-tested prior to the field work in order to improve its reliability and validity. The study has been carried out in Uttara, Banani, Gulshan and Dhanmondhi area of the capital city Dhaka. The respondents were educated. The respondents were the students of private universities, businessmen, house wives, entrepreneur, residents of study areas, employees of several institutions (shopping malls, business organizations, banks etc) and members of law enforcement agencies. The respondents were from 20 years to 55 years who were all technologically sound. The total number of respondents were 35 (Thirty five).

Theoretical Framework:

The idea of surveillance got significant attention in how Michel Foucault looked at the realities of modern societies. Michel Foucault in his book *Discipline and Punish* (1975) has used the concept of Panopticism to show how modern society uses power to regulate and control its citizens. He has connected this power with Bentham's Panopticon-a penal system to control and regulate the lives of the prisoners. In panoptic prison-there is a central tower from where all the prisoners are seen and from where they are regulated and controlled through constant surveillance. They are scared about that they are constantly observed and seen from the tower, but they cannot see the 'supervisor' inside the tower-the invisible and unseen power who 'observe their action' (Foucault, 1975). As Foucault says; "he is seen, but he does not see; he is the object of information, never a subject in communication". Foucault implied that states use surveillance with the aim of controlling modern societies. In terms of surveillance in today's world, according to Foucault, surveillance is a mere tool of social control. States need surveillance technologies to maintain social control that enable states to consolidate their power over their societies and citizens. However, this power and control maintain discipline through surveillance within the state that eventually establishes good governance and social justice.

Literature Review:

If we look at the existing literature, the literature on surveillance is too vast to grasp and to provide its comprehensive overview. Though the discussion of surveillance in the literature is mostly focused on issues relating to privacy, violation of rights, security, state order, and technology driven progress in surveillance, it seems that the literature broadly addresses more or less three types of scholarships on surveillance.

The first strand recognizes surveillance is a commonplace in our everyday. It is an inevitable reality of the modern world. This scholarship implies that day by day, surveillance is going to be a normal process and people are accepting it as an ordinary one; considering it as a part of their life. People are living a life

putting themselves into the frame of surveillance from morning till midnight. Every bit of the actions of the people is captured, monitored and recorded. Wood and Webster (2009) have argued that surveillance is increasingly normalized process in everyday life as a product of the ‘globalization of surveillance’, the ‘domestication of security’. They accept surveillance as reality. Besides, Lyon (2002) argued that surveillance is not simply an ‘individual scrutiny’ and fears of personal privacy rather it is an everyday phenomenon which is all around us. Miller (2010) has pointed out that surveillance is a regular routine activity of daily life which we encounter as our part of life. It has now become inevitable process through which we go from morning till night.

The second strand of literature highlights the technology-driven success in surveillance developments in the present day society. Technologies drive the course of surveillance. With the advancement of technology, surveillance gets new form and new shape day by day. There are lots of technological devices used in the field of surveillance to bring millions of people under surveillance and states spend huge budgets for surveillance. O’Brien (2008) explored the changes in the field of surveillance brought by the opportunities in recent development in technologies and he has elaborated on the concerns of privacy and civil liberty deriving from surveillance. From this standpoint, the writer also focused that surveillance generates ‘information asymmetries’ that ultimately shows the way to ‘power asymmetries’. Mann and Ali (2013) have also emphasized that the society as well as technological trends brings changes in all spheres of life of the people. In addition to that Schermer (2009) work on surveillance put emphasis on the digital revolution that has brought significant changes developing as a surveillance society where privacy is influenced by the technological surveillance. Moreover, Martin (2012) has shown that we are the part of a virtual world which represents as our ‘Second Life’. Millions Of people are using internet technologies. By means of the internet, they are creating their virtual world where they get another life to live. From morning till night, people keep them in this virtual world created by a small device. Lederman (2007) says, “Virtual worlds, particularly unscripted worlds such as Second Life, provide a platform for all sorts of real world activity”. Inhabitant of the virtual world is huge in number, nonetheless, the inhabitant of this virtual world are put under surveillance in many ways. This surveillance becomes visible only when it becomes noticeable to its population (Martin, 2012).

The third strand of scholarship focuses that modern surveillance epitomizes transparency, and accountability which ultimately lead to good governance and social justice. It also enhances the process of participation effectively and efficiently which eventually leads to a safer and secured society with rule of justice. Techno-optimists an optimistic perspective about the potential for

digital technology to drive positive political change (Myers, 2013). Likewise, Poblet (2011) emphasized that mobile governance is an offspring of the broader landscape of e-governance. Mobile governance initiatives have been deployed everywhere in parallel to the development of crowd sourced, open source software applications that facilitate the collection, aggregation, and dissemination of both information and data coming from different sources: citizens, organizations, public bodies, etc. Ultimately, mobile governance can be seen as a tool to promote the rule of law from a decentralized, distributed, and bottom-up perspective. As e-governance and mobile governance certainly share the goal of providing better public services to citizens by improving access to information and data and, conversely, by opening new avenues for public participation in policy making and political debate. Again, Hellstrom (2008) has argued that M-governance is about identifying and solving real problems, come with realistic solutions involving the state, market and civil society state in order to improve the way people live. Many small solutions together will eventually empower the citizens. Sundar and Garg (2005) have moved further to show that the basic and universal corner stone of good governance are quality of service, quick response mechanisms and above all accountable and transparent process mechanism. The paradigm shift from e-governance to m-governance results in radical differences in the key processes of creating, maintenance and usage of knowledge, creation of secure mobile transaction & delivery system, establishment of the appropriate infrastructural support for multi-mode direct citizen interface and delivery mechanisms. The primary characteristic of these m-governance solutions should be that of “capturing skill levels required to offer faster, effective and scalable solutions at the door steps of the citizen through.

In the aforesaid literature review, there are a number of authors who have accepted surveillance as a regular phenomenon in modern society (Wood and Webster, 2009; Lyon, 2002; Miller, 2010). Likewise, some have emphasized that technologies have brought changes in the field of surveillance which is an undeniable fact of modern life (O’Brien, 2008; Manna and Ali, 2013; Schermer, 2009). Surveillance establishes transparency, and accountability which ultimately lead to good governance and social justice. It also enhances the process of participation effectively and efficiently which provides a safer and secured society with rule of justice (Myers, 2013; Poblet, 2011; Hellstorm, 2008 and Garg, 2005).

From the ‘Cave Age’ to the ‘Google Age’ crime has been an integral part of a society and society always tries to control crime and ensures social justice for its citizens. This article is a unique attempt to work with this new social phenomenon in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is now transforming into a surveillance society with

the advancement of technology to provide more secured and safe society for its citizens. Like developed countries, surveillance is a tool to control and to make its citizen more disciplined and through surveillance the government is trying to ensure social justice and good governance reducing fear of crime among its citizens.

Surveillance, Good Governance and Social Security:

Surveillance and Everyday life

Surveillance is an everyday reality. It is now everyday phenomena in modern society (Wood and Webster, 2009; Norris and Armstrong, 1999, Lyon, 2002; Miller, 2010). After stepping out from the house, wherever we go and whatever we do publicly, we are always within the eyes of cameras. Banks, supermarket, airport, offices, educational institutions-everywhere we are being watched. Not only in the real world, but in the social web particularly online networking, which is now 'Second Life', we are being within the web of surveillance. Almost 15/16 hours of our day have been spent on the web which is a virtual world (Interview-1 to 15, 2016). They spend their time on the Facebook-social networking (Interview-1 to 18, 2016). From morning till night, every sphere of human life is now regulated by surveillance device. As Lyon (2008) says that the everyday life of all modern and developed societies encounters surveillance not merely from morning till night rather 24/7. Thus, surveillance has become 'fabric of daily life' (Lyon, 2008).

Modern life without a mobile phone is unthinkable. The people from all folks-from the haves to the have not's cannot go without this device. No matter the income, everybody has the ability to use mobile in this technologically advanced world (Interview-1, 3, 4, 9 and 14, 2016). Almost all the respondents (100%) have admitted that without mobile phone, no one can think of a single moment. At present, more than 130 million people of Bangladesh, out of 160 million, use mobile phones (bdnews24.com, 2015). According to a report (The Daily Star, 2014) Bangladesh tops the list of mobile users in South Asia followed by Pakistan and India, a research revealed by an international mobile research and development body called Mobiforge and the total number of mobile users in Bangladesh, being 75% of its population, reflects a massive stride taken in ownership of a dominant communication device. Bergman (2015) writes about the mobile surveillance in Bangladesh-

The country's six mobile phone companies have paid for a multi-million dollar 'upgrade' to the government's mobile phone surveillance system which allows intelligence and law enforcement authorities to directly record thousands of ongoing mobile phone conversations.

Social Media especially Facebook has a great popularity in Bangladesh. The number of users is increasing day by day. A report of the Daily Star (2015) has revealed that the number of Facebook users in Bangladesh was only 10,000 in 2008 but now the figure stood at 3 crore. A new user of social networking site Facebook is being added in every 12 seconds in Bangladesh which is more than the birth rate of the country. Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) Chairman Sunil Kanti Bose made the statement public at a press conference, according to the Daily Star (2015),

The social media platform has earned significant growth. We see that the use of Facebook has risen enthusiastically. Socialisation is increasing with internet connectivity. The 80 percent internet users of Bangladesh are on social networking website Facebook.

Surveillance and Technologies:

Today's surveillance is mostly technology-based. It enhances the world of surveillance with the advancement of sophisticated machines and tools. Therefore "much of everyday surveillance is embedded seamlessly within the gadgets to which we have become accustomed as essential to modern living" (Bennett, *et al.*, 2014:129). Many sophisticated equipments superseded traditional tools of information gathering. Word processors superseded typewriters; motion sensors substituted landmines, video cameras overthrew security personnel, DNA profiles replaced traditional blood sampling (Petersen, 2001:14). As Petersen (2001:6) states; "surveillance tools and machines are now everywhere and many people don't even realize they're being surveilled, cataloged...without their knowledge". These modern technologies are shaping surveillance based society because these tools and machines are progressively tinier, smart, low-priced and communicative (Shenk, 2006). Now mobile phone brings the world within the reach of every people. With the tip of fingers, we can reach anywhere in the world (Interview-18, 19 and 25, 2016). Last few years, new equipments are added in the field of surveillance. The following discussion highlights some vital developments in surveillance technology.

CCTV is widely used in public places in Bangladesh now-a-days and is becoming the reality of our live. From supermarket to private house, CCTV is embedded to our modern life as an inseparable part- "as we are on the gaze of millions of electronic eyes" (Graham, 2000). Therefore, we are experiencing a rapid growth of CCTV in Bangladesh and it is assumed that CCTV is a panacea of crime prevention and crime control (Norris and Armstron, 1999). It is an effective surveillance tool for law enforcement members to detect crimes and to control crimes. Quoting Minister for Home Affairs Asaduzzaman Khan, the Independent (2015) reported that the government has decided to install high

resolution CCTV cameras in the capital to prevent crimes and bring the people under 24-hour surveillance system for their safety and security. We are feeling safe and secured since the installment of the CCTV cameras in our locality (Interview-22,23 and 24,2016). In Dhaka city, there are some areas where CCTV installation has brought some relief to its dwellers from fear of crimes. Not only in public sectors but also in private sectors CCTV has a great role as a surveillance tool. As Bennet,*et al.* (edit,2014) writes, the surveillance camera is probably the most familiar symbol of surveillance. CCTV is much popular to the people who abide by the law. They see it as preventive as well as safe. CCTV on the street makes them safer and feel secured (House of Lords, 2009). As Norris, *et al.* (1998) mentioned; “CCTV has been portrayed as the friendly eye in the sky benignly watching over the population”.

Biometric is a modern day element of surveillance. It is especially used in the immigration. Biometric or body surveillance has become prominent after 9/11 to reduce terrorism. It has been used to keep the immigrants not only under control but also gather information whenever the government wants (Bennett, *et al.*, 2014). The use of body surveillance is now common phenomena or daily activities of surveillance to provide national security. Of late; Bangladesh Government is trying to implement biometric with the mobile phone operator so that no mobile phone is unidentified.

The mobile phone users could get relief by thinking that if they get any disturbing call or threat over the cell phone, by complaining to mobile operators and law enforcement agencies, there would be possibility of getting justice(Interview-21, 25, 2016).

Social media is a part of our modern life. Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, Viber, Instagram- all are now virtual world of the people where people spend times. These social media are favorite to people of all ages. These are the inexorable reality of modern technological world. In capitalistic society, people do not get leisure to meet friends and relatives so that get into Facebook as a media of communication. Now-a-days they find it inextricable. We can't even think of a single day without using Facebook (Interview-1-25, 2016).Through these social media people connect with their friends, relatives and acquaintances. We can find our boyhood friends, school mates and lost friends through Facebook. We are not getting enough time to meet friends and relatives. This is the best social network through we can share our feelings (Interview-1-25, 2016) People create profile, share pictures and exchanges ideas with friends. They deliberately share pictures and information in the social media. Technological progression is adding more and more social network in the digital world to connect people. Though digital communication or digital movement is frequent there is surveillance; prevailing but unnoticed. People are unaware of Digital Mediated Surveillance (DMS). In

this modern extended world of communication, Facebook is playing a dual role as a friend and an enemy. As Trotter(2012) says,

“Anyone can join Facebook. Anyone can be a watcher and/or be watched. The promise of “power” has transformed Facebook into a multimodal platform of surveillance.

