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Public Trust on Bangladesh Police Performance: An Empirical Study on Rural Area

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PUBLIC TRUST ON BANGLADESH POLICE PERFORMANCE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON RURAL AREA

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DEDICATED TO



More than 1,100 bravest souls of Police freedom fighters who fought bravely and embraced martyrdom for their motherland

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIG	Assistant Inspector General
ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BD	Bangladesh
BIGM	Bangladesh Institute Governance & Management
BP	Bangladesh Police
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
BTV	Bangladesh Television
CHR	Citizen Help Request
CI	Confidence Interval
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CPF	Community Police Forum
CTTC	Counter-Terrorism and Transitional Crime
DB	Detective Branch
Df	Degree of Freedom
DIG	Deputy Inspector General
DMP	Dhaka Metropolitan Police
DSB	District Special Branches
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FIR	First Impression Report
GD	General Diary
GIS	Geographic Informatics System
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HSC	Higher Secondary Certificate
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IGP	Inspector General of Police
IPO	Individual Police Officers
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
M	Mean
Max	Maximum
Min	Minimum
N	Number
PCA	Principal component analysis
POM	Public Order Management
PRP	Police Reform Programs
RRF	Range Reserve Forces
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAF	Special Armed Forces
SB	Special Branch
SD	Standard Deviations

Sig.	Significance
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Science
SSC	Secondary School Certificate
SWAT	Special Weapons and Tactics
TIB	Transparency International Bangladesh
TK/ BDT	Bangladesh Taka
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

Public attitudes toward and trust in the police is one of the most crucial issues in a democratic society. In a democratic society, individuals enjoy the right to live inside a system, which is ruled by law, that is broadly accepted to operate efficiently and lawfully, and also can demonstrate to itself and citizens that possess sole legal authority. In a country like Bangladesh, trust in police has become a much more fundamental issue, as the relationship defines the legitimacy and accountability of the state and its legal authorities, the police have with the society. Public trust in police is a significant indicator of police performance; it also comprises an essential dimension of political faith, and reflects the broader socio-economic and cultural atmosphere of the country. As the fundamental law enforcement institution of the state, police should be used effectively to maintain a peaceful society with the cooperation and benevolent interest of the public, and for upholding the rule of law to ensure welfare and safekeeping of the people. For this reason, it is essential to examine the level of public trust in police performance, which is a crucial indicator of police legitimacy and acceptability in society.

2. Objectives of the study

The principal purpose of this research is to examine citizens' trust and perception on police performance in different rural areas of Bangladesh. Mainly to investigate the level of public trust in police, and to explore the aspects that influence public trust and satisfaction on police performance at various rural areas of Bangladesh, with the ultimate goal of recommending police to detect better approaches for increasing public trust.

3. Methodology

The primary data were collected following the mixed-method approach: a combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches. The quantitative data were collected by survey method through face-to-face interview using a structured questionnaire by electronic devices (mobile responsive survey). The qualitative data were collected through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs).

Multistage sampling was used in the study to get representative samples from eight divisions of Bangladesh: Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Sylhet. A total sample size of 1704 respondents was distributed proportionately to the total rural population of selected eight Upazilas from eight districts in Bangladesh based on random sampling. In the 2011 Census of Bangladesh, the percent distribution of rural population by Upazila was as follow: Mehendiganj (18.88%), Lama (6.76%), Gheor (9.08%), Shalikha (10.15%), Madan (9.58%) Chatmohar (7.72%), Char Rajibpur (15.47%),

and Kulaura (22.35%) (BBS, 2013). Following these proportion of rural population in each Upazila the total sample size of 1704 were distributed as follows: Mehendiganj (306), Lama (150), Gheor (150), Shalikha (164), Madan (155) Chatmohar (150), Char Rajibpur (250), and Kulaura (362). Within each Upazila, two unions were selected, and then respondents were randomly interviewed.

Data entry and data analysis were conducted by using SPSS 25 software. In quantitative analysis, univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analyses were conducted disaggregated by socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. The qualitative data were recorded and transcribed for thematic analysis. The appropriate graphical presentations were given wherever needed using Arc GIS 10.2, Microsoft Excel 2016, and Windows Visio 2016 software.

4. Key Results and Findings

4.1 General characteristics of the respondents

Among the total respondents, 58.7 percent were male, and 41.3 percent were female. About 31 percent of the respondents were aged 18 to 30, and 30 percent aged 31 to 40, and the remain one-third were aged more than 40. About 31 percent of the total respondents had no schooling, and about half of the other respondents (49 percent) had below SSC education, and the rest of the respondents secured more than SSC level education. Besides, most of the respondents (87 percent) were married, and only 9.7 percent of the respondents were single. Around 37 percent of respondents were housewives, whereas 17.1 percent and 13 percent of the respondents were businessmen and farmers, respectively. Besides that, 86.9 percent of total respondents were Muslim, and the remaining 13.1 percent were followers of other religions. Among the total respondents, 60.6 percent had a monthly household income of BDT 10,001 to 20,000 with a mean monthly household income of 16800 BDT. On the other hand, 52.7 percent respondent's monthly household expenditure was about 10,001 to 20,000 BDT with a mean expenditure of 12341 BDT. About 97.9 percent of the respondents had no police member in their family, and the rest of 2.1 percent had police member in their family.

4.2 Law and order situation of the study area

Maximum respondents have been living in their residential area for more than 27 years. Furthermore, the highest average years of living (33.31 years) was found in the respondents of Maulvibazar District and the lowest average years of living (20 years) was found in the respondents of Kurigram District. Only 6 percent of the total respondents were victim of any crime for the last two years. The rate was the highest in Bandarban District (17.1 percent) and lowest in Manikganj District (1.3 percent). In addition, about 77 percent of total respondents had enough trust in their neighbors, while 3.4 percent of the respondents kept little trust in their neighbors. Almost one–fifth of the total respondents were worried enough about their personal and family safety in their communities. However, around 65 percent of

the respondents mentioned the security status of their living areas was better than the surrounding areas, whereas only 7.6 percent respondents said that the status of the security of their areas was low or very low in comparison to their surrounding areas. About one-third among total respondents frequently read, saw, or listened to positive news about police, whereas 24 percent of respondents mentioned that they frequently read, saw, and listened to positive news about the police. Moreover, 45 percent of the respondents had enough belief in the positive news on police, and about 42 percent of respondents strongly believed in the negative news about police activities.

4.3 Sense of security and role of police after being victimized

Among the total respondents, about 64 percent of the respondents were highly aware of their security. The rate of awareness was the highest in Pabna District (97 percent) and the lowest in Bandarban District (25 percent). However, only 12.6 percent of the total respondents sought help from the police in their lifetime. This rate was the highest in Bandarban District (21 percent) and the lowest in Manikganj District (5.6 percent). Besides, 70.7 percent of total respondents (n = 225) replied that the police was taking their complaint seriously. Moreover, only 41 percent of total respondents were highly satisfied with the service received from the police station after complaining about the crime to the police, while 25 percent of respondents were dissatisfied with the service. In addition, one-tenth of the respondents were not satisfied at all with the service received from the police station after complaining about the crime to the police. Moreover, only a quarter of the respondents mentioned that if he becomes a victim of crime, he will go to seek help to the police first rather than going to elsewhere. The highest rate of seeking help first from the police was found in Manikganj District (78.3 percent) and the lowest rate was found in Bandarban District (4.6 Percent). The primary causes for not going to police at first for seeking help after facing a crime were: (1) support was not available without paying bribe (53.4 percent); (2) people were usually ignored to involve with police (44 percent); (3) victims were usually received solutions from other sources (44 percent); and (4) there was a risk of further harassment by police (19.5 percent).

4.4 Level of public trust in Bangladesh police

By using the eleven items matrix of evaluation on public trust in police, the average score of trust in police from eight rural areas was found 3.06 in a 1 to 5 scale which indicates a moderate level of public trust in police in the rural areas of Bangladesh. The highest average score of trust in police was found moderate in the respondents of Chatmohar Upazila in Pabna District (3.68, more than average level of trust) and the lowest average score of trust (2.62, less than average level of trust) was found in the respondents of Kulaura Upazila in Maulvibazar District. Moreover, after using the 0 to 100 scale of evaluation rating on the police performance in the rural areas of Bangladesh, the mean value of rating was found 56.33 for total respondents. The highest mean value of police performance rating was found from the respondents of Chatmohar Upazila in Pabna District (74.11, almost high rating

score) and the lowest value was found in Kulaura Upazila of Maulvibazar District (46.36, lower average rating score). In addition, it was found that about 22 percent of the total respondents evaluated the police performance rating as low to very low, whereas 44 percent of respondents rated the performance as moderate, and the rest of 34 percent rated the police performance as high to very high.

4.5 Interrelation of socio-economic and demographic factors of the respondents and level of trust in police

From the quantitative data, it was found that trust in police was significantly higher in the female respondents than in the male respondents. It was also identified that trust in police was significantly higher in the married respondents than in the single respondents. Besides, the result showed that trust in police was also significantly higher in the respondents have not been a victim to any crime within the last two years than respondents who have been a victim to crime within the last two years. Moreover, public trust in police was more significantly higher in the respondents who never seek help to police than in the respondents who were asking help to the police.

Furthermore, according to survey data, there were significant differences between the level of trust on police performance and characteristics of respondents such as age, education, primary occupation, household income and expenditure, districts, residence duration. According to the educational status of the respondents, the respondents from under SSC had the highest trust (M= 3.15) in police, whereas the lowest trust was noticed for the group having no formal education (M= 2.95). Besides, in the perspective of age, respondents those were from 41-50 years age group had the maximum level of trust (M= 3.13) where the minimum was identified for 19-30 years age group (M= 2.98). Furthermore, according to the primary occupation of respondents, it was revealed that respondents who maintained rickshaw pulling as primary occupation had the highest level of trust in the police (M= 3.25) and unemployed respondents had the lowest level of trust (M= 2.74). Moreover, based on the monthly household income of the respondents, maximum and minimum trust level on police performance were found for 40001-50000 BDT (M= 3.56) and <10000 BDT (M= 2.97) monthly income group, respectively.

Hierarchical multiple regression was carried out to investigate the best pattern of variables for predicting the level of public trust in police. Social groups were selected for entry into the analysis first and explained 29 percent of the variance in the level of public trust in police. Expressive concerns, along with satisfaction variables, were entered second and together with social groups, explained 43.7 percent of the variance in the level of public trust in police. A third variable, Instrumental concerns, were selected for entry into the analysis and together with all the other variables, it explained around 45 percent of the total variance in the level of public trust in police. At last, after entering the background characteristics variables into the analysis with all the previous variables, the model explained about 54 percent of the variance of public trust in police. Greater level of public trust was related with a higher level

of security status of the area, greater satisfaction with law and order operations and activities by the national government and Union Parishad, higher level of concern about personal and family safety, higher household monthly income, and knowing and believing more positive news about the police.

4.6 Police activities associated with public trust & mistrust and mass opinions for trustworthy policing

About 28.3 percent of the total respondents said that the role of police in preventing drug addiction was the most positive activities of the police in their area where 23.2 percent of the respondents mentioned about preventing theft, robbery, snatching and violence as the most positive activities of police. On the other hand, 47.8 percent of the respondents identified the tendency of taking a bribe as the most negative activities of police followed by the misuse of police in political interest in the study area. In addition, according to quantitative study, the topmost activities that helped to create public trust in police were: Bangladesh police online service; useful role of Bangladesh Police in UN peace mission; service capabilities of specialized branches of police; successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign; and effective role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve-teasing, and others. On the contrary, the topmost activities that helped to create public mistrust on police were: police do not pay for the use of general vehicles; harassment of ordinary people by false cases; slow response capacity; lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police; and negative attitude and beliefs about the police. Moreover, the major activities that should be taken to increase public trust were: extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously (82 percent cases); increasing the workforce of police and other facilities (75.9 percent cases); and increasing emergency response capacity (74.5 percent cases).

However, participants of the qualitative study expressed the necessity of taking some measures to increase public satisfaction towards police. According to the local participants, police should

- Stop taking bribes from the complainants
- Provide necessary services needed by the complainants
- Stop harassing people and befriend with them
- Avoid nepotisms and political influences
- Respond timely to the concerned
- Bring the accused person under the law quickly
- Take the necessary steps to take action against corrupted police officers
- Increase the number of police forces to ensure the improved service
- Play vital roles for guaranteeing safety and right of the victim
- Keep the activity of community police transparent
- Conduct crime conference monthly and make the counter intelligence (CI) more active
- Avoid taking extra money during filing General Diary and Police verification

In addition, according to the police participants, the following initiatives should be taken to increase public trust in police:

- Provide adequate training to the police to increase their efficiency
- Increase awareness among local people about the facilities and activities of the police department
- Nepotism should be eradicated
- Human resources should be increased
- The community-based program, e.g., community police which will reduce the distance between local people and police
- Conduct monthly crime conference regularly
- Improve the capacity of counter intelligence (CI) units
- Implementation of rules strictly to punish dishonest police
- Ensure more facilities to police in terms of providing rapid response
- Proper advocacy and transparency in police service should be confirmed

5. Conclusion

Bangladesh Police, the official and legitimate law enforcement agency of the country, need to present policing as an integrated profession with honesty, accountability, and transparency. They must treat citizens with proper care, dignity, and respect across all social and economic status, religions, political identity, gender, ethnicity, and cultural diversity. Moreover, the public trust in police in Bangladesh will increase by showing sensitivity to peoples' concern and doing what is the best for the people. Besides, the negative perception of people on police needs to be changed through initiating different types of community-led programs and proper advocacy at the local level with trust, reliability, and sincerity.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Public attitudes toward and trust in the police is one of the most pivotal issues in a democratic society (Cao, Stack, & Sun, 1998). In many ways, police departments need support and cooperation from citizens and want to be considered legitimate in a community. The failure to gain legitimacy and trust has serious consequences because residents are not willing to abide by the law and are more likely to challenge the police authority (Tyler, 2003). In Bangladesh, Bangladesh Police is the fundamental law enforcement institution of the state. With the fast development of urbanization, policing is getting to be much more challenging gradually (Edwards, 2005), both in urban and rural areas. However, the effects of crime on urban population are more visible than countryside areas (Rahman, 2014). A study reveals that half of the world population has been victimized at least for once over the period 1988-1993 (Rahman, 2012). In addition, rural people face crimes like theft, violence, both domestic and political, murder, burglary, and other criminal activities (Marshall & Johnson, 2005). Unlike the statistics in the UK and America, rural areas in Australia showed a higher crime rate for malicious damage, sexual assault, breaking, assault, and drug offenses. Further, Carcach (2000) noted that crime rates were highest in highly accessible areas or very remote place rather than those in between, with violent crime particularly prevalent in remote rural areas. Therefore, rural dwellers expect police will address the client's best interest, have convenient operating hours, and use up to date technology. They expect police will recognize their interests in their heart. In Bangladesh, residents of Dhaka city think that the police are not friends of them (Ali, 2008). However, the majority of the rural dwellers visit the police stations for registering complaints (Ahmed, 2013). The service of the police in that time shapes the outlook of the service seekers. Corruption, political influence, and institutional hierarchy are the main drawbacks of the Bangladesh Police in delivering service (Chisty, 2016).

A study showed that the third-fifth of the Bangladeshi respondents are not satisfied with the service of Bangladesh Police. Among them, only 16 percent of the respondents think Bangladesh Police do not work hard (Khondaker, 2013). Moreover, Hasan et al. (2016) found that mean score of public trust on police in eight divisional city corporation areas in Bangladesh was 2.95 out of 5 by using a matrix consists of nine statements. Sometimes, users face difficulties in using new technology introduced by the police. Bangladesh Police introduced online General Diary (G.D.) for the residents of Dhaka city, but not available in rural areas in Bangladesh.

Conversely, the system has failed to create awareness among the dwellers of Dhaka city (Lambert et al., 2010). The system lacks adopting digital signature of the service seekers, the absence of an adequate firewall system, and improper publicity. These setbacks have made the Online G.D. system a failed tread of Bangladesh Police though the idea was contextual

(Hasan, 2015). Sometimes, people are not conscious of registering complaints to police stations. For these reasons, people think the police are unable or unwilling to help them. Majority of the service seekers are not satisfied with the service (Banerjee, 2012). There are some stereotyped opinions among the people on police service. Though, the understanding between people and police are needed for both the parties (Saeed, 2014). At the same time, understanding and trust between police and people can be a useful tool for combating new types of crime such as terrorism (Abbas, 2011).

Despite the fact, building and maintaining community trust is the cornerstone of successful policing and law enforcement (Human Rights Watch, 2006), public from different parts of the state dependably look to Governments and their allies' organizations to lead the way and settle down the problems they face in daily life (Justice, 2016). Public trust in government and its establishments is thought to be a viable approach to quantify advancement and thriving of any society and adequacy of its administration mechanism (Rice & Piquero, 2005). Besides, police provide service to the grassroots level. Their service shapes the mind to the government. However, the government has taken steps to reform the Bangladesh police. They include development of training curriculum, establishment of model police stations and modernizing equipment (Uddin, 2009). Development and modernizing of Bangladesh Police are going on. The budget for Bangladesh Police was nearly 6,530 crore taka in 2014-2015, it rose to 21,406 crore taka in the 2018-2019 fiscal year. The present government has established approximately 82,000 posts for the police. The present government has been establishing new posts, increasing the budget, and modernizing logistic support for police (Bangladesh Police, GoB). Hence, it is needed to see the trust and expectation of people from police, especially in rural areas, where about 64 percent of the total population lived (BBS, 2013). The study assessed the trust in and perception on police of the rural people in Bangladesh.

1.2 Significance of the Study

Crime, especially savage or violent crime, including terrorist acts, has expanded in Bangladesh amid the most recent years, which has prompted a government crackdown (Ganguly, 2002; United Nations, 2005). Depends on the situation, the police and the military have been utilized to secure the existing order, prompting claims of human rights infringement (Human Rights Watch, 2006). Nevertheless, presence of punitive atmosphere (Ganguly, 2002), absence of law enforcement is a typical phenomenon that Bangladeshi people regularly live including hijacking, theft, thievery, burglary, harm of private and public property, fighting over property and political power, killings (counting political assassination) and rape (TIB Annual Report, 2016). Now, contrasting on the subject matter, most importantly, political battling and corruption at all levels of government is far-reaching, and police is straightforwardly connected with that (The Daily Star, 2013). The basic problems with the police-public issues are of numerous, e.g., crime victims need to pay the police to submit their victimization report. Moreover, police have been blamed for the most part serving the influential personnel and institutes, and it is believed to be complicit in the

ruling political party's endeavors to stifle political opposition party (TIB, 2013). After things considered, numerous Bangladeshi people see the police as inept, corrupt, and a large portion even fear of the police (Sagor, 2018). For instance, in an overview survey of the individuals who had contact with the police, 84% complained about the corruption of police (United Nations, 2005). Along these lines, this is to be denoted that the stated relations with corruption and illegality are the basic hindrance between the trust of general people and police (Tyler, 2001). Thus, the prime concern has become the trustworthiness of police with the mass in different rural areas of Bangladesh.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The prime objective of this research is to examine citizens' trust and perception on police performance and service provided in different rural areas of Bangladesh. The specific objectives are:

- To evaluate the level of public trust on and satisfaction about Bangladesh Police in different rural areas of Bangladesh through the lens of age, sex, and primary occupation.
- To assess the reasons behind the level of trust and satisfaction on police performance at present condition of service provided by Bangladesh Police and the situation of public - police relations in rural areas of Bangladesh.
- To explore the means for enhancing public trust and satisfaction on the police performance to secure and enhance citizens' satisfaction and trust in police activities and services.

1.4 Operational Definitions

Public Trust in Police

Public trust in police, a composite outcome of procedural-based trust and outcome-based trust, is measured by public opinions on priorities, respectfulness, dependability, and competency of police. In this research, public trust in police is measured by an 11-items scale of procedural based trust and outcome-based trust using 5-Likert responses ranging 1 to 5. The higher the mean value, the higher the level of public trust in police.

Police Performance

Police performance is measured by the overall quality of police service in a given area that was rated on a scale ranging from 0 to 100 by the local people at that area in Bangladesh. Police performance is related to positive activities, e.g., role in preventing drug addiction, ensure security in different locality, effective role in eradicating women and child abuse, emergency response, community police initiative, etc. and harmful activities for example,

tendency of taking bribe, misuse of police in political interest, abuse of power, harassment of ordinary people by false cases, lack of adequate police etc. of police in the community.

1.5 Organization of the Report

This paper is organized in eleven chapters. **Chapter 1** discuss the introductory issues of the study including objectives of the study. **Chapter 2** presents the brief literature on trust on police. Detail methodology was discussed in **Chapter 3**. **Chapter 4** represents the basic information about the respondents. In **Chapter 5**, law and order situation of the study area was presented. In **Chapter 6**, sense of security and role of police after being victimized was discussed. In **Chapter 7**, level of public trust on police performance was discussed. **Chapter 8** was based on interrelation of socio-economic factors and level of trust on police. **Chapter 9** represents police activities Associate with Public Trust & Mistrust and Mass Opinions for Trustworthy Policing. Lastly, **Chapter 10** was with concluding remarks.

CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Trust

Trust is essential and developmental for various forms of situations, e.g. social and face to face from person to institutions and different forms of organizations (Luhmann, 1979). The police have an essential role as they are working as part in society, having the justifiable right and protect law and order. It is important to defend law and order in the society for the economic and social development, including other general issues improvements (North, 1990). Trust in the heads of neighborhood panels raised the possibility of belief in the police. An aspect of security and freedom also developed the differences of trust in the police. A citizen belief on police is also measured by observing trust on neighbors, engagement in the political movement, speech, and participation in social activities, including gender aspect (Sun et al., 2012). In addition, it is important to keep trust in the police for the operational and functional management of the police as an organization (Frank, et. al., 2005).

2.1.1 Trust in police

Trust in the police differs from countries to countries or cities to cities across the world, which can be described by some frequent and special variables (Sun et al., 2012). Research in western and Chinese communities derived the complex and various dimensional public manners towards the police (Jackson et al., 2011; Stoutland, 2001; Sun et al., 2012). Trust in the police can be identified through observing from two aspects, e.g. procedural based trust and consequence based trust (Tyler, 2006; Tyler and Huo, 2002). Another research conducted in the United Kingdom showed that the public expressed their trust to police in the perspective of controlling crime or violation and ensuring safety which ultimately helped them to develop informal management of civil responsibilities (Jackson and Bradford, 2010; Jackson and Sunshine, 2007). In addition, trust in police by people increases as the consequence of two expectations: (i) public believe that police will provide support or assistance to secure them in critical situations which are termed as instrumental approach, and (ii) the police have an important level of power to protect or dominant civic activities where people expect that police will act with all types of people through maintaining ethical and social norms and rights (Sunshine and Tyler, 2003; Tyler, 2001).

2.1.2 Factors affecting trust in the police

Alteration of social, political and monetary scenarios have been led by a declining relationship between police and public where after economic renovation in China, coordination between police and citizens moved a new age due to an increasing crisis of police justice (Wong, 2004). In addition, extra power to police from the government of China, for example, search and seize power without any court's notice also created an uneven relationship between police department and inhabitants where police act as high caliber and

citizens as subordinates (Leng and Chiu, 1985). Moreover, the absence of independent observation system including inactive management of government, fewer respects to law and policies also increase malpractice of police (Sun and Wu, 2010, Dutton, 2005, Ma, 2003). Due to all of these issues, involvement of police increases, for example, over the time from 1993 to 1997, more than 40,000 police officers were engaged with about 33,000 criminal offense and it is a matter of surprise that only 6 percent of the total number of police officers punished per year which is identified as a major social problem in China (Wang, 2007; Falkenheim, 1987). Involvement of police in misconduct in the community pushes the mass community to raise their voice and for it has happened in China for which conventional superior-subordinate relationship between police and people have continuously changed. In specific, disrespectful responses of the public to the police is noticed in China (Sun and Wu, 2010, Wong, 2004).

Political participation, for example, voting and working as a volunteer for the political candidate has been identified as a component of social capital where political participation issues are considered to provide an effect on trust in the police (Ladd, 1996; Putnam, 2000). As police are an essential component of the political structure of a nation, it is rational to predict that assessment of people in the perspective of trustworthiness of police is also motivated by their social status (MacDonald and Stokes, 2006). Research also showed that people with a positive perception of the political plan or program in the country also in general trust in the police (Bridenball and Jesilow, 2008; Goldsmith, 2005).

In addition, social cohesion also influences people at a little scale on approaches of police justice, which precisely forces of officers panel's attitude on people's trust and attention of action based integrity (Hawdon, 2008). Besides, level of satisfaction of people also related to the linkage of adverse neighborhood aspects, for example, poverty, the mixture of different race and level of residential flexibility to fragile social relations and discipline and tremendous rate of crime (Sampson and Groves, 1989, Sampson et al., 1997). Besides social and political issues, the use of internet in the perspective of discussion is also linked with the trust in police. Usage of the internet has dramatically increased where a huge number of participation of people has been observed in online discussion, and it is also being increased in China (Hung, 2003; Zhou, 2006). Those are used to used internet for online discussion; they are very common to read news, articles, reports, and comments on offensive and fraudulent police attitude and carry minimum positive or respect in the police (Sun et al., 2012).

Furthermore, from research it has been found that trust in the police is highly dependent to the attitude of single police officer or group of police officers and it is a matter that social cohesion with mass people of police can be hampered through bad or inactive or worse action (Chermak et al., 2006; Weitzer and Tuch, 2005). Like this, Skogan (2005) described that police could either raise or lessen their trust through their attitude. In addition, individual or specific person to person assessments is necessary to understand the level of trust of people in the police because trust of people in police depends on the public's own experiences which

related to the experience of the level of ability of the police expertise in the neighborhood (Weitzer and Tuch, 2005; Chermak et al., 2006).

Although in some cases, public and police undermining relations have observed, but research conducted in China showed that more than 80 percent of the respondents stated that the Chinese police department acts a good work in the perspective of preventing crime (Zhu et al., 1995). In addition, positive perception of people also observed in another two research work where 72 percent of the Chinese people identified to police as trusted department (Wu and Sun, 2009) and 56 percent of the respondents of Chinese college highlighted level of satisfaction with the police department as "very satisfied" or "satisfied" (Wu and Sun, 2010).

2.2 Bangladesh Police

2.2.1 History

History of police goes back to 1st century B.C. in ancient Rome. There was a reference of nine types of spies in "Orthoshastra" of Koutillo which could be the very beginning of "Policing" in ancient Bangla, though policing at those times was largely composed of collecting intelligence to check activities against the government and to ensure law and order in the society. The spies' duty extended towards the surveillance of the powerful individuals of the regime, investigating and even deployment of temptations to test the loyalty. All this may refer to an ancient semi-police structure maintained by local authorities in rural and urban areas.

A police system in England had rather slow growth and became effective after the creation of a police system in other regions. At the beginning of the industrial revolution when England was facing crises due to socio-economic transformation, the then prime minister Sir Robert Peel introduced a bill in the British Parliament in 1829 which resulted in the civil police force in London metropolis. Despite some disapproval, the London police succeeded in controlling the crimes and social chaos, and so they drew the attention of the people of England and also of the Europeans and American.

In the Indian subcontinent, after the complete taking over of Indian Territory by the British government in 1858 a police system was reformed under Peels Act of 1829. A Police Act (Act V of 1861) was passed by the British Parliament on the recommendation of the Police Commission which was set up in 1840. Under the Act, Police forces were created in the provinces of British India and were under the control of the provincial government. An Inspector General of Police was assigned with the administration of a provincial Police force. A superintendent of Police administered the police of a district. The very Act of 1861 is still in force all over the subcontinent and still regulating the function of police in countries of the sub-continent including Bangladesh.

In 1947, after the partition of the Sub-continent police force in Bangladesh was first named as East Bengal Police and then as East Pakistan Police and it persisted to its role as a

provincial police force in the similar ways as it was during the British rule. Police were obligated to obey orders like shooting on the language movement participants in 1952 was a glaring example of colonial oppression and dominance.

The most famous chapter of Bangladesh Police is their role in the liberation war of Bangladesh in 1971. A significant number of personnel from police fought in favor of independence. In fact, the first chapter of armed fightbacks during the War of independence was shown by the Bengali members of police at Rajarbag. Many police personnel sacrificed lives on 25 March 1971 fighting courageously with mere .303 rifles against the Pakistani invaders. The name and address of 1262 police are listed, who embraced martyrdom for the freedom of Bangladesh during the liberation war.

After achieving the hard-fought independence on 16 December 1971, the erstwhile police force of Bangladesh evolved into a national police force and took the name Bangladesh Police. Bangladesh Police chiefly works to preserve peace and order, protect life and property of the people, and prevent and detect crimes within the boundary of the state. However, the traditional role of police in Bangladesh has significantly changed after liberation. The role of the police is not just to maintain law and order and to prevent and detect crime. Several other problems need taking care of. The police are now required to play a significant role in the development process by providing the basic security required.

"*It shall be the duty of every police officer promptly to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority; to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace; to prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances; to detect and bring offenders to justice and to apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend, and for whose apprehension sufficient ground exists: and it shall be lawful for every police officer, for any of the purposes mentioned in this section, without a warrant, to enter and inspect any drinking-shop, gamming-house or another place of resort of loose and disorderly characters*" (The Police Act, 1861).

The contrary of post-colonial and post-independent Bangladesh police is supportive of legal practices for the welfare of the government not for the common purposes of the state. The police fit in the perspective of the state and not to bind to any fixed government. Failure to build up the division between state and government moved into the major problem of the public perception of the Bangladesh police (Bangladesh Police, 2019).

2.2.2 The vision of Bangladesh Police:

Pledge to uphold the code of honor and ensure enforcement of the law in a very professional, courteous, and equitable manner (Bangladesh Police, 2018).

2.2.3 The mission of Bangladesh Police:

Slogan: "Ready to protect and proud to serve."

Bangladesh Police is committed to

• Detection and prevention of crime and maintenance of public order with the highest standard of professionalism

• Remain vigilant and protect lives and properties of people

• Execute process of the court, assist the prosecution and contribute to the criminal justice system

• Engage community, promote proactive policing and adopt a multi-disciplinary approach in solving social problems

• Attain professional excellence through knowledge, technology, and innovation.

2.2.4 Activities of Bangladesh Police

2.2.4.1 Crime Management

a. **Detection and Prevention of crime:** "Prevention is better than detection" is the principle that BP (Bangladesh Police) sticks to. Though BP used to face crimes that were committed against humanity and properties, the entity has now changed itself and has raised itself to prevent militant activities, cybercrimes, money laundering and other types of organized crimes. The goal is to prevent crime from committing, using scientific investigation and bring the criminals to justice with the help of well trained and skilled officers.
b. **Prosecution:** Aims to produce witness-based investigation report and provide them to the court in due time. It involves collecting evidence, arresting offenders, producing the witness, and submitting the reports to the court. In 2008, separate prosecution service was performed, which consists of public prosecutors who are supposed to plead in trial courts in order to boost the rate of conviction. However, the conviction rate is still below 20%, and backlogging of cases is still very high.
c. **Reduce fear of crime:** BP aims at decreasing the fear of crime in spots where crimes frequently occur by regularly patrolling and arresting the criminals. To strengthen the traditional method, the Police incorporated a new philosophy named community policing where police and public work together.
d. **Combating organized crime:** Organized crime includes drug trafficking, arms smuggling, money laundering, cybercrime, human trafficking, etc. Extensive operations are carried out by police to halt the rate of smuggling of illegal arms. Drugs or narcotic offenses, cybercrime, money laundering, and trafficking are big threats and challenges for Bangladesh Police.
e. **Curbing violent extremism:** Bangladesh Police fight violent extremism of different types that it faces with the highest sincerity and professionalism. From liberation to these days the police faced leftist elements, jihadist and rightist extremism. The Police has established Counter-Terrorism and Transitional Crime (CTTC) unit under Dhaka Metropolitan Police and a dedicated intelligence section in Police Headquarters to face the second and third phases of extremism. Special Weapons and

Tactics (SWAT) and Bomb Disposal unit of CTTC has carried out the successful operation and stopped several attempts of the terrorists. Many intelligence-led operations have been carried out by the police to spoil the plans of extremists. Courageous members of police sacrificed their lives, and many other accepted serious injuries in the battles against the extremists (Bangladesh Police, 2018).

2.2.4.2. Public order management

BP manages the socio-cultural gatherings and celebrations all over the country throughout the year. Specialized units like Public Order Management (POM) in all metropolitan Police, Range Reserve Forces (RRF) in ranges and Special Armed Forces (SAF) in districts works to carry out the POM activities like interaction, negotiation, forceful operations, etc.

2.2.4.3. Road Safety and traffic management

Highway traffic management: The main focuses are to increase traffic flow, road safety, reducing road accidents, creating traffic awareness encourage relevant authorities to construct roads and bridges, etc. Highway Police manages 3800 km of the highways out of 8058 km. Police work to keep the highways operative and main a smoother traffic flow. Reducing road accidents, creating traffic awareness are the major goals of BP.

2.2.4.4. Community Policing

Police and community work together jointly to identify problems of a community and tries to solve those problems through applying an appropriate way. These have been a vital part of BP since the 90s. A section has been created at the headquarters where an Assistant Inspector General of Police maintain and monitor all the community policing initiatives throughout the country. Executive and Advisory Committees at all metropolitan, district and Police stations have been constructed. Community Police Forum (CPF) has been formed at Union Parishad level too. A community Policing Officer has been appointed in every police station who coordinate CP communities and Forums.

2.2.4.5. Intelligence management

Consists of Collection, gathering, and distribution of information to prevent crimes against the state, government, or any individual. One of the vintage intelligence entity in Bangladesh is Special Branch (SB) which uses District Special Branches (DSB) to gather intelligence. At DSB, Superintendent of Police and Officer-in-Charge performs on behalf of SB. Nowadays, intelligence collection is mostly confined in political, labor, and student-related matters. However, to cope with the progressive socio-economic development, BP has introduced some procedures and technologies in the intelligence sector. The goal is to promote intelligence-led policing as the core of BP and preserve internal security by using and adopting state-of-the-art technology and equipment (Bangladesh Police, 2018).

2.2.4.6. Internal Security:

a. Security Patrols
b. Security Watchdog
c. VVIP Security
d. KPI Security

e. Security at National Occasions (Religious festival, Fair, Ijtema, Pahela Baishakh, etc.) (Bangladesh Police, 2019).

2.2.4.7. Social works:

a. Raising Awareness (Through Training, Rally, Exhibition, Media Coverage, Visiting schools, etc.)

b. Community Policing

c. Humanitarian Efforts (Winter cloth distribution, helping disaster victims, etc.)

d. Participation in the Social Events (Being partner in Events like fair, assistance, etc.)

e. Observing Open House Day

f. Blood Donation

g. Victim Support Center (Bangladesh Police, 2019)

2.2.4.8. International Performances

a. **Addressing Transnational Crimes (Interpol, SAARC, Interpol, etc.)**

b. **UN Peacekeeping Missions:** Bangladesh Police has now been the 6th most contributing policing country with its remarkable works in UN missions. 646 personnel have been appointed in these missions till 31st Dec 2018. Bangladesh Police has sent specially equipped forces to different countries. In 20005 Formed Police Units were sent to Ivory Coast. Bangladeshi FPUs and UNIPOLs are working in missions like MONUSCO (DR CONGO), UNAMID (Darfur, Sudan), UNMISS (South Sudan), MINUSTAH (Haiti), MINUSMA (Mali). Forty-four individual Police Officers (IPO) are working three different UN Peacekeeping missions (Bangladesh Police in UN Mission, 2019).

2.3 Trust in Bangladesh police

Citizens trust or distrust police based on what they think about performance, modus operandi, corruption, and the legitimacy issue of police. Public perception of police goodwill relies on the noticeable services they provide to the society, and what the citizens themselves, their family, friends or neighbor experienced in the past from police (Hossain & Rahman, 2017). The usual style of law enforcement agencies' administration is to focus the crime statistics and to assess their performance using statistics related to crime control (Çakar, 2015). These numbers are an important indicator to get a hold of the performance of police, but it is also imperative that what the general public thinks about the police. "How people conceptualize and evaluate the police can shape the way they respond to the police, the political support and cooperation they render to police and their willingness to comply with the law and participate in crime control initiatives" (Wu, Poteyeva and Sun, 2012, p. 189). They carry the tradition of public cynicism which were sowed by the British throughout the commencement of the policing system in the subcontinent. However, surveys carried out

over the years observed indefinite and mixed judgments about citizens' trust in the Bangladesh police (Hossain & Rahman, 2017).

According to TIB (2012), in the case of people perception on the corruption issues, 79.7% of the respondents identified corruption, where 68.1% of the households stated that they paid a bribe. On the other hand, the percentage of police corruption decreased by about 17% over their 2007 survey (TIB, 2012). In addition, another study conducted by UNDP's Police Reform Program (PRP) on the performance of police found that 75% of the respondents have trust in police. Research also shows that approximately three-quarters of the respondents identified police performance to be at least moderate, an image that appears to be developed (UNDP, 2009).

A research work conducted by BRAC university showed that about 75% of the respondent was satisfied with law and regulations and other situation maintained by the police (Institute of Governance Studies, 2010). In addition, Karzon (2006) stated that Bangladesh police suffered due to lack of accountability, both in internal and external parts. Internal accountability can improve competence and control corruption where external accountability can promote people-oriented service.

Research shows how the level of trust of citizens of Bangladesh on Bangladesh Police fluctuated over 20 years. The level of trust stretched to 53% in 2002, increasing by 3% from 1996. Then it rapidly decreased to 37% in 2008 and touched the bottom (only 16%) in 2009. The data revealed in the Daily Star-Nielsen survey (2008). However, citizens' trust peaked to the highest level of 55% in 2011. This rapid rise has also been found in another study carried out by (Akanda, 2016) where the high level of trust increased to 44.7% in 2015 from 16.1% in 2010. The SDSA II and PPG survey data showed that the level of trust in the police was 37% and 43% in 2014 and 2015 respectively. A study carried out by (Hossain & Rahman, 2017) showed that 55% of the respondents didn't have trust in police, and 45% trusted police. A study showed that 76% of users were pleased with the services provided by the police stations under DMP (Ahmed 2013) and according to the Daily Star-Nielsen survey (2008) 55% of respondents believed that the law and order condition has been better across the last two years in the country. The key reason behind this dramatic change in the trust level of citizens in police at that time could be their effort to be kind to the citizens. It is true that some surprising deeds have been performed by some police officers, but in general, the police department is trying to get closer to the people. They are now in closer connection to the media and general people. They are making efforts to show their works for the people. Moreover, police officers are now more available compared to the past. Contact numbers of the officer in charge of every police station and senior officers are available in websites, sine boards, and different application and software. All these things might have an impact on the attitude of the citizens and created some affirmative impression of police in their minds (Akanda, 2016).

On the other hand, some literature compels us to rather focus on the opposite route. Uslaner (2013) claimed that trust and corruption shape each other, and there is an adverse relationship

between them; corruption leads the incitements to less trust, in similar manner high trust leads to less corruption. At the same time, the level of corruption in the structure of government declines trusts in the police (Kääriäinen, 2007). The rank of Bangladesh in terms of corruption in the last few reports of Transparency International (Global Corruption Barometer) – TI index was not so pleasing that may increase trust level in any government agency including Bangladesh police. In the reports, police were categorized as one of the most corrupt departments of Bangladesh government. Furthermore, TI household survey 2015 reports that nearly three fourth (74%) of the households have been maltreated or affected by Law enforcement agencies. In light of this, citizens' trust in Bangladesh police is not supposed to be as high as it was established in those surveys or readings mentioned earlier.

It seems that confidence in the police has improved. Lately, the survey conducted by Saferworld and Mitra in 2009 explored that 45 percent of people have some confidence in the police, which increased by nearly 18% to 62.7% in 2010. There is a contradiction that due to the increasing level of faith in the police, more reporting of crimes to police has occurred, which eventually demonstrates several official crime records in each police station. Such conditions can mislead us to an inaccurate conclusion that the performance of police is not up to the mark, and therefore, the crime rate is going higher (UNDP, 2009).

According to TIB (2012), in the case of people perception on the corruption issues, 79.7% of the respondents identified corruption, where 68.1% of the households stated that they paid a bribe. On the other hand, the percentage of police corruption decreased by about 17% over their 2007 survey (TIB, 2012). In addition, another study conducted by UNDP's Police Reform Program (PRP) on the performance of police found that 75% of the respondents have trust in police. Research also showed that approximately three-quarters of the respondents identified police performance to be at least moderate, an image that appeared to be developed (UNDP, 2009). Only a handful (2.9%) believed police performances to be very good, approximately 50% of who complained against crime said they were satisfied with the investigation done and services provided by the police (Police Reform Programme, 2011).

Research showed that, in terms of police operations, investigation and prosecution, 99.6% officers were confident about discharging their duties. A 60.9%, majority of whom were high ranked officers, said that they were satisfied with crime management quality. 62.7% and 53.3% expressed their satisfaction with the collection of physical evidence and forensic examination procedure, respectively. 76.5 percent of police officers said intelligence gathering and analysis had improved over the year 2010-2011, even though only 45 percent of them were at the rank of Additional Deputy Inspector General (DIG) or higher. Besides, over three-quarters of police officers (78.2 claimed the investigations to be fair (Police Reform Programme, 2011).

Regarding the prosecutions, only 59.9% of the police, especially the high ranked ones agreed that the prosecutions were being handled by the judges and legal aid providers quite professionally, whereas the general people appear to more faith in the courts as 92.8% said

that they would like assistance from the court if it is offered. However, among them, only 5.5% sought an assistant from the courts.

According to research done by (Akanda, 2016), 55% of total 2625 respondents expressed low trust in the police whereas 45% of them said that they have a high level of trust in police. As alarming the situation is, the nature of the job the police has to do may be the main reason for this trust issue. Some of the respondents think that several of the members of the police department involve themselves in illegal activities, which creates a wrong impression of the overall police department.

It is a general idea that performance and trust are positively interrelated. If police perform satisfactorily in maintaining law and order, guaranteeing public safety and delivering services, citizens' trust in them should be higher. A study carried out by (Hossain & Rahman, 2017) tried to measure the performance of police, and mixed responses were found.

Table 1: Overall performance and trust in the police

Statements about police	Agree (%)
The performance of police is satisfying the citizen expectation	43%
Performance of police is improving over time	77%
The overall law and order situation of the country is good	17%
The current situation of public safety in the country is satisfactory	15%

(Source: Hossain & Rahman, 2017)

The main reasons for lack of trust in Bangladesh police can be a lot of things. Firstly, they take bribes. Furthermore, 63.3% of the respondents in a study (Hossain & Rahman, 2017) agreed that police take the bribe, 15% of them said that bribe is the chief reason for lack of trust in Bangladesh Police. The other reasons are, they do not just and punish criminal (35%), their rough behavior and harassment (30%). They are dishonest, corrupt, and take the opportunity (30%), they are influenced by political & influential persons (26.7%). They misuse the law and power (25%), do not pay attention to poor & non-friendly (23.3%). They are not available when needed. They do not carry out their work properly (16.7%), and they also fail to provide the security which is expected from them.

The above table displays that the overall performance of Bangladesh police is rather unsatisfactory, only 43% agreed that police performance is satisfactory, although most of the respondents (77%) thinks that the police is doing a better job than before (Table 1). Police are mostly accountable to maintain law and order and confirm safety for all. But, very few respondents have agreed that the overall law and order situation in the country is good (17%) and the public safety (15%) scenario is satisfactory in the country. This indicates the downward performance of police force (Hossain & Rahman, 2017). The same study tried to find out the challenges and limitation that the Bangladesh Police are facing while trying to perform better and citizen's perception of them. The major challenges are: an insufficient number of manpower, arms, vehicles, etc., obedience to government, and sometimes police

are bound to do what the government says. The table 2 below depicts the challenge scenario the police faces.

Table 2: Challenges faced by Bangladesh Police while performing their duties

Statement	Agree
The logistics support like manpower, arms, vehicle, etc. of police are insufficient	83%
Given the current capacity of the police department (like logistics, human resources, training, work freedom), they do their best in discharging their responsibilities	58%
Nature of police depends on the nature of government	55%
Police try to be aggressive, if needed, to please the government	90%
Police are bound to do what the government says	92%
Performance of police is improving over time	77%

(Source: Hossain & Rahman, 2017)

It is evident from the above table 2 that the police have to face some barriers while performing better and ensure services without irritation towards the citizens. One of the major hindrances is the rule of government and its extensiveness. Police cannot cross the boundary of the directions and orders they are given. In 2010, Bangladesh Police introduced CHR (Citizen Help Request) web portal (http://chr.police.gov.bd) to provide non-emergency electronic service to the citizens. Here citizens can request for six types of police help for crimes like eve-teasing, snatching, loss or theft of certificate and also for tenants information, information on made, caretaker, and security guards. Foreign citizens can also complain about using this portal during their stay in Bangladesh. The project was apparently a failure as it was reported that of 40-50 requests of police service in a day, only 3-4 were made online. The service would be valued if the public would accept the system as they are the main end user. Besides it also fails as there was no integration of the digital signature of the citizens on the website (Hasan, 2015).

Since its official launch on December 12, 2017, the emergency helpline of Bangladesh Police has received 36 8095 calls from Dec 12 to Dec 31, 516,899 calls in January, 478,393 calls in February and around 30,000 calls from March 1 to 14, 2018. Out of the CFS calls, the helpline has many success stories of providing immediate services by connecting the service seeker and the service provider instantly (Farhin, N., 2018)

However, there have been programs like PRP (Police Reform Programs), which is a comprehensive capacity building initiative to increase human safety in Bangladesh. PRP works to help the Bangladesh Police evolve from a colonial style police force to a more effective and service-oriented police body. The program develops the ability of police officers through training, fortifies the delivery of service, promotes gender equality and sensitivity, and supports better interaction with the people through model police stations and community policing forums ("Police Reform Programme Phase II," 2015). It has accomplished a few things like doubling the number of female police from 1.8 percent to 5.24 percent in the five years of 2009- 2014. Women who now goes to victim support centers

say it has been easier compared to past to talk about their case as the listener is a woman too. At the Teigaon Police station, Dhaka, country's first Victim Support Centre was established with PRP support in 2009. This is a model of victim support Centre which partners with NGOs have been providing an improved response to victims who faced gender-based violence. Diagnosing that there is demand for victim support services like this, Bangladesh Police with UNDP support has stretched the network of Centers to establish a total of eight centers like this having one in each of the big cities and the Chittagong Hills Tracts. Subsequently, from 2009, these victim support centers have provided support to around 3,500 women and children. To connect the police and the community 52,000 Community Policing Forums (CPFs) have been established throughout the country with the PRP-support. 7.6 million people are receiving improved services since 2012 from the newly established 29 Model Thanas. All citizens, particularly disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, have been getting better access to justice through the construction and renovation and ongoing PRP-support to these 29 women and child-friendly police stations.

2.4 Theoretical Framework: Instrumental and Expressive Models of Public Trust in Police

The existing research has conceptually disentangled and empirically assessed several theoretical frameworks of public assessment on trust in police. The essence of the instrumental and expressive models are represented below which is used for this study as a theoretical guideline (Jackson et al., 2011; Jackson and Bradford, 2010; Jackson and Sunshine, 2007; Stoutland, 2001; Sun et al., 2012; Wu and Sun, 2010) (Table 3). To understand trust in police, background characteristics, e.g. gender, age, religion, education, family type, employment status, family size, etc., locality, satisfaction with government performance, media influence, etc. are considered as control variables where concern about safety and victimization experiences are identified as the independent variable. In addition, public trust in police is considered as dependent variables (Figure 1). However, some researchers find that one line of inquiry contrasts the instrumental model with the expressive model (Jackson and Bradford 2009; Jackson and Sunshine, 2007; Jackson et al., 2009). According to the instrumental model, the police are instrumental in fulfilling their central role of preventing people being victimized and ensuring peoples safety. If the police are failed to achieving such expectations, then the public may take this as an indication that crime cannot or will not be dealt with effectively, for this reason, people lowering their support for and trust in the police. However, this line of argument has some overlap with the accountability or performance model of public satisfaction with the police, which argues that the police should be held accountable for their responsibilities of combating crime and maintaining order and that their performance determines levels of public trust (Skogan, 2009; Van Craen, 2012; Zhao et al., 2012).

Table 3: Components of Outcome–based trust and Procedural-based Trust

Dimensions	Items
Outcome-based trust	_People's overall confidence in the police _Level of trust on the statement or comments that police gives about any incidents _People's feeling while seeing or facing a police
Procedural-base trust	_Level of taking concerns by police when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics _People's perception about police investigation _People's perception of police behavior with local community members _People's perception of police interaction with the citizen _Level of taking appropriate actions by police to prevent crime in the community _Effectiveness of the emergency response of police _Level of consideration of the local people's needs by the police _Level of people's scope to explain their situation to the police

The expressive model indicates that public assessments of police trustworthiness are influenced more by their expressive concerns about neighborhood order and cohesion than by instrumental concerns about personal safety and crime (Jackson and Sunshine, 2007). The public expects that the police not only fight with crime but also defend the neighborhood morals and values. Lack of community engagement, social order and civilities are likely to reduce public trust in the police because residents feel that the police fail to reassure the moral structure of a community (Jackson and Sunshine, 2007; also see Tyler and Boeckmann, 1997). The expressive model also echoes the central arguments of social capital theory. According to social capital theory, social networks that build around and extend beyond one's immediate surroundings are positively related to confidence in governmental institutions (Brehm and Rahn 1997; Putnam, 2000). The current study compares and contrasts variables representing both the instrumental and expressive models of trust in the police (see Table 3).

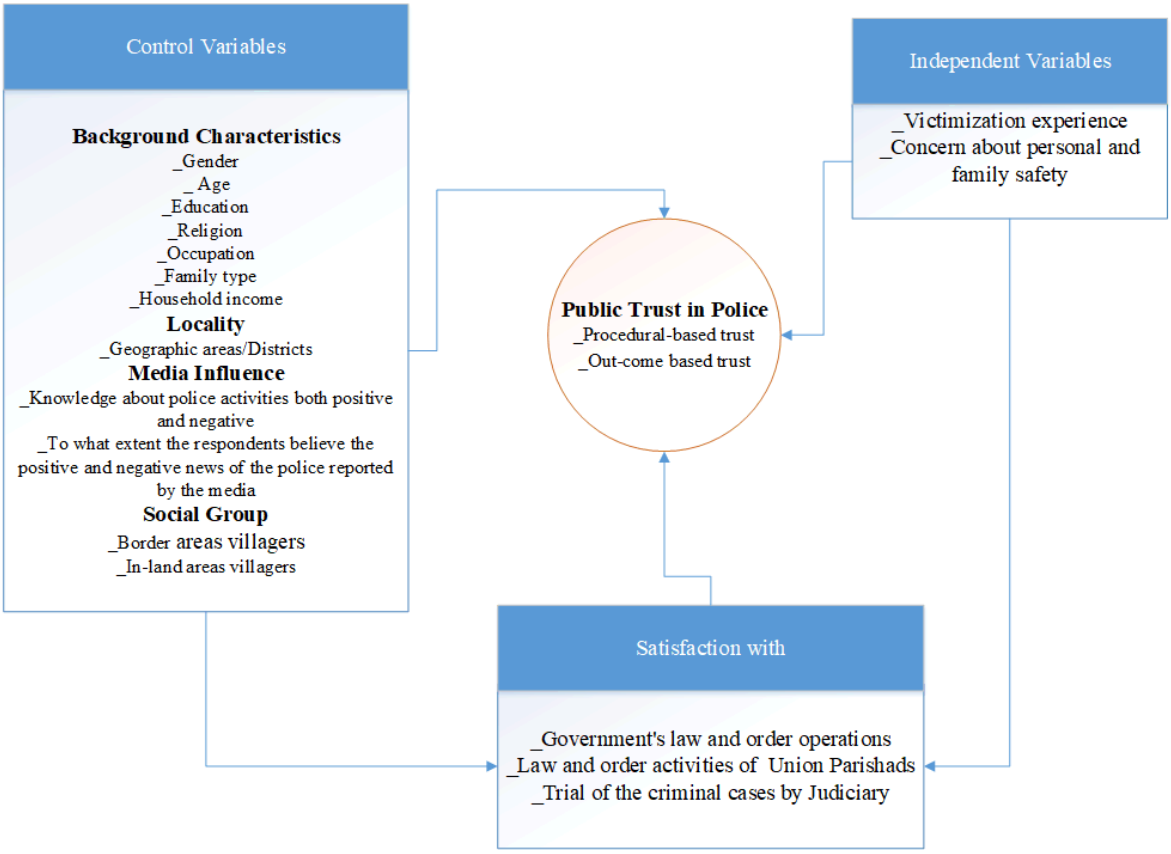


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework for the Study

CHAPTER 3: METHODS OF THE STUDY

3.1 Methods of Data Collection and Instrument

For this study, data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data were collected following the mixed method approach: a combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches. The quantitative data were collected by survey method through face-to-face interview using a structured questionnaire by electronic devices (mobile responsive survey). The qualitative data were collected through Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). The Focus Group Discussion was conducted in allegeable men and women participants of the study areas. The KIIs were carried out among various police personnel, community leaders, local government representatives, academicians, and local people.