Surveillance and Good Governance:

We are living in a surveillance society. Bangladesh is slowly and gradually moving towards a surveillance society. It is going to be a social phenomenon now-a-days. According to a Report on the Surveillance Society(2006);

Classically, surveillance society might be invoked something sinister, smacking of dictators and totalitarianism. We will come to Big Brother in a moment but the surveillance society is better thought of as the outcome of modern organizational practices, businesses, government and the military than as a covert conspiracy. Surveillance is viewed as progress towards efficient administration.

E-governance, e-democracy, e-participation all are the tools of monitoring and surveillance of modern society which ensure social justice and good governance. More accountability, transparency and participation ensure good cyber governance through the use of cyber tools such as internet and mobile phone and good cyber government promotes human rights and protects them through technology (Mihir, 2013). eParticipation helps to get citizens more involved in improving the public service, public administration and social cohesion. More and more links are made between governments and citizen communities. Poelmans and Van der Linde (2009) differentiate three forms of eParticipation: political participation-involves citizens in the decision-making process, policy participation-citizens and governments cooperate together at the implementation and maintenance of policy and social participation- reinforce the mutual involvement of citizens. As Panganiban(2004) described in E-democracy and the United Nations;

The Information Society affects all aspects of our lives, in particular how individuals become more informed and engaged in political processes... an increase in citizen participation in elections and public discourse through information and communication technologies will contribute to a better and healthier democracy. The Internet, mobile communications, and other forms of direct democracy need to be reinforced with the involvement of civil society, the media, and political organizations at all levels—from local communities to national governments and international networks. There is a clear need for more open, multi-level deliberation, leading to the creation of a new global public space that will allow a system of progressive global governance to function effectively.

From public to private and private to public-everywhere people are getting benefits from surveillance. From personal life to state life, surveillance ensures monitoring and supervision which ultimately leads to a good governance ensuring social justice. As Ratna (39) woman entrepreneur has pointed out in her personal life;

I run a shop. I sell women attire and perfume. All the employees of my shop are women. I cannot go to the shop everyday what I do, I just have the supervision through my small device-mobile. The CCTV of my shop is connected with my mobile phone through which I have an excellent connectivity. It has saved my time to supervise or monitor my business. My employees are also accountable and transparent at their works due to proper monitoring .

The citizens are feeling more secured. The wide spread of CCTV, mobile biometric, NID cards and smart cards, social media etc are being the tools of surveillance in Bangladesh which are making people to feel more secured than ever before. To the citizens, surveillance means, people are digitally regulated so that they do not commit any crime. The wrong doers or criminals cannot do harm to anyone. Therefore, citizen are feeling safe and secured. Eventually, it will lead to establish good governance in the society reducing crime and fear of crime. Zerine(42);- a house wife living Gulshan is concerned about her safety and security and she has said;

I am a house maker. Therefore, I have to go for shopping frequently for my family. Even I have to go to bank and chain shop. I prefer those place where people are checked by the metal detectors and which are covered by CCTV. I feel safe and secured there. Whatever happens; at least the law enforcement members will be able to detect easily.

Surveillance prevents crime. If CCTVs are set at the shopping malls, banks, houses, streets, criminals or wrong doers are always try to avoid committing crime within these periphery. It means that an invisible eye is always fixed on the people that do not allow them to commit any crime. Eventually it helps to reduce crime from the society. If surveillance is properly regulated and implemented, it will surely reduce the crime rate in our country. Riya (27); a private university student said in regards to surveillance;

There is no alternative of surveillance to ensure safety and security and to prevent crime from the society. The wrong doers will be scared when they know that they are under surveillance. They will not commit crime. This will reduce the fear of crime among general people. Eventually, crime rate will be curved down.

The government has taken a number of initiatives to reduce and prevent crime from our country. Mobile biometric registration and wide spreading of CCTV, surveillance on social media and the usage of NID cards- all types of surveillance

are playing important role to reduce fear of crime and prevent crime from our society. Rahman(48),- an established business man in Bangladesh said about the digital Bangladesh emphasizing the importance of surveillance;

Since our country is on the process of digitalization, thus, surveillance is an important phenomenon. The prime responsibility of the government is to reduce crime and prevent crime from the society. Through surveillance government is doing so. Through surveillance I can watch how my employees work. I can check randomly. If any unpleasant situation occurs, we can solve it with the help of technology as all events are not related to crime.

Violent extremism and youth radicalization is a magnetic issue in all over the globe. The mushrooming of youth radicalization and violent extremism happen through social media. Lack of proper surveillance on social media and criminal surveillance, the law enforcement agency fails to detect crime and criminal activities. However, recently Bangladesh Police is playing a good role in social media surveillance and criminal surveillance to find out the youth radical groups and extremist groups in our country. This is all about the proper surveillance on virtual world as well as on real world. Zaman (37)-a private university student said in regards to the effectiveness of surveillance in regards to crime prevention,

Violent extremism and youth radicalization is now a global malady. After the Holy Artisan incident, Bangladesh law enforcement organization is playing a vital role to uproot the violent extremism from our country. They have been doing excellent in facing the challenges of mushrooming violent extremism. This has been only possible due to proper surveillance.

Conclusion and Recommendations:

The article was planned to critically examine that we are living in a surveillance society where surveillance is an inevitable part of our modern life. The discussion was featured on the notion of Panoptic technology of social control of Foucault where discipline and control is invisible to the people of the society within the regular control of surveillance. The article has examined modern surveillance phenomena showing that surveillance is an inevitable part of modern life. It has also showed how modern technology is driving surveillance and shaping how we live and are controlled by the states in modern society. The article has touched upon the aspect of social resistance to surveillance that affects how surveillance is viewed in modern society. Thus, the article is an attempt to show that surveillance is a new social phenomenon in our country through social network, mobile phone, CCTV and biometric which sometimes the panacea for crime prevention reducing fear from the minds of citizens and eventually ensures social justice and good governance controlling the citizens and putting them into discipline.

The effectiveness of surveillance is long extended to horizon. “Surveillance is two-sided, and its benefits must be acknowledged. Yet at the same time risks and dangers are always present in large-scale systems and of course power does corrupt or at least skews the vision of those who wield it”(A Report on the Surveillance Society, 2006). However, surveillance might not hamper the privacy of the citizen.

To get the essence of surveillance, there must have some specific areas of surveillance, beyond that it might be the privacy concern. The citizen might be concerned about their privacy. Therefore, the government, the civil society, the law enforcement and the citizen should have in line of thinking about surveillance.

The process of surveillance should be accountable and transparent. The law enforcement agency and other concerned organizations who are liable for surveillance, they must be accountable and transparent with the laws, acts and rules.

The people who are engaged in surveillance process; they must be efficient and professional. They must be well trained to handle the equipments of surveillance. Besides, they should be well trained about human rights and surveillance and other sophisticated highly professional trainings to deal with this sensitive issue where there is a thin line between surveillance and privacy.

The citizen must be well aware of the necessity of surveillance. They must be built up with a surveillance friendly. The electronic media, print media and the government should come forward to make it widespread to the citizen by film, talkshow and other programme. Besides, the government can get the advantage of using social media.

Yet; there is resistance against surveillance in many societies, the importance of surveillance in preventing crime and providing social security and establishing good governance requires further research in Bangladesh.

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Internal Migration and Economic Growth: Bangladesh Context

R. Sadia Afroze¹

Abstract : *Internal migration plays a critical role in Bangladesh's national economy through reducing domestic unemployment and ensuring a substantial influx of remittances at the place of origin. In turn, it is a shift from agricultural to industrial production through urbanization or industrialization. This paper contends that internal labour migration plays a vital role in driving economic growth in the country. It aims at studying the dynamics of internal migration to provide a perspective on its current trends and patterns so that the country's internal migration stream can properly be acknowledged in the national policies and instruments. This paper studies with internal voluntary migration for employment including both permanent and temporary mostly focusing rural-urban migration for better employment and livelihoods with the data collected from secondary sources. It analyzes the existing research and debate on internal migration in Bangladesh. So, it takes document analysis as the methodology. The variable, rural-urban migration, is purposively selected as it is the most dominant form of migration in Bangladesh. It reveals that internal migration from rural to urban accounts a significant rural economic growth as measured by the increase of remittances, consumptions, demand of human capital labour and decline of poverty in the rural areas.*

Key words: rural-urban migration, economic growth, Bangladesh

Introduction

Bangladesh has a long history of migration, experienced both as a country of origin and a land of destination. However, since the later was only found as historical anecdotes, present study considers Bangladesh as a land of origin. In this paradigm, migration discussion typically starts from movement of developing countries into developed countries. Besides, because of the huge impact of globalization, it is often synonymous with international migration overshadowing internal migration. However, most movements in the world does not take place internationally (between the boundaries), rather internally (within national border), the later estimates four times higher than that of cross-border movement. It is especially true for the countries where marked regional inequalities exist. Bangladesh, for example, currently possesses a similar pattern where internal migration rate (9.7%) is about three times higher than that of international migration which accounts 3.46% (Ministry of Planning, Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh, 2012: XV).

¹ Deputy Director (Academic) Police Staff College Bangladesh.

A number of studies (World Food Program, 2013; Afsar, 2003: 1; International Organization of Migration, 2012) argued that lack of economic opportunity is the main reason for migration in Bangladesh. Over five millions of people from Bangladesh are currently working overseas and contributing to country's economy through their remittances. On the other hand, about one million people in every year within the country have become vulnerable to internal migration as a result of environmental factors and poverty. Domestic migration has resumed as a major livelihood strategy for these poor people. The growth of young people is an increasing concern in this process as they demonstrate the greatest propensity to migrate.

It is estimated that migration accounts for about two-third of the urban growth which not only accounts for population growth, but for massive internal migration. Moreover, it plays a critical role in Bangladesh's national economy through reducing domestic unemployment and ensuring a substantial influx of remittances at the place of origin. In turn, it is a shift from agricultural to industrial production through urbanization or industrialization (World Food Program, 2013). The countryside is now a source of labour for urban areas rather a food production unit. Many young people from poor rural backgrounds migrate to major cities to work in garment factories and other industries.

As a result, internal migration is mostly associated with labour migration which can lead to the accumulation of household income at the same time positive changes in both sending and receiving areas through the flow of remittances. In this backdrop, in migration paradigm of Bangladesh, internal population flow is far more important than that of overseas migration both in terms of numbers of people involved and with the resulting inflow of remittances.

It is true that due to its unique geographic location coupled with innumerable developmental challenges like poverty and growth of young people, population displacement in Bangladesh will continue to be exacerbating. Therefore, this article aims at studying the dynamics of internal migration to provide a perspective on its current trends and patterns so that the country's internal migration stream can properly be acknowledged in the national policies and instruments. In doing so, the paper begins with framing internal labour migration under theoretical underpinnings to define it under Bangladesh context. Further, it analyzes the trend and pattern along with the key drivers of migration, examines how migration affects to the national economy through the flow of remittances, and finally assesses the emerging challenges associated with it.

This paper studies with internal voluntary migration for employment including both permanent and temporary mostly focusing rural to urban migration. Some aspects of labour migration will overlap with human trafficking since trafficking

involves vulnerable or marginalized groups such as women, children and ethnic minorities. However, the variable - rural-urban migration is purposively selected as it is the most dominant form in Bangladesh. Rural-rural migration is also studied to understand the cause of migration.

The study is mainly literature based. It appeals to analyze existing research and debate on internal migration in Bangladesh. It also employs data from other valid statistics like Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), World Bank, United Nations (UN), World Food Programme (WFP) and International Organization of Migration (IMO). The paper accounts last ten years (2001-2011) for survey, although as it is literature based some earlier studies are also involved for better interpretation. Urban areas, here, mean the seven administrative divisions of Bangladesh including Dhaka, the capital city, where 80% residents are migrants.

Theoretical Framework:

Domestic migration can be explained by several theories. Neo-classical theory perceives migration as a form of investment in human capital (Massey *et al.*, 1993:434) where re-allocation of labour from rural, agricultural areas to urban, industrial sectors is considered as a prerequisite for economic growth. It considers wage differentials between origin and destination along with inverse direction of capital flows from the labour-scarce to capital-poor areas and vice versa (Massey *et al.*, 1993: 433). It has no place for money remittances flowing to original area (Taylor, 1999: 65). Moreover, it fails to capture temporary migration stream (Taylor and Martin, 2013: 176) and disregards other migration motives as well as social group of migrants such as households, families and communities. In Bangladesh, internal migration mainly attributes to rural-urban migration where the remittances directly flow to original area and this type of migration is not considered as reallocation of labours as it is mostly the temporary migration. Similarly, in Cumulative Causation theory, migration undermines the development in migrant sending societies (Hass, 2010: 243). We also do not consider this theory as we assume that internal migration in Bangladesh accelerates the growth of the original areas of migration. Hence these two theories are not applicable to the internal migration discourse of Bangladesh.

In contrast, the theory of New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM), in which remittances are perceived as one of the most essential motives, conceptualizes migration as a household strategy to diversify risk as well as to overcome capital constraints. In agrarian economies like Bangladesh, people mostly depend on land for their livelihood. Hence, land ownerships and household size play an important role to determine people's movement (Keshri and Bhagat, 2013: 175). This movement is important in household survival as well. Internal migration in Bangladesh is, therefore, strongly compatible with the NELM framework.

Migration as Influenced by Industrial Growth:

Bangladesh experienced an upsurge in migration flows during the famine of 1974 (Ullah, 2013: 11). This flow continued steadily until mid-80s when the capital city experienced a rapid upsurge in Ready Made Garment (RMG) factories. Since then, the country enjoyed an economic expansion and to some extent economic transformation and now with the growth rate of average 6.5% per annum. Currently, Bangladesh has 6.3% annual increase in migration (Marshall and Rahman, 2013: 6). Dhaka is the most common destination because it offers greater work opportunities. Bulk of the migrant population comprises very low income, low skilled and poor people. Rapid urbanization is creating jobs for them that exerts a stronger attraction than traditional push factors such as frequent natural disasters, poverty and destitution. Therefore, the study of urbanization and other spatial patterns such as sex ratio can give an important understanding about the nature of population flows. Additionally, the key drivers such as livelihoods, opportunities and environmental factors should also be considered as well.