For the quantitative study, the instrument was designed to measure the level of public trust on Bangladesh Police and their performance level as well as the reasons and activities that create the mistrust to the police. The questionnaire has a total of 40 items and four sections (Appendix 2 and 3). Section 1 contains twelve questions related to general characteristics of the respondents. Section 2 contains fifteen questions related to law and order situation of the study area. Section 3 includes questions related to the role of police after being victimized a crime; section 4 contains seventeen questions related to public trust on police, and section five contains causes and remedies of mistrust in police.

3.1.1 Matrix for Dependent Variable (Public Trust in Police)

At first, a sixteen items matrix was used to collect the data on the level of public trust in police in rural areas using Likert-type questions (0 to 5 scale). To increase the reliability of the matrix, five items were deleted during reliability analysis. Finally, an eleven items matrix was developed to measure the level of public trust on police after being measured the Cronbach alpha and factor analysis (Table 3). Based on previous studies (e.g., Hawdon et al., 2003; Stoutland, 2001), these items can be grouped into two dimensions, procedural based trust and outcome-based trust (see Table 3). Response options for all these evaluative items include 0 to 5 Likert scale. For items number 4, 6, 9 and 10, the response options were 0 = not at all, 1 = very low, 2 = low, 3 = average, 4 = enough, and 5 = Very much, wherever, for items number 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8, the response option were used 0 = not at all, 1 = very rare, 2 = rare, 3 = sometimes, 4 = often, and 5 = always. For the item number 11, a different response option was used (0 = I become very afraid, 1 = I become afraid, 2= I feel a bit worried, 3 = Do not feel anything in particular, 4 = I feel a little courageous, 5 = I feel very courageous). The survey instrument contains eleven items that allow us to measure multiple aspects of public trust in the police.

We conducted factor analysis and a reliability test to answer the question about whether trust in the police entails multiple aspects among Bangladeshi rural respondents. The principal component analysis (PCA) of the eleven items of trust in police found that only a single factor was extracted, with an eigenvalue of 2.16 accounting for about 55% of the variance and factor loadings ranging from 0.44 to 0.77 (Table 3). The reliability test indicated that an additive scale comprising of all eleven items has a Cronbach's alpha of 0.845, suggesting a high level of internal consistency which is generally accepted to be satisfactory. These results reveal that the items are not methodologically distinguishable but rather one-dimensional among rural respondents. An additive scale of the eleven items was thus used as the dependent variable in regression analysis. A higher value indicates a greater level of trust in the police.

Table 4: Items and factor loadings measuring trust in the police

Dimension	Items No.	Survey Items	Factor Loading
Procedural-base trust	1	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?	0.77
	2	Do you think police investigates the case fairly and impartially?	0.59
	3	Do you thick police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?	0.54
	4	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?	0.53
	5	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?	0.52
	6	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?	0.51
	7	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?	0.44
	8	In your opinion, how do the police give people the chance to explain their situation?	0.44
Outcome-based Trust	9	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?	0.62
	10	How much do you believe the statement or comments that police gives about the incident?	0.55
	11	What do you feel if you see or face a policeman?	0.46

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis
Eigenvalue = 2.16, Cronbach's alpha = 0.845, Cumulative % of variance = 54.37

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		0.905
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	6383.487
	df	55
	Sig.	.001

3.2 Study Area and Sample Size

Multistage sampling was used in the study to get representative samples from eight divisions of Bangladesh: Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Sylhet. One district was selected from each division randomly. From each district, one Upazila except Sadar Upazila was randomly selected as a study area to ensure the rural settings for this research (Figure 2). Then respondents (either male or female) aged 18 years or above from two unions of each Upazila were selected randomly for collecting information on public trust in Bangladesh Police.

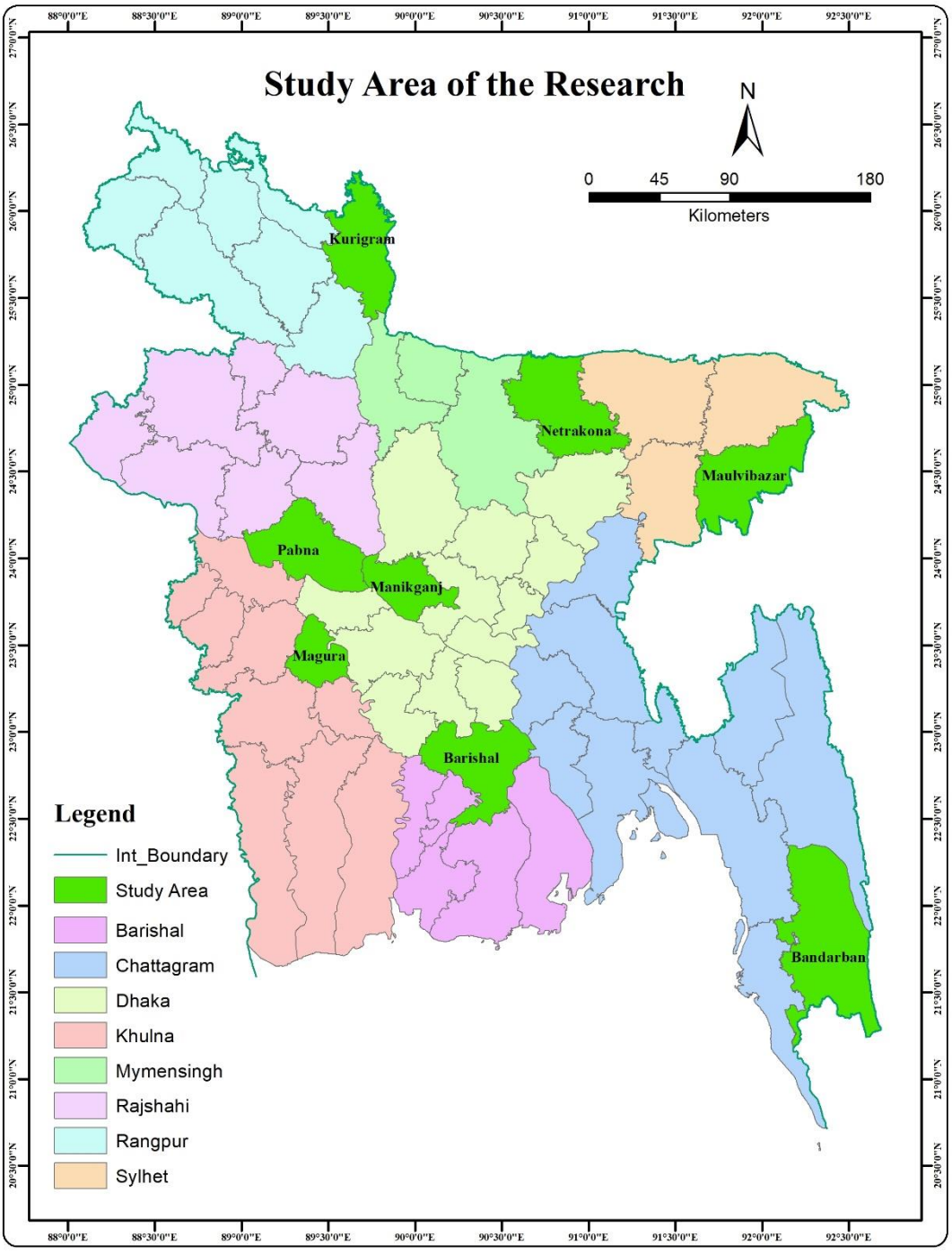
To attain the required sample size for this study, the study used the value of parameter proportion of people of defined rural area aged eighteen years or above' (50% approx.) (BBS, 2011), which also helps to maximize the sample size. Using this information with 5% margin of error, 4.0 design effect, and response rate of 95.0%, the total sample size of respondents for the proposed survey was 1,704 following the formula is shown below:

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times p(1-p) \times (deff)}{e^2 \times rr}$$

Here, n= total sample size
p = the proportion of the rural population aged 18 or above
deff= Design effect,
e = Margin of error,
rr = Response rate

3.3 Sampling Strategy for Quantitative Survey:

A total sample size of 1704 respondents was distributed proportionately to the total rural population of selected eight districts from eight divisions based on randomly selected eight Upazilas of eight districts in Bangladesh (Figure 3). In the 2011 Census of Bangladesh, the percentage distribution of rural population by Upazila was as follow: Mehendiganj (18.88%), Lama (6.76%), Gheor (9.08%), Shalikha (10.15%), Madan (9.58%) Chatmohar (7.72%), Char Rajibpur (15.47%), and Kulaura (22.35%) (BBS, 2013). Following these proportion of rural population in each Upazila the total sample size of 1687 were distributed as follows: Mehendiganj (306), Lama (150), Gheor (150), Shalikha (164), Madan (155) Chatmohar (150), Char Rajibpur (250), and Kulaura (362) (Table-4). Within each Upazila, two unions were selected, and respondents from those unions were selected and interviewed randomly.



Map 1: Study Area of the Research

Table 5: Sample Size Distributions of Proposed Study

SI	Division	District	Upazila	Total population of the Upazila	Percent of Total Population (%)	Net Sample Size	Proposed Sample Size
1	Barishal	Barishal	Mehendiganj	304364	18.88	306	306
2	Chattogram	Bandarban	Lama	108995	6.76	109	150
3	Dhaka	Manikganj	Gheor	146292	9.08	147	150
4	Khulna	Magura	Shalikha	163658	10.15	164	164
5	Mymensingh	Netrokona	Madan	154479	9.58	155	155
6	Rajshahi	Pabna	Chatmohar	124433	7.72	125	150
7	Rangpur	Kurigram	Char Rajibpur	249429	15.47	250	250
8	Sylhet	Maulvibazar	Kulaura	360195	22.35	362	362
	Total			**1611845**	**100**	**1618**	**1687**

Source: District Statistics 2011, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), 2013

3.4 Sampling Strategy for Qualitative Study

For qualitative data, 8 FGDs were conducted from the eight upazilas: four FGDs among women participants and four FGDs among men participants. Moreover, 48 KIIs were conducted from various stakeholders of rural community: police personnel, community leaders, local government representatives, academicians, and local people. For each study area, 6 KIIs were conducted (1 KII of police personnel, 1 KII of community leaders, 1 KII of local government representative, 1 KII of academic and 2 KIIS of local people). The FGDs and KII were recorded and transcribed for thematic analysis.

3.5 Supervision and Quality Control Mechanism of Data Collection Activities

3.5.1 Increasing Response Rates

The basis for obtaining fair inference from survey research is random sampling, which is very powerful in drawing generalization through selecting representative samples of the population. Underlying this inferential process, however, is the assumption that all respondents designated for the sample are observed or measured. In recent years, increasing violation of this assumption because of an inability to contact sample members or because of their unwillingness to participate has led to increasing attention to survey non-response. 'Non-respondents 'are those missing from a random sample; the largest components of non-response are noncontact and refusal. The non-response rate varies across respondents' demographic, socioeconomic, and cultural characteristics (attitudinal, motivational, and behavioral). The primary reasons for non-response include lack of contact, refusal, business, and others. During the survey, various initiative was taken to reduce non-response rate through wider coverage of population and were better communication strategy for informing respondents about the importance of the survey and were built good rapport as well, was given adequate attention to subjects' nature and sensitivity, questionnaire length, and sensitivity. Also, our field investigators would attempt to reduce the refusal rates. In that case, our field investigators were conducted an interview based on the potential respondents' convenience.

3.5.2 Quality Control Measures

Strict quality control measures were taken at all levels of the study. A collection of quality data from the field was ensured through proper selection of field team and trained them for the task through field test and motivation. A team was formed for collecting survey data. The following criteria were considered for recruiting the field team members: educational qualification; previous relevant work experience; and capacity to work in a team.

One-week intensive training was arranged for the field team to give orientation on data collection instruments. After completing the training, interviewers participated in Mock

Interview Sessions. Only successful candidates were selected as final interviewers for this project. All team members, including the team leader, were monitored the whole process to assess and ensure the quality of selection, training, interviewers' level of understanding about data collection and data quality.

The team was also motivated interviewers to ensure quality at every stage of the project as they were paid reasonably and given the flexibility to work within set parameters. Moreover, close monitoring and supervision were ensured during the study implementation period to ensure that nobody commits any mistake due to negligence or lack of understanding. Field monitoring was maintained at different levels such as from field level supervisor; rigorous checking of the filled-in questionnaires by the data management expert, and field visit and monitoring by the core team members especially principal investigator through real-time monitoring using an online database.

During data collection, on each day, the supervisors have arranged a feedback session for the interviewers on the conducted interviews and planned the work for the next day. Also, data management expert back checked the filled-in questionnaires by online supervision and data checking. Each supervisor was also ensured that all members of the team were followed the procedures as oriented and feedback received after the field practices.

3.6 Data Entry and Data Processing

The data entry process was started soon after collecting the data. The data entry template was developed and cross-checked by the core members. Data entry and data analysis were conducted by using SPSS 25 software. The experienced person was selected for data entry and will be trained on this issue. The trained data entry operators have entered the data, and the Core Team member was randomly checked the data to ensure accuracy, validity, and reliability of the dataset. The task of editing, coding, and data entry was done under the close supervision of the core team.

3.7 Analytical Approach

The collected data were analyzed using the quantitative technique. In quantitative analysis, univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analyses were conducted disaggregated by socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. The appropriate graphical presentation was given wherever needed using Arc GIS 10.2, Microsoft Excel 2016, and Windows Visio 2016 software.

3.8 Ethical Issues, Privacy, and Confidentiality

The study was ensured the ethical issues involved in this research, including the risks and benefits of the respondents. Before conducting data collection, each respondent was clearly

informed about the purposes, type of information coverage, confidentiality, interview time, etc. Respondents' verbal consent were also be taken in the survey. Also, they will have the rights to refuse for giving the interview. It was important to explain to respondents that their participation in the study was voluntary. The data were collected anonymously from the respondents by asking their names or any identifiable details.

CHAPTER 4: INTRODUCING RESPONDENTS

4.1 Introduction

This section presents the background characteristics of the respondents of rural study areas in Bangladesh. Background characteristics include age, sex, marital status, religion, occupation, education, personal and household monthly income and expenditure.

4.2 General Characteristics of the Total Respondents

Table 1 represents the general characteristics of the total respondents. In total respondents, 58.7% were male, and 41.3% were female. According to the survey data, the mean age of the respondents was 39 years, where 31% of respondents were 18 to 30 years old. More than one-third of respondents (87.4%) were married, followed by unmarried members of 9.7%, and widowed members of 2.4%. In the study area, 30.9% of the population was illiterate; almost half of the respondents (49.1%) were under SSC, and the rest of the respondents secured more than SSC level. The data also show that 86.9% of the respondents were Muslims, followed by 10.7% of Hindu, 1.9% of Buddhist and remaining 0.5% of Christians. Regarding the primary occupation of the total respondents, 36.4% of them were housewives, and the portion of the businessman, farmers, and service holders were 17.1%, 13.2%, and 6.9% respectively. Data show that 67.0% of respondents were with the personal monthly income of less than BDT 10,000, whereas 93.4% of respondents had personal monthly expenditure of less than BDT 5,000. On the other hand, 60.6% had a monthly household income of BDT 10,001-20,000 whereas 52.7% was found with a monthly household expenditure of BDT 10,001 to 20,000. Furthermore, 97.9% of respondents did not have a member of the police, and only 2.1% of respondents positively responded regarding this. Among all, 51.3% of respondents belonged to a single family since childhood, and the rest of 48.7%of respondents belonged to the joint family as well.

Table 6: General Characteristics of the Total Respondents

SI	Area of Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
1.	**Sex**		
	Male	1000	58.7
	Female	704	41.3
	Total	1704	100.0
2.	**Age (Year)**		
	18-30	528	31.0
	31-40	527	30.9
	41-50	367	21.5
	51-60	169	9.9
	> 60	113	6.6
	Total	1704	100.0

	Mean = 39, SD = 12.70, Min – Max = 19 – 82		
3.	**Marital Status**		
	Unmarried	165	9.7
	Married	1489	87.4
	Separated	4	.2
	Husband abandoned	3	.2
	Divorced	2	.1
	Widow	41	2.4
	Total	1704	100.0
4.	**Educational Status**		
	Uneducated	526	30.9
	Under SSC	837	49.1
	SSC/Equivalent	148	8.7
	HSC/Equivalent	107	6.3
	Graduated/Equivalent	66	3.9
	Post graduated/Equivalent	20	1.2
	Total	1704	100.0
5.	**Religion**		
	Islam	1481	86.9
	Hindu	183	10.7
	Buddhist	32	1.9
	Christian	8	.5
	Total	1704	100.0
6.	**Main Occupation**		
	Housewife	621	36.4
	Business	292	17.1
	Farmer	225	13.2
	Service Holder	117	6.9
	Day Labor	107	6.3
	Student	84	4.9
	Currently Unemployed	63	3.7
	Car Driver	32	1.9
	Auto Rickshaw Driver	30	1.8
	Labor	30	1.8
	Fisherman	25	1.5
	Three Wheel Van Puller	13	0.8
	Rickshaw puller	11	0.6
	Farming Labor	10	0.6
	Hawker	7	0.4
	Garments Labor	7	0.4
	Tailor	7	0.4
	Retired Person	6	0.4
	Emigrant	4	0.2
	Handy crafter	3	0.2
	Religious Leader	3	0.2

	Village Doctor	3	0.2
	Mason	2	0.1
	Boatman	1	0.1
	Housemaid	1	0.1
	Total	1704	100.0
7.	**Personal Monthly Income (BDT)**		
	<10000	1141	67.0
	10001-20000	510	29.9
	20001-30000	46	2.7
	30001-40000	4	.2
	>40000	3	.2
	Total	1704	100.0
	Mean = 7356.87, SD = 7542.922, Min – Max = 0 - 50000		
8.	**Personal Monthly Expenditure (BDT)**		
	<5000	1591	93.4
	5001-10000	102	6.0
	10001-15000	11	.6
	Total	1704	100.0
	Mean = 3426.41, SD = 1529.896, Min – Max = 2000 – 150000		
9.	**Household Monthly Income (BDT)**		
	<10000	351	20.6
	10001-20000	1032	60.6
	20001-30000	246	14.4
	30001-40000	44	2.6
	40001-50000	24	1.4
	>50000	7	0.4
	Total	1704	100.0
	Mean = 16800.82, SD = 8663.526, Min – Max = 3000 – 100000		
10.	**Household Monthly Expenditure (BDT)**		
	<10000	743	43.6
	10001-20000	898	52.7
	20001-30000	54	3.2
	30001-40000	7	.4
	>50000	2	.1
	Total	1704	100.0
	Mean = 12341.90, SD = 5282.038, Min – Max = 4000 – 80000		
11.	**Having at Least One Police Member in the Family**		
	Yes	36	2.1
	No	1668	97.9
	Total	1704	100.0
12.	**Types of Respondents' Family during Childhood**		
	Single Family	875	51.3
	Joint Family	829	48.7
	Total	1704	100.0

4.3 General Characteristics of the Respondents' of Bandarban District

Table 2 represents the general characteristics of the respondents of Bandarban. Among the 152 respondents, the male and female respondents were 53.3% and 46.7%, accordingly. The mean age of the respondents was 40.07 years. One-third of the respondents belonged to 18-30 years old, and only 6.6% belonged to more than 60 years old. Among the respondents, most (74.3%) of them were married, whereas 0.7% were separated and divorced both. Almost half of the respondents were under SSC level, and the least (4.6%) was graduated or equivalent. Among all the respondents, 44.1% were Muslims, and only 5.3% were Christians. Most of the respondents (29.6%) were housewives, 13.8% of respondents were businessman, and the least (0.7%) had various occupations of hawker, three wheel van puller, auto rickshaw driver and handcrafter each. The mean personal monthly income of the respondents was BDT 7,067.11, and the mean personal monthly expenditure of the respondents was BDT 3,384.87. Among all the respondents, 73.0% had a personal monthly income of less than BDT 10,000, whereas 91.4% had a personal monthly expenditure of less than BDT 5,000. The mean household monthly income and the mean household monthly expenditure of the respondents were BDT 14,256.58 and BDT 12,236.84, respectively. Most of the respondents (56.6%) had the monthly household income of BDT 10,001-20,000 whereas about one-half of the families had the monthly expenditure of less than BDT 10,000. Among the respondents, 92.1% had no police member in their family, and only 7.9% had police member in their family. Among the total 152 respondents, 55.9% belonged to the joint family, whereas rest (44.1%) was from the single family.

Table 7: General Characteristics of the Respondents' of Bandarban District

SI	Area of Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
1	**Sex of the Respondent**		
	Male	81	53.3
	Female	71	46.7
	Total	152	100.0
2	**Age group (Year)**		
	18-30	59	38.8
	31-40	38	25.0
	41-50	24	15.8
	51-60	21	13.8
	> 60	10	6.6
	Total	152	100.0
	Mean= 40.07, SD= 13.54, Min-Max =19-85		
3	**Marital Status**		
	Unmarried	23	15.1
	Married	113	74.3
	Separated	1	0.7
	Husband abandoned	3	2.0
	Divorced	1	0.7
	Widow	11	7.2

	Total	152	100.0
4	**Educational Status**		
	Uneducated	24	15.8
	Under SSC	77	50.7
	SSC/Equivalent	23	15.1
	HSC/Equivalent	21	13.8
	Graduated/Equivalent	7	4.6
	Total	152	100.0
5	**Religion**		
	Islam	67	44.1
	Hindu	45	29.6
	Buddhist	32	21.1
	Christian	8	5.3
	Total	152	100.0
6.	**Main Occupation**		
	Housewife	45	29.6
	Business	21	13.8
	Day labor	20	13.2
	Service Holder	17	11.2
	Student	17	11.2
	Farmer	15	9.9
	Farming Labor	7	4.6
	Car Driver	2	1.3
	Labor	2	1.3
	Aged	2	1.3
	Hawker	1	0.7
	3 Wheel Van Puller	1	0.7
	Auto Rickshaw Driver	1	0.7
	Handcrafter	1	0.7
	Total	152	100.0
9	**Personal Monthly Income (BDT)**		
	<10000	111	73.0
	10001-20000	36	23.7
	20001-30000	3	2.0
	30001-40000	2	1.3
	Total	152	100.0
	Mean= 7067.11, SD= 7507.59, Min-Max=0 -40000		
7	**107. Personal Monthly Expenditure (BDT)**		
	<5000	139	91.4
	5001-10000	13	8.6
	Total	152	100.0
	Mean= 3384.87, SD= 1344.74, Min-Max= 2000-8000		
10	**Household Monthly Income (BDT)**		
	<10000	48	31.6
	10001-20000	86	56.6

	20001-30000	15	9.9
	30001-40000	2	1.3
	>50000	1	0.7
	Total	152	100.0
	Mean= 14256.58, SD= 7012.29, Min-Max =3000-60000		
8	**Household Monthly Expenditure (BDT)**		
	<10000	74	48.7
	10001-20000	71	46.7
	20001-30000	6	3.9
	>50000	1	0.7
	Total	152	100.0
	Mean= 12236.84, SD= 6952.10, Min-Max= 4000 -75000		
11	**Having at Least One Police Member in the Family**		
	Yes	12	7.9
	No	140	92.1
	Total	152	100.0
12	**Types of Respondents' Family during Childhood**		
	Single Family	67	44.1
	Joint Family	85	55.9
	Total	152	100.0

4.4 General Characteristics of the Respondents' of Barishal District

Table 3 represents the general characteristics of the respondents of Barishal. Among all respondents (308), 58.8% were male, and 41.2% were female. The mean age of the respondents was 39.85 years. Most of the respondents belonged to 18-30 years old (34.1%), and a few (8.8%) were more than 60 years old. Among all respondents, 88.3% were married, whereas 10.1% were single, and the rest of the respondents (1.6%) were widowed. Only 26.6% of the respondents had no education whereas rests were educated, among which most (52.9%) were with the status of under SSC. Among all the respondents, 293 were Muslims (95.1%), and rests were Hindus (4.9%). Among 308 of the respondents, majority of the respondents (37.7%) were housewives and rests belonged to other categories including 0.3% of boatman and tailor each. The mean personal monthly income of the respondents was BDT 7,356.17, and the mean personal monthly expenditure of the respondents was BDT 3,189.94. Among all the respondents, 63.6% had a personal monthly income of less than BDT 10,000, whereas 93.5% of the respondents had a personal monthly expenditure of less than BDT 5,000. The mean family monthly income of the respondents was BDT 18,685.71, and the mean family monthly expenditure of the respondents was BDT 11,782.47. Again, most (61.7%) of the respondents had the monthly household income of BDT 10,001-20,000 whereas 49.4% family had the same household monthly expenditure. Among 308 of the respondents, only 0.6% of the respondents had police member in their family. In addition, 72.4% of the total respondents belonged to single family whereas rests (27.6%) were from joint family.

Table 8: General Characteristics of the Respondents of Barishal District

Sl.	Area of Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
1	**Sex of the respondent**		
	Male	181	58.8
	Female	127	41.2
	Total	308	100.0
2	**Age (Year)**		
	18-30	105	34.1
	31-40	74	24.0
	41-50	63	20.5
	51-60	39	12.7
	> 60	27	8.8
	Total	308	100.0
	Mean = 39.85, Range=71, SD = 13.91, Min – Max = 19 - 90		
3	**Marital Status**		
	Unmarried	31	10.1
	Married	272	88.3
	Widow	5	1.6
	Total	308	100.0
4	**Educational Status**		
	Uneducated	82	26.6
	Under SSC	163	52.9
	SSC/Equivalent	28	9.1
	HSC/Equivalent	19	6.2
	Graduated/Equivalent	9	2.9
	Post graduated/Equivalent	7	2.3
	Total	308	100.0
5	**Religion**		
	Islam	293	95.1
	Hindu	15	4.9
	Total	308	100.0
6	**Main occupation**		
	Housewife	116	37.7
	Business	50	16.2
	Farmer	39	12.7
	Service Holder	29	9.4
	Fisherman	19	6.2
	Student	18	5.8
	Aged	10	3.2
	Day labor	9	2.9
	Labor	7	2.3
	Retired person	5	1.6
	Unemployed	4	1.3
	Boatman	1	0.3
	Tailor	1	0.3

	Total	308	100.0
7	**Personal Monthly Income (BDT)**		
	<10000	196	63.6
	10001-20000	100	32.5
	20001-30000	10	3.2
	>40000	2	0.6
	Total	308	100.0
	Mean= 7356.17, SD = 8192.12, Min - Max = 0 - 50000		
8	**Personal Monthly Expenditure (BDT)**		
	<5000	288	93.5
	5001-10000	16	5.2
	10001-15000	4	1.3
	Total	308	100.0
	Mean= 3189.94, SD = 1849.024, Min- Max = 2000 - 15000		
9	**Household Monthly Income (BDT)**		
	<10000	41	13.3
	10001-20000	190	61.7
	20001-30000	57	18.5
	30001-40000	8	2.6
	40001-50000	10	3.2
	>50000	2	.6
	Total	308	100.0
	Mean= 18685.71, SD = 9908.56, Min – Max = 3000 - 70000		
10	**Household Monthly Expenditure (BDT)**		
	<10000	146	47.4
	10001-20000	152	49.4
	20001-30000	10	3.2
	Total	308	100.0
	Mean= 11782.47, SD = 4591.07, Min – Max = 4000 - 30000		
11	**Having at Least One Police Member in the Family**		
	Yes	2	.6
	No	306	99.4
	Total	308	100.0
12	**Types of Respondents' Family during Childhood**		
	Single Family	223	72.4
	Joint Family	85	27.6
	Total	308	100.0

4.5 General Characteristics of the Respondents' of Kurigram District

Table 4 represents the general characteristics of the respondents of Kurigram district. In Table 4, males and females constitute 53.2% and 46.8%, respectively, of the population in the study area. According to the survey, the data for the age distribution of the population showed that 30.6% were 18-30 years, whereas 7.9% were more than 60 years. The mean age of the respondents was 38.82 years. Most of the household members (90.1%) were married, followed by unmarried members of 8.3%. In the study area, 43.7% of the population was uneducated; another 41.7% of respondents were under SSC, and only 3.6% respondent

secured graduation or equivalent degree. The data showed that 99.6% of the respondents were Muslims, followed by 0.4% of the Hindu respondents. Regarding the occupation of the total households, 44.4% of them specified that they were housewives followed by students of 6.3% and business in total with 6.7%. Various kinds of occupations were found, such as service holder of 2.8%, day laborer of 6.3%, etc. Here, unemployed respondents were only 1.6%. This table also shows that the mean personal monthly income and expenditure were BDT 5976.58 and BDT 3077.77, respectively. Moreover, 77.4% respondent's personal monthly income was less than BDT 10,000, whereas 94.8% of respondents had personal monthly expenditure of less than BDT 5000. On the other hand, the mean household monthly income of the respondents was BDT 15,283.33, and the expenditure was BDT 11,666.26. It was dramatically found that 32.1% of families hada monthly household income of less than BDT 10,000, where each 48.8% respondents' household monthly expenditure was less than BDT 10,000 and BDT 10001-20,000, respectively. In addition, 98.8% of respondents expressed that they did not have police member in their family, and only 1.2% of respondents positively said that they had a member of the police in their family. About 32.1% of respondents belonged to single family from childhood, where 67.9% of respondents belonged to joint family from childhood as well.

Table 9: General Characteristics of the Respondents' of Kurigram District

Sl.	Area of Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
1	**Sex of the Respondent**		
	Male	134	53.2
	Female	118	46.8
	Total	252	100.0
2	**Age (Year)**		
	18-30	77	30.6
	31-40	69	27.4
	41-50	55	21.8
	51-60	31	12.3
	> 60	20	7.9
	Total	252	100.0
	Mean= 38.82, SD = 10.71, Min - Max = 24 – 92		
3	**Marital Status**		
	Unmarried	21	8.3
	Married	227	90.1
	Separated	1	0.4
	Divorced	1	0.4
	Widow	2	0.8
	Total	252	100.0
4	**Educational Status**		
	Uneducated	110	43.7
	Under SSC	105	41.7
	SSC/Equivalent	10	4.0
	HSC/Equivalent	13	5.2

	Graduated/Equivalent	9	3.6
	Post graduated/Equivalent	5	2.0
	Total	252	100.0
5	**Religion**		
	Islam	251	99.6
	Hindu	1	0.4
	Total	252	100.0
6	**Main Occupation**		
	Housewife	112	44.4
	Farmer	68	27
	Business	17	6.7
	Student	16	6.3
	Day labor	16	6.3
	Service Holder	7	2.8
	Unemployed	4	1.6
	Fisherman	3	1.2
	Hawker	1	0.4
	Farming Labor	1	0.4
	Garments Labor	1	0.4
	Car Driver	1	0.4
	3 Wheel Van Puller	1	0.4
	Tailor	1	0.4
	Labor	1	0.4
	Aged	1	0.4
	Quack Doctor	1	0.4
	Total	252	100.0
7	**Personal Monthly Income (BDT)**		
	<10000	195	77.4
	10001-20000	50	19.8
	20001-30000	7	2.8
	Total	252	100.0
	Mean= 5976.58, SD = 6840.73, Min - Max= 0 – 30000		
8	**Personal Monthly Expenditure (BDT)**		
	<5000	239	94.8
	5001-10000	12	4.8
	10001-20000	1	0.4
	Total	252	100
	Mean= 3077.77, SD = 1347.02, Min – Max = 2000 – 12000		
9	**Household Monthly Income (BDT)**		
	<10000	81	32.1
	10001-20000	133	52.8
	20001-30000	33	13.1
	30001-40000	3	1.2
	40001-50000	2	0.8
	Total	252	100.0

	Mean= 15283.33, SD = 7519.44, Min – Max = 3000 – 50000		
10	**Household Monthly Expenditure (BDT)**		
	<10000	123	48.8
	10001-20000	123	48.8
	20001-30000	5	2.0
	30001-40000	1	0.4
	Total	252	100.0
	Mean= 11666.26, SD = 4779.09, Min – Max = 4000 – 40000		
11	**Having at Least One Police Member in the Family**		
	Yes	3	1.2
	No	249	98.8
	Total	252	100.0
12	**Types of Respondents' Family during Childhood**		
	Single Family	81	32.1
	Joint Family	171	67.9
	Total	252	100.0

4.6 General Characteristics of the Respondents' of Magura District

Table 5 represents the general characteristics of the respondents of Magura district. In Table 5, males and females consisted of 56.0% and 44.0%, respectively, of the population in the study area. The age distribution of population, obtained from survey data showed that 36.7% of respondents were 31-40 years, whereas only 6.0% were more than 60 years. The mean age of the respondents was 40.09 years. The maximum number of household members (89.2%) was married, followed by unmarried members of 7.8% and 3.0% of widows. In the study area, only 14.5% of the respondents were uneducated, whereas 65.1% of respondents were under SSC, and only 3.0% of respondents got graduation or equivalent degree. The data showed that 68.7% of respondents were Muslims, followed by 31.3% of the Hindu respondents. Regarding the occupation of the total households, about 38.6% of them specified that they were housewife, which is followed by 2.4% of students and business with 22.3%. Various kinds of occupations were found such as service holder 6.6%, day laborer 2.4% and farmer 14.5%, etc. This table also shows that the mean personal monthly income and expenditure of the respondents was BDT 7,614.46 and BDT 3,021.08, respectively. Moreover, 66.3% of respondents' personal monthly income was less than BDT 10,000, whereas 94.6% of respondents' personal monthly expenditure was less than BDT 5,000. Again, The mean household monthly income and expenditure of the respondents BDT 16,449.0 and BDT 11,701.81, respectively. In addition, 62.7% of respondents had a monthly household income of BDT 10,001-20,000, and 51.2% spent the same amount for monthly household expenditure. Most of 98.2% of respondents expressed that they did not have police member in their families, where only 1.8% of respondents positively said that they had a member of the police in their family. Furthermore, 68.7% of respondents belonged to single family from childhood, and another 31.3% respondent belonged to joint family from childhood as well.

Table 10: General Characteristics of the Respondents' of Magura District

Sl.	Area of Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
1	**Sex of the respondent**		
	Male	93	56.0
	Female	73	44.0
	Total	166	100.0
2	**Age (Year)**		
	18-30	41	24.7
	31-40	61	36.7
	41-50	37	22.3
	51-60	17	10.2
	> 60	10	6.0
	Total	166	100.0
	Mean= 40.09, SD = 12.06, Min – Max = 20 - 82		
3	**Marital Status**		
	Unmarried	13	7.8
	Married	148	89.2
	Widow	5	3.0
	Total	166	100.0
4	**Educational Status**		
	Uneducated	24	14.5
	Under SSC	108	65.1
	SSC/Equivalent	20	12.0
	HSC/Equivalent	9	5.4
	Graduated/Equivalent	5	3.0
	Total	166	100.0
5	**Religion**		
	Islam	114	68.7
	Hindu	52	31.3
	Total	166	100.0
6	**Main Occupation**		
	Housewife	64	38.6
	Business	37	22.3
	Farmer	24	14.5
	Service Holder	11	6.6
	Student	4	2.4
	Day labor	4	2.4
	Labor	4	2.4
	Car Driver	3	1.8
	Aged	3	1.8
	Auto Rickshaw Driver	2	1.2
	Tailor	2	1.2
	Unemployed	2	1.2
	Farming Labor	1	0.6

	3 Wheel Van Puller	1	0.6
	Handcrafter	1	0.6
	Retired Person	1	0.6
	Quack Doctor	1	0.6
	Mason	1	0.6
	Total	166	100.0
7	**Personal Monthly Income (BDT)**		
	<10000	110	66.3
	10001-20000	51	30.7
	20001-30000	5	3.0
	Total	166	100.0
	Mean= 7614.46, SD= 7546.95, Min-Max= 0- 30000		
8	**Personal Monthly Expenditure (BDT)**		
	<5000	157	94.6
	5001-10000	9	5.4
	Total	166	100.0
	Mean= 3021.08, SD = 1298.43, Min-Max= 2000-10000		
9	**Household Monthly Income (BDT)**		
	<10000	34	20.5
	10001-20000	104	62.7
	20001-30000	24	14.5
	30001-40000	2	1.2
	40001-50000	1	0.6
	>50000	1	0.6
	Total	166	100.0
	Mean= 16449.0, SD= 8276.024, Min-Max = 3000- 75000		
10	**108. Household Monthly Expenditure (BDT)**		
	<10000	78	47.0
	10001-20000	85	51.2
	20001-30000	3	1.8
	Total	166	100.0
	Mean= 11701.81, SD= 3907.64, Min-Max= 5000- 30000		
11	**Having at Least One Police Member in the Family**		
	Yes	3	1.8
	No	163	98.2
	Total	166	100.0
12	**Types of Respondents' Family during Childhood**		
	Single Family	114	68.7
	Joint Family	52	31.3
	Total	166	100.0

4.7 General Characteristics of the Respondents' of Manikganj District

Table 6 shows the general characteristics of the respondents of Manikganj. Among all of 152 respondents of this area, both the male and female were in same percentage (50.0%). The mean age of the respondents was 37.64 years. 31.6% of the respondents belonged to 31-40 years old, and only 4.6% belonged to more than 60 years old. Among all, most of 88.8% of respondents were married, whereas only 3.3% of respondents were widows. Most respondents (48.7%) were with the educational status of under SSC and least (5.3%) was with HSC/Equivalent. Among all the respondents, 91.4% were Muslims and rests (8.6%) were Hindus. Most of the respondents (47.4%) were housewives, and rests (0.7%) had various occupations of 3 wheel van puller, tailor, handy crafter, and labor each as well. The mean personal monthly income of the respondents was BDT 5,575.66, and the mean personal monthly expenditure of the respondents was BDT 3,190.13. Among all, 75.7% of respondents had a personal monthly income of less than BDT 10,000, where 98.7% had a personal monthly expenditure of less than BDT 5,000. On the other hand, the mean household monthly income and expenditure of the respondents was BDT 20,003.29 and less than BDT 10,000, respectively. Most respondents (53.3%) had the monthly household income of BDT 10,001-20,000, and 59.2% had the monthly household expenditure of BDT less than 10,000. Among all of the respondents, most (94.1%) had no police member in their family, and only 5.9% had police member in their family. In this area, 65.8% of the total 152 respondents belonged to single family whereas rest (34.2%) was from joint family.

Table 11: General Characteristics of the Respondents of Manikganj District

Sl.	Area of Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
1	**Sex of the respondent**		
	Male	76	50.0
	Female	76	50.0
	Total	152	100.0
2	**Age (Year)**		
	18-30	46	30.3
	31-40	48	31.6
	41-50	40	26.3
	51-60	11	7.2
	> 60	7	4.6
	Total	152	100.0
	Mean= 37.64, SD = 14.22, Min- Max= 19- 80		
3	**Marital Status**		
	Unmarried	12	7.9
	Married	135	88.8
	Widow	5	3.3
	Total	152	100.0
4	**Educational Status**		
	Uneducated	31	20.4
	Under SSC	74	48.7

	SSC/Equivalent	12	7.9
	HSC/Equivalent	17	11.2
	Graduated/Equivalent	10	6.6
	Post graduated/Equivalent	8	5.3
	Total	152	100.0
5	**Religion**		
	Islam	139	91.4
	Hindu	13	8.6
	Total	152	100.0
6	**Main occupation**		
	Housewife	72	47.4
	Farmer	22	14.5
	Service Holder	13	8.6
	Business	12	7.9
	Student	12	7.9
	Day labor	4	2.6
	Unemployed	4	2.6
	Rickshaw puller	3	2
	Car Driver	2	1.3
	Auto Rickshaw Driver	2	1.3
	Aged	2	1.3
	3 Wheel Van Puller	1	0.7
	Tailor	1	0.7
	Handcrafter	1	0.7
	Labor	1	0.7
	Total	152	100.0
7	**Personal Monthly Income (BDT)**		
	<10000	115	75.7
	10001-20000	32	21.1
	20001-30000	4	2.6
	30001-40000	1	0.7
	Total	152	100.0
	Mean= 5575.66, SD= 7155.269, Min-Max= 0- 35000		
8	**Personal Monthly Expenditure (BDT)**		
	<5000	150	98.7
	5001-10000	2	1.3
	Total	152	100.0
	Mean= 3190.13, SD = 819.45, Min-Max= 2000- 6000		
9	**Household Monthly Income (BDT)**		
	<10000	24	15.8
	10001-20000	81	53.3
	20001-30000	27	17.8
	30001-40000	11	7.2
	40001-50000	8	5.3
	>50000	1	0.7

	Total	152	100.0
	Mean= 20003.29, SD = 12462.46, Min-Max = 5000 - 100000		
10	**Household Monthly Expenditure (BDT)**		
	<10000	90	59.2
	10001-20000	59	38.8
	20001-30000	3	2.0
	Total	152	100.0
	Mean= 10845.39, SD = 3612.081, Min-Max = 5000 - 25000		
11	**Having at Least One Police Member in the Family**		
	Yes	9	5.9
	No	143	94.1
	Total	152	100.0
12	**Types of Respondents' Family during Childhood**		
	Single Family	100	65.8
	Joint Family	52	34.2
	Total	152	100.0

4.8 General Characteristics of the Respondents' of Maulvibazar District

Table 7 illustrates the General Characteristics of the respondents of Maulvibazar. Among the 364 respondents, the male and female respondents were 72.0% and 28.0%, accordingly. The mean age of the respondents was 37.35 years. Among entire respondents, 34.9% of respondents belonged to 31-40 years old, and only 2.7% belonged to more than 60 years old. Most (83.0%) respondents were married, where only 0.5% was widows. Most respondents of 49.5% were found to be uneducated, and the least (4.9%) was Graduated/Equivalent. Among the respondents, 95.6% were Muslims and rests of 4.4% were Hindus. Most of the respondents (26.1%) were either housewife, and each of 0.3% had various occupations of hawker, farming labor, and housemaid. The mean personal monthly income and expenditure of the respondents was BDT 9,045.33 and BDT 4,328.30, respectively. Among all the respondents, 59.3% had a personal monthly income of less than BDT 10,000, whereas 86.5% spent less than BDT 5,000 as personal monthly expenditure. Again, the mean household monthly income of the respondents was BDT 18,211.54, where the mean household monthly expenditure of the respondents was BDT 14,546.70. Most (62.4%) of the respondents had the monthly household income of BDT 10,001-20,000 and most (59.9%) spent in the same way as the household monthly expenditure. Among all the respondents, 98.1% had no police member, and only 1.9% had police member in their family. Among 364 respondents, most (70.1%) belonged to joint family, whereas the rest of them (29.9%) was from single family.

Table 12: General Characteristics of the Respondents' of Maulvibazar District

Sl.	Area of Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
1	**Sex of the Respondent**		
	Male	262	72.0
	Female	102	28.0

	Total	364	100.0
2	**Age (Year)**		
	18-30	114	31.3
	31-40	127	34.9
	41-50	86	23.6
	51-60	27	7.4
	> 60	10	2.7
	Total	364	100.0
	Mean= 37.35, SD = 10.45, Min-Max = 19- 78		
3	**Marital Status**		
	Unmarried	60	16.5
	Married	302	83.0
	Widow	2	0.5
	Total	364	100.0
4	**Educational Status**		
	Uneducated	180	49.5
	Under SSC	104	28.6
	SSC/Equivalent	39	10.7
	HSC/Equivalent	23	6.3
	Graduated/Equivalent	18	4.9
	Total	364	100.0
5	**Religion**		
	Islam	348	95.6
	Hindu	16	4.4
	Total	364	100.0
6	**Main Occupation**		
	Housewife	95	26.1
	Business	90	24.7
	Day labor	25	6.9
	Service Holder	23	6.3
	Farmer	22	6
	Car Driver	20	5.5
	Auto Rickshaw Driver	20	5.5
	Student	16	4.4
	Labor	14	3.8
	Unemployed	10	2.7
	Aged	10	2.7
	Garments Labor	4	1.1
	Emigrant	4	1.1
	Rickshaw puller	3	0.8
	Fisherman	3	0.8
	3 Wheel Van Puller	2	0.5
	Hawker	1	0.3
	Farming Labor	1	0.3
	Housemaid	1	0.3
	Total	364	100.0
7	**Personal Monthly Income (BDT)**		
	<10000	216	59.3

	10001-20000	131	36.0
	20001-30000	15	4.1
	30001-40000	1	0.3
	>40000	1	0.3
	Total	364	100.0
	Mean= 9045.33, SD= 7987.85, Min-Max= 0- 50000		
8	**Personal Monthly Expenditure (BDT)**		
	<5000	315	86.5
	5001-10000	45	12.4
	10001-15000	4	1.1
	Total	364	100.0
	Mean= 4328.30, SD = 1597.19, Min-Max = 2000- 3125.00		
9	**Household Monthly Income (BDT)**		
	<10000	51	14.0
	10001-20000	227	62.4
	20001-30000	68	18.7
	30001-40000	14	3.8
	40001-50000	2	0.5
	>50000	2	0.5
	Total	364	100.0
	Mean= 18211.54, SD = 8065.63, Min-Max = 7000- 60000		
10	**Household Monthly Expenditure (BDT)**		
	<10000	118	32.4
	10001-20000	218	59.9
	20001-30000	22	6.0
	30001-40000	5	1.4
	>50000	1	0.3
	Total	364	100.0
	Mean= 14546.70, SD = 6558.952, Min-Max = 5000- 80000		
11	**Having at Least One Police Member in the Family**		
	Yes	7	1.9
	No	357	98.1
	Total	364	100.0
12	**Types of Respondents' Family during Childhood**		
	Single Family	109	29.9
	Joint Family	255	70.1
	Total	364	100.0

4.9 General Characteristics of the Respondents' of Netrokona District

Table 8 demonstrates the General Characteristics of the respondents of Netrokona. Among all of the 158 respondents, 56.3% of respondents were male, and rest (43.7%) was female. The mean age of the respondents was 40.15 years. Among them, 33.5% of the respondents belonged to the age range of 18-30 years, where only 10.1% belonged to the age of 51-60 years. Majority of the respondents (90.5%) were married, where only 0.6% was with the marital status of separated. In addition, most of the respondents (58.9%) were with the

educational status of under SSC, and the least (1.3%) was HSC/Equivalent. Among the entire respondents, 81.6% belonged to the religion of Islam and rested of 18.4% were Hindus. Moreover, most of the respondents (38.0%) were either housewife, and each of 0.6% had various occupations of hawker, rickshaw puller, auto rickshaw driver, labor, religious leader and quack doctor. Among all the respondents, 52.5% had a monthly household income of BDT 10,001-20,000, where about half of them had a household monthly expenditure of less than BDT 10,000. None of the respondents (100%) had police member in their family. Among all the respondents, most (57.6%) of the respondents were from single-family, whereas the rest of them (42.4%) were from joint family.

Table 13: General Characteristics of the Respondents' of Netrokona District

Sl.	Area of Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
1	**Sex of the respondent**		
	Male	89	56.3
	Female	69	43.7
	Total	158	100.0
2	**Age (Year)**		
	18-30	53	33.5
	31-40	42	26.6
	41-50	27	17.1
	51-60	16	10.1
	> 60	20	12.7
	Total	158	100.0
	Mean= 40.15, SD= 14.92, Min-Max = 19- 81		
3	**Marital Status**		
	Unmarried	4	2.5
	Married	143	90.5
	Separated	1	0.6
	Widow	10	6.3
	Total	158	100.0
4	**Educational Status**		
	Uneducated	52	32.9
	Under SSC	93	58.9
	SSC/Equivalent	7	4.4
	HSC/Equivalent	2	1.3
	Graduated/Equivalent	4	2.5
	Total	158	100.0
5	**Religion**		
	Islam	129	81.6
	Hindu	29	18.4
	Total	158	100.0
6	**Main occupation**		
	Housewife	60	38
	Business	32	20.3

	Day labor	18	11.4
	Farmer	15	9.5
	Service Holder	13	8.2
	Unemployed	7	4.4
	3 Wheel Van Puller	3	1.9
	Garments Labor	2	1.3
	Car Driver	2	1.3
	Hawker	1	0.6
	Rickshaw puller	1	0.6
	Auto Rickshaw Driver	1	0.6
	Labor	1	0.6
	Religious Leader	1	0.6
	Quack Doctor	1	0.6
	Total	158	100.0
7	**Personal Monthly Income (BDT)**		
	<10000	111	70.3
	10001-20000	46	29.1
	20001-30000	1	0.6
	Total	158	100.0
	Mean= 7120.89, SD= 6596.014, Min-Max= 0- 25000		
8	**Personal Monthly Expenditure (BDT)**		
	<5000	156	98.7
	5001-10000	1	0.6
	10001-15000	1	0.6
	Total	158	100.0
	Mean= 2990.51, SD= 1311.87, Min-Max= 2000- 15000		
9	**Household Monthly Income (BDT)**		
	<10000	54	34.2
	10001-20000	83	52.5
	20001-30000	17	10.8
	30001-40000	3	1.9
	40001-50000	1	0.6
	Total	158	100.0
	Mean= 14581.65, SD= 7088.709, Min-Max= 4200- 10000		
10	**Household Monthly Expenditure (BDT)**		
	<10000	80	50.6
	10001-20000	73	46.2
	20001-30000	4	2.5
	30001-40000	1	0.6
	Total	158	100.0
	Mean= 11315.19, SD= 4985.689, Min-Max= 4000- 35000		
11	**Having at Least One Police Member in the Family**		
	No	158	100.0
	Total	158	100.0
12	**Types of Respondents' Family during Childhood**		

	Single Family	67	42.4
	Joint Family	91	57.6
	Total	158	100.0

4.10 General characteristics of the Respondents' of Pabna District

Table 9 shows the general characteristics of the respondents of Pabna. Among all of 152 respondents, 55.3% were male, and 44.7% were female. Most of the respondents (44.7%) belonged to 31-40 years old, and the least (4.6%) were 51-60 years old. Among all, 98.0% of respondents were married, whereas rests (0.7%) were unmarried, separated, and widow each. Most (74.3%) and least (2.0%) of the respondents were with the status of under SSC and with HSC/Equivalent, accordingly. Among all respondents, 92.1% were Muslims, and rests were Hindus (7.9%). Among 152 of the respondents, most (37.5%) were housewives and rests belonged to other categories including 0.7% of student and mason each as well. The mean personal monthly income and the expenditure of the respondents were BDT 7,638.16 and BDT 3,497.37, respectively. Among all, 57.2% of respondents had a personal monthly income of less than BDT 10,000 where most of the respondents (96.7%) had a personal monthly expenditure of less than BDT 5,000. Here, the mean household monthly income of the respondents was BDT 14,151.32, and the mean household monthly expenditure of the respondents was BDT 12,683.55. Among the respondents, 84.2% of the respondents had the monthly household income of BDT 10,001-20,000, and 77.0% spent the same amount for their monthly expenditure. Among all of the respondents, 100% was found to have no police member in their family. Again, 75.0% of the total respondents belonged to single family whereas rests (25.0%) were from joint family.