Table 1: Sex ratio corresponding to migration (2001-2011).

Variables	Sex Ratio
Rural	99.97
Urban	98.47
Nationally	99.98

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2011.

Using sex ratios as variable, cities with high sex ratio were initially considered to be the receivers of migrants and those with the lower ratios were the senders. A high sex ratio suggests that men are more likely to migrate than women. A sex ratio of 100 indicates equal number of men and women. However, the trend is now changing. Recent statistics show an overall decrease in sex ratios during last decade (2001-2011) both rural, urban and nationally (99.97, 98.47 and 99.98 respectively) (Ministry of Planning, Government of the Peoples’ Republic of Bangladesh, 2012: XII), indicating that there is an increasing trend of women to migrate in urban areas. It is not only because of decrease in maternal and female child mortality rate but due to the result of economic boom in the RMG industry.

Rapid urbanization is closely associated with the change of demographic structure. The faster is the urbanization, the greater the population growth. That is why, the highest population growth is exhibited in the fast growing cities. For instances, Dhaka mostly, and to a lesser extent Chittagong and Gazipur- where major industries are located, account for the vast majority of population growth.

*Table 2: Comparison of migration stream between the two decades
(1991-2001 and 2001-2011)*

Year	rural-urban migration (percentage)	Magnitude
1991	8.6	
2001	2.99	Decrease to 2.99%
2011	4.2	Increase to 4.2%

Source: Marshall & Rahman, 2013

While the trend towards urbanization is clear, there appears a considerable complexity in the migration stream between the two decades (1991-2001 and 2001-2011). The first decade exhibited rural-urban flow unambiguously. It was decreased by 2.99%. However there is a spectacular and unexpected change in the second. Though there was a sharp decrease from 1991 to 2001 (from 8.6% to 2.99%), it showed a considerable increase by 4.2% in 2011 (Ministry of Planning, Government of the Peoples’ Republic of Bangladesh, 2012: 14). Given that, throughout the time, the movements are shaped mostly in two dimensions: from periphery to core and from periphery to periphery. A number of factors may underpin ranging from saturation of urban areas with active age of population to the emergence of a more productive agricultural economy around the vicinity of the major cities.

Key Drivers for Migration:

To understand the key drivers, we can consider a comparison among three disaster prone zones: coastal, haor and monga.

Migrants from the coastal belt and the northern monga-effected regions account for large proportion of slum dwellers within Dhaka. Barisal is located within coastal zone. Over the last decade, its overall population growth has in negative direction (annual growth rate: -0.13% in 2011) disregarding the fact that its rural population is still growing (Community Report: Barisal Zila, 2012: 10). Foremost, this striking lower population growth versus the national average can offer prima facie evidence of out-migration. Further, around 7-8% people living in Dhaka’s slums are from Barisal (Asia, The Economist: 16 May, 2013). It implies that, people move towards Dhaka. The reasons may be due to the increase in its soil salinity and resultant consequences of two devastating cyclones SIDR (2007) and Aila (2009).

However, experience in other regions illuminate different stories. For example, the haor region although is challenged by seasonal severe flooding and remoteness, experiences the greater population growth in 2011. It appeared

that haor regions are included in Sylhet district, which has one of the largest population gains nationally. Similarly the monga region, which is agriculturally unsustainable and faced by seasonal draught, shows close to average population growth (Marshall and Rahman, 2013: 6).

Hence although affected by environmental disasters, people in different locations show different population growth. For instance, coastal region faced decrease of population and outmigration towards Dhaka, whereas Haor and Monga regions did show a constant population growth.

In this paradox, it can be stated that migration is mostly driven by economic reason though is overwhelmed by environmental factors. Moreover, there may be some intra-regional movements rather to urban outflows which may explain the increase in rural-rural migration stream. Literature also supported that a rapid urbanization is followed by a slowing pace and rural rebalancing (Marshall and Rahman, 2013: 6).

Eventually, economic opportunities are the key drivers of population movements. This approach is underpinned by the Lewis turning point (The World Bank, 2013). This theory offered a process of accelerating rural-urban migration, followed by a peak and progressive decline as agricultural productivity begins to rise. This stream thus explains movements in terms of differential productivities between urban and rural as well as rural to rural. The importance of unemployment is closely associated with the relative decline in opportunities within urban areas, is also consistent with the explanation of changing pattern of flows. Noteworthy, there is no evidence to support varying quality of public services as the primary driver of migration decisions (Marshall and Rahman, 2013: 20).

How integral migration increases the economic growth:

Increase the remittances in the place of origin

Remittances from integral migration are difficult to estimate because of substantial amount of in-kind transfer and difficulty in separating the contribution of internal migration from international since both may come from a same household. Migrant remittances represent the largest direct positive impact on the place of origin. If one considers labour as an export, remittances are the part of the payment for exporting labour services that returns to the origin. Hence, remittances may increase income by providing households and firms with scarce capital and by providing national economies with scarce savings which ultimately influence production. A study on the net transfer from urban migrant income to rural household in Matlab estimated as 40%, which further increased to 64% for married migrants and decreased to 27% for unmarried ones (Afsar,

2003: 1). Given that a married migrant left his family at the place of origin. Garment workers, in contrast, are young, unmarried but send more remittances than older, ever-married and long-term migrants, suggesting that the later had poor social ties or responsibilities or seasonal migration was transformed into permanent one.

Table 3: Increase of rural household income in Matlab area through migration

Income of rural household	Percentage
Before migration	40%
After migration	64%
Growth	60%

Source: Afsar, 2003

Increase the expenditure of consumption

However, this phenomenon may exhibit the loss of labour and the loss of capital which eventually may inhibit economic growth in migrant sending economics. To oppose this, we can consider remittances as a predominant source for consumption. In Bangladesh, where half of the poor households live below the poverty line, consumption expenditure can be viewed as development in consistent with basic needs approach. Moreover, increased expenditure of consumption can trigger investment by other households or firms which can create “income multipliers in migrant-source economies” by stimulating the non-farm economy and absorbing surplus labour. It means that, loss of labour increases household income which ultimately increase their daily consumptions that eventually lead to the creation of new jobs e.g. in the construction and transportation sectors (Siddiqui, 2012: 23). An earlier study depicted that remittances contributed 12.8% increase to the rural household income in Bangladesh (Afsar, 2003: 6). An increase in income would lead to an increase in the demand for certain products like water pump, high quality seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides, indicating strong potentials for the expansion of market for rural trade and business enterprises. It enhances the economies of destination as well because these products are mainly urban borne. Additionally, garment workers with their rural area of origin introduce some consumables in rural markets that are essentially of urban borne e.g. toiletries, personal outfits. In this way, a bridge is established between rural and urban development social remittances.

Increase the Demand of Human Capital Labour

Literature discovered that a new class of people emerged in rural areas which depend more on physical and human capital labour than on land and manual labour (Afsar 2003, 6). As a result the incidence of tenancy has increased. It creates additional need for land. By purchasing rural land, urban settlers become landowners. Thus, not only rural households adopted emigration to urban areas as a livelihood strategy, but it is an increasingly important means of diversifying household and rural economies. These results supported the NELM framework. The NELM framework suggested that remittances are an element of a household strategy that can lessen market failure through diversify risk and overcoming capital constrains.

Decrease of Poverty

Rural-urban migration is often considered to be a process of transferring rural poverty to urban areas. However, World Bank estimates, the county witnessed a gradual decline in the number of poor people from nearly 63 million in 2000 to 47 million in 2010 (The World Bank, 2013). Despite a growing population, the decline accounts for 26% throughout 10 years and poverty declined by 8.5 percentage point i.e. 1.7 percent per year (Afsar, 2003: 7). This poverty reduction is closely associated with the growth in labour income and changes in demographic features. Living conditions of the poor also improved in terms of the quality of their homes and access to services. Moreover, non-migrant households still considered themselves poor or extremely poor and only a small proportion perceived improvement in their situation (Afsar, 2003: 7).

Negative Impact of Internal Migration:

Internal migration has some negative impacts too. These economic gains are often offset by the health and security costs. A recent study reveals that risk factors such as high blood pressure and elevated blood glucose are fuelled by a shift in population structure and rapid urbanization (Demographic and Health Survey, 2011: 233). Moreover, it slows down indigenous processes of development thereby creating dependency on external flows and increase inequality because of price inflation induced by remittances. Nevertheless, the statistics shows a different picture. The gini coefficient of income - the measure of income inequality, remained the same over 5 years in rural area (0.43 in 2005 and 2010) and decreased in urban area (0.50 in 2005 and 0.45 in 2010) (Preliminary report on household income and expenditure survey, 2010: 3). It indicated a positive economic growth because rise of gini coefficient means the adverse economic growth (Preliminary report on household income and expenditure survey, 2010: 3).

Table 4: The income inequality in the rural and urban areas over 5 years.

Year	Gini Coefficient of income in years	
	2005	2010
Rural	0.43	0.43
Urban	0.50	0.45

Source: Preliminary report on household income and expenditure survey, 2010: 3.

While, internal migration has been one of the most visible signs of the rapid urbanization in Bangladesh, it faces numerous challenges. These include cost of housing, physical insecurity, inaccessibility of basic services and subsequent health problem. The migrants have limited access to essential services such as land, housing, health, education, water, sanitation and transportation and thus are subject to human rights violation. The rent of house is too high. Majority of the poor migrants live in private slums where they are continuously threatened of eviction by governments or private owners in the name of development projects.

It appeared that internal migration might result in the worsening condition of Dhaka city, which is becoming over-populated through this inward migration. However, Dhaka city demonstrated a lack of proper development plan in its whole urbanization process. Hence internal migration was not the only cause of worsening condition of Dhaka city rather the poor design on urban plan was the significant reason behind it. Moreover, the growing political pressure hinders to ensure the rights and well-being of the migrants.

Exploitation of garment workers, in particular of migrants, is quite evident. They are generally low paid and thus are not fully empowered citizens with the accessibility of social amenities like transportation or medical facilities. They are also deprived of their entitlement and denied justice at the place of destination. Women workers, in particular, are the easy target for exploitation and discrimination. They undergo with comparative disadvantages in every employment opportunities such as pay or working conditions to their male counterparts. Further, they are subject to sexual harassment in the working places as well as in the streets.

The basic rights of garments workers are neglected specially workers safety. The recent garment's factory collapse in April 2013 in Savar, adjacent to Dhaka, is coined as the worst industrial disaster in Bangladesh history where death accounted for about 900. It was not only the first instance. There are some other similar incidences had been plagued in the earlier times. This indicated that workers are significantly suffered from safety and safeguards in their working places.

Conclusion

Internal migration can be considered socially and economically beneficial because it enables human resources to shift from low to high economically potential areas. Migration pattern in Bangladesh is, thus, mostly rural-urban in nature. This movement is 'complementary' to each other as surplus manpower released from the rural sector is needed for urban industrial growth. Conversely, it creates productive jobs in the area of origin. However, the recent trend represents the increase of rural-urban migration is almost in par with the rural-rural counterparts implying that there is a tendency of rural rebalancing, Bangladesh earns 80% of its export income from garment industries, where migrant workforce is the largest contributor of whom 80-90% are women. Hence, women become a powerful economic force but are seriously undermined by sexual harassment and gender discrimination. Migrants mostly live in slums where they have limited access to social amenities, civic rights and are subject to human rights violation.

One problem of this article is, it mainly depends on the existing literature. Further, the existing literature cited here is based mainly on survey. But, domestic migration is very difficult to analyze because of its diversity and complexity in nature in terms of its direction (rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-urban and urban-rural); composition (only male, only female, whole families, children only) and duration (temporary, seasonal, and permanent). Consequently, it is difficult to apprehend data from large-scale survey where these distinct streams cannot be adequately captured. Further, the existing literature on internal migration hypothesized mainly the impacts of migration and remittances which were assessed mostly by estimating migrant sending economies comparing to economies which do not have migration. But the problem is, a comparative analysis between economic outcomes in households or regions with and without migrants may not be appropriate because households and individuals select themselves into and out of migration through an endogenous process. Hence, it needs case study analysis for giving more concrete result to justify the argument.

Gender is an important factor in migration study. With increasing urbanization, migrant women are likely to constitute larger proportion of the workforce. Therefore, the contribution of female migrants, in particular, female labour force needs to be separately studied so that the policies will reflect their needs to elicit the greatest benefits of their contributions.

As a whole, internal migration from rural to urban follows the progression of industrialization. Given the economic significance of remittances, internal labour migration has become a critical issue for Bangladesh. It is undeniable that, today's world is more affluent than ever which is now technologically more

advanced to provide new opportunities to economic progress. Accordingly, different migration streams should be properly acknowledged so that every segments of the society can be proportionately benefitted.