Table 14: General Characteristics of the Respondents' of Pabna District

Sl.	Area of Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
1	**Sex of the Respondent**		
	Male	84	55.3
	Female	68	44.7
	Total	152	100.0
2	**Age (Year)**		
	18-30	33	21.7
	31-40	68	44.7
	41-50	35	23.0
	51-60	7	4.6
	> 60	9	5.9
	Total	152	100.0
	Mean= 38.82, SD= 10.71, Min-Max= 24- 92		
3	**Marital Status**		
	Unmarried	1	0.7
	Married	149	98.0
	Separated	1	0.7

	Widow	1	0.7
	Total	152	100.0
4	**Educational Status**		
	Uneducated	23	15.1
	Under SSC	113	74.3
	SSC/Equivalent	9	5.9
	HSC/Equivalent	3	2.0
	Graduated/Equivalent	4	2.6
	Total	152	100.0
5	**Religion**		
	Islam	140	92.1
	Hindu	12	7.9
	Total	152	100.0
6	**Main Occupation**		
	Housewife	57	37.5
	Business	33	21.7
	Farmer	20	13.2
	Day labor	11	7.2
	Service Holder	4	2.6
	Rickshaw puller	4	2.6
	3 Wheel Van Puller	4	2.6
	Auto rickshaw driver	4	2.6
	Aged	4	2.6
	Hawker	3	2
	Car Driver	2	1.3
	Tailor	2	1.3
	Religious leader	2	1.3
	Student	1	0.7
	Mason	1	0.7
	Total	152	100.0
7	**Personal Monthly Income (BDT)**		
	<10000	87	57.2
	10001-20000	64	42.1
	20001-30000	1	0.7
	Total	152	100.0
	Mean= 7638.16, SD = 6744.19, Min-Max = 0- 25000		
8	**Personal Monthly Expenditure (BDT)**		
	<5000	147	96.7
	5001-10000	4	2.6
	10001-15000	1	0.7
	Total	152	100.0
	Mean= 3497.37, SD = 1210.88, Min-Max= 2000- 14000		
9	**Household Monthly Income (BDT)**		
	<10000	18	11.8
	10001-20000	128	84.2

	20001-30000	5	3.3
	30001-40000	1	0.7
	Total	152	100.0
	Mean= 14151.32, SD = 4456.20, Min-Max = 5000- 40000		
10	**Household Monthly Expenditure (BDT)**		
	<10000	34	22.4
	10001-20000	117	77.0
	20001-30000	1	0.7
	Total	152	100.0
	Mean= 12683.55, SD = 3073.33, Min-Max = 7000-30000		
11	**Having at Least One Police Member in the Family**		
	No	152	100.0
	Total	152	100.0
12	**Types of Respondents' Family during Childhood**		
	Single Family	114	75.0
	Joint Family	38	25.0
	Total	152	100.0

4.11 Key Points — Chapter 4

- Among the total respondents, 58.7% were male, and 41.3% were female.
- About 31 percent of the respondents were aged 18 to 30, and 30 percent aged 31 to 40, and the remain one-third were aged more than 40.
- About 31% of the total respondents' had no education and about half of the other respondents' (49.1%) had below SSC education, and the rest of the respondents secured more than SSC level education.
- Among the total respondents, 86.9 percent were Muslim, and the remaining 13.1 percent were followers of other religions.
- Around 37 percent of respondents were housewives, 17.1 percent were businessmen, and the other 13 percent were farmers.
- Most of the respondents (87.4%) were married, and only 9.7 percent of the respondents were single.
- Among the total respondents, 60.6% had a monthly household income of BDT 10,001-20,000 whereas 52.7% were found with a monthly household expenditure of BDT 10,001 to 20,000.
- Among the total respondents, 97.9% had no police member in their family, and the rest, 2.1% had police member in their family.

CHAPTER 5: LAW AND ORDER SITUATION OF THE STUDY AREA

5.1 Introduction

This section presents the law and order situation of the respondents of rural study areas in Bangladesh. Law and order situation include the duration of living of the area, victimization experiences, concern about neighborhood safety, level of trust on neighbors, level of satisfaction on law and order situation, and influence of media on police activities.

5.2 Law and Order Situation of the Total Study Area

Table 1 represents the law and order situation of all the study areas. Here, the majority of the respondents (45.77%) had been living for 19 to 37 years in these study areas. About 94 percent of respondents said that they had never been a victim to any crime since the last two years. In this table, 35.1% of the respondents said that they were less worried about their family members' safety whereas 2.2% of the respondents were very much worried about their family members' safety in the areas. This table illustrates that 51.2% of the respondents had enough trust in their neighbors, while 26.6% of the respondents kept trust very much. Here, 17.0% of the respondents thought that the crime rate in this area was very low, whereas only less than one percent of respondents felt there exist very much problem of crime in this study area. About 58.3% and 6.2% of the respondents thought the security system of this study area was enough good and perfect security prevailed respectively in compared to the surrounding areas while only 7% of the respondents thought there was low security prevailed. Among the respondents, 41.4 percent assumed that the government's law and order operations were good enough of a satisfactory level, in addition to that, another 11.3% of the respondents were highly satisfied with the government's law and order operations.

Table 15: Law and Order Situation of the Study Areas according to Total Respondents' Opinion

SI	Items	Frequency	Percent
1	**Duration of respondents' residency in the neighborhood (Year)**		
	≤18	471	27.64
	19- 37	780	45.77
	38- 56	371	21.77
	57- 75	79	4.64
	76- 94	3	0.18
	Total	1704	100.0
	Mean= 27.65, Median= 26, SD= 15.99, Min-Max=1-92		
2	**Have you ever been a victim to any crime for the last two years (24 months)?**		
	Yes	102	6.0

	No	1602	94.0
	Total	1704	100.0
3	**In your community, how worried are you about you or your family members' safety?**		
	Not at all	35	2.1
	Very low	382	22.4
	Low	598	35.1
	Average	331	19.4
	Enough	320	18.8
	Very much	38	2.2
	Total	1704	100.0
4	**Level of trust of the respondents' to their neighbors**		
	Not at all	1	.1
	Very low	7	.4
	Low	50	2.9
	Average	320	18.8
	Enough	873	51.2
	Very much	453	26.6
	Total	1704	100.0
5	**What do you think is the problem of crime in your area?**		
	Not at all	14	.8
	Very low	290	17.0
	Low	801	47.0
	Average	483	28.3
	Enough	105	6.2
	Very much	11	.6
	Total	1704	100.0
6	**Security status of respondents' area compared to their surrounding areas**		
	Very low	10	.6
	Low	120	7.0
	Average	476	27.9
	Enough	993	58.3
	Very much	105	6.2
	Total	1704	100.0
7	**Level of satisfaction of respondents about the government's law and order operations**		
	Not at all	5	.3
	Very low	37	2.2
	Low	152	8.9
	Average	613	36.0
	Enough	705	41.4
	Very much	192	11.3
	Total	1704	100.0
8	**Level of satisfaction about the law and order activities of the Union Parishad**		
	Not at all	9	.5
	Very low	66	3.9
	Low	201	11.8

	Average	644	37.8
	Enough	690	40.5
	Very much	94	5.5
	Total	1704	100.0
9	**Level of satisfaction about the trial of the criminal cases by Judiciary**		
	Not at all	23	1.3
	Very low	155	9.1
	Low	456	26.8
	Average	863	50.6
	Enough	205	12.0
	Very much	2	.1
	Total	1704	100.0
10	**Information sources about the police**		
	Friends/Family Members	1416	83.1
	Television	1404	82.4
	Public Representative	513	30.1
	Social Media	339	19.9
	Police	294	17.3
	Newspaper	281	16.5
	Radio	46	2.7
	Don't know	10	0.6
11	**Frequency of respondents did read, see or hear positive news about the police**		
	Not at all	26	1.5
	Very rare	93	5.5
	Rare	311	18.3
	Sometimes	766	45.0
	Often	485	28.5
	Always	23	1.3
	Total	1704	100.0
12	**Level of respondents believe if they read positive news about police**		
	Not at all	22	1.3
	Very low	35	2.1
	Low	128	7.5
	Average	748	43.9
	Enough	749	44.0
	Very much	22	1.3
	Total	1704	100.0
13	**How do you read, hear or hear negative news about police?**		
	Not at all	34	2.0
	Very rare	158	9.3
	Rare	507	29.8
	Sometimes	600	35.2
	Often	380	22.3
	Always	25	1.5
	Total	1704	100.0
14	**Level of respondents believe if they read negative news about police**		
	Not at all	29	1.7

	Very low	106	6.2
	Low	200	11.7
	Average	673	39.5
	Enough	632	37.1
	Very much	64	3.8
	Total	1704	100.0
15	**Respondents' level of interest if their children get employed as police (0 to 5 scales)**		
	Zero	331	19.4
	One	31	1.8
	Two	109	6.4
	Three	193	11.3
	Four	160	9.4
	Five	443	26.0
	Not Applicable	437	25.6
	Total	1704	100.0
16	**Reasons behind their interest in getting employed their children as police**		
	It is a government job	830	48.7
	To serve the country	661	38.8
	Increase the security of the family	360	21.1
	Respectful job	318	18.7
	Job security is high	307	18
	To prevent corruption and crime	268	15.7
	Increase family honor	253	14.8
	Legal help is easier if an accident occurs	170	10
	Scope of exercising power	155	9.1
	Pensions / retirement allowances are available	107	6.3
	Earn extra money or having extra income out of wages	104	6.1

5.3 Law and Order Situation of Rural Areas of Bandarban District according to Its' Respondents' Opinion

Table 2 illustrates the status of law and order situation of the respondents of Bandarban. Among a total of 152 respondents, 42.8% of the respondents had been living for less than 18 years, and only 18.4% of the respondents had been for 38-56 years in the neighborhood. Among all, 82.9% of the respondents had never been a victim of any crime, and only 17.1% of the respondents had been victim to crime for the last two years (24 months). Furthermore, regarding the safety of the respondents or their family members, most in the community were worried enough as 59.9% of the respondents, where only 1.3% of the respondents were very much worried. In addition, among the respondents, 45.4% of the respondents trusted their neighbors on an average, and only 2.6% of the respondents did very low. In addition, most of the respondents (46.1%) thought that the problem of crime was average in their area where only 0.7% of the respondents thought as not at all. Moreover, 43.4% of the respondents felt that they had average security of their area compared to the surrounding areas, and only 2.0% of the respondents thought as very low. Most of the respondents (65.1%) respondents were satisfied with the government's law and order operations on an average, where only 0.7% of

the respondents were satisfied very much. In addition, most of the respondents (54.6%) were found as satisfied with the law and order of the Union Parishad on average, and only 3.3% of the respondents were satisfied very low.

Table 16: Status of Law and Order Situation of Rural Areas of Bandarban District according to Its' Respondents' Opinion

SI	Item	Frequency	Percent
1	**Duration of respondents' residency in the neighborhood (Year)**		
	Less than 18	59	38.8
	19-37	65	42.8
	38-56	28	18.4
	Mean= 22.82, Median= 21.50, SD = 13.67, Min-Max = 1.0- 60.0		
2	**Have you ever been a victim to any crime for the last two years (24 months)?**		
	Yes	26	17.1
	No	126	82.9
	Total	152	100.0
3	**In your community, how worried are you about you or your family members' safety?**		
	Very low	3	2.0
	Low	23	15.1
	Average	91	59.9
	Enough	33	21.7
	Very much	2	1.3
	Total	152	100.0
4	**Level of trust of the respondents' to their neighbors**		
	Very low	4	2.6
	Low	25	16.4
	Average	69	45.4
	Enough	49	32.2
	Very much	5	3.3
	Total	152	100.0
5	**What do you think is the problem of crime in your area?**		
	Not at all	1	0.7
	Very low	10	6.6
	Low	61	40.1
	Average	70	46.1
	Enough	8	5.3
	Very much	2	1.3
	Total	152	100.0
6	**Security status of respondents' area compared to their surrounding areas**		
	Very low	3	2.0
	Low	13	8.6
	Average	66	43.4
	Enough	59	38.8
	Very much	11	7.2
	Total	152	100.0
7	**Level of satisfaction of respondents about the government's law and order operations**		

	Very low	5	3.3
	Low	17	11.2
	Average	99	65.1
	Enough	30	19.7
	Very much	1	0.7
	Total	152	100.0
8	**Level of satisfaction about the law and order activities of the Union Parishad**		
	Very low	5	3.3
	Low	37	24.3
	Average	83	54.6
	Enough	27	17.8
	Total	152	100.0
9	**Level of satisfaction about the trial of the criminal cases by Judiciary**		
	Not at all	1	0.7
	Very low	7	4.6
	Low	55	36.2
	Average	83	54.6
	Enough	5	3.3
	Very much	1	0.7
	Total	152	100.0
10	**Information sources about the police**		
	Television	135	88.8
	Friends/Family Members	119	78.3
	Newspaper	36	23.7
	Social Media	33	21.7
	Public Representative	27	17.8
	Radio	5	3.3
	Police	5	3.3
11	**Frequency of respondents did read, see or hear positive news about police**		
	Very rare	3	2.0
	Rare	14	9.2
	Sometimes	106	69.7
	Often	29	19.1
	Total	152	100.0
12	**If you read positive news about police, how much do you believe in seeing or hearing?**		
	Very low	1	0.7
	Low	24	15.8
	Average	84	55.3
	Enough	43	28.3
	Total	152	100.0
13	**How do you read, hear or hear negative news about yours?**		
	Rare	8	5.3
	Sometimes	81	53.3
	Often	59	38.8
	Always	4	2.6
	Total	152	100.0
14	**If you read negative news about police, how much do you believe in seeing or hearing?**		

	Low	22	14.5
	Average	69	45.4
	Enough	59	38.8
	Very much	2	1.3
	Total	152	100.0
15	**Respondents' level of interest if their children get employed as police (0 to 5 scales)**		
	Zero	31	20.4
	One	6	3.9
	Two	32	21.1
	Three	43	28.3
	Four	21	13.8
	Five	15	9.9
	Not Applicable	4	2.6
	Total	152	100.0
16	**Reasons behind their interest in getting employed their children as police**		
	It is a government job	95	62.5
	Increase the security of the family	41	27
	Job security is high	36	23.7
	To prevent corruption and crime	33	21.7
	Increase family honor	26	17.1
	To serve the country	23	15.1
	Pensions / retirement allowances are available	22	14.5
	Earn extra money or having extra income out of wages	17	11.2
	Respectful job	12	7.9
	Scope of exercising power	12	7.9
	Legal help is easier if an accident occurs	10	6.6

5.4 Law and Order Situation of Rural Areas of Barishal District according to Its' Respondents' Opinion

Table 3 shows the status of law and order situation of Barishal based on its' respondents opinion. Among all the respondents, most of the respondents (48.7%) had been living in the neighborhood for 19-37 years, and least of the respondents (6.5%) had been for 57-75 years. Furthermore, among all, 95.5% of the respondents had never been a victim to any crime for the last two years (24 months) and rests had been victim to crime. Regarding the safety of the respondents or their family members, most of the respondents (44.8%) were worried low, whereas only 2.3% of the respondents were worried very much in the community. Furthermore, among 308 respondents, 58.8% of the respondents trusted their neighbors very much, but only 0.3% of the respondents did not at all. Most of the respondents (51.0%) thought the problem of crime is low in their area where only 0.6% of the respondents thought as not at all and very much each as well. In addition, among all the respondents, 58.8% of the respondents thought that the security of their area compared to the surrounding areas was enough, but only 0.6% of the respondents thought as very low. Most of the respondents (43.5%) were satisfied enough with the government's law and order operations, whereas the satisfaction status of only 1.3% of the respondents was deficient. Moreover, 58.1% of the respondents were found as satisfied enough with law and order of the Union Parishad, and

only 1.9% of the respondents were not satisfied at all. The satisfaction status with the trial of the criminal case was found as average by most of the respondents (55.5%) where only 1.9% of the respondents were not satisfied at all.

Table 17: Status of Law and Order Situation of Rural Areas of Barishal District according to Its' Respondents' Opinion

SI	Item	Frequency	Percent
1	**Duration of respondents' residency in the neighborhood (Year)**		
	Less than 18	85	27.6
	19-37	150	48.7
	38-56	52	17.2
	57-75	21	6.5
	Total	308	100.0
	Mean= 26.75, Median= 25, SD= 16.22, Min-Max= 1- 74		
2	**Have you ever been a victim to any crime for the last two years (24 months)?**		
	Yes	14	4.5
	No	294	95.5
	Total	308	100.0
3	**In your community, how worried are you about you or your family members' safety?**		
	Not at all	7	2.3
	Very low	123	39.9
	Low	138	44.8
	Average	31	10.1
	Enough	7	2.3
	Very much	2	0.6
	Total	308	100.0
4	**Level of trust of the respondents' to their neighbors**		
	Not at all	1	0.3
	Low	4	1.3
	Average	15	4.9
	Enough	107	34.7
	Very much	181	58.8
	Total	308	100.0
5	**What do you think is the problem of crime in your area?**		
	Not at all	2	0.6
	Very low	43	14.0
	Low	157	51.0
	Average	85	27.6
	Enough	19	6.2
	Very much	2	0.6
	Total	308	100.0
6	**Security status of respondents' area compared to their surrounding areas**		
	Very low	2	0.6
	Low	34	11.0
	Average	66	21.4

	Enough	181	58.8
	Very much	25	8.1
	Total	308	100.0
7	**Level of satisfaction of respondents about the government's law and order operations**		
	Very low	4	1.3
	Low	21	6.8
	Average	74	24.0
	Enough	134	43.5
	Very much	75	24.4
	Total	308	100.0
8	**Level of satisfaction about the law and order activities of the Union Parishad**		
	Not at all	6	1.9
	Very low	9	2.9
	Low	7	2.3
	Average	72	23.4
	Enough	179	58.1
	Very much	35	11.4
	Total	308	100.0
9	**Level of satisfaction about the trial of the criminal cases by Judiciary**		
	Not at all	6	1.9
	Very low	33	10.7
	Low	74	24.0
	Average	171	55.5
	Enough	24	7.8
	Total	308	100.0
10	**Information sources about the police**		
	Friends/Family Members	271	88
	Television	169	54.9
	Public Representative	117	38
	Newspaper	61	19.8
	Social Media	41	13.3
	Radio	22	7.1
	Police	9	2.9
	Don’t Know	3	1
11	**How much do you read, see or hear about positive news about yours?**		
	Not at all	4	1.3
	Very rare	39	12.7
	Rare	83	26.9
	Sometimes	130	42.2
	Often	52	16.9
	Total	308	100.0
12	**If you read positive news about police, how much do you believe in seeing or hearing?**		
	Not at all	4	1.3
	Very low	6	1.9
	Low	19	6.2

	Average	143	46.4
	Enough	135	43.8
	Very much	1	0.3
	Total	308	100.0
13	**How do you read, hear or hear negative news about yours?**		
	Not at all	3	1.0
	Very rare	43	14.0
	Rare	127	41.2
	Sometimes	100	32.5
	Often	35	11.4
	Total	308	100.0
14	**If you read negative news about police, how much do you believe in seeing or hearing?**		
	Very low	3	1.0
	Low	29	9.4
	Average	157	51.0
	Enough	110	35.7
	Very much	9	2.9
	Total	308	100.0
15	**Respondents' level of interest if their children get employed as police (0 to 5 scales)**		
	Zero	136	44.2
	Two	1	0.3
	Three	11	3.6
	Four	23	7.5
	Five	86	27.9
	Not Applicable	51	16.6
	Total	308	100.0
16	**Reasons behind their interest in getting employed their children as police**		
	It is a government job	109	35.4
	To serve the country	94	30.5
	Increase the security of the family	48	15.6
	Respectful job	39	12.7
	Increase family honor	30	9.7
	Scope of exercising power	22	7.1
	Job security is high	16	5.2
	To prevent corruption and crime	16	5.2
	Pensions / retirement allowances are available	7	2.3
	Earn extra money or having extra income out of wages	4	1.3
	Legal help is easier if an accident occurs	1	0.3

5.5 Law and Order Situation of Rural Areas of Kurigram District according to Its' Respondents' Opinion

Table 4 represents the status of law and order situation of Kurigram according to its' respondents opinion. Here, 49% of the total respondents had been living for less than 18 years in this study area. About 93.3% of the respondents said that they had never been a victim to any crime since the last two years. In this table, 4.0% of the respondents said that they were a little bit worried about their family members' safety whereas 8.3% of the respondents were highly worried about their family members' safety of this area. This table illustrates that about 3.6% of the respondents have a minimum level of trust on their neighbors, and 13.5% of the respondents keep their trust very much on neighbors. Here, 12.7% of the respondents assumed that there was a very low number of crime to be occurred in this area, whereas 1.6% of the respondents thought there was too much crime occurred and 32.1% of the respondents expressed that crime may or may not be occurred in this study area. In this area, 57.5% of the respondents thought the security system of this study area compared to the surrounding area was good enough followed by 12.3% thought as low and 9.1% of the respondents thought as very much security system prevailed, respectively. Furthermore, among the entire respondents, 47.6% of the respondents assumed that the government's law and order operations were on an average satisfaction level, where only 2.0% of the respondents were highly satisfied with the government's law and order operations.

Table 18: Status of Law and Order Situation of Rural Areas of Kurigram District according to Its' Respondents' Opinion

SI	Item	Frequency	Percent
1	**Duration of respondents' residency in the neighborhood (Year)**		
	Less than 18	124	49
	19-37	91	36
	38-56	29	12
	57-75	8	3
	Total	252	100.0
	Mean= 19.99, Median= 19, SD= 16.15, Min-Max= 1-73		
2	**Have you ever been a victim to any crime for the last two years (24 months)?**		
	Yes	17	6.7
	No	235	93.3
	Total	252	100.0
3	**In your community, how worried are you about you or your family members' safety?**		
	Not at all	1	.4
	Very low	3	1.2
	Low	10	4.0
	Average	38	15.1
	Enough	179	71.0
	Very much	21	8.3

	Total	252	100.0
4	**Level of trust of the respondents' to their neighbors**		
	very low	9	3.6
	Average	55	21.8
	Enough	154	61.1
	Very much	34	13.5
	Total	252	100.0
5	**What do you think is the problem of crime in your area?**		
	Not at all	3	1.2
	Very low	32	12.7
	Low	92	36.5
	Average	81	32.1
	Enough	40	15.9
	Very much	4	1.6
	Total	252	100.0
6	**Security status of respondents' area compared to their surrounding areas**		
	Very low	1	.4
	Low	31	12.3
	Average	52	20.6
	Enough	145	57.5
	Very much	23	9.1
	Total	252	100.0
7	**Level of satisfaction of respondents about the government's law and order operations**		
	Not at all	2	.8
	Very low	12	4.8
	Low	44	17.5
	Average	120	47.6
	Enough	69	27.4
	Very much	5	2.0
	Total	252	100.0
8	**Level of satisfaction about the law and order activities of the Union Parishad**		
	Not at all	1	.4
	Very low	9	3.6
	Low	32	12.7
	Average	130	51.6
	Enough	72	28.6
	Very much	8	3.2
	Total	252	100.0
9	**Level of satisfaction about the trial of the criminal cases by Judiciary**		
	Not at all	4	1.6
	Very low	52	20.6
	Low	67	26.6
	Average	87	34.5

	Enough	42	16.7
	Total	252	100.0
10	**Information sources about the police**		
	Television	217	86.1
	Friends/Family Members	159	63.1
	Public Representative	159	63.1
	Police	132	52.4
	Social Media	76	30.2
	Newspaper	23	9.1
	Radio	7	2.8
	Don't Know	5	2
11	**How much do you read, see or hear about positive news about the police?**		
	Not at all	13	5.2
	Very rare	25	9.9
	Rare	59	23.4
	Sometimes	118	46.8
	Often	37	14.7
	Total	252	100.0
12	**If you read positive news about police, how much do you believe in seeing or hearing?**		
	Not at all	12	4.8
	Very low	20	7.9
	Low	33	13.1
	Average	120	47.6
	Enough	64	25.4
	Very much	3	1.2
	Total	252	100.0
13	**How do you read, hear or hear negative news about police?**		
	Not at all	20	7.9
	Very rare	41	16.3
	Rare	60	23.8
	Sometimes	105	41.7
	Often	26	10.3
	Total	252	100.0
14	**If you read negative news about police, how much do you believe in seeing or hearing?**		
	Not at all	19	7.5
	Very low	33	13.1
	Low	48	19.0
	Average	89	35.3
	Enough	61	24.2
	Very much	2	.8

	Total	252	100.0
15	**Respondents' level of interest if their children get employed as police (0 to 5 scales)**		
	Zero	5	2.0
	Two	7	2.8
	Three	35	13.9
	Four	58	23.0
	Five	38	15.1
	Not Applicable	109	43.3
	Total	252	100.0
16	**Reasons behind their interest in getting employed their children as police**		
	It is a government job	106	42.1
	To serve the country	99	39.3
	To prevent corruption and crime	73	29
	Job security is high	64	25.4
	Earn extra money or having extra income out of wages	61	24.2
	Legal help is easier if an accident occurs	59	23.4
	Respectful job	55	21.8
	Increase family honor	55	21.8
	Scope of exercising power	51	20.2
	Increase the security of the family	48	19
	Pensions / retirement allowances are available	31	12.3

5.6 Law and Order Situation of Rural Areas of Magura District according to Its' Respondents' Opinion

Table 5 represents the status of law and order situation of the Magura district. Here, 47.6% of the total respondents had been living for less than 19-37 years in this study area. Furthermore, 92.2% of the respondents said that they had never been a victim to any crime for the last two years. In this table, 57.2% of the respondents said that they had little bit worried about their family members' safety whereas 0.6% of the respondents were profoundly worried about their family members' safety in this study area. This table also illustrates that 1.2% of the respondents have a minimum level of trust on their neighbors, and 12.7% of the respondents can keep their trust very much on their neighbors. Here, 24.1% of the respondents assumed that there was a very low number of crimes might occur in this area. In this area, 77.1% of the respondents thought the security system of this study area compared to the surrounding area was good enough followed by 3.6% of the respondents thought as low, and 10.2% of the respondents believed that high-security system prevailed, respectively. Among the total respondents, 70.5% of the respondents assumed that the government's law and order operations were enough for this area and only 7.8% of the respondents were highly satisfied with the government's law and order operations. On the other hand, 51.8% of the respondents supposed to that the law and order operations of Union Parishad were enough

for them and another 3.0% of the respondents were very much satisfied with the Union Parishad's law and order operations.