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Importance of Integrated Efforts of Lawenforcers and Communities for Sustainable Environmental Development in Bangladesh

Dr. M. A. Sobhan¹

Abstract : *At present, the global environment has changed at a great extent from their original composition. Bangladesh is also facing environmental problems. The water, air, soil, sediment, sounds, plants, animals are affected and decreased gradually. The submerged lands are decreasing by building different establishments. Intensive and unscientific cultivation have caused the soil degradation. Water, sediments and aquatic animals are contaminating through industrial and domestic dumping. Hill cleansing and deforestation are going on by bad people which result in wild life extinction. In the present process, the environmental problems are not stopped. So it needs to change the approach and work together. The law enforcers have to do motivation, interaction, counseling among various stakeholders and agencies. Therefore, the proper environmental development could be achieved.*

Key words: Environment, contamination, deforestation, hill, wild life, law enforcers

1. Introduction

Now, the human footprints are touching the continents, oceans and even outer space. Large scale environmental changes are found in recent years in the world. These alterations of environment especially on temperature, water, soil, sediment, air and plants are enormous, creating adverse effects on ecosystem. It is well known that healthy living largely depends on healthy environment. In the present world, human being could fulfil all the socio-economic objectives such as to alleviate poverty, creating employment for generations, to promote gender equality, to get health care, shelter and education. Nevertheless, human activities are contributing a substantial negative impact on the environment. It promotes climate changes, water, air, soil pollution and extinction of various indigenous species including flora and fauna. Therefore, the economic, socio-cultural, welfare and the global environment are now very much of concern. In industrialized countries, although the new technologies and recycling of wastes minimize the environmental effects but it depletes the natural resources. On the other hand, in the developing countries, chemical pollution, air, water, sediment pollution, deforestation, soil degradation and greenhouse gas productions are the general plight by the industrial processes. The congenial environment is the buzz word in the development arena. The ecologists are not contrary to development but they are talking about the development without disturbing the nature (Dong *et al.*, 2014).

¹ Additional Superintendent of Police, Special Security and Protection Battalion-1, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh Police, Bangladesh.

In the western world, police have a good relation with the people where the police and general people work hand in hand. Nonetheless, in Asian countries, there have big gaps among police and people. In my opinion, it is nothing but a communication gap. Now, this is the high time to minimise the gap. To overcome many problems from our society, it needs to work together. Bangladesh is a country with a huge population where the greater portion do not have consciousness regarding their right and they do not know how to solve the problems. The people participation is important to solve problems.

Integrated endeavor in problem solving could be the best way where the law enforcers and the general people work together. The area of community and police participation are not confined in the conventional police activities only. It could be an idea of problem solving. The law enforcers have to have a good relation, interaction and communication with general mass. The police-people combined worked is being called community policing that started in Bangladesh since 1993 (Hoque, 2014). But the law enforcers did not work properly with this concept. Now, the community policing is not only a concept but a philosophy and it is an organised form. It may be implemented through formation of committee in fields or by pilot projects or by building communication and connectivity.

2. Present Pollution Scenarios of Bangladesh

A report revealed on 5th December, 2016 in the daily star that Plasma Plus conducted a study from April to December last year of the six rivers namely the Buriganga, the Turag, the Balu, the Shitalakkhya, the Dhaleshwari and the Bangshi and found that the water qualities are so worse that those cannot be treated for drinking. It expressed that the water contain different pollutants and heavy metals.

Rapid industrial developments and improper dumping from chemicals, polybags, textiles, leathers, plastics, paints, metal industries, garments etc. are deteriorating the environmental qualities. Industrial wastes are being dumped from different industries into water bodies which polluting adjoining water, soil, sediments and plants. Deforestation and cutting of hills are common phenomenon in Bangladesh. Most of the bricks fields are using fire woods. Wild animals are decreasing due to human interferences and deforestation. Aquatic environments are contaminated and decreased day by day. Traffic congestion is a vital problem in Dhaka city that emits huge smokes regularly. Soil and sediment pollution are going on. Water of rivers, ponds, lakes, marshy lands are polluting from industrial and domestic sources. The rivers of Bangladesh are in great threat owing to pollution and land grabbing processes. The adverse impacts surface water pollution are now facing by the surrounding dwellers that would be a severe problem in future. Hydraulic horns, high sound of sound systems, high bit of drums are caused sound pollution.

A huge emission of CFC from air-conditioning equipment is an environmental problem over the world and in Bangladesh. Housing, growth centers, industries and various development projects are going on by upgrading low lands and in some cases by filling the rivers. It is reported that surface water, ground water, air status, sediments, soils, sound qualities of city area are not in standard level. Forest area in Bangladesh is now 11% (USAID, 2016). It is said that the current situation is very alarming. To overcome this condition, all the communities, law enforcers and all institutions will have to work together.

3. Disappearances of Wet lands, Low lands and the Land Grabbers

Water of rivers, ponds, lakes, marshy lands are polluting from industrial and domestic sources. The watersheds of Bangladesh are in great threat owing to pollution and land grabbing activities and its negative impacts are now facing the dwellers and the nation and it could be a severe problem in future. Day by day, the nation losing the submerge lands. The rivers, ponds, low lands, marshy lands are increasingly decreasing in Bangladesh. The unplanned expansions of Dhaka city as well as other cities, towns, growth centres of Bangladesh are going on. These horizontal expansions have been causing a huge loss for livelihood, cultivable lands, biodiversity, water body, eco-system and natural heritage. We are seeing the rain water do not get the space to reach into river which cause a permanent waterlogged condition. The air temperature is increasing throughout the world.

The land grabbers are very much organised, strong and rich. They do not know actually what harms they are doing for the nations. It is reported that the major part of the river Turag is occupied by the land grabbers. The same scenarios have been seen for other rivers in Bangladesh. They are filling the wet lands and making housing, industry, touristic spots and firms. If we filled up the marshy lands by sands or soils, the natural drainage and water table would be lost. The disappearances of watersheds are being causing moisture shortage and dryness. It is one of the causes of increment of atmospheric temperature. According to the environmental law, they cannot fill up the low lands. They are doing environmental crimes. Therefore, we have to work in a body for saving the low land of Bangladesh.

4. Soil and Sediment Pollution are going on

Soil and sediment pollution are going on in Bangladesh. Intensive cultivation, shifting cultivation, hill cutting, housing, uses of pesticides, insecticides and chemical fertilizers, uses of soils in brick kilns are the causes of soil losses, degradation and pollution. Top soil especially the silt loam soils are used in brick

fields of Bangladesh which are not seen anywhere of the world. Hill soils and forest soils are deteriorated by shifting cultivation and deforestation processes. Coastal soils are destroyed through shrimp cultivation. Top soils are also being used by land grabbers for low land development. It revealed that in the south west region of Bangladesh, the soils are degraded through intensive chemical fertilizer use. Never the less, the soil formation needs hundreds of year.

Sediments are also being contaminated throughout the world by anthropogenic activities. Generally, sediments are being contaminated through industrial activities (EPA, 2014). The main problem behind sediment pollution is the entry of metals in food cycles. As they are chemically and biologically not degradable, they pose major pollution factors and ultimately make a great harm for animals. There are many organisms living in aquatic environment. It revealed that high heavy metals concentrations in the sediment may cause harm for those organisms. They could consume those metals through swallowing the sediments and ultimately caused health risk. It is known to all that the animals got the major portion of oxygen from the marine algae. If the rivers, seas are polluted by the sediments, ultimately the sea algae growth and survival would be in threat. Wu *et al.* (2014) observed the entry of heavy metals in fish due to sediment pollution and its effect on fish through food chain in the Yangtze River, China. Parizanganeh *et al.* (2007) conducted an experiment on sediments of the southern Caspian coast and detected adverse effects of sediment pollution on biota.

Human beings are greatly dependent on river and sea food. People take crabs, snail, shrimps, fishes and also other food for their daily menu. The contaminated sediments with discharged effluents can affect the surrounding animals, plants and human being. Owing to sediments contamination, the heavy metals could easily enter into animal cell and create a havoc for lives. The results of contamination with heavy metals and their entry into food cycle through aquatic foods may cause health hazards (Singare *et al.*, 2011). So, as the soils and sediments are polluted the surrounding animals, plants and the human beings would be affected. The police or the ecologist or the general people cannot protect these problems alone.

5. Hill Cutting, Deforestation, Wild Life Conservation and Social Forestry

Hill cuttings are the regular feature in the Sylhet and Chittagong divisions. Cuttings of hills and transportation of soils materials are now a valuable business for some bad people which causing hill cleansing. Firing hills for Zoom cultivation (shifting cultivation) causes losses of hill, bushes, trees and grasses. It revealed that Khagrachari-Ramgor is now about to plane lands. Deforestation

is a common phenomenon in Bangladesh. Various organised groups are involved in tree felling and timber business around the country. In hilly area, the tribal people are burning the bushes, trees and all types of green vegetation by firing and practice agriculture (Erni. 2015). Timber traders are using a large numbers of trees for furniture. Most of the bricks fields are using fire woods instead of coals. Due to deforestation, wild animals are decreasing and also the brutal people are killing them. Now a day, due to human interference plants, animals, fauna and flora are very much vulnerable. Cuttings trees, hills and killing wild animals are contributing environmental imbalance. Social plantation programme have to be taken in full suing. It is urgent to start afforestation and stop deforestation activities. In the road sides, river banks, the surroundings of schools, mosques, temples and churches, the tree plantation programme should be begun.

We should conserve our forest and increase the percentage of forest. Preservation of wild life might be performed by community people. The conservation and protection of forest must be done by law enforcers and community together.

6. Industrial and Domestic Wastes Dumped into Water bodies and Contaminating Water that Destroying Aquatic Lives.

The industrial wastewater disposal is a great problem in the world. It has been thrown mostly to the surrounding watersheds. Industry discharges hot water, wastes, various organic, inorganic substances and heavy metals. So, surface and sub-surface water, soils, sediments, plants, fishes, flora and fauna as well as all lives are being contaminated. Rapid industrial developments and improper dumping from chemicals, plastics, metal industries, garments etc. are deteriorating the environmental qualities. Industrial wastes are being dumped from different industries into water bodies which polluting adjoining water, soil, sediments and plants. The surface water is also contaminated by domestic wastes (Sobhan, 2016). Fishes are being died through water pollution. The uses of nets of smaller pores by dishonest fishermen are causing a huge death of young fishes. Young fishes like Jatka (young Hilsha) and others are caught by dishonest people.

Today, the planners and policy makers are thinking about recycling and sustainable management of the wastewater. Improper disposal of industrial wastes can be controlled by police and the environment department as well as by general people. It had better extend the hands to protect environment through industrial and domestic dumping. It should make role to protect surface water pollution. It needs an interaction, connectivity and good relation, among the law enforcers and all concerned agencies and general mass to combat these problems.

7. Unsustainable Development Causes Vital Adverse Impact on Environment

The adverse effects of unplanned development cause floods that losses biodiversity. It has been found that there are floods in each year. The natural and indigenous vegetation, animals fauna and flora are deleted owing to unsustainable development. It also causes unemployment problems. Because of losses of the arable lands which were the livelihood of the millions, the destruction of water table and natural drainage that promote water logging induced natural imbalance. Due to pollution of water, soil and sediment, the pollutants are entering into food chains and may cause havoc for lives and environment. The increments of atmospheric temperature are the consequence of deforestation. The environmental sustainability might be achieved through the initiation of green economy and eco-friendly products, services, technology, treatments methods and management phenomenon (Allen and Clouth, 2012) as well as all the concerned agencies have to be worked together.

8. Conclusions and Recommendations

Today, the earth is facing natural disasters frequently. Bangladesh is not escaped from the natural calamity. Anthropogenic activities like the deforestation, improper industrialization, filling of wet lands and unplanned development are the main causes behind the environmental imbalance. The hill and tree cutters as well as those who are involved in animal trafficking must be taken into account. Industrial wastewater should be disposed in prescribed ways and proper recycling should be introduced. The detailed survey regarding the qualities of dumped industrial wastewater and effluents whether those maintain the threshold limits of pollutants or not. The industries have to have their own treatment plants. Industries have to use environment friendly treatment methods.

A green belt has to be created for each and every industry. Industries can make dumping ponds and green belts with pollutant tolerant plants and lead to pass the pollutants through the ponds and green belts. If necessary, it had better banned the industries. Through evaluating the surface water quality, surface water management can be improved. All industries have to be shifted in selected areas and the zoning of industries has to be made. A regular monitoring should be introduced over the qualities of effluents and wastewater. Various recycling industries with different waste materials must be introduced. The land grabbers who are boarding the lowlands, rivers should be arrested by law enforcers, the community people involvements are important in this context. We have to protect our soils, sediments, wetlands, surface and ground water from contamination. To increase and expedite the afforestation programme, the awareness building among general mass is important.

The counselling, motivation, interaction and awareness programme have to be conducted through community leaders, radio and television and press media that polythene, plastic, dirt's, garbage's have to be dumped into dust bin or prescribed area. The briefing, monitoring and motivation programme for the industry people have to be introduced to follow the standard limits of pollutants. Environmental crimes are increasing day by day throughout the world and in Bangladesh also. Environmental crimes have different forms and create serious national and international problems.

In Bangladesh, it is not possible to control the crime by 1, 70,000 police forces, where the populations are increasing rapidly. Therefore, community people might contribute a lot to counteract crime, to control law and order and environmental crime as well as attain environmental sustainability in Bangladesh. All concerned agencies have to work together to manage the environmental issues effectively and efficiently. Through combined efforts of community and police, the awareness, communication, coordination and connectivity of men from communities have to be made that could solve law and order, socio-economic and environmental issues. It also can organise the people of different communities positively. From our endeavour, we would like to give the rebirth of rivers, ponds, and lakes like Buriganga and to protect the environmental degradation as well as to promote the sustainable environmental development. So, it had better to go for the drive in a body and save the environment of Bangladesh.

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Criminological Aspects of Meat Misbranding at the Capital City (Dhaka) of Bangladesh

**Md. Azizul Haque¹, Md. Abdul Kader Miah²,
Abdur Rahman³,**

Abstract : The ultimate goal of this study was to investigate the level of meat misbranding and adulteration from slaughter-houses that introduce unsafe food products to the consumer which is an indirect criminal activity according to the food laws and legislation. Consumer awareness and food safety involve with a wide area of public interest about food safety issues. In this study, 87 (eighty seven) slaughterhouses were selected from 30 markets in Dhaka municipal area purposively to collect data through a well structured questionnaire. The information was collected to evaluate the way of fraudulent activity of sellers related about meat. Results have shown a significant percentages of illegal practices done in slaughterhouses in Dhaka city area like low weight given during the selling operations, mixing low quality species of meat with high quality one, give low quality part of meat through hiding consumers concerns, water mixing before or after slaughter, un-hygienic method adopted from slaughter to sale point and the level were 56.32%; 49.43%; 42.53%; 72.41% and 85.18% respectively. On the other hand, it was also observed that uncertain levels of non meat chemical ingredients are mixed with meat in slaughterhouses. About 8.04% of slaughter-houses used different types of non meat chemical ingredients to their product like sodium phosphate, sodium chloride, nitrate & nitrite and cleaners & sanitizers. Around 91.96% of slaughterhouses claimed that they did not use these types of chemical non meat ingredients. It was also noticed that 7 slaughter-houses among 87 were involved in this type of illegal activity. Among 4 (four) observed chemical ingredients sodium phosphate is used in 2.3% of slaughterhouses, nitrate & nitrite are used in 1.15% of slaughterhouses, sodium chloride is also used in 2.3% of slaughterhouses, cleaners & sanitizers are used in 3.45% of slaughterhouses. An integrated and systems-based approach to food protection must be encompassed in both food safety and food defense which are imperative for ensuring the integrity of our food supply.

Keywords: Food Misbranding, Criminological Aspects, Dhaka, Slaughterhouse

¹ Associate Professor, Dept. of Food Technology and Nutritional Science, Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University, Santosh, Tangail-1902, Bangladesh;

² Assistant Professor, Dept. of Criminology and Police Science, Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University, Santosh, Tangail-1902, Bangladesh;

³ Dept. of Food Technology and Nutritional Science, Mawlana Bhashani Science and Technology University, Santosh, Tangail-1902, Bangladesh;

Introduction

An unhygienic faulty food supply system is vulnerable to various types of contamination and adulteration. Consumers expect food to be fresh, good looking, nutritious, wholesomeness. Consumers could be victim of food poisoning, food adulteration and food frauds, misleading regarding food content (labeling), misleading indications, misleading descriptions, misleading pictures, food packaging (Croall, 2009; Jin & Kato, 2004; Tombs, 2008; Gibson Consumer rig).

Food misbranding or food adulteration may occur through physical, chemical or biological hazards. A successful attack on the food supply could result in significant morbidity and mortality, economic and trade consequences, a strain on our public health systems, and political instability. The WHO (2005) estimated that 80% of premature heart disease, stroke, and type 2-diabetes and 40% of cancer could be prevented through a low meat healthy diet, regular exercise, and avoidance of tobacco products. Improper or mislead labeling of meat can also harm consumer interests, which may be considered as a food crime. Three elements must be present at the same time of any crime: a suitable target is available, there is the lack of a suitable guardian to prevent the crime from happening and likely a motivated offender is present (Cohen & Felson, 1993). It was therefore necessary to adopt community rules on the use of nutrition and health claims on foods. Studies showed that the consumers are most worried about food and drugs adulteration, swindles and food contamination (Croall, 2009).

This article focused a level of meat adulteration through the criminological activities of slaughterhouses within Dhaka metropolitan areas where different types of illegal methods of processing, misbranding and adulteration of meat occurred. Such as-

Inter-species meat adulteration-Inter-species meat adulteration is common in many parts of the world (Barai *et al.*, 1992:69; Sharma, 1999; Shears, 2008), and deceives consumers by replacing expensive meats with cheaper alternatives (Barai *et al.*, 1992). The substitutions generally practiced are mutton for goat meat, beef for buffalo meat, rabbit meat for chicken etc. (Sharma, 1999).

Water mixing in meat during selling-Meat is injected with water, but some water is absorbed during cooling in a chill-tank. During processing, recently slaughtered animal carcasses and their organ meats (hearts, livers, kidneys, etc.) are chilled to cool them down to a safe temperature.

Low quality part of meat through hiding consumer concerns-The substitution of low quality part of meat with superior quality is a very common practice in many parts of the world. Article (13.2) of SMIA (1999) prescribes that no substance shall be mixed to change the obvious quality or taste, or to increase the weight of meat is forbidden.

Chemical adulterants in meat- Chemical ingredients are used to improve juiciness or tenderness, enhance flavor, improve color, stabilize color, increase shelf-life, improve safety, or increase water-holding capacity in meat. Taking all of those in consideration our research was focused to investigate the level of meat misbranding and adulteration from slaughterhouses through different ways of criminal activities in Dhaka municipal area.

Materials and Methods

Study design

The study was a cross-sectional study which focused on the criminological aspects of food misbranding in Bangladesh through meat by the slaughterhouses. This study was conducted to build awareness among consumers to protect their right and health.

Place of study

The study considered covering Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh. Study was conducted in Dhaka municipal area to measure the level meat adulteration and misbranding. From 30 markets 87 slaughterhouses were selected through purposive sampling procedure for this study.

Study period

The study was conducted during January to October 2015. During this period standard questionnaire development, data collection, data entry, data analysis and final report writing has been completed.

Data collection

Most of the important material used for the study was a set of interview schedule. For assessing the existing management system a face to face questionnaire interview was carried out among the different representative of slaughterhouses in the study location. In addition, the final conclusion was drawn after paying personal visit to the spot throughout the study period. For conducting that specific interview and data collection the representative from slaughterhouses were separated on the basis of reconnaissance survey.

Result and Discussion

Meat adulteration involves a wide area of public interest. Because of its high commercial value, meat attracted the attention of adulterators for centuries. Meat may be adulterated by sellers in many ways. Such as- inject water to increase weight of the product; practice to give lower weight than legal one; mix other low valued species meat with high valued species like buffalo meat with beef; practice to give low quality part of meat through hiding consumers concerns; unhygienic method from slaughter to sell point; use blood or other chemicals to represent to the consumers like a fresh product; improper sanitation or cleaning process into slaughterhouses etc.

Mixing low valued species meat with high valued species meat and low weight giving tendency: The number of slaughterhouses who mixed low quality meat with high quality meat (like meat from buffalos with cow's meat) in their business is about 49.43% and which is almost fifty percentages of all slaughterhouses. About 50.57% of slaughterhouses did not involve with that type of fraudulent activity. Table-1 showed the percentages of slaughterhouses practice to give lower weight than the legal weight during selling process. 56.32% of slaughterhouses practiced this kind of misdeeds in Dhaka municipal area and over 43% of sellers did not practice to give low weight to their consumers during selling operations.

Table-1: Mixing low valued species meat with high valued species meat (n=87)

<i>Mixing low valued species meat with high valued meat</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Yes	43	49.43
No	44	50.57
Total	87	100
<i>Low weight giving tendency</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Yes	49	56.32
No	38	43.68
Total	87	100

Water mixing tendency in meat during selling periods

Among different types of fraudulent activity in slaughterhouses against to the right of consumer, amount of water feed before slaughter and amount of water mixed after slaughter to increase weight of meat is significantly important. About 21.84% (Table 2) of slaughterhouses used less than 10 liter of water for each cattle. About 20.69% of slaughterhouses used 10 to 20 liter of water for each

cow. A significant number (29.88%) of sellers used more than 20 liter of water to weight gain of lean meat. This study also found that 27.59 % of slaughterhouse was not involved with adding water.

Table 2: Amount of water mixing in meat during selling periods (n=87)

<i>Amount of water mixed for each animal</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentages</i>
No mix of water	24	27.59
Less than 10 liter	19	21.84
10-20 liter	18	20.69
More than 20 liter	26	29.88
Total	87	100

Hygienic practices

Adoption of hygienic practices before or after slaughter is very important activity to safe consumption of meat and meat products. Clean and safe water must be used to wash meat and handler.

According to the data presented in the table below shows that about 85.18% of slaughterhouses did not practice hygienic methods and hygienic equipments like knives, hand gloves, sanitizer etc. But 14.82% of slaughterhouses used hygienic method during their activity.

Table 3: Numerical Distribution of Slaughterhouses whether they follow Hygiene practices or not (n=87)

<i>Practice hygiene method</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Yes	16	14.82
No	71	85.18
Total	87	100

Low quality meat adding tendency in selling process

Another type of fraudulent activity with meat from slaughterhouses is undeclared part of meat into the consumer bag. Through hiding process from customers a large number of slaughterhouses practice to give low quality meat and is about 42.53% (Table 4).

Table 4: Low quality meat adding tendency in selling process (n=87)

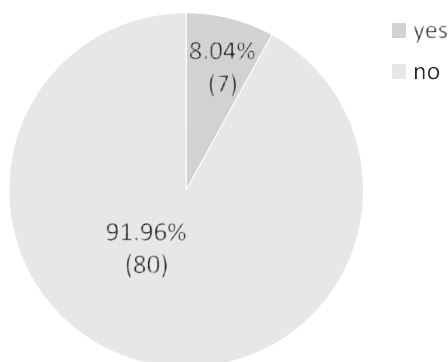
Low quality meat adding tendency	Number	Percentage
Yes	37	42.53
No	50	57.47
Total	87	100

Chemical adulterants used in Meat

The figure-1 represents an overall percentage about chemicals added in meat. There are many chemicals used in meat (beef) among them sodium phosphate; sodium chloride; nitrate & nitrite and cleaner & sanitizer were observed in this study. According to the result, about 8.04% (Figure-1) of slaughterhouses used these types of chemical additives and involved with that type of criminal activity. About 91.96% of slaughterhouses did not use this type of chemicals in their slaughterhouses.

Figure 1: Chemical adulterants used in meat (n=87)

Chemical adulterants used in meat



Number of slaughterhouse with specific chemical use

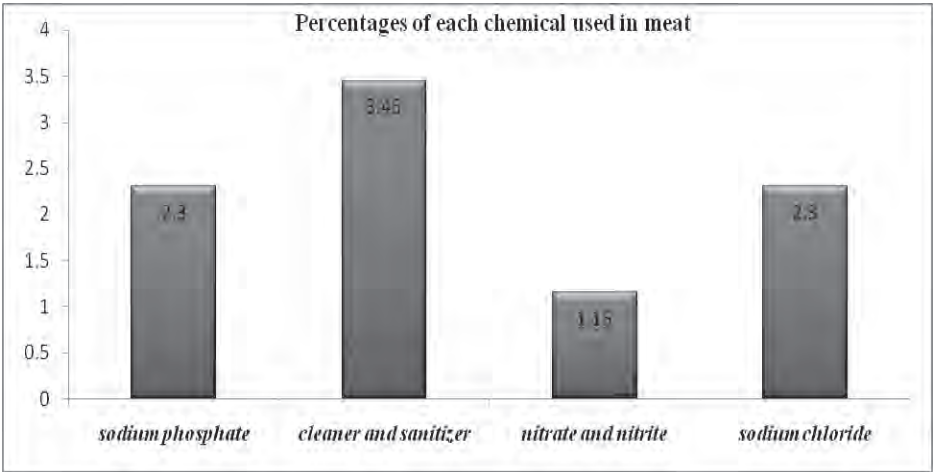
Table below showed the number of slaughterhouses used specific chemical additives in their day-to-day selling of meat. It is observed that sodium phosphate is used by two slaughterhouses; cleaner & sanitizer are used by three slaughterhouses; nitrate & nitrite are used by one slaughterhouse and sodium chloride is also used by two slaughterhouses.

Table 5: Identification number of slaughterhouses with specific chemical use

Slaughterhouse Identification no.	Chemical adulterants			
	Sodium phosphate	Cleaner and sanitizer	Nitrate and nitrite	Sodium chloride
08	√	×	×	×
24	×	√	√	×
43	√	×	×	×
51	×	×	×	√
65	×	√	×	×
69	×	√	×	×
73	×	×	×	√

Percentages distribution different chemicals used in meat by the Slaughterhouses

Figure 2: Percentages of each chemical used in meat.



The figure-2 above showed the percentage of each chemical used in slaughterhouses in case of meat. Among four chemicals cleaner and sanitizer showed the use in slaughterhouses of about 3.45%, which is essential to clean and sanitize equipments and places. Nitrate & nitrite were used minimum level at about 1.15%. According to the table sodium phosphate and sodium chloride were used as same level about 2.3% of all slaughterhouses

Conclusion

Levels of food misbranding need to minimize to ensure food safety, consumer protection and generate better health among population. Food operators can be considered motivated offenders who engage in criminal activity aimed at misleading consumers and consequently achieving higher financial income. Consumers could be the victims mainly due to lack of information, misleading and frauds, which at the same time means possibilities of violating their basic rights: right to safety, right to be informed and right to choose. If consumer possesses sufficient knowledge of seller characteristics and the qualities of goods and services, one cannot be misled. Findings of this article show the possibilities of unfair practices and frauds regarding advertising and hiding of information from buyers. Safety is one of the most basic factors driving consumer food purchasing behaviors, and build awareness about food adulteration. Meat adulteration risk found in this study including food defense incidents, intended to harm or commit food fraud motivated by economic gain is growing in scope, scale, and threat. The adulteration risks are direct, indirect, and technical. Public health vulnerability in each case is because the production operations are not following good manufacturing practices. Examples of fraud include misleading to consumers, carcinogenic preservatives and colorants in meat, unauthorized chemicals.