Table 19: Status of Law and Order Situation of Rural Areas of Magura District according to Its' Respondents' Opinion

SI	Item	Frequency	Percent
1	**Duration of respondents' residency in the neighborhood (Year)**		
	Less than 18	32	19.3
	19-37	79	47.6
	38-56	43	25.9
	57-75	11	7.2
	Total	166	100.0
	Mean= 31.08, Median= 28, SD = 16.15, Min-Max= 1- 82		
2	**Have you ever been a victim to any crime for the last two years (24 months)?**		
	Yes	13	7.8
	No	153	92.2
	Total	166	100.0
3	**In your community, how worried are you about you or your family members' safety?**		
	Not at all	6	3.6
	Very low	41	24.7
	Low	95	57.2
	Average	18	10.8
	Enough	5	3.0
	Very much	1	0.6
	Total	166	100.0
4	**Level of trust of the respondents' to their neighbors**		
	very low	2	1.2
	Low	2	1.2
	Average	36	21.7
	Enough	105	63.3
	Very much	21	12.7
	Total	166	100.0
5	**What do you think is the problem of crime in your area?**		
	Not at all	3	1.8
	Very low	40	24.1
	Low	103	62.0
	Average	17	10.2
	Enough	3	1.8
	Total	166	100.0
6	**Security status of respondents' area compared to their surrounding areas**		
	Low	6	3.6
	Average	15	9.0
	Enough	128	77.1
	Very much	17	10.2
	Total	166	100.0
7	**Level of satisfaction of respondents about the government's law and order operations**		
	Very low	1	0.6
	Low	3	1.8

	Average	32	19.3
	Enough	117	70.5
	Very much	13	7.8
	Total	166	100.0
8	**Level of satisfaction about the law and order activities of the Union Parishad**		
	very low	2	1.2
	Low	6	3.6
	Average	67	40.4
	Enough	86	51.8
	Very much	5	3.0
	Total	166	100.0
9	**Level of satisfaction about the trial of the criminal cases by Judiciary**		
	Very low	14	8.4
	Low	71	42.8
	Average	63	38.0
	Enough	18	10.8
	Total	166	100.0
10	**Information sources about the police**		
	Friends/Family Members	152	91.6
	Television	142	85.5
	Newspaper	42	25.3
	Social Media	30	18.1
	Public Representative	19	11.4
	Police	7	4.2
	Radio	5	3
	Don't Know	1	0.6
11	**How much do you read, see or hear about positive news about police?**		
	Not at all	4	2.4
	Very rare	10	6.0
	Rare	40	24.1
	Sometimes	77	46.4
	Often	35	21.1
	Total	166	100.0
12	**If you read positive news about police, how much do you believe in seeing or hearing?**		
	Very low	2	1.2
	Low	13	7.8
	Average	58	34.9
	Enough	91	54.8
	Very much	2	1.2
	Total	166	100.0
13	**How do you read, hear or hear negative news about yours?**		
	Not at all	5	3.0
	Very rare	33	19.9
	Rare	69	41.6
	Sometimes	46	27.7
	Often	13	7.8
	Total	166	100.0
14	**If you read negative news about police, how much do you believe in seeing or hearing?**		
	Not at all	3	1.8

	Very low	49	29.5
	Low	29	17.5
	Average	45	27.1
	Enough	37	22.3
	Very much	3	1.8
	Total	166	100.0
15	**Respondents' level of interest if their children get employed as police (0 to 5 scales)**		
	Zero	42	25.3
	Two	3	1.8
	Three	24	14.5
	Four	15	9.0
	Five	48	28.9
	Not Applicable	34	20.5
	Total	166	100.0
16	**Reasons behind their interest in getting employed their children as police**		
	It is a government job	86	51.8
	Pensions / retirement allowances are available	76	45.8
	To serve the country	74	44.6
	Increase the security of the family	44	26.5
	Job security is high	40	24.1
	Respectful job	27	16.3
	To prevent corruption and crime	14	8.4
	Increase family honor	13	7.8
	Legal help is easier if an accident occurs	11	6.6
	Scope of exercising power	6	3.6
	Earn extra money or having extra income out of wages	2	1.2

5.7 Law and Order Situation of Rural Areas of Manikganj District according to Its' Respondents' Opinion

Table 6 represents the status of law and order situation of the respondents of Manikganj. Among all respondents of 152, 52.0% of the respondents had been living for 19-37 years, and only 3.3% of the respondents had been for 57-75 years in the neighborhood. Among all of the respondents, 98.7% of the respondents had never been a victim to any crime, and only 1.3% of the respondents had been victim to crime for the last two years (24 months). Furthermore, about the safety of the respondents or their family members, most were worried very low as 65.1% whereas only 1.3% of the respondents were worried enough in the community. Furthermore, 69.7% of the respondents trusted their neighbors very much, and only 0.7% of the respondents did very low and low each. Moreover, most of the respondents (51.3%) thought the problem of crime as low in their area where only 1.3% of the respondents thought as not at all. Among 152 respondents, 77.0% of the respondents believed that the security of their area compared to the surrounding areas was enough, while only 0.7% of the respondents thought as very low. In addition, most of the respondents (52.6%) were satisfied enough with the government's law and order operations, where the satisfaction status of only 0.7% of the respondents was very low. Furthermore, 52.6% of the respondents were found as satisfied enough with law and order of the Union Parishad, and only 0.7% of respondents

were not satisfied at all. According to 67.8% of the respondents, the satisfaction status with the trial of the criminal case was average, whereas only 9.9% of the respondents were satisfied as very low and low each.

Table 20: Status of Law and Order Situation of Rural Areas of Manikganj District according to Its' Respondents' Opinion

SI	Item	Frequency	Percent
1	**Duration of respondents' residency in the neighborhood (Year)**		
	Less than 18	21	13.8
	19-37	79	52.0
	38-56	47	30.9
	57-75	5	3.3
	Mean= 30.90, Median= 30, SD= 13.47, Min-Max= 2- 65		
2	**Have you ever been a victim to any crime for the last two years (24 months)?**		
	Yes	2	1.3
	No	150	98.7
	Total	152	100.0
3	**In your community, how worried are you about you or your family members' safety?**		
	Not at all	20	13.2
	Very low	99	65.1
	Low	28	18.4
	Average	3	2.0
	Enough	2	1.3
	Total	152	100.0
4	**Level of trust of the respondents' to their neighbors**		
	Very low	1	0.7
	Low	1	0.7
	Average	6	3.9
	Enough	38	25.0
	Very much	106	69.7
	Total	152	100.0
5	**What do you think is the problem of crime in your area?**		
	Not at all	2	1.3
	Very low	29	19.1
	Low	78	51.3
	Average	38	25.0
	Enough	5	3.3
	Total	152	100.0
6	**Security status of respondents' area compared to their surrounding areas**		
	Very low	1	0.7
	Low	3	2.0
	Average	18	11.8
	Enough	117	77.0
	Very much	13	8.6
	Total	152	100.0
7	**Level of satisfaction of respondents about the government's law and order operations**		
	Very low	1	0.7
	Low	4	2.6

	Average	15	9.9
	Enough	52	34.2
	Very much	80	52.6
	Total	152	100.0
8	**Level of satisfaction about the law and order activities of the Union Parishad**		
	Not at all	1	0.7
	Very low	3	2.0
	Low	3	2.0
	Average	29	19.1
	Enough	80	52.6
	Very much	36	23.7
	Total	152	100.0
9	**Level of satisfaction about the trial of the criminal cases by Judiciary**		
	Very low	15	9.9
	Low	15	9.9
	Average	103	67.8
	Enough	19	12.5
	Total	152	100.0
10	**Information sources about the police**		
	Television	121	79.6
	Friends/Family Members	119	78.3
	Newspaper	39	25.7
	Public Representative	26	17.1
	Social Media	22	14.5
	Police	14	9.2
	Radio	2	1.3
11	**How much do you read, see or hear about positive news about yours?**		
	Very rare	2	1.3
	Rare	9	5.9
	Sometimes	25	16.4
	Often	96	63.2
	Always	20	13.2
	Total	152	100.0
12	**If you read positive news about police, how much do you believe in seeing or hearing?**		
	Low	8	5.3
	Average	32	21.1
	Enough	98	64.5
	Very much	14	9.2
	Total	152	100.0
13	**How do you read, hear or hear negative news about yours?**		
	Rare	10	6.6
	Sometimes	29	19.1
	Often	96	63.2
	Always	17	11.2
	Total	152	100.0
14	**If you read negative news about police, how much do you believe in seeing or hearing?**		
	Not at all	1	0.7
	Very low	2	1.3
	Low	10	6.6

	Average	53	34.9
	Enough	72	47.4
	Very much	14	9.2
	Total	152	100.0
15	**Respondents' level of interest if their children get employed as police (0 to 5 scales)**		
	Zero	47	30.9
	Three	1	0.7
	Four	6	3.9
	Five	40	26.3
	Not Applicable	58	38.2
	Total	152	100.0
16	**Reasons behind their interest in getting employed their children as police**		
	It is a government job	46	30.3
	To serve the country	36	23.7
	Increase the security of the family	23	15.1
	Increase family honor	17	11.2
	Respectful job	14	9.2
	To prevent corruption and crime	10	6.6
	Job security is high	4	2.6
	Pensions / retirement allowances are available	4	2.6
	Scope of exercising power	3	2
	Earn extra money or having extra income out of wages	2	1.3
	Legal help is easier if an accident occurs	2	1.3

5.8 Law and Order Situation of Rural Areas of Maulvibazar District according to Its' Respondents' Opinion

Table 7 shows the status of law and order situation of Maulvibazar. Among total respondents, most of the respondents (55.5%) had been living for 19-37 years, and only 3.3% of the respondents had been for 57-75 years in the neighborhood. Among all, 97.0% of the respondents had never been a victim to any crime and rest of only 3.0% of the respondents had been victim to crime for the last two years (24 months). In the community, most of the respondents (54.9%) were worried low about the safety of the respondents or their family members, and only 0.3% of the respondents were found as not at all as well as very much each. Among all respondents, 57.4% of the respondents trusted their neighbors enough, and only 15.7% of the respondents did so on average. Furthermore, most of the respondents (45.3%) thought that the problem of crime was low in their area where only 0.8% of the respondents thought as not at all. Moreover, 51.6% of the respondents thought that they had average security of their area compared to the surrounding areas, and only 0.3% of the respondents thought as very low. In addition, most of the respondents (50.5%) were satisfied with the government's law and order operations on an average, whereas only 0.5% of the respondents were not satisfied at all. 39.6% of the respondents were found to be satisfied with law and order of the Union Parishad on average, and only 0.3% of the respondents were not satisfied at all. Furthermore, 67.3% of the total respondents had the satisfaction status with the trial of the criminal case of average whereas each of only 3.3% of the respondents

was not satisfied at all as well as very low. Among all, 92.0% of the respondents got information about the police from their friends/family members; only 0.3% of the respondents did not know any information.

Table 21: Status of Law and Order Situation of Rural Areas of Maulvibazar District according to Its' Respondents' Opinion

SI	Item	Frequency	Percent
1	**Duration of respondents' residency in the neighborhood (Year)**		
	Less than 18	37	10.2
	19-37	202	55.5
	38-56	113	31.0
	57-75	12	3.3
	Mean= 33.31, Median= 32, SD= 12.92, Min-Max= 3- 78		
2	**Have you ever been a victim to any crime for the last two years (24 months)?**		
	Yes	11	3.0
	No	353	97.0
	Total	364	100.0
3	**In your community, how worried are you about you or your family members' safety?**		
	Not at all	1	0.3
	Very low	63	17.3
	Low	200	54.9
	Average	83	22.8
	Enough	16	4.4
	Very much	1	0.3
	Total	364	100.0
4	**Level of trust of the respondents' to their neighbors**		
	Average	57	15.7
	Enough	209	57.4
	Very much	98	26.9
	Total	364	100.0
5	**What do you think is the problem of crime in your area?**		
	Not at all	3	0.8
	Very low	101	27.7
	Low	165	45.3
	Average	89	24.5
	Enough	6	1.6
	Total	364	100.0
6	**Security status of respondents' area compared to their surrounding areas**		
	Very low	1	0.3
	Low	7	1.9
	Average	188	51.6
	Enough	157	43.1
	Very much	11	3.0
	Total	364	100.0
7	**Level of satisfaction of respondents about the government's law and order operations**		
	Not at all	2	0.5

	Very low	6	1.6
	Low	43	11.8
	Average	184	50.5
	Enough	124	34.1
	Very much	5	1.4
	Total	364	100.0
8	**Level of satisfaction about the law and order activities of the Union Parishad**		
	Not at all	1	0.3
	Very low	32	8.8
	Low	76	20.9
	Average	144	39.6
	Enough	103	28.3
	Very much	8	2.2
	Total	364	100.0
9	**Level of satisfaction about the trial of the criminal cases by Judiciary**		
	Not at all	12	3.3
	Very low	12	3.3
	Low	29	8.0
	Average	245	67.3
	Enough	66	18.1
	Total	364	100.0
10	**Information sources about the police**		
	Friends/Family Members	335	92
	Television	325	89.3
	Social Media	73	20.1
	Newspaper	39	10.7
	Public Representative	35	9.6
	Police	6	1.6
	Radio	2	0.5
	Don’t Know	1	0.3
11	**How much do you read, see or hear about positive news about yours?**		
	Very rare	9	2.5
	Rare	78	21.4
	Sometimes	159	43.7
	Often	115	31.6
	Always	3	0.8
	Total	364	100.0
12	**If you read positive news about police, how much do you believe in seeing or hearing?**		
	Not at all	1	0.3
	Very low	3	0.8
	Low	13	3.6
	Average	193	53.0
	Enough	154	42.3
	Total	364	100.0

13	**How do you read, hear or hear negative news about yours?**		
	Very rare	10	2.7
	Rare	76	20.9
	Sometimes	156	42.9
	Often	118	32.4
	Always	4	1.1
	Total	364	100.0
14	**If you read negative news about police, how much do you believe in seeing or hearing?**		
	Low	12	3.3
	Average	146	40.1
	Enough	174	47.8
	Very much	32	8.8
	Total	364	100.0
15	**Respondents' level of interest if their children get employed as police (0 to 5 scales)**		
	Zero	57	15.7
	One	23	6.3
	Two	65	17.9
	Three	46	12.6
	Four	2	0.5
	Five	135	37.1
	Not Applicable	36	9.9
	Total	364	100.0
16	**Reasons behind their interest in getting employed their children as police**		
	It is a government job	240	65.9
	To serve the country	207	56.9
	Job security is high	102	28
	Increase the security of the family	83	22.8
	Respectful job	77	21.2
	Increase family honor	63	17.3
	To prevent corruption and crime	50	13.7
	Scope of exercising power	49	13.5
	Legal help is easier if an accident occurs	44	12.1
	Pensions / retirement allowances are available	37	10.2
	Earn extra money or having extra income out of wages	5	1.4

5.9 Law and Order Situation of Rural Areas of Netrokona District according to Its' Respondents' Opinion

Table 8 shows the status of law and order situation of the respondents of Netrokona district. Among total 158 respondents in Netrokona, 39.2% of the respondents had been living for less than 18 years as well as 19-37 years and only 8.9% of the respondents had been for 57-75 years in the neighborhood. The mean of the years the respondents had been living for was 24.278. Among all of them, 90.5% of the respondents had never been a victim to any crime and rest of only 9.5% of the respondents had been victim to crime for the last two years (24 months). In their community, most of the respondents (49.4%) were worried enough about the safety of the respondents or their family members, and only 3.2% of the respondents were worried as low. Furthermore, 47.5% of the respondents trusted their neighbors on an average, and only 3.2% of the respondents trusted very much. In addition, most of the respondents (60.1%) thought that the problem of crime was on an average in their area, whereas only 1.3% of the respondents thought this as very much. Moreover, 43.7% of the respondents felt that they had average security of their area compared to the surrounding areas, and only 15.8% of the respondents thought as low. On the other hand, most of the respondents (55.1%) were satisfied with the government's law and order operations on an average, whereas only 0.6% of the respondents were not satisfied at all. Again, 53.2% of the respondents were found to be satisfied with law and order of the Union Parishad on average, and only 1.3% of the respondents were satisfied very much. Among the respondents, 45.6% of the respondents had the satisfaction status with the trial of the criminal case of low, where only 0.6% of the respondents were satisfied very much.

Table 22: Status of Law and Order Situation of Rural Areas of Netrokona District according to Its' Respondents' Opinion

SI	Item	Frequency	Percent
1	**Duration of respondents' residency in the neighborhood (Year)**		
	Less than 18	59	39.2
	19-37	62	39.2
	38-56	20	12.7
	57-75	14	8.9
	Total	158	100.0
	Mean= 24.278, Median= 22, SD= 17.93, Min-Max= 1- 72		
2	**Have you ever been a victim to any crime for the last two years (24 months)?**		
	Yes	15	9.5
	No	143	90.5
	Total	158	100.0
3	**In your community, how worried are you about you or your family members' safety?**		
	Low	5	3.2
	Average	65	41.1
	Enough	78	49.4
	Very much	10	6.3
	Total	158	100.0

4	**Level of trust of the respondents' to their neighbors**		
	Low	7	4.4
	Average	75	47.5
	Enough	71	44.9
	Very much	5	3.2
	Total	158	100.0
5	**What do you think is the problem of crime in your area?**		
	Very low	6	3.8
	Low	33	20.9
	Average	95	60.1
	Enough	22	13.9
	Very much	2	1.3
	Total	158	100.0
6	**Security status of respondents' area compared to their surrounding areas**		
	Low	25	15.8
	Average	69	43.7
	Enough	64	40.5
	Total	158	100.0
7	**Level of satisfaction of respondents about the government's law and order operations**		
	Not at all	1	0.6
	Very low	6	3.8
	Low	19	12.0
	Average	87	55.1
	Enough	43	27.2
	Very much	2	1.3
	Total	158	100.0
8	**Level of satisfaction about the law and order activities of the Union Parishad**		
	Very low	6	3.8
	Low	35	22.2
	Average	84	53.2
	Enough	31	19.6
	Very much	2	1.3
	Total	158	100.0
9	**Level of satisfaction about the trial of the criminal cases by Judiciary**		
	Very low	4	2.5
	Low	72	45.6
	Average	55	34.8
	Enough	26	16.5
	Very much	1	0.6
	Total	158	100.0
10	**Information sources about the police**		
	Television	152	96.2
	Public Representative	124	78.5
	Police	117	74.1

	Friends/Family Members	110	69.6
	Social Media	51	32.3
	Newspaper	32	20.3
	Radio	3	1.9
11	**How much do you read, see or hear about positive news about yours?**		
	Not at all	5	3.2
	Very rare	4	2.5
	Rare	19	12.0
	Sometimes	117	74.1
	Often	13	8.2
	Total	158	100.0
12	**If you read positive news about police, how much do you believe in seeing or hearing?**		
	Not at all	5	3.2
	Very low	3	1.9
	Low	16	10.1
	Average	104	65.8
	Enough	29	18.4
	Very much	1	0.6
	Total	158	100.0
13	**How do you read, hear or hear negative news about yours?**		
	Not at all	6	3.8
	Very rare	9	5.7
	Rare	57	36.1
	Sometimes	62	39.2
	Often	24	15.2
	Total	158	100.0
14	**If you read negative news about police, how much do you believe in seeing or hearing?**		
	Not at all	6	3.8
	very low	9	5.7
	low	40	25.3
	average	79	50.0
	enough	23	14.6
	very much	1	0.6
	Total	158	100.0
15	**Respondents' level of interest if their children get employed as police (0 to 5 scales)**		
	Three	1	0.6
	Four	3	1.9
	Five	25	15.8
	Not Applicable	129	81.6
	Total	158	100.0

16	Reasons behind their interest in getting employed their children as police		
	It is a government job	29	18.4
	To serve the country	20	12.7
	To prevent corruption and crime	17	10.8
	Earn extra money or having extra income out of wages	12	7.6
	Respectful job	10	6.3
	Increase the security of the family	10	6.3
	Legal help is easier if an accident occurs	10	6.3
	Job security is high	9	5.7
	Scope of exercising power	9	5.7
	Increase family honor	6	3.8
	Pensions / retirement allowances are available	4	2.5

5.10 Law and Order Situation of Rural Areas of Pabna District According to Its' Respondents' Opinion

Table 9 demonstrates the status of law and order situation of Pabna. Among all the respondents of 152 in Pabna, 34.9% of the respondents had been living for 19-37 years, and only 5.9% of the respondents had been for 57-75 years in the neighborhood. The mean of the years the respondents had been living for was 29.95. Among all of the respondents, 97.4% of the respondents had never been a victim to any crime, and only 2.6% of the respondents had been victim to crime for the last two years (24 months). About the safety of the respondents or their family members, most were worried low as 65.1% of the respondents, whereas only 0.7% of the respondents were worried very much in the community. Furthermore, among all of the respondents, 92.1% of the respondents trusted their neighbors well enough, and only 1.3% of the respondents did low. Also, most of the respondents (73.7%) thought the problem of crime as low in their area where only 0.7% of the respondents thought as very much. Among entire respondents, 93.4% of the respondents thought that the security of their area compared to the surrounding areas was enough, but only 0.7% of the respondents thought as low. Most of the respondents (89.5%) were satisfied enough with the government's law and order operations, where the satisfaction status of only 0.7% of the respondents was low. Furthermore, 73.7% of the respondents were found as satisfied enough with law and order of the Union Parishad, where only 3.3% of the respondents were satisfied lowly. According to most of the respondents (48.0%), the satisfaction status with the trial of the criminal case was low, where only 3.3% of the respondents were satisfied enough. Among all of the respondents, 99.3% of the respondents got information about the police either from their friends or from their family members, and only 2.6% of the respondents did so from the police. In addition, most of the respondents (71.1%) often read, saw, or heard about positive news, whereas only 0.7% of the respondents did so very rare. On the other hand, if they read positive stories about police, most of the respondents (88.8%) believed enough in seeing or hearing and only 0.7% of the respondents were found to do very much.

Table 23: Status of Law and Order Situation of Rural Areas of Pabna District according to Its' Respondents' Opinion

SI	Item	Frequency	Percent
1	**Duration of respondents' residency in the neighborhood (Year)**		
	Less than 18	47	30.9
	19-37	53	34.9
	38-56	43	28.3
	57-75	9	5.9
	Total	152	100.0
	Mean= 29.95, Median= 30.3, SD= 16.28, Min-Max= 3- 92		
2	**Have you ever been a victim to any crime for the last two years (24 months)?**		
	Yes	4	2.6
	No	148	97.4
	Total	152	100.0
3	**In your community, how worried are you about you or your family members' safety?**		
	Very low	50	32.9
	Low	99	65.1
	Average	2	1.3
	Very much	1	0.7
	Total	152	100.0
4	**Level of trust of the respondents' to their neighbors**		
	Low	2	1.3
	Average	7	4.6
	Enough	140	92.1
	Very much	3	2.0
	Total	152	100.0
5	**What do you think is the problem of crime in your area?**		
	Very low	29	19.1
	Low	112	73.7
	Average	8	5.3
	Enough	2	1.3
	Very much	1	0.7
	Total	152	100.0
6	**Security status of respondents' area compared to their surrounding areas**		
	Very low	2	1.3
	Low	1	0.7
	Average	2	1.3
	Enough	142	93.4
	Very much	5	3.3
	Total	152	100.0
7	**Level of satisfaction of respondents about the government's law and order operations**		
	Very low	2	1.3
	Low	1	0.7
	Average	2	1.3
	Enough	136	89.5
	Very much	11	7.2
	Total	152	100.0
8	**Level of satisfaction about the law and order activities of the Union Parishad**		
	Low	5	3.3

	Average	35	23.0
	Enough	112	73.7
	Total	152	100.0
9	**Level of satisfaction about the trial of the criminal cases by Judiciary**		
	Very low	18	11.8
	Low	73	48.0
	Average	56	36.8
	Enough	5	3.3
	Total	152	100.0
10	**Information sources about the police**		
	Friends/Family Members	151	99.3
	Television	143	94.1
	Social Media	13	8.6
	Newspaper	9	5.9
	Public Representative	6	3.9
	Police	4	2.6
11	**How much do you read, see or hear about positive news about yours?**		
	Very rare	1	0.7
	Rare	9	5.9
	Sometimes	34	22.4
	Often	108	71.1
	Total	152	100.0
12	**If you read positive news about police, how much do you believe in seeing or hearing?**		
	Low	2	1.3
	Average	14	9.2
	Enough	135	88.8
	Very much	1	0.7
	Total	152	100.0
13	**How do you read, hear or hear negative news about yours?**		
	Very rare	22	14.5
	Rare	100	65.8
	Sometimes	21	13.8
	Often	9	5.9
	Total	152	100.0
14	**If you read negative news about police, how much do you believe in seeing or hearing?**		
	Very low	10	6.6
	Low	10	6.6
	Average	35	23.0
	Enough	96	63.2
	Very much	1	0.7
	Total	152	100.0
15	**Respondents' level of interest if their children get employed as police (0 to 5 scales)**		
	Zero	13	8.6
	Two	1	0.7
	Three	2	1.3
	Four	32	21.1
	Five	32	21.1
	Not Applicable	56	36.8
	Total	16	10.5

16	Reasons behind their interest in getting employed their children as police		
	It is a government job	119	78.3
	To serve the country	108	71.1
	Respectful job	84	55.3
	Increase the security of the family	63	41.4
	To prevent corruption and crime	55	36.2
	Increase family honor	43	28.3
	Job security is high	36	23.7
	Legal help is easier if an accident occurs	33	21.7
	Scope of exercising power	3	2
	Pensions / retirement allowances are available	2	1.3
	Earn extra money or having extra income out of wages	1	0.7

5.11 Qualitative Findings on Law and Order Situation of the Study Area

Law and order situation of the study area differs from area to area where most of the participants in Netrokona stated that the law and security condition in the area is dissatisfactory. On the other hand, most participants in Manikganj affirmed that the law and security condition in the area is good as they do not have a clash with each other.

However, most of the participants in Bandarban replied that the law and security condition in the area is excellent as different kinds of businessman are working here, so they are obliged to follow the rules defined by the Government of Bangladesh. There are no problems regarding security purposes here, and everyone obeys the police. People usually fear to face the police because if they make any crime, police will seize them, and they will be punished (Source: FGD). To express the situation, one of the Key Informant in Lama, Bandarban summarized that,

"Sometimes, robbery happens in our areas, which is one of the main problems for us. Several years ago, murder, hijacking, kidnap happened too much but nowadays, these types of occurrences are not happening in our area." (Source: KII).

Furthermore, in the case of Kurigram, most of the participants stated that present law and security condition in the area is good enough although the situation was worse here in 15 to 20years before as it was dominated with robber and thief as this place is a remote Char area. Nowadays, with the increasing rate of literacy rate in this area, the situation becomes developed, and these types of worse occurrences are not frequent here (Source: FGD). In addition, some people also claimed that there were few people who were engaged with drug dealing and other criminal offenses (Source: KII). However, everyone agreed that the frequency and intensity of crime were very limited there at that time (Source: KII).

Moreover, life is secured in Kurigram without any trouble, but the financial problem is a matter of concern. Though it is close to the country border and offshore area, people here feel secure with the absence of pirates and thief. Furthermore, in the case of family security, people also stated that there are no risks on family security here. Moreover, some people also claimed that early marriage perhaps is a problem there. The crisis or conflict between

families is rarely observed. Otherwise, people minimize their conflict by conducting discussion and meeting personally with the help of neighbors (Source: FGD & KII). In addition, in the case of reliability on neighbors, there is mutual respect among people in a community though they practice a different religion. There is no conflict among the community, and they are helpful to each other. Some people made an example that they were able to use others' land property to store their own bricks or bamboo without any payment and no risk of stolen. Moreover, some mentioned that people took care of their neighbor's houses when the resident family was outside the home for their different purposes, e.g., job or trip and never harm their resources of each other's (Source: FGD & KII). Also, people can move freely, and neighbors are usually helpful in all aspects of the community (Source: KII).