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The Genesis of Terrorism in Bangladesh: A Criminological Analysis

Mohammed Jahirul Islam ¹

Md. Shakhawat Hossain ²

Abstract : *Terrorism is the most discussed issue in the present world and attracted the attention of local, regional and international level. Globally, it has become one of the biggest challenges and had a bad combined blinding for society. This article is based on content analysis and is attempted to find out the genesis of terrorism in Bangladesh. The data has taken from renowned newspapers by using checklist. Analysis of data indicates the rates of terrorist activities have increased in the period (2004-2007). Bangladesh, as a Muslim country most of the terrorist group belongs to Islamic Ideology (18.5%). The majorities (40%) of the terrorist are male and most of them are Muslim (38%). The reasons for increasing terrorism are ideological conflict (17.4%). In Bangladesh, among of terrorist activities bombing (32.2%) occurs at a higher rate. Among the socio-demographic characteristics of victim 67.4% are male where 2.2% are female. On the contrary, the civilian (40.2%) and political leader (24.5%) have targeted by the terrorist group. The study also revealed that huge amount of funding (17.4%) comes from foreign countries. Terrorist group wants to gain power (18.5%) and an Islamic extremist group (26.6%) expands their activities throughout Bangladesh. However, the people as well as the government are trying from their best sources to combat terrorism in Bangladesh.*

Key words: Terrorism, Political Culture, Islamic Ideology, Extremist group.

Introduction

Terrorism is one of the most important phenomena in this era. Terrorism is a form of violence that is primarily designed to influence an audience (Crenshaw, 2011). Terrorism is the most significant contemporary issues and security challenges faced by South Asia. In Bangladesh the rise of terrorism has attracted the attention of regional and international organizations. Why is Bangladesh suffering from this gloomy nature of threat? One writer has identified four factors which explain the growth of terrorism: (i) increasing population; (ii) growing disparities in wealth and benefits; (iii) the expansion of religious terrorism; and (iv) advanced technology and access to it (Liwlyn, 2003). Paul Wilkinson (2005) on the other hand, has listed a wider range of causes behind terrorism such as (i) states themselves; (ii) ethnic conflicts; (iii) groups believing

¹ Assistant Professor, Department of Criminology and Police Science, Mawlana Bhasani Science and Technology University, Santosh, Tangail-1902. Correspondence authors: jahir_smile2008@yahoo.com

² Assignment Officer, MACPM Programme, Police Staff College Bangladesh.

in extreme left ideology; (iv) groups espousing extreme right ideology; and (v) religious fanatics. The terrorist groups are motivated by a combination of religious, ethnic, political aims and motivations. On the basis of religion the origin development of Islam and their proliferation divides on four dimensions in Bangladesh a) immigration b) sword c) patronage d) social liberation (Barkat, 2006). These causes are also responsible to extend the threats of terrorism in Bangladesh. On the other hand Imtiaz Ahmed (2006) showed that, globalization has provided fresh impetus to terrorism in terms of international networks and the supply of materials.

In the present study to find out the genesis of terrorism in Bangladesh a question has raised that there have relation among religion, criminality, political violence, militant groups, environment and culture. Though Roy (2007) points out, “The Bengal Muslim search for a collective identity was clearly caught between the two opposite pulls of an extra-territorial ‘Islamic’ ideology and of a local geographical ‘Bengali’ culture. Intelligence analysts (2007) in Bangladesh and abroad have also raised concerns about the interface between criminality, political violence and militant groups and about the role of local and transnational organized criminal networks in supporting criminal networks in Bangladesh. Ali Riaz (2008) specified several reasons why the Islamist militant organizations have thrived. First, domestic politics have created an environment for their proliferation. Second, Bangladeshi state institutions are weak in certain geographical areas. Third, a new popular culture glorifies militancy and fourth they have received support from beyond the borders of Bangladesh.

Ollapally (2008) has argued that; politics, inter-state and international relations often play a more important role in the rise of extremism in South Asia than religious identity, poverty and state repression. Sobhan (2008) has also stated that, religion has been both misinterpreted and religious fanatics inciting terror, inequalities in education, economic opportunities, social welfare and lack of political will have contributed significantly in the rise of terrorism in Bangladesh. M Islam (2008) discusses on the level of terrorism threats, challenges, risk factors for Bangladesh, and the possible response to minimize its impact on the society. He suggests that imbalanced national education structure and curriculum, proliferation of un-regulated religion based institutions and organizations in rural areas are earmarked as other related factors those generate extremist motivation. In another study Ahmed (2009) mentioned three reasons responsible for enhancement of terrorism in Bangladesh. These are empowering status of non-state entities, the easy availability of deadly weaponry, knowledge of turning grocery and the arrival of suicide bombers belongingness in Bangladesh to extend the terrorist activities. Fink (2010) stated that a combination of development challenges, weak governance, violent politics and regional tension

contributed for terrorist activities. Ganguly (2011) indicated that as a country like Bangladesh, which lacked a tradition of militant Islamism, weak governance and lack of political order as the main factors to extend the terrorist activities in Bangladesh.

Another question also arises belongs about what type of activities can play effective role to fight with terrorism. Azad (2005) wrote, the police and intelligence agencies have pinpointed the government's soft attitude towards arrested members of militant outfits as the main reason that created a favorable atmosphere for militant groups to spread their network across the country. Hossain (2007) suggested that, giving attention to reduce poverty, socio economic disparity, democratization of society and role of media plays a vital role in the case of terrorism. He also proposed that; strengthening, revitalization, reorientation and reorganization of the law enforcing agencies, the judicial system and the administrative machinery are effective-able to combat terrorism. It is estimated that he has not analyzed the conditions of religious, ethnic intolerance and not suggested any corrective steps through educational activities to combat the terrorism activities in Bangladesh. On the other hand, the study of Rahman and Kashem (2011) argued that, the confrontational political culture, the culture of immunity and lack of appropriate policy are the major obstacle to combat corruption and terrorism in Bangladesh. Because of insufficient research and limited knowledge about terrorism in Bangladesh, it is needed to expand academic research on this issue. The main purpose of the study is to explore the genesis of terrorism in Bangladesh.

Methodology

The determination of appropriate research design for terrorism is rather difficult in the context of Bangladesh because in the third world countries like this, there are a lot of methodological limitations in the field of social sciences as well as in criminological arena. Firstly, the data on terrorism is insufficient, and it has validity or reliability problems. Secondly, the people who are engaged in terrorist activities don't share their basic information to the researcher. Thirdly, the previous work about such topic is insufficient to assist the researcher. The research design is embedded within the qualitative framework. It is an exploratory research where nature causes and patterns of terrorism have been described. The study will help us to diagnosis terrorism, screening alternatives and discovering new ideas. From the study, the reader will get a brief idea about the terrorism in Bangladesh.

This research is conducted on the basis of the secondary information. Because the unavailability of primary data, short breadth of data, high cost, bears a lot of time, risk factors involved while collecting terrorism related data on primary

basis and the data sometimes may be misdirected by the researcher. Whereas, the data are available, validity and reliability ensured with entrusted document, bears less time, less expensive, explore and decide what research needs to be done, proficiency in nature, guided by expertise and professionalize in secondary source. Data have been collected from all the published (from 1997 to 2011) relevant newspapers (The Daily Prothom Alo, The Daily Jugantor, The Daily Ittefaq and The Daily Jonokontho) of Bangladesh and documents provided by the international organizations, publications of different research link and website. The use of an effective checklist increase productivity and integrity of the data. It would highlight those steps that are super important and clarify about a variety of issues. The checklist method represents the necessary document to evaluate and interpret about the terrorism in Bangladesh. All the popular and historically renowned published newspapers are selected purposively for data collection. Because the newspaper data are shown to result from a combination of news values shared by the journalistic profession and a cultural reproduction process. The data were collected through checklist from the terrorism reports of the selected published newspapers. The checklist information related to the nature of terrorism, terrorist's socio-demographic characteristics, victim socio-demographic characteristics, causes of terrorism, time, geographical location, names of the terrorist organization, group types, motives and techniques used by the terror, number of party member, international linkages, nature of financing, motivation, fear of crime, victimization, presence of Jihad and description of used weapon are collected through checklist. The newspaper demands popularity and reliability because of their meaningful and trustful news that clarify by their existence.

To avoid the double counting problem, the same date incidents published in more newspapers are counted as one incident. After editing and coding the collected data, in data analysis section we have used the statistical tools as univariate analysis (tabulation, percentage, mean, standard deviation) and bivariate analysis.

History of Terrorism in Bangladesh:

As a global phenomenon terrorism bears a long traditional history. The first significant terrorist attack happened in 7 January, 1946 by terrorist group *Irgun* killed 91 people including 17 Jews and 46 non British citizens (Henderson, 2001). While it is difficult to generalize over such a wide area, most terrorism in Asia seems to stem from the conflict between ethnic or religious groups. Bangladesh has a unique way of life that has evolved through time immemorial and based on a balanced mix of tradition, religion and culture (Chatterjee, 2010). Consequently, Bangladesh has long enjoyed a reputation as a secular Muslim country that is culturally more Bengali than Muslim.

Soon after independence from Pakistan, Bangladesh had to face different acts of terrorism waged by a number of small left-leaning terrorist groups. They were known as *Shorboharas* and *Nakshals*. They were somewhat passive by the government's use of force at that time; however, they continue to operate even today in some of the southwestern districts of the country. Over time, they have lost motivation and external support for establishing leftist ideologies (Socialism or Communism) through violent means. Presently, they have essentially become a local criminal outfit rather than a terrorist organization (Syed, 2011).

The popular terrorist organization also emerged named Parbatya Chattagram Jana Shanghati Shamity (PCJSS), demanded autonomy, its own legislature, and the retention of traditional institutions of the tribal kingdom on behalf of the people of Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT), comprised primarily of three hill districts named Khagrachari, Rangamati, and Bandarban. The government of Bangladesh rejected these demands and as a consequence, the frustrated PCJSS leaders formed their party's armed wing namely Shanti Bahini and took up arms. The insurgents resorted to illegal tax and toll collection, grafting, kidnapping as well as violence and massacre, especially against the non-tribal community living in CHT. The Bangladesh government deployed the bulk of its armed forces to CHT to fight the insurgency. With the exception of occasional cease-fires between the government and the insurgents, the insurgency continued for about 23 years (Chowdhury, 2011).

At the age of the Military government the Chief Martial Law Administrator successfully used the Islamist parties to strengthen himself. This also prompted him to modify the secular character of constitution of Bangladesh. He replaced secularism by the phrase "absolute trust and faith in Almighty Allah" and redefined "socialism," as "economic and social justice." (Ahmed and Mohammed, 1993) Zia inserted Bismillah-ir-Rahman-ir-Rahim (In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful) in the preamble of the constitution and deleted Article 12, which contained the mechanisms for implementation of the principles of secularism. A new clause was added to Article 25, declared the intentions of the state for stabilising, preserving and strengthening fraternal ties with the Muslim states on the basis of Islamic solidarity. The Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) formed by Zia comprised leading cadres of the Muslim League and other pro-Islamic parties as a counter to the Awami League and other left-centric secular politics. He also brought some of the leaders of Islam-based political parties into the political limelight. In an attempt to legitimize his rule General Ziaur first opened the door to radical Islamists. He encouraged the return of those who had collaborated with the Pakistani army and built ties with the Jamaat (Ganguly, 2006). There had been thousands of political murders in the countryside by *Gana Bahini* in the name of scientific socialism (Global Alliance for Homeland

Security, 2009). The regimes were also characterized by repression, curtailment of democratic rights and the manipulation of constitutional processes and both brought religion into the political arena (Riaz, 2008).

Another amendment to the constitution was happened in mid-1988 which declared Islam as the state religion. Under this new military dictator, the march toward the Islamization of Bangladeshi societies and state continued (Ganguly, 2006). Student riots mark the first major public opposition to Ershad's martial law administration (SATP). Because Ershad wanted to stop the student politics because he thought the student was the main violator for his regime. Inter-factional feuds increased within the CHTSP lead to Manabendra Larma's assassination. For this the terrorist activities increased at an alarming rate. About 50,000 Chakmas flee to the neighbouring Indian State of Tripura alleging persecution by Bangladesh Army. Following the previous history, this regions also characterized by repression, curtailment of democratic rights and the manipulation of constitutional processes and both brought religion into the political arena (Riaz, 2008).

The majority reported prove that the weak political system and absence of good governance is the key to the rise of terrorism in contemporary Bangladesh. In many incidents our politicians patronize the terrorist groups for their political and individual interest. The regime between 1991 and 1996, the BNP provided these groups with liberal facilities, including training camps, bank accounts, facilitation for arms purchases, and freedom of operation from Bangladeshi soil. As a result these terrorist groups, on the run in India's Northeast under persistent pressure from Army operations, found a much-needed breathing space to regroup and re-launch their offensive against India (Gill, 2004). The development of Islamic political culture established the Harkatul Jihad Al-Islam and Jamaatul Mujahideen Bangladesh. The internal dynamics for the rise of militancy were advanced by the external dynamics such as the war of Afganistan and attack on Iraq. The two organizations perceived powerlessness, frustration, anger and also fear and dishonor led them to adopt a violent and terrorist strategy to fight against the evil and corrupted forces of Bangladesh. In the absence of the resistance from the national governments, the militant fundamentalist viewed themselves as the alternative force to fight against the perceived hegemony. They also organize the Rohingya refugees against the torture, dishonor and humiliation perpetrated by the Myanmar government (Alam, 2008).