Furthermore, participants in Netrokona stated that a political leader's influence the law here, which makes the condition worsen. Some said that the young group had addicted to drugs as some people have illegal drug business here. Another problem of this area is theft of cash, mobile phone, motorbike, etc.; and especially people addicted to drugs are engaged in stealing and hijacking here (Source: KII). On the other hand, participants in Manikganj said that there was no frequent occurrence of serious crime (e.g., murder, robbery, stealing, hijacking, extortion, etc.) here but some minor ones at that time. Most mentioned that drugs business had increased here, which was leading the young generation to misadventure (Source: FGD and KII).

On the other hand, regarding the reliability on neighbors, most people in Netrokona summarized that they had trust and satisfaction with their long-term neighborhood and they had respect to each other for this despite having different religious beliefs (Muslims and Hindus) (Source: FGD). Furthermore, most of the participants said that there was no conflict between ethnic and Bengali dwellers here and they did not interfere with the freedom and right of each other. They feel secure and look after their family members and resources with a cooperative attitude in this area (Source: KII). However, people in Lama, Bandarban replied that personal security was standard enough. There were no conflicts between ethnic and Bengali people here. Although different ethnic communities or groups are living here, no one extracts the right of others. Furthermore, in the case of family security, people also stated that there were no risks on family security here. Different ethnic groups, e.g. Mog, Marma, etc. are living in this area. Also, people used to live in a group, so there are no conflicts of people as people used to live in their house by using their available resources. But sometimes, conflicts arise due to the selling of land property, but this issue doesn't provide any impact on family matters. In addition, in the case of reliability on neighbors, there is mutual respect among people in a community. As people live in a group in ethnic communities, the relationship among people in a group is better. No one wants to encroach the land of others (Source: FGD). In addition, people can move freely, and neighbors are usually helpful in all aspects of the community (Source: KII). Having concern in mind, one of the participants in FGD from Lama, Bandarban replied that,

"Law and security aspects are well in standard in our situation. Our family security and relationship with neighbors is also good in our community. In the community, each is dependent on each other because when we face any problem, neighbors arrive first to help

us. We also stand beside our neighbor when they face any problem and helping each other is one of the reasons for peace in our community." (Source: FGD)

Moreover, the community people in Bandarban also said that both personal and family security is standard enough here, and they do not feel insecurity at all. Furthermore, most of the participants mention that they have full trust and satisfaction in the aspect of reliability on their neighbors of different professions. They acknowledge each other for feeling cared, secure, and safe with their long term neighborhood in the area (Source: FGD and KII).

According to the police participants, the police were always aware of the law and security conditions of the local areas. Local people are living in communities with mutual trust among them and don't hamper the right of others. In specific, both ethnic and Bengali communities are living in hilly areas in Bandarban and Netrokona, and there were no conflicts in terms of resources and movements. Moreover, police participants also stated that people in local areas didn't initiate any steps against the belief and culture of people from another religion or race. Except for some minor issues in local areas, the conditions of the local areas were in a peaceful form. In addition, police participants also delivered that, people tried to solve their minor problems among them through discussing, and to some extent, police physically appeared in discussion with local people. The relation between police and local people was so good in local areas because people had trust in them and the police tried to show respect to their too.

On the other hand, in the case of discussing the personal security status of the police in local areas, police participants stated that the condition of personal security for police was good. One of the police participants in Manikganj compared the condition of local areas with urban areas, and he claimed that police felt comfortable in terms of security in local areas. Police participants also said that they could easily move in local areas, and there were no risks to life. In all of these aspects to maintain peaceful law and order situation, police were working cordially with local people where local people were also very helpful to police.

5.12 Key Points — Chapter 5

- For total respondents, maximum respondents have been living in their residential area on average for 27 years approximately. Furthermore, the highest average years of living (33.31) was found in the respondents of Maulvibazar District and the lowest average years of living (20) was found in the respondents of Kurigram District.
- Only 6 percent of the total respondents ever being a victim of any crime for the last two years. The rate was the height in Bandarban District (17.1 percent) and lowest in Manikganj District (1.3 percent).
- About 77 percent of total respondents had had enough trust in their neighbors, while 3.4% of the respondents kept low to very low-level trust in their neighbors.
- About one –fifth of the respondents were enough worried about their personal and family safety in their communities. The rate was the height in Kurigram District (78 percent) and lowest in Pabna District (0.7 percent).
- Around 65 percent of the respondents mentioned that the security status of their living areas was better than the surrounding areas whereas only 7.6 percent respondents said that the status of the security of their areas was low or very low in comparison to their surrounding areas.
- Among the total respondents, about one-third respondents frequently read, saw, or listened to positive news about police whereas 24 percent of respondents mentioned that they frequently read, saw and listened to positive news about the police.
- About 45 percent of the respondents had enough belief in the positive news on police, whereas 42 percent of respondents strongly believed in the negative news about police activities what they read, saw or listened.

CHAPTER 6: SENSE OF SECURITY AND ROLE OF POLICE AFTER BEING VICTIMIZED

6.1 Introduction

This section presents the respondent's sense of security and the role of police after being victimized in the perspective of rural areas of Bangladesh. To understand respondent's sense of security and role of police after being victimized, level of awareness about personal safety, response of respondents regarding asking help from police, reasons for seeking help to police, seriousness of police regarding taking complaint, level of satisfaction on the services provided by police and first choice of respondents to seek help when respondents fall into a crime were discussed.

6.2 Total Respondents' Sense of Security and Role of Police after Being Victimized

Table 1 illustrates the respondents' sense of security and the role of police after being victimized. The table shows that 63.8% of respondents think they were aware enough about their security, whereas only less than one percent of respondents were very unaware of their personal security. This table also shows that the maximum number (87.4%) of respondents do not ever ask for help from the police, only 12.6% respondents expressed that they might be asked for help from the police. In addition, 81.4% of the respondents sought help from the police for only one time. In this study area, about 4.1% of respondents wanted help from police in order to solve land-related cases, followed by 1.6% about theft and 1.8% for family conflict cases. Various kinds of problems have been found, such as criminal attack, divorce case, driving license verification, murder case, passport verification for which only 0.1% of respondents call-in police to solve. Here, 10% of the respondents assumed that help was not available without bribe from the police; on the other hand, 11.6% respondents thought the disposal of the case was long-term, or the solution did not come quick. In addition, 15.0% of respondents get the solution through local Mathabar, whereas 9.4% of respondents get solution through the union council as well. Moreover, 70.7% of respondents positively replied that the police took their complaint seriously, while another 29.3% of respondents remained negative. According to the respondents (n=215) who received services from the police, 15.3% of respondents were highly satisfied with the function of the police, whereas 10.2% of respondents expressed that they were very much unsatisfied. Here, 25.8% of respondents want help first from police if they fall into a crime whereas another 23.4% of respondents wish to have help from the local chairman, and 15.0% want help from public representatives. Among them, 53.4% of respondents assumed that police were not willing to help without any bribe; and for this reason, they go elsewhere.

Table 24: Total Respondents' Sense of Security and the Role of Police after Being Victimized

SI	Items	Frequency	Percent
1	**Level of awareness about personal security**		
	Very low	15	0.9
	Low	124	7.3
	Average	477	28
	High	1088	63.8
	Total	1704	100
2	**Did you ever ask for help from the police?**		
	Yes	215	12.6
	No	1489	87.4
	Total	1704	100
3	**How many times did you seek help from the police? (n=215)**		
	1	175	81.4
	2	25	11.6
	3	9	4.2
	4 and more	6	2.8
	Total	215	100
4	**Reasons for seeking help to Police (n=215)**		
	Solving land case	70	4.1
	Family conflict case	31	1.8
	About theft	27	1.6
	Drug cases	11	0.6
	Fighting case	11	0.6
	Solving the money fraud case	9	0.5
	Politics case	6	0.4
	Solving of false case	6	0.4
	Women's Torture Case	6	0.4
	Property case	5	0.3
	General diary	4	0.2
	Police clearance	4	0.2
	Job verification	3	0.2
	Personal issues	3	0.2
	The causes of social conflict	3	0.2
	Passport verification	2	0.1
	Property compensation	2	0.1
	Criminal attack	1	0.1
	Divorce case	1	0.1
	Driving License verification	1	0.1
	Helping my sister	1	0.1
	Murder case	1	0.1
	Road accident	1	0.1
	Security purpose	1	0.1

	Solving the conflict with the neighbor	1	0.1
	To get rid of fraud	1	0.1
	To get support for the murder case	1	0.1
	To help my son	1	0.1
	Women trafficking	1	0.1
5	**If the answer is not, then why?**		
	Does not need to be	1375	80.7
	Get the solution through local leader (Mathabar)	256	15
	The disposal of the case is long-term / the solution is not quick	198	11.6
	Police ignore the people	195	11.4
	Help is not available without the bribe	170	10
	Get solutions through the union council	160	9.4
	The cost of solving problems/cases is much higher	156	9.2
	The people of the society do not look well if the prosecution is in the case	147	8.6
	Harassment is to be a victim	135	7.9
	Receive solutions through local representatives	128	7.5
	The dispute increases with the defendant	127	7.5
	Legal complexity is more so	126	7.4
	Get the solution through the local political leader	90	5.3
6	**Did the police take your complaint seriously? (n=215)**		
	Yes	152	70.7
	No	63	29.3
	Total	215	100
7	**Level of Satisfaction on the services provided by Police (n=215)**		
	Very High	33	15.3
	High	55	25.6
	Average	52	24.2
	Low	29	13.5
	Very low	24	11.2
	Not at all	22	10.2
	Total	215	100
8	**If you fall into a crime, then from whom do you seek to help first?**		
	Police	440	25.8
	Local Chairman	399	23.4
	Local Mathabar	374	21.9
	Public representatives	256	15
	Neighbor	162	9.5
	Local political leaders	55	3.2
	Village Court	17	1
	Community Police	1	0.1
	Total	1704	100
9	**Reasons to go to someone else instead of police for seeking help first***		
	Help is not available without the bribe	675	53.4
	Harassment is to be a victim	247	19.5

Police ignore the people	557	44.1
The dispute increases with the defendant	217	17.2
The disposal of the case is long-term / the solution does not come quick	347	27.5
Legal complexity is more so	247	19.5
The people of the society do not look well if the prosecution is in the case	187	14.8
The cost of solving problems/cases is much higher	276	21.8
Get the solution through local leader (Mathabar)	645	51
Get the solution through the local political leader	190	15
Get solutions through the union council	463	36.6
Receive solutions through local representatives	565	44.7

*multiple responses

6.3 Respondents' Sense of Security and Role of Police after Being Victimized in the Perspective of Bandarban District

Table 2 shows the role of police after being victimized and in the case of security awareness for respondents of Bandarban. Among all 152 respondents, 64.5% were aware of their personal security on an average, and only 0.7% were aware as very low. Furthermore, 78.3% of the respondents never asked for help from the police, whereas only 21.7% asked for help. Among 33 respondents, most (60.6%) sought help from the police for only once where each 6% asked for help for four and more than four times. In addition, among the respondents, each of 5.9% wanted help about theft and solving the land case where each 0.7% did so about property case and property compensation as well. Most of 81.5% respondents did not want help from police as they did not need that, and each of only 2.5% did not ask for help because of harassment as well as they received solutions through local representatives. Furthermore, among 33 respondents, 66.7% responded 'yes' on taking their complaint by the police seriously, and the rest of the 33.3% respondent stayed negative. On the other hand, among them, most (33.3%) were satisfied more than average and average each, and only 6.1% was satisfied very low with the service of the police. If the respondents fall into any crime, 36.8% wanted help first from the local Mathabar, and only 2.6% wanted help first from public representatives. Most of the respondents (53.1%) replied for going to someone else instead of police as help was not available without a bribe and only 4.8% did so as they got the solution through local representatives.

Table 25: Respondents' Sense of Security and Role of Police after Being Victimized in the Perspective of Bandarban District (n= 152)

SI	Item	Frequency	Percent
1	**Level of awareness about personal security**		
	Very low	1	0.7
	Low	15	9.9
	Average	98	64.5
	High	38	25.0
	Total	152	100.0

2	**Did you ever ask for help from the police?**		
	Yes	33	21.7
	No	119	78.3
	Total	152	100.0
3	**How many times did you seek help from the police? (n=33)**		
	1	20	60.6
	2	8	24.2
	3	3	9.1
	4 and more	2	6.0
	Total	33	100.0
4	**Reasons for seeking help to Police (n= 152)**		
	About theft	9	5.9
	Solving land case	9	5.9
	Drug cases	4	2.6
	Family conflict case	4	2.6
	Fighting case	3	2
	General diary	2	1.3
	Property Case	1	0.7
	Property compensation	1	0.7
5	**If the answer is not, then why?**		
	Does not need to be	97	81.5
	The disposal of the case is long-term / the solution is not quick	11	9.2
	The dispute increases with the defendant	10	8.4
	Legal complexity is more so	10	8.4
	Help is not available without the bribe	9	7.6
	The people of the society do not look well if the prosecution is in the case	9	7.6
	The cost of solving problems/cases is much higher	9	7.6
	Get the solution through local Mathabar	9	7.6
	Police ignore the people	7	5.9
	Harassment is to be a victim	3	2.5
	Receive solutions through local representatives	3	2.5
	Get solutions through the union council	1	0.8
	Get the solution through the local political leader	-	-
6	**Did the police take your complaint seriously? (n=33)**		
	Yes	22	66.7
	No	11	33.3
7	**Level of Satisfaction on the services provided by Police (n=33)**		
	Too much	3	9.1
	More than average	11	33.3
	Average	11	33.3
	Less than average	6	18.2
	Very low	2	6.1
8	**If you fall into a crime, then from whom do you seek to help first?**		
	Local Mathabar	56	36.8
	Local Chairman	47	30.9
	Neighbor	16	10.5
	Village Court	14	9.2
	Local political leaders	8	5.3

	Police	7	4.6
	Public representatives	4	2.6
	Total	152	100.0
9	**Reasons to go to someone else instead of police for seeking help first***		
	Help is not available without the bribe	77	53.1
	The disposal of the case is long-term / the solution is not quick	57	39.3
	Legal complexity is more so	34	23.4
	Get the solution through local Mathabar	31	21.4
	The people of the society do not look well if the prosecution is in the case	26	17.9
	Police ignore the people	25	17.2
	The dispute increases with the defendant	25	17.2
	The cost of solving problems/cases is much higher	23	15.9
	Harassment is to be a victim	17	11.7
	Get solutions through the union council	15	10.3
	Get the solution through the local political leader	8	5.5
	Receive solutions through local representatives	7	4.8

*multiple responses

6.4 Respondents' Sense of Security and Role of Police after Being Victimized in the Perspective of Barishal District

Table 3 characterizes the role of police after being victimized and in the case of security awareness for respondents of Barishal. Among all of the respondents, most of the respondents (85.7%) were aware enough of their personal security, but the awareness was very low and also low by only 0.6% of the respondents. Furthermore, 90.6% of them never asked for help from the police, where only 9.4% asked for help. Among 29 respondents, 25 respondents (86.2%) sought help from the police for only once, and the rest of the respondents (13.8%) sought help for two times. In addition, among the respondents, most (2.9%) wanted help for solving the land case, and least (0.3%) wanted help about the criminal attack, drug cases, murder case, solving of false and women's torture each. Again, 95% of the respondents did not want help from police as they did not need that and 0.4% was found not to want help as legal complexity was more as well as the people of the society did not look well if the prosecution was in the case each. In addition, among 29 of the respondents, 69.0% responded positive about taking their complaint by the police seriously, and 31.0% responded negatively. In the entire respondents in Barishal, 27.6% was found to be satisfied more than average with the service of the police, where 10.3% was satisfied on average. Furthermore, most of the respondents (51.3%) wanted help first from the police, and only 0.6% wanted help first from the local political leaders. For the reason to go to someone else instead of police, most of the respondents (67.3%) mentioned about receiving solutions through local representatives and only 2% of the respondents did so as the dispute increases with the defendant.

Table 26: Respondents' Sense of Security and Role of Police after Being Victimized in the Perspective of Barishal District

SI	Item	Frequency	Percent
1	**Level of awareness about personal security**		
	Very low	2	0.6
	Low	2	0.6
	Average	40	13.0
	Enough	264	85.7
	Total	308	100.0
2	**Did you ever ask for help from the police?**		
	Yes	29	9.4
	No	279	90.6
	Total	308	100.0
3	**How many times did you seek help from the police? (n=29)**		
	1	25	86.2
	2	4	13.8
	Total	29	100.0
4	**Reasons for seeking help to Police (n=29)**		
	Solving land case	9	2.9
	Family conflict case	5	1.6
	About theft	3	1
	Politics case	3	1
	Fighting case	2	0.6
	The cause of social conflict	2	0.6
	Criminal attack	1	0.3
	Drug cases	1	0.3
	Murder case	1	0.3
	Solving of false	1	0.3
	Women's torture	1	0.3
5	**If the answer is not, then why?**		
	Does not need to be	265	95
	Get the solution through local Mathabar	7	2.5
	Receive solutions through local representatives	4	1.4
	Help is not available without the bribe	3	1.1
	Harassment is to be a victim	3	1.1
	Police ignore the people	3	1.1
	Get solutions through the union council	2	0.7
	Legal complexity is more so	1	0.4
	The people of the society do not look well if the prosecution is in the case	1	0.4
6	**Did the police take your complaint seriously? (n=29)**		
	Yes	20	69.0
	No	9	31.0
	Total	29	100.0
7	**Level of Satisfaction on the services provided by Police (n=?)**		
	Too much	7	24.1
	More than average	8	27.6
	Average	3	10.3

	Very low	6	20.7
	Not at all	5	17.2
	Total	29	100.0
8	**If you fall into a crime, then from whom do you seek to help first?**		
	Police	158	51.3
	Local Chairman	62	20.1
	Public representatives	62	20.1
	Local Mathabar	22	7.1
	Local political leaders	2	0.6
	Neighbor	2	0.6
	Total	308	100.0
9	**Reasons to go to someone else instead of police for seeking help first***		
	Receive solutions through local representatives	101	67.3
	Get solutions through the union council	61	40.7
	Police ignore the people	50	33.3
	Get the solution through local Mathabar	49	32.7
	Help is not available without the bribe	23	15.3
	Harassment is to be a victim	15	10
	The people of the society do not look well if the prosecution is in the case	14	9.3
	Get the solution through the local political leader	11	7.3
	The disposal of the case is long-term / the solution is not quick	6	4
	Legal complexity is more so	6	4
	The cost of solving problems/cases is much higher	6	4
	The dispute increases with the defendant	3	2

*Multiple responses

6.5 Respondents' Sense of Security and Role of Police after Being Victimized in the Perspective of Kurigram District

Table 4 illustrates the Role of police after being victimized and in the case of security awareness for respondents of Kurigram district. The table shows that about 48.4% of respondents are much enough aware of their personal security, whereas only 2.0% of respondents are very low awareness of their personal security. This table also shows that the maximum number (88.1%) of respondents did not ever ask for help from the police, where only 11.9% of respondents expressed that they might ask for help by the police. In addition, 76.6% of the respondents were seeking help from the police for only one time. In this study area, 4.0% of respondents wanted help from police in order to solve land case followed by 0.8% about theft and 1.6% for family conflict issues. Here, 27.9% of the respondents assumed that help was not available without bribe from the police. On the other hand, 36% of the respondents felt the disposal of the case was long-term/ the solution was not quick, where 15.8% of the respondents received solutions through local representatives. In addition, 32.4% of the respondents got the solution through local Mathabar, whereas 24.3% of respondents got solution through the union council as well. Here, 66.7% of the respondents positively replied that the police took their complaint seriously, and the rest of the

respondents (33.3%) replied that the police did not take their complaint seriously. According to the survey, 33.3% of the respondents were more than average satisfied with the service of the police, whereas 16.7% of respondents expressed that there was very low service of the police. Furthermore, in the entire respondents, 3.2% respondents wanted help from police at first if they fall into a crime, another 7.1% respondents wanted help from the local chairman and 34.5% wanted help from public representatives. About 47.1% of respondents assumed that police did not feel willing to help without any bribe, so they went to others.

Table 27: Respondents' Sense of Security and Role of Police after Being Victimized in the Perspective of Kurigram District

SI	Item	Frequency	Percent
1	**Level of awareness about personal security**		
	Very low	5	2.0
	Low	16	6.3
	Average	109	43.3
	Enough	122	48.4
	Total	252	100.0
2	**Did you ever ask for help from the police?**		
	Yes	30	11.9
	No	222	88.1
	Total	252	100.0
3	**How many times did you seek help from the police? (n=30)**		
	1	23	76.7
	2	4	13.3
	3	1	3.3
	4 and more	2	6.6
	Total	30	100.0
4	**Reasons for seeking help to Police (n=30)**		
	Solving land case	10	4
	Family conflict case	4	1.6
	Job Verification	3	1.2
	About theft	2	0.8
	Property Case	2	0.8
	Solving of false case	2	0.8
	Women's Torture Case	2	0.8
	Divorce case	1	0.4
	Drug cases	1	0.4
	Fighting case	1	0.4
	Passport Verification	1	0.4
	Police clearance	1	0.4
5	**If the answer is not, then why?**		
	Does not need to be	202	91
	The disposal of the case is long-term / the solution is not quick	80	36
	Police ignore the people	75	33.8
	Get the solution through local Mathabar	72	32.4
	The people of the society do not look well ifthe prosecution is in the case	69	31.1

	The cost of solving problems/cases is much higher	69	31.1
	Help is not available withoutthe bribe	62	27.9
	The dispute increases with the defendant	54	24.3
	Get solutions through the union council	54	24.3
	Harassment is to be a victim	47	21.2
	Legal complexity is more so	47	21.2
	Get the solution through the local political leader	38	17.1
	Receive solutions through local representatives	35	15.8
6	**Did the police take your complaint seriously? (n=30)**		
	Yes	20	66.7
	No	10	33.3
	Total	30	100.0
7	**Level of Satisfaction on the services provided by Police (n=30)**		
	More than average	10	33.3
	Average	5	16.7
	Less than average	7	23.3
	Very low	5	16.7
	Not at all	3	10.0
	Total	30	100.0
8	**If you fall into a crime, then from whom do you seek to help first?**		
	Public representatives	87	34.5
	Local Mathabar	70	27.8
	Neighbor	56	22.2
	Public Representative	18	7.1
	Local political leaders	12	4.8
	Police	8	3.2
	Village Court	1	0.4
	Total	252	100.0
9	**Reasons to go to someone else instead of police for seeking help first***		
	Get the solution through local Leader (Mathabar)	177	72.5
	Receive solutions through local representatives	165	67.6
	Get solutions through the union council	123	50.4
	Police ignore the people	117	48
	Help is not available without the bribe	115	47.1
	Get the solution through the local political leader	95	38.9
	The people of the society do not look well if the prosecution is in the case	77	31.6
	The disposal of the case is long-term / the solution is not quick	73	29
	The cost of solving problems/cases is much higher	53	21.7
	Legal complexity is more so	33	13.1
	The dispute increases with the defendant	32	13.1
	Harassment is to be a victim	27	11.1

*Multiple responses

6.6 Respondents' Sense of Security and Role of Police after Being Victimized in the Perspective of Magura District

Table 5 illustrates the role of police after being victimized and in the case of security awareness for respondents of Magura district. The table depicts that 86.1% of respondents were much aware enough of their personal security, whereas only 1.2% of respondents were very unconscious about their personal security. This table also presents that 88.6% of the respondents did not ever ask for help from the police, where only 11.4% of the respondents expressed that they might ask for help from the police. In addition, 89.5% of the respondents were seeking help from the police for only one time. In the entire respondents, 6.0% of the respondents wanted help from police in order to solve the land case where only 0.7% of the respondents assumed that help was not available without bribe from the police and 0.7% of the respondents received solutions through local representatives. In addition, 1.4% of the respondents got the solution through local Leader (Mathabar), where the same percentage of respondents (1.4%) also replied in the perspective of getting solution through union council. Furthermore, 89.5% of the respondents positively responded that the police took their complaint seriously, where 10.5% of the respondents answered that the police did not take their complaint seriously. Moreover, among the total respondents, 21.1% of the respondents were satisfied at average with the service of the police, whereas 10.5% of the respondents expressed that there was very low service of the police. In the case of Magura district, 47.0% respondents wanted to help from police at first in case of falling into a crime where 33.7% respondents wanted help from the local chairman, and 0.6% wanted help from public representatives. Furthermore, 34.1% respondents assumed that police was not willing to help them without any bribe where the majority of the respondents (36.4%) in Magura stated that they get solution through the help of union council.