Generally, when Awami League was formed government the citizens of the state have been expected to establish the state on the basis of the 1972 constitution. But the Islam based party always attempted to create an illegal situation against the decision of the government. On the other hand, the Awami league government fought against any type of terrorist activities. Moreover, religious based party

challenged besides the decision of the awami government. *Shanti Bahini* rebels abduct, and subsequently gun down, 30 Bengali settlers near Rangamati. Harkat militants make a vain bid on the life of Shamsur Rahman, renowned poet. Six persons killed and over 100 injured when two bombs planted by suspected religious extremists explode at a cultural function in Jessore district. Seven persons of the Ahamadiya sect killed and some 40 injured when a bomb planted by Islamic terrorists explodes during Friday prayers at the Kadiani Mosque, in Khulna. Organised crimes and violence, especially by the government party cadres like Jainal Hazari of Feni district and others under government patronage were strongly criticised by the opponents and the media.

During the BNP-Jamat regime (2001-2006) the top BNP leaders including the then Prime Minister publicly denied the existence of terrorism in Bangladesh. For example, JMJB chief Siddiqui Islam Bangla Bhai had escaped from police dragnets and subsequently waged a reign of terror with backing from ruling party lawmakers. Police arrested Bangla Bhai several times but he was released. Press report revealed that forty-one Huji operatives were convicted in May 1998 for keeping arms and explosives but the High Court granted them bail after BNP led coalition came to power. In sum, there are many examples where police released the militants without investigating charges brought against them. An investigation by the Daily Star found that most of the JMB and JMJB leaders were in the past members of the Islami Chhatra Shibir (ICS), the student front of ruling coalition partner Jamaat-e-Islami Bangladesh (JIB). Unfortunately, the previous BNP government did not take any concrete actions against these terrorist organizations. In other words, to some extent terrorists received political support from their allies. As a result, they managed to secure international funding to organize the groups.

Various terrorist groups operating in India's Northeast continue to find safe heaven and operating based on Bangladesh territory. Groups like the United Liberation Front of Asam (ULFA) have been emboldened by the BNP Government in Bangladesh, which in its previous term was seen as supportive of insurgent formations acting against India. Many leaders of Bangladesh's ruling party have direct business linkages, including partnerships in corporations and financial operations that are run by or co-owned with, leaders of such terrorist organizations (Gill, 2004).

The main contributing factors for the genesis of terrorist activities in Bangladesh include poor knowledge about religious matter such as rules and regulations, laws relating to Islam, poverty, unemployment etc. Most importantly, some people especially the activists of the religion-based political parties mislead the illiterate people in the name of religion. In public do not support any kind of terrorism and terrorist activities not only in Bangladesh even in the world.

Though some people support religious groups and their objectives but they do not support terrorism as a means of achieving the goals. It is important to mention that the primary goal of most of the political parties is to establish the “Sharia Law.” The study argued that the ideologies of religious groups are okay, but their course of action in achieving the goals is not acceptable. In fact, it is against the spirit of Islam because any sensible person cannot support the act of violence and terrorism in the name of Islam. For example, the concept of “Zihad” is heavily misinterpreted by the terrorist organizations like JMB to recruit young and innocent people. While asked about the patrons of terrorist groups data revealed that different religious groups especially Jamat-e-Islami Bangladesh and Islami Oikko ote (IOJ) are the main patrons of the terrorist groups. Besides, some international Muslim NGO’s are providing financial support to many religious educational institutions in our country.

Findings and Analysis:

Socio demographic characteristics of offender

The explanations of socio-demographic characteristics are essential for a holistic analysis of the terrorism incidents of a country. The socio- demographic characteristics are discussed in this paper for understanding the genesis of terrorism in Bangladesh. All the considerable criminological variables cannot be used to identify the socio-demographic characteristics for the present paper because of the writer’s dependency on the reported information in the newspapers. The information related to age, sex, religion, occupation, and education of the offender are given below:

Table-01: Socio-demographic profile of the offender

Age of the Terrorists		
Age	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
11-20	3	1.6
21-30	16	8.7
31-40	3	1.6
61-70	1	.5
missing	161	87.5
Total (N)	184	100
Mean age of the offender- 6.40		

<i>Sex of the Terrorists</i>		
Sex	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Male	108	58.7
Female	3	1.6
Male and Female	1	.5
Unknown	72	39.1
Total (N)	184	100
<i>Religion of the Terrorists</i>		
Religion	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Islam	70	38
Hindu	1	.5
Buddhist	5	2.7
Unknown	108	58.8
Total (N)	184	100
<i>Education of the Terrorists</i>		
Education	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Graduate	5	2.7
Higher secondary	2	1.1
Secondary	3	1.6
Unknown	174	94.6
Total (N)	184	100
<i>Occupation of the Terrorists</i>		
Occupation	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Unemployment	4	2.2
Student		
i. General Student	6	3.3
ii. Madrasa Students	4	2.2
Terror	98	53.3
Politician	12	6.5
Unknown	60	32.5
Total (N)	184	100

Considering all types of cases, the study shows that most of the terrorist age ranging to 21-30 years, then 31-40 and 11-20. The study revealed that the types of terror activities are changing in accordance with the age structure of the offender. Russell and Miller (1977) drew a sociological portrait of the then modern urban terrorist, using data on 350 individuals in 18 worldwide revolutionary groups which were active during 1966-1976. According to their study the urban terrorists were between 22 and 25 years of age. The present study also shows those 58.7% (108) male offenders are committing terrorist activities in Bangladesh more than female offender. This proves terrorist are predominantly male and typically in their early twenties support the inmate nature of aggression according to nature and nurture theory. In a study of Pakistan showed that 99.8% terrorist person was male (Hussain, 2010). Well over 80 percent of terrorist operations in the 1966-76 periods were directed, led, and executed by males (Hudson, 1999). In the study from the religious perspective, most of the terrorist 38% (70) are Muslims and only 2.7% (5) are Buddhism. Comparing various censuses, the Muslims are more involved with terrorism, whereas, as a minority group, others religious people (Hindu, the Buddhist and the Christian) are becoming victims of crime. Because of their dominancy in the power structure and related state apparatus, Muslims are involved in more crimes than the minority group. On the contrary in Pakistan 76% terrorist activities were religious based (Hussain, 2010). At the same time occupation also plays a major role for commission of terrorism in Bangladesh. It is seen that major works committed by terror 53.3 % (98) and the madras's student commits 2.2 % (4) of incidents. But in Pakistan madras's student committed 76% terrorist activities (Hussain, 2010). It has been greatly focused that the politician as well as the leader also commits 6.5 % (12) more than student. On the other hand, the highest degree accepted personnel commits terrorist activities by knowing circumstances. It has showed that 2.7 % (5) terrorist attack has committed by the graduate person and that is more than secondary level 1.6% (3) status.

Socio demographic characteristics of victims

The socio demographic characteristics of victim discuss about what type of people are attacked by the terrorist group. On the several criteria it is seen that the character of age, sex, education, religion, occupation of the victim. It is easily justified that the role of victim in exploring the genesis of terrorism. As well as, it is known about the characteristics of victims or the holistic picture of the terrorist attack across the country.

Table-02: Socio demographic profile of the victim

Age of the victim		
Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
11-20	5	2.7
21-30	21	11.4
31-40	23	12.5
41-50	27	14.7
51-60	5	2.7
61-70	3	1.6
Total	84	45.7
unknown	100	54.3
Total (N)	184	100

Sex of the victim		
Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	124	67.4
Female	4	2.2
Male and Female	24	13
Unknown	32	17.4
Total(N)	184	100

Religion of the victim

Religion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Islam	112	60.9
Hindu	11	6
Buddihsim	5	2.7
Christian	5	2.7
Islam and Hindu	7	3.8
Unknown	44	23.9
Total (N)	184	100

Education of the victim

Education	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Post graduate	3	1.6
Graduate	4	2.2
Higher Secondary	4	2.2
Secondary	1	.5
Primary	1	.5
Illiterate	1	.5
Unknown	170	92.5
Total (N)	184	100

Occupation of the victim

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Unemployment	9	4.9
Service holder	41	22.3
Politician	35	19
Journalists	6	3.3
Advocate	5	2.7
Unknown	88	47.8
Total (N)	184	100

The table shows that (41-50) age group people 14.7% (27) and (31-40) age group people 12.5% (23) are targeted by the terrorist group. The people who have created awareness and talk about the deadly effect of terrorism. As well as graduate and higher secondary level people are 2.2% (4) victimized by the terrorist group so that they can't express about terrorism to the front of the citizen of the country. Simultaneously, the male people victimized 67.4% (124) more than female 2.2% (4). Because, most of the women are housewives in Bangladesh. In the country more than 90% people are Muslim. So it is observed that Muslims are more victimized 60.9% (112) rather than any other religion. It also focuses that the service holder 22.3% (41) and the politician 19% (35) are the main targeted by the terror group. Sometimes the journalists and advocates are attacked by the terrorist group because they proved the existence of the terrorist activities in Bangladesh.

Table No -03: Incident of terrorist activities in Bangladesh

Name of the activities	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Bombing/Bomb blast/ Bomb fire	59	32.2
Murder/ Attempt to murder	50	27.2
Collision and bombing	7	3.8
Injury	1	.5
Kidnapping	2	1.1
Hurt/Grievous hurt	9	4.9
Assassinate	3	1.6
Attack/Terrorist attack	36	19.5
Looting	1	.5
Fire	1	.5
Threat	5	2.7
Slaughtering	2	1.1
Chapping	1	.5
Stabbing	4	2.2
Grenade attack	1	.5
Shooting	1	.5
Bank robbery	1	.5
Total (N)	184	100

Majority forms of terrorist activities have been occurred in Bangladesh. All of them, murder are 26.1% (48) occurred largely, bombing 20.7% (38), terrorist attack 10.3% (19) and bomb blast 8.2% (15). The most significant attack was grenade attack of 21st August 2001, because more than 400 people sufferer for this. As well as it attracted the regional and international focuses regarding Bangladesh about terrorism. In the police station most of the murder cases, it is seen that the offender and victim persons are unknown to one-another. The terrorist group normally killed the person because of their experienced training and practical knowledge on the field. On the other hand, Bomb fire also placed a significant portion as terrorist activities 3.3% (6). The study explores that, bomb related activities 33.3% (61) have occurred by the terrorist group in Bangladesh. Day by day the terror group showed more heinous behavior than the previous years. Because of their financial help to continue their party they engaged them with kidnapping 1.1% (2), looting .5% (1), bank robbery .5% (1) etc. Terrorist attack 10.3% (19) has happened for the support of abroad intelligence agency, terrorist group and several type of militant group. At the same time, attack 9.2% (17) occurs generally for the existence of several terror group and against towards people. The terrorist person killed the people with heinously such as slaughtering 1.1% (2), chapping .5% (1), and stabbing 2.2% (4). They have given pain to the people by enforcing injury .5% (1), hurt 2.2% (4) and grievous hurt 2.7% (5).

Table No-04: Causes of Terrorist Attack in Bangladesh

Causes of terrorist attack in Bangladesh		
Cause	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Fundamentalism	5	2.7
Criminal Intimidation	10	5.4
Ideological Conflict	32	17.4
Jihad	8	4.3
Establish Islamic Rule	5	2.7
To make Fear	21	11.4
Establish Islamic state	4	2.2
Poverty	9	4.9
Power Gain	47	25.5
Unknown	43	23.4
Total (N)	184	100

In the previous research on terrorism focused that the weak political system and absence of good governance proved an immediate cause of terrorism in Bangladesh (Rahman and Kashem, 2011). Another researcher include poverty, the rise of religious extremism, the need for ethnic identity, an unregulated and unequal education system, the influence of neighboring states, corruption, political rivalry and growing intolerance, a population boom, and unemployment. He also added regional factors such as insurgency in neighboring states; drug and illegal arms trade, support to local insurgents by neighboring states, and financial support to religious extremists by some foreign organizations have also contributed significantly to proliferate terrorism in Bangladesh (Chowdhury, 2011). The present study has seen most of the terrorist activities occurred for power gain 25.5% (47). Crenshaw (1990) included modernization, industrialization, and urbanization, which create vulnerabilities, opportunities, motivation, grievances, discrimination, lack of opportunity for political participation and elite disaffection responsible for terrorism. It has also seen that ideological conflict 17.4% (32) belongs a significant portion of increasing terrorism. According to Brynjar and Katja (2008) argued about that terrorism occurs in rich as well as poor countries; in the modern industrialized world and in less developed areas; during a process of transition and development. In our country 4.9% (9) commits terrorism for poverty and in Pakistan 68% were poor who commits terrorist activities (Hussain, 2010).

Table No-05: Nature of Damaging Effects Caused due to Terrorist Attacks in Bangladesh

Damage for terrorist attack in Bangladesh		
Name of Incident	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Death	81	44
Grievous Hurt	5	2.7
Hurt	19	10.4
Serious Injury	16	8.7
Injury	22	12
Unknown	41	22.3
Total (N)	184	100

In a study in Pakistan showed that 15,617 people were killed and wounded for terrorist activities from 1974-2007 (Hussain, 2010). This study is requiring period from 1999-2011 whereas 44% (81) people were killed due to the reason

of terrorism. In the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), 3,288 persons were killed in the year 2000 for the causes of terrorism (Gill and Shahni, 2004). The study also finds out that, the hurt 10.4% (19) which affects the personnel for long time period. Serious injury 8.7% (16) and injury 12% (22) attacked to victim seriously. The incident of grenade attack injured many people and they became sufferer for long term period of time. Grievous hurt 2.7% (5) also moves to death and by using modern instrument the terrorist people attacked the innocent people. Generally, the definition of terrorism provides, the result of terrorist activities endangers death or serious bodily harm. The study exactly supports the definition according to the reference of murder rate (44%). The people who have been attacked by terrorist incident suffering a lot of time or can't escape from demerge of body.

Table No-06: Financial support for terrorist group

Financial support for terrorist group		
Form	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Money Laundering	7	3.8
Charitable Fund	5	2.7
Own Organization	11	6
Muslim NGO	6	3.3
Intelligence Agency	5	2.7
Zakat	6	3.3
Militant Organization	32	17.4
Others	6	3.3
Unknown	99	53.8
Total (N)	184	100

The analysis of newspaper reports showed that sources of funding for running militant activities have come from both local and external sources. All of the experts speak of both local own organization 6% (11), zakat 3.3% (6) and foreign sources of funding, but emphasized the foreign funding sources that include international charitable fund 2.7% (5), Muslim NGO 3.2% (6), abroad countries 17.4% (32), militant organization 3.8% (7) and even state sponsorship. They mentioned the name of different countries named Kuwait, UK, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arab and European countries where funds are raised to support terrorist groups in Bangladesh. More than 575 registered Islamic NGOs were

active all over the country in 2005 which were funded by donations from Libya, Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, Iran and Egypt as well as India, Pakistan, the United States and the United Kingdom (The China Daily, 2005). There is no exact figure but according to one estimate the money sent to Bangladesh ranged between 4.0 billion taka to 5.0 billion taka (61.5 million to 76.9 million US dollars per year) in the year of 2005 (The China Daily, 2005). For the development of information technology the process of money laundering 3.8% (7) also helps the terror group to conduct their activities. The money laundering funds are now coming to Bangladesh in the form of Hundis through Jessore, Chittagong and Dhaka (Ahsan, 2005).

While collecting information from newspaper a large part becomes unknown as a supporter of financial agency. The paper has seen several groups collect their fund from zakat and charitable fund. The terror group received money from zakat 3.3% (6), fitra and individual donations in the name of religious education, charitable organizations and orphanages for fund-raising. Now days, the terrorist group enriched them with own property by collecting monthly fees from the party member. By using the information technology they occupied money laundering, bank robbery etc for financial support. On the other hand, the intelligence agency of nearest countries always creates unsustainable environment, so that Bangladesh will not stand upright globally.

Table No-07: Types of Target set by the Terrorist

Types of target of the offender		
Target Name	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Mazar/Temple	6	3.3
Govt. Institutions	5	2.7
Tribal People	5	2.7
Political Leader	45	24.5
Secular	9	4.9
Civilian	74	40.2
Foreigner	1	.5
Police	28	15.2
Cultural Institutions	5	2.7
Others	6	3.3
Total (N)	184	100

The above table presented that, as many as civilian 40.2% (74) people were attacked by the terrorist people. In 2005, the terrorist groups were bombing at 63 districts at same time; large numbers of people were victimized. The political leaders 24.5% (45) are the obstacle for the extremist to gain power, so they killed the political person. The law enforcement agency enforces the law to combat terrorism, so the police 15.2% (28) were began the target of the terrorist group. In Pakistan the victimized numbers of police percentage were 10% (Hussain, 2010) according to the reason of terrorism. The secular people are demanding 1972 constitution to regulate the country for this reason the secular people 4.9% (9) could victimized by the terror group. Extremist and religious based parties have damaged the mazar/temple 3.3% (6) to create fear among people. Sometimes the terror group killed the advocate, journalists and damaged the governmental institution 2.7% (5) but in Pakistan the rate was 6%. In the hilly area, the militant group still now fighting to one another and endangered the tribal people 2.7% (5) but in Pakistan the rate was 0.8%. The fundamentalist's people damaged the cultural institutions 2.7% (5) and attacked as well as foreigner .5% (1). But in Pakistan the terrorist group attacked both cultural institution 0.8% and foreigners 5% (Hussain, 2010).

Table No-08: Motives of the action of the offender

Motives of action		
Motive	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Abolish Mazar	3	1.6
Folk Tradition	20	10.9
Showing Power	25	13.6
To establish Islamic law	7	3.8
Cultural Institution	20	10.8
Establish Islamic state	9	4.9
Reject man made law	26	14.1
Power gain	34	18.5
Unknown	40	21.7
Total (N)	184	100

The terrorist group continues their action on the basis of fundamentalism against opposite parties' member. But the entire terrorist group wants to power 18.5% (34) at any costs. They prefer illegal way to obtain power or sometimes showing

power 13.6% (25) before the citizen of the country. Some of the religious party demanded to reject man made law 14.1% (26) and to establish religious based Law. At the same way the left or right wing attacked to the mazar 1.6% (3) and hampered the activities of fundamentalist. Folk tradition 10.9% (20) also occurred to know the people about their existence in the society and to establish method of endangered. Major religious parties demanded to establish Islamic state 4.9% (9) or to establish Islamic law 3.8% (7). It is easily estimated that, religious based parties' attacks the cultural institution (10.8%) and wants to establish Islamic law (3.8%). A huge portion of action (21.7%) remaining unknown because lack of proper information and justification. But the intention of the terrorist group changes from time to time and the condition of the law enforcement agency as well as the movement and strategic action of the people of the country.

Table No-09: Types of group

Types of group		
Group Name	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Leftist	28	15.2
Right Wing	12	6.5
Islamic Extremist	49	26.6
Fundamentalist	10	5.4
Terrorist group	12	6.5
Extremist	31	16.8
Jammat/Shibir	2	1.1
Unknown	40	21.8
Total (N)	184	100

There are remaining many terrorist groups all over the world. In Bangladesh there are also several types of terrorist group. Each of the group follows their own principles to establish parties' role and responsibilities. Moreover, all parties want to gain power or show power or create fear or enforce illegal decision against the innocent people of the country. More than 19 religious based parties belong in Bangladesh. So it is easily estimated that, Islamic Extremist 26.6% (49) groups have emerged rigorously. The increasing activism of militancy raised extremist 16.8% (31) group in Bangladesh. On the other hand, the terrorist group existed 6.5% (12) due to the support of international linkages. After independence

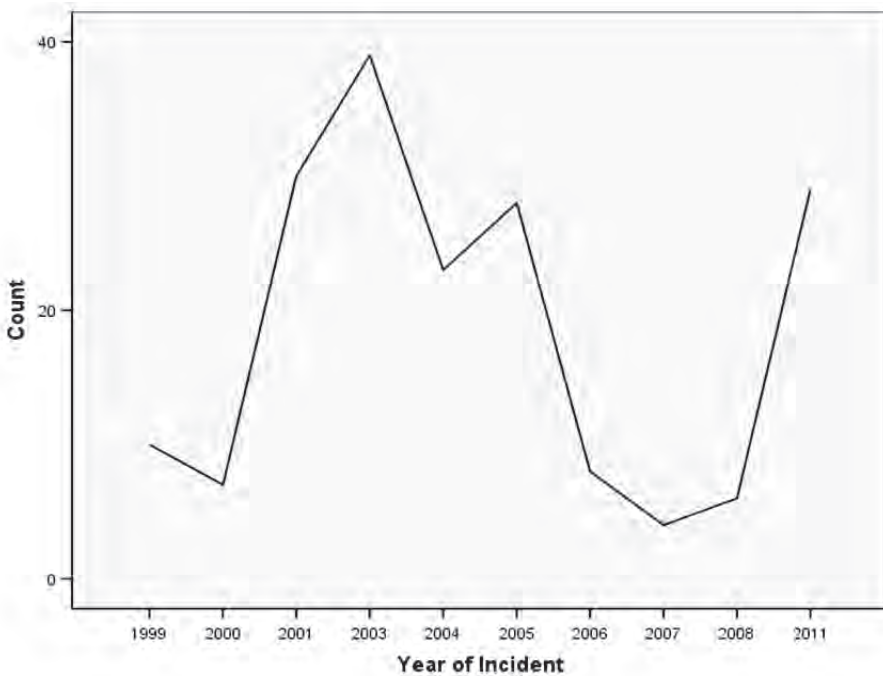
the leftist group 15.2% (28) explores their activities all over the country. To tackle the leftwing, the right wing 6.5% (12) also proliferate terrorism across the country. Most of the religiosity based parties' belief on fundamentalism. To create wrong methodology they established fundamentalism 5.4% (10) and attracted the innocent people in their parties. At the present view, the study sees that the terrorist activities of Chatra Shibir 1.1% (2) in Bangladesh.

Table No-10: Ideology of the offender

Ideology of the offender		
Name of Ideology	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Communism	21	11.4
Right wing Extremism	5	2.7
Opposition of left wing extremist	7	3.8
Radicalism	15	8.2
Fundamentalism	22	12
Islamic Ideology	34	18.5
Nationalist Emancipation	7	3.8
Ethnic Marginality	4	2.2
Unknown	69	37.5
Total (N)	184	100

More than 19 Islamic parties are here in Bangladesh. So it is a general assumption about that the offender wants to establish Islamic Ideology 18.5% (34) in Bangladesh. Every party set up their parties' basic assumption and for this they used wrong methodology. Fundamentalism 12% (22) is one of them. The nearest countries always help the some party to enforce their principles so that the Bangladesh will be risky countries. Communism 11.4% (21) encompasses their principles so sarbojaha party establish in Bangladesh. On the other hand, the hill tracts people demands independent authority for continuing their area. For being result, national emancipation 3.8% (7) existed as a reasonable cause for terrorism. Some people becomes frustrated forever, upcoming from they committed terrorist activities 2.2% (4). Moreover, political instability focuses the regional and international attraction. The political leader can't arrive in dialogues to solve the problem. The terror group commits terrorist activities because of radicalism 8.2% (15). The belief of right wing extremist 2.7% (5) and opposition of leftwing extremist 3.8% (7) demands their own expectation and caused terrorist activities.

Trends of Terrorism in Bangladesh



The terrorist activities turned time to time due to the political and economic reason. From the graph, it is seen that in the beginning of terrorism in Bangladesh it seems a simple rate but the level of terrorism increased at an alarming rate at present status. It shows that the total number of incidents and the trends of terrorism in Bangladesh. Time period ranges 2001-2005, terrorism incidents occurred at a risky rate. In 2003, huge numbers of terrorist incident (39) occurred in Bangladesh rather than any other period of time and Islamic Extremist group enhanced their activities across the country. But in 2007, the caretaker government has taken effective steps to remove terrorism from Bangladesh. But, the terrorist parties were created fear and criminal intimidation towards the people. It is a great regret that, the number on incidents (29) increased in 2011 by the provocation of international conspiracy as well as the co-ordination of national militancy group. On the other hand, the left wing and right wing groups also evolved to protect them. An unfair situation created on that period. The attention of regional and global attraction forces the government to combat terrorism. The murdered of advocate, journalists, wounded general person were the common scenery of that time. The grenade attack against opposite party of that period was a heinous incident by the terrorist group. Bomb attack around 63 districts at same time explores the strength and strategy of the terrorist group.

They always demanded Islamic based state and they express their parties' principles on newspaper, electronic media. It is a bad news for us; some of our minister involved with them and support the terrorist group to escape from law enforcement agency.

Conclusion

Terrorism is the crudest forms of crimes, which is designed to threaten the personal and state safety. Terrorism, which was a tensioned phenomenon, is now considered as a threat to global peace and security. In Bangladesh, terrorism is not just an issue of militancy and it is not only associated with Islamist terrorist groups only. Islamic extremism, to show fear, criminal intimidation, to create fear, ethnic marginalization, threat of fundamentalist and the sharp increase in the number of terrorist attacks in recent years deteriorated the international image of Bangladesh as a moderate secular Muslim country. Some scholars argue that a number of international media, intelligence reports and studies portrayed Bangladesh as a new core for Islamist militancy devoid of any socio-political and historical contexts. Fortunately, Bangladesh doesn't consider the terrorism like Pakistan and India. The causes of increasing terrorism focused strictly in the study paper. If the state eradicated these problems, the terrorism must reduce from Bangladesh. The government should be taken effective steps to create awareness about the impact of terrorism. As well as, the dialogue, seminar, symposium also managed at a broad aspect so that in the grass root level the people will be awakened about it. It will ensure that the financial support and the involvement of politician with terrorism must be banned. The severely enforcement of law against terrorism also combat the terrorist activities.

Bangladesh needs to take counterterrorism measures nationally, regionally and internationally. For the common purpose and against a common problem like terrorism, countries should put aside their differences and work together. There are bilateral and multilateral issues between and among the countries in the South Asian region. Sharing of intelligence and expertise to counterterrorism may prove to be vital in the future. Participation of the general populace in the fight against terrorism is the most important parameter for a sustained effort leading to success. The government has to bear the political responsibility to generate popular support against terrorism and address issues politically through utilizing other instruments of national power.

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Police Staff College (PSC) Bangladesh headed forward its formal journey in 2000 with a vision "To Maximize Human Welfare through Quality Policing." In 1998, it was initiated by police policy group and within a few years, in 2002, it has been governed by a Board of Governors chaired by the Honorable Home Minister. The Rector is the chief executive of the institution.

Police Staff College conducts the courses for the participants, in particular police officers, to raise awareness about new ideas, thinking, perception, insight and vision to respond to changing needs of the society. The institute endeavors to provide wisdom to the participants to improve managerial capability, operational performance, commanding skill and ability to identify root cause(s) of problems with a package prescription for solution in the context of national and international scenario.

PSC works for the professional improvement of the senior police officers and executives from other security and law enforcing agencies under the umbrella of Ministry of Home Affairs. It provides quality training to the trainees with the help of a group of resource people in and/or out of police, including university academicians, scholars, lawyers, bureaucrats, justice and officers from Armed Forces.

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