Table 28: Respondents' Sense of Security and Role of Police after Being Victimized in the Perspective of Magura District

Sl	Item	Frequency	Percent
1	**Level of awareness about personal security**		
	Low	2	1.2
	Average	21	12.7
	Enough	143	86.1
	Total	166	100.0
2	**Did you ever ask for help from the police?**		
	Yes	19	11.4
	No	147	88.6
	Total	166	100.0
3	**How many times did you seek help from the police? (n=19)**		
	1	17	89.5
	2	1	5.3
	3	1	5.3
	Total	19	100.0
4	**Reasons for seeking help to Police (n=19)**		
	Solving land case	10	6

	Politics case	2	1.2
	About theft	1	0.6
	Family conflict case	1	0.6
	Fighting case	1	0.6
	General diary	1	0.6
	Personal issues	1	0.6
	Security purpose	1	0.6
	Solving the money fraud case	1	0.6
5	**If the answer is not, then why?**		
	Does not need to be	146	99.3
	Harassment is to be a victim	2	1.4
	Police ignore the people	2	1.4
	Legal complexity is more so	2	1.4
	Get the solution through local Leader (Mathabar)	2	1.4
	Get solutions through the union council	2	1.24
	Help is not available withoutthe bribe	1	0.7
	Receive solutions through local representatives	1	0.7
6	**Did the police take your complaint seriously? (n=19)**		
	Yes	17	89.5
	No	2	10.5
	Total	19	100.0
7	**Level of Satisfaction on the services provided by Police (n=19)**		
	Too much	8	42.1
	More than average	3	15.8
	Average	4	21.1
	Less than average	1	5.3
	Very low	2	10.5
	Not at all	1	5.3
	Total	19	100.0
8	**If you fall into a crime, then from whom do you seek to help first?**		
	Police	78	47
	Local Chairman	56	33.7
	Local Mathabar	26	15.7
	Neighbor	3	1.8
	Village Court	1	0.6
	Public representatives	1	0.6
	Local political leaders	1	0.6
	Total	166	100.0
9	**Reasons to go to someone else instead of police for seeking help first***		
	Get solutions through the union council	32	36.4
	Get the solution through local Leader (Mathabar)	31	35.2
	Receive solutions through local representatives	30	34.1
	Help is not available without the bribe	30	34.1
	Police ignore the people	29	33
	Harassment is to be a victim	10	11.4
	Legal complexity is more so	9	10.2
	The cost of solving problems/cases is much higher	6	6.8
	Get the solution through the local political leader	5	5.7

	The people of the society do not look well if the prosecution is in the case	4	2.4
	The dispute increases with the defendant	3	3.4

*Multiple responses

6.7 Respondents' Sense of Security and Role of Police after Being Victimized in the Perspective of Manikganj District

Table 6 depicts the role of police after being victimized and in the case of security awareness for respondents of Manikganj. Among all of the respondents, 93.4% were aware enough of their personal security where the rest of the respondents (0.7%) were aware as low. Furthermore, 94.1% of the respondents never asked for help from the police, whereas only 5.9% asked for help. In addition, those have asked for help from police, all of them (100.0%) sought help from the police for only once. Among all of the respondents, each 0.7% of the respondents wanted help about various issues, i.e., theft, family conflict case, fighting the case, general diary, helping to their sister, solving the land case, solving of the land case, cases of social conflict and women's torture case. Moreover, 92.1% of the respondents did not want help from police as they did not need that where only 0.7% of the respondents were found to not ask for help because of legal complexity. Among nine respondents, 77.8% of the respondent replied positively on taking their complaint by the police seriously, and the rest of the respondents (1.3%) responded negatively. In addition, 66.7% of the respondents were satisfied too much, and each 11.1% of the respondents was satisfied average, very low, and not at all as well. Moreover, if the respondents fall into any crime, 78.3% of the respondents wanted help first from the police, where only 4.6% wanted help first from local Mathabar. Furthermore, most of the respondents (81.8%) of the respondents responded for going to someone else instead of police as they received solutions through local representatives and only 9.1% did so as the cost of solving problems/cases was much higher.

Table 29: Respondents' Sense of Security and Role of Police after Being Victimized in the Perspective of Manikganj District

SI	Item	Frequency	Percent
1	**Level of awareness about personal security**		
	Low	1	0.7
	Average	9	5.9
	Enough	142	93.4
	Total	152	100.0
2	**Did you ever ask for help from the police?**		
	Yes	9	5.9
	No	143	94.1
	Total	152	100.0
3	**How many times did you seek help from the police? (n=9)**		
	1	9	100.0
	Total	9	100.0
4	**Reasons for seeking help to Police (n=9)**		

	About theft	1	0.7
	Family conflict case	1	0.7
	Fighting case	1	0.7
	General diary	1	0.7
	Helping my sister	1	0.7
	Solving land case	1	0.7
	Solving of false case	1	0.7
	The causes of social conflict	1	0.7
	Women's Torture Case	1	0.7
5	**If the answer is no, then why?**		
	Does not need to be	140	92.1
	Legal complexity is more so	1	0.7
	Receive solutions through local representatives	1	0.7
	Get the solution through local Leader (Mathabar)	2	1.4
6	**Did the police take your complaint seriously? (n=9)**		
	Yes	7	77.8
	No	2	22.2
	Total	9	100.0
7	**Level of Satisfaction on the services provided by Police (n=9)**		
	Too much	6	66.7
	Average	1	11.1
	Very low	1	11.1
	Not at all	1	11.1
	Total	9	100.0
8	**If you fall into a crime, then from whom do you seek to help first?**		
	Police	119	78.3
	Public representatives	15	9.9
	Local Chairman	11	7.2
	Local Mathabar	7	4.6
	Total	152	100.0
9	**Reasons to go to someone else instead of police for seeking help first***		
	Receive solutions through local representatives	27	81.8
	Get solutions through the union council	13	39.4
	Get the solution through local Leader (Mathabar)	12	36.4
	Police ignore the people	8	24.2
	Legal complexity is more so	8	14.2
	Help is not available without the bribe	6	18.2
	The dispute increases with the defendant	6	18.2
	The people of the society do not look well if the prosecution is in the case	6	18.2
	Harassment is to be a victim	5	15.2
	The disposal of the case is long-term / the solution is not quick	4	12.1
	Get the solution through the local political leader	4	12.1
	The cost of solvingproblems/cases is much higher	3	9.1

*Multiple responses

6.8 Respondents' Sense of Security and Role of Police after Being Victimized in the Perspective of Maulvibazar District

Table 7 represents the role of police after being victimized and in the case of security awareness for respondents of Maulvibazar. Among all of the 364 respondents in Maulvibazar, 48.1% of the respondents were aware enough of their personal security, and only 0.5% were aware as very low. Furthermore, most of the respondents (86.3%) of the respondents never asked for help from the police, where only 13.7% of the respondents asked for help from the police. Among 50 respondents those asked for help from police, most of the respondents (86.0%) sought help from the police for only once where 2% of the respondents asked for help for three times. Moreover, among them, 3.8% of the respondents wanted help about solving the land case where each 0.3% did so about different issues, i.e., driving license verification, road accident, and solving of the false case. Majority of the respondents (85.79%) did not want help from police as they did not need that, where only 0.6% did not so as they got solutions through the local leader. Furthermore, if the respondents fall into any crime, 42.6% wanted help first from local Mathabar, where 2.2% of the respondents wanted help first from the police.

Table 30: Respondents' Sense of Security and Role of Police after Being Victimized in the Perspective of Maulvibazar District

SI	Item	Frequency	Percent
1	**Level of awareness about personal security**		
	Very low	2	0.5
	Low	64	17.6
	Average	123	33.8
	Enough	175	48.1
	Total	364	100.0
2	**Did you ever ask for help from the police?**		
	Yes	50	13.7
	No	314	86.3
	Total	364	100.0
3	**How many times did you seek help from the police? (n=50)**		
	1	43	86.0
	2	5	10.0
	3	1	2.0
	4 and more	1	2.0
	Total	50	100.0
4	**Reasons for seeking help to Police (n=50)**		
	Solving land case	14	3.8
	Family conflict case	11	3
	About theft	9	2.5
	Solving the money fraud case	6	1.6
	Police clearance	3	0.8
	Personal issues	2	0.5
	Property Case	2	0.5
	Driving License verification	1	0.3

	Road accident	1	0.3
	Solving of false case	1	0.3
5	**If the answer is not, then why?**		
	Does not need to be	269	85.7
	Get the solution through local Leader (Mathabar)	77	24.5
	Get solutions through the union council	48	15.3
	Help is not available without the bribe	46	14.6
	The disposal of the case is long-term / the solution is not quick	33	10.5
	Police ignore the people	31	9.9
	The cost of solving problems/cases is much higher	28	8.9
	Receive solutions through local representatives	26	8.3
	Harassment is to be a victim	24	7.6
	The dispute increases with the defendant	17	5.4
	Legal complexity is more so	15	4.8
	Get the solution through the local political leader	2	0.6
	The people of the society do not look well if the prosecution is in the case	-	-
6	**Did the police take your complaint seriously? (n=50)**		
	Yes	36	72.0
	No	14	28.0
	Total	50	100.0
7	**Level of Satisfaction on the services provided by Police (n=50)**		
	Too much	2	0.5
	More than average	9	2.5
	Average	19	5.2
	Less than average	13	3.6
	Very low	3	0.8
	Not at all	4	1.1
	Total	50	13.7
8	**If you fall into a crime, then from whom do you seek to help first?**		
	Local Mathabar	155	42.6
	Local Chairman	118	32.4
	Neighbor	66	18.1
	Local political leaders	9	2.5
	Police	8	2.2
	Public representatives	8	2.2
	Total	364	100.0
9	**Reasons to go to someone else instead of police for seeking help first***		
	Help is not available without the bribe	262	73.6
	Get the solution through local Leader (Mathabar)	217	61
	Police ignore the people	189	53.1
	Harassment is to be a victim	160	44.9
	The disposal of the case is long-term / the solution is not quick	149	41.9
	The cost of solving problems/cases is much higher	135	37.9
	Legal complexity is more so	127	35.7
	Get solutions through the union council	124	34.8
	The dispute increases with the defendant	123	34.6
	Receive solutions through local representatives	98	27.5
	Get the solution through the local political leader	10	2.8

	The people of the society do not look well if the prosecution is in the case	3	0.8

*Multiple responses

6.9 Respondents' Sense of Security and Role of Police after Being Victimized in the Perspective of Netrokona District

Table 8 illustrates the role of police after being victimized and in the case of security awareness for respondents of Netrokona. Among 158 respondents, most of the respondents (46.2%) were aware of their personal security on an average, and only 3.2% of the respondents were aware as very low. Furthermore, 80.4% of the respondents never asked for help from the police where the rest of the respondents (19.6%) asked for help. In addition, most of the respondents (96.9%) did not want help from police as they did not need that where only 29.1% of the respondents did not so as the dispute increased with the defendant. If the respondents fall into any crime, most of the respondents (49.4%) wanted help first from public representatives, where only 0.6% of the respondents wanted help first from the police. Furthermore, most of the respondents (78.3%) replied for going to someone else instead of police as help was not available without bribe where only 7.6% of the respondents did so as there was harassment to be a victim.

Table 31: Respondents' Sense of Security and Role of Police after Being Victimized in the Perspective of Netrokona District

SI	Item	Frequency	Percent
1	**Level of awareness about personal security**		
	Very low	5	3.2
	Low	24	15.2
	Average	73	46.2
	Enough	56	35.4
	Total	158	100.0
2	**Did you ever ask for help from the police?**		
	Yes	31	19.6
	No	127	80.4
	Total	158	100.0
3	**How many times did you seek help from the police? (n=31)**		
	1	24	77.4
	2	3	9.7
	3	3	9.7
	4 and more	1	3.2
	Total	31	100.0
4	**Reasons for seeking help to Police (n=31)**		
	Solving land case	12	7.6
	Family conflict case	4	2.5
	Drug cases	3	1.9
	Fighting case	3	1.9
	About theft	2	1.3

	Women's Torture Case	2	1.3
	Passport Verification	1	0.6
	Property compensation	1	0.6
	Solving of false case	1	0.6
	To get support for the murder case	1	0.6
	To help my son	1	0.6
5	**If the answer is not, then why?**		
	Does not need to be	123	96.9
	Get the solution through local Leader (Mathabar)	87	68.5
	Police ignore the people	77	60.6
	The disposal of the case is long-term / the solution is not quick	72	56.7
	The people of the society do not look well if the prosecution is in the case	68	53.5
	Receive solutions through local representatives	58	45.7
	Harassment is to be a victim	56	44.1
	Get the solution through the local political leader	50	39.4
	Legal complexity is more so	49	38.6
	The cost of solving problems/cases is much higher	49	38.6
	Get solutions through the union council	49	38.6
	Help is not available without the bribe	48	37.8
	The dispute increases with the defendant	46	36.2
6	**Did the police take your complaint seriously? (n=31)**		
	Yes	22	71.0
	No	9	29.0
	Total	31	100.0
7	**Level of Satisfaction on the services provided by Police (n=31)**		
	Too much	5	16.1
	More than average	11	35.5
	Average	8	25.8
	Less than average	1	3.2
	Very low	5	16.1
	Not at all	1	3.2
	Total	31	100.0
8	**If you fall into a crime, then from whom do you seek to help first?**		
	Public representatives	78	49.4
	Local Mathabar	33	20.9
	Local political leaders	22	13.9
	Neighbor	17	10.8
	Local Chairman	7	4.4
	Police	1	0.6
	Total	158	100.0
9	**Reasons to go to someone else instead of police for seeking help first***		
	Help is not available without the bribe	123	78.3
	Receive solutions through local representatives	112	71.3
	Police ignore the people	106	67.5
	Get the solution through local Leader (Mathabar)	105	66.9
	The disposal of the case is long-term / the solution is not quick	56	35.7
	Get the solution through the local political leader	56	35.7
	The people of the society do not look well if the prosecution is in the case	52	33.1

	Get solutions through the union council	49	31.2
	The cost of solving problems/cases is much higher	45	28.7
	The dispute increases with the defendant	25	15.9
	Legal complexity is more so	25	15.9
	Harassment is to be a victim	12	7.6

*Multiple responses

6.10 Respondents' Sense of Security and Role of Police after Being Victimized in the Perspective of Pabna District

Table 9 represents the role of police after being victimized and in the case of security awareness for respondents of Pabna. Among the respondents, 97.4% were aware enough of their personal security, and the rest of the respondents (2.6%) were aware of an average. Furthermore, 90.8% of the respondents never asked for help from the police, where only 9.2% asked for help. Among all the respondents, 57.1% of the respondents responded favorably on taking their complaint by the police seriously where the rest of the respondents (3.9%) responded contrary. In addition, 50.0% of the respondents were not satisfied at all with the service of the police, where 7.1% of the respondents was satisfied average and less than average. If the respondents fall into any crime, most of the respondents (52.6%) wanted help first from the local chairman, where only 0.7% wanted help first from the village court.

Table 32: Respondents' Sense of Security and Role of Police after Being Victimized in the Perspective of Pabna District

SI	Item	Frequency	Percent
1	**Level of awareness about personal security**		
	Average	4	2.6
	Enough	148	97.4
	Total	152	100.0
2	**Did you ever ask for help from the police?**		
	Yes	14	9.2
	No	138	90.8
	Total	152	100.0
3	**How many times did you seek help from the police? (n=14)**		
	1	14	100.0
	Total	14	100.0
4	**Reasons for seeking help to Police (n=14)**		
	Solving land case	5	3.3
	Drug cases	2	1.3
	Solving the money fraud case	2	1.3
	Family conflict case	1	0.7
	Politics case	1	0.7
	To get rid of fraud	1	0.7
	Women trafficking	1	0.7
	Solving the conflict with the neighbor	1	0.7
	Total	152	100
5	**If the answer is not, then why?**		

	Does not need to be	133	96.4
	Get solutions through the union council	4	2.9
	The disposal of the case is long-term / the solution is not quick	2	1.4
	Help is not available without the bribe	1	0.7
	Legal complexity is more so	1	0.7
	The cost of solving problems/cases is much higher	1	0.7
6	**Did the police take your complaint seriously? (n=14)**		
	Yes	8	57.1
	No	6	42.9
	Total	14	100.0
7	**Level of Satisfaction on the services provided by Police (n=14)**		
	Too much	2	14.3
	More than average	3	21.4
	Average	1	7.1
	Less than average	1	7.1
	Not at all	7	50.0
	Total	14	100.0
8	**If you fall into a crime, then from whom do you seek to help first?**		
	Local Chairman	80	52.6
	Police	61	40.1
	Local Mathabar	5	3.3
	Neighbor	2	1.3
	Village Court	1	0.7
	Community Police	1	0.7
	Public representatives	1	0.7
	Local political leaders	1	0.7
	Total	152	100.0
9	**Reasons to go to someone else instead of police for seeking help first***		
	Help is not available without the bribe	39	42.9
	Get solutions through the union council	46	50.5
	Police ignore the people	33	36.3
	Receive solutions through local representatives	25	27.5
	Get the solution through local Leader (Mathabar)	23	25.3
	Legal complexity is more so	5	5.5
	The people of the society do not look well if the prosecution is in the case	5	5.5
	The cost of solving problems/cases is much higher	5	5.5
	The disposal of the case is long-term / the solution is not quick	2	2.2
	Harassment is to be a victim	1	1.1
	Get the solution through the local political leader	1	1.1

*Multiple responses

6.11 Qualitative Findings on Sense of Security and Role of Police after Being Victimized

In the case of the sense of security and role of police after being victimized, people acknowledged that personal security was enough standard in Kurigram where most participants found to mention standard family security in Netrokona as each family lived there in a supportive environment except for some minor issues. In addition, some of the respondents from Kurigram stated that they sometimes found police beat and seize innocent public instead of guilty one and transferred them to the court although police released that public after taking a bribe. Local people in Manikganj highlighted that all of the police officials in the Police department were not corrupted, but some were involved in illegal actions, which was unexpected (Source: FGD and KII).

Furthermore, in the aspects of the role of police after being victimized, some of the respondent in Kurigram replied that in some cases police didn't provide help to the people without money and they did not hear the complaint with proper intention. Instead, they showed their superiority, that is why local people were afraid of (or not enough scope for) seeking help from them. Also, few people in Kurigram also mentioned that they had to sell their land and property for fake police case. (Source: FGD and KII). Moreover, some people argued that they got enough support when it was needed. On the other hand, some claimed that police treated different person differently, where poor people were always deprived (Source: KII). Also, respondents in Kurigram stated that police mainly did injustice to low-income or innocent people. They don’t pay equal concentration to people from all level, and sometimes they seized the poor people instead of another criminal. In addition, regarding political aspects, respondents stated that police showed their political biases and followed the instruction of political leaders where geographical features are also hinder the satisfaction on police as the location is far from the town and difficult mode of communication structures. Besides, the absence of a highly trained officer due to the proximity of the location reduces the level of satisfaction of the local public on police. Some government activities also have an impact on satisfaction aspect of police, such as police, do not provide equal opportunity to the government and opposition. Although they have to engage with the government task. Activities of Department of Justice have also influence on satisfaction and dissatisfaction on police, and those are, misuse of official power, delay of justice, delay of witness presence, delay of getting justice due to the complexity of the law, etc. (Source: FGD and KII).

On the other hand, participants in Durgapur, Netrokona summarized that local police did not respond against any complaint by mass people without money. Some participants of Durgapur also mentioned that the number of litigations had been decreased than earlier, i.e., ’90s, but local Police were very much concerned with a bribe in the area to solve the cases. Sometimes Police harass people by arresting them without any complaint but for money (Source: FGD). Some of the participants think that the law and security condition is satisfied with the service of local Police. Everyone leads a secured life here as they obey the rules

individually, and minor problems are solved locally. In addition, a participant in FGD discussed that,

"We have lost their trust in Police because of getting unnecessarily harassed and arrested by them for money as the illegal demand. We do not get proper service rather than ignorance about complaint and investigation from the Police. In this respect, we feel very angry and hate Police, and also arise points of being helpless and losing trust and respect on Police, law, and regulation. We also understand that all of the police in the police department are not corrupted, but it happens. (Source: FGD and KII)

Moreover, respondents in Lama, Bandarban discussed that they felt very angry when they found that police did wrong work where they found some issues like, police take a bribe, and they didn't complete proper investigation and didn't seize the guilty person. People feel very sad when they find that government personnel does illegal work (Source: FGD and KII). Moreover, while expressing thoughts of people regarding activities of the police in terms of their feeling, most of the people in Kurigram replied that they felt angry when they found that police did wrong work and they felt bad as law-keepers became lawbreakers. Sometimes they keep in mind their bad impression about police for a long time. Moreover, they said that it is difficult to keep faith in the police, and usually, they are not so reliable and trustworthy (Source: FGD). On the other hand, some people believe that corrupted police consist of a small portion where good and trustworthy officer still are available in the police department (Source: KII).

According to police participants, local people discussed various issues with police without any hesitation, and they got their service based on types of complaint. In the case of filing case in the police station, police always listen to the matter of local people carefully and try to give a response as soon as possible. Local people always feel safe to deal with police to get solution for any kinds of problem. In some cases, people try to minimize the problem by discussing with a local representative or leaders escaping the legal complexity. Following that, people are very connected to police in terms of the trust, and they inform the police to present during a discussion at the community level. Moreover, police work on the complaint of all equally and also show respect to all. Police respondents also stated that police used to discuss and investigate the matter very carefully as it is one of the preconditions to understand the problem of people. In the police station, all staffs maintain rules and regulation of the police department and don't allow any harassment of people regarding service.

6.12 Key Points – Chapter 6

- About 64 percent of the respondents were highly aware of their security.
- The rate is the highest in Pabna District (97 percent) and lowest in Bandarban District (25 percent).
- Only 12.6 percent of the total respondents sought help from the police in their lifetime. The rate is the highest in Bandarban District (21 percent) and lowest in Manikganj District (5.6 percent).
- The rate of responses in favor of police taking victim's complaint seriously was found 70.7 % of total respondents (n = 225). Moreover, for the total respondents, only 41 % of respondents were highly satisfied, while 25 % of respondents were dissatisfied with the service received from the police station after complaining about the crime to the police. In addition, one-tenth of the respondents were not satisfied at all with the service received from the police station after complaining about the crime to the police.
- Only a quarter of the respondents mentioned that if he victimizes into a crime, he will go to seek help to the police first. The rate is highest in Manikganj District (78.3 percent) and lowest in Bandarban District (4.6 Percent).
- The primary causes for not going to police at first for seeking help after facing a crime were: 1) support was not available without bribe (53.4 percent); 2) police usually ignore the people (44 percent); 3) receive solutions from other sources (44 percent); 4) risk of further harassment (19.5 percent).

CHAPTER 7: LEVEL OF PUBLIC TRUST ON POLICE PERFORMANCE

7.1 Introduction

In this section, levels of public trust were determined by using the eleven items matrix. Moreover, the district-wise responses to each question as well as mean and standard deviation were also be presented to develop a clear picture about the public trust in police in rural Bangladesh. At the end of this chapter, the rating on police performance also is illustrated.

7.2 Evaluation on Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police: In the Perspective of Total Respondents

Table 1 represents overall and item-wise mean values of the respondent's assessment on trust in police performance of Bangladesh. This table shows the mean value of sincerity and patient of police to provide citizen support was 3.09. On the other hand, the mean value of the statement that the police gave, comments or statements about the incident was also 3.09. In addition, the overall average score on public trust in police was 3.06.

Table 33: Overall and Item-Wise Mean Values of Total Respondents' Evaluation of Trust on Police (n= 1704)

SI	Items	Mode	Median	Mean	SD
1	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?	3	3	3.09	0.841
2	Do you think police investigates the cases fairly and impartially?	3	3	2.99	0.953
3	How much do you believe the statements or comments that police give about any incidents?	3	3	3.09	0.796
4	Do you think the police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?	3	3	3.01	0.964
5	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?	3	3	3.04	0.946
6	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?	3	3	3.29	0.876
7	What do you feel if you see or face a policeman?	3	3	3.14	1.107
8	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?	3	3	2.57	1.311
9	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?	3	3	3.22	0.807
10	In your opinion, how do the police give people the opportunity to explain their situation?	3	3	3.10	0.896
11	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?	3	3	3.16	0.908
Overall average score on public trust on police				**3.06**	

SD= Standard Deviation

Table 2 demonstrates the trust of people on Police in the perspective of total respondents. Among all, 47.6% of the respondents mentioned that the police were sincere and patient to provide citizen support on an average, whereas only 0.5% of respondents mentioned that as not at all. Most of the respondents (53.2%) believed the statement that the police gave comments or statements about the incident on average, and only 0.6% of the respondents believed the statement very much.

Table 34: Level of Public Trust on Police Performance in the Perspective of Total Respondents (n = 1704)

SI	Items	Not at all	Very low	Low	Average	Enough	Very much	Total
1	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?	9 (0.5)	55 (3.2)	286 (16.8)	811 (47.6)	514 (30.2)	29 (1.7)	1704* (100)
2	How much do you believe the statements or comments that police give about any incidents?	13 (0.8)	53 (3.1)	220 (12.9)	906 (53.2)	501 (29.4)	11 (0.6)	1704 (100)
3	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?	5 (0.3)	25 (1.5)	266 (15.6)	731 (42.9)	641 (37.6)	36 (2.1)	1704 (100)
4	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?	11 (0.6)	63 (3.7)	272 (16)	708 (41.5)	591 (34.7)	59 (3.5)	1704 (100)
		Not at all	**Very rare**	**Rare**	**Sometimes**	**Often**	**Always**	**Total**
5	Do you think police investigates the cases fairly and impartially?	33 (1.9)	103 (6)	260 (15.3)	784 (46)	506 (29.7)	18 (1.1)	1704 (100)
6	Do you think the police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?	10 (0.6)	103 (6)	388 (22.8)	599 (35.2)	575 (33.7)	29 (1.7)	1704 (100)
7	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?	14 (0.8)	95 (5.6)	330 (19.4)	658 (38.6)	579 (34)	28 (1.6)	1704 (100)
8	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?	7 (0.4)	40 (2.3)	229 (13.4)	691 (40.6)	650 (38.1)	87 (5.1)	1704 (100)
9	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?	85 (5)	373 (21.9)	264 (15.5)	534 (31.3)	359 (21.1)	89 (5.2)	1704 (100)
10	In your opinion, how do the police give people the opportunity to explain their situation?	10 (0.6)	74 (4.3)	281 (16.5)	743 (43.6)	555 (32.6)	41 (2.4)	1704 (100)
		I become very afraid	**I become afraid**	**I feel a bit worried**	**Do not feel anything in particular**	**I feel a little courageous**	**I feel very courageous**	**Total**
11	What do you feel if you face a policeman?	18 (1.1)	136 (8)	206 (12.1)	787 (46.2)	339 (19.9)	218 (12.8)	1704 0

*Percent (Frequency)

7.3 Evaluation on Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police: In the Perspective of Respondents from Bandarban District

Table 3 depicts overall and item-wise mean values of respondent's evaluation on trust on police in Bandarban district. This table shows the mean value of police sincerity and patient to provide citizen support was 2.91 in Bandarban district. On the other hand, the mean value of the perception of people in the perspective of fair and impartial investigation of the police was 2.54. In addition, the overall mean average score on public trust on police in Bandarban district was 2.74

Table 35: Overall and Item-Wise Mean Values of Respondent's Evaluation on Trust on Police of Bandarban District

SI	Items	Mode	Median	Mean	SD
1	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?	3	3	2.91	0.544
2	Do you think police investigates the cases fairly and impartially?	3	3	2.54	0.891
3	How much do you believe the statements or comments that police give about any incidents?	3	3	2.67	0.707
4	Do you think the police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?	3	3	2.84	0.767
5	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?	3	3	2.76	0.700
6	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?	3	3	2.84	0.675
7	What do you feel if you see or face a policeman?	3	3	2.74	0.714
8	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?	3	3	2.55	0.829
9	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?	3	3	2.91	0.506
10	In your opinion, how do the police give people the opportunity to explain their situation?	3	3	2.67	0.698
11	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?	3	3	2.77	0.635
Overall average score on public trust on police				**2.74**	

SD= Standard Deviation

Table 4 illustrates the trust of people on Police in the perspective of respondents of Bandarban. Among all, 77.6% of the respondents mentioned the police were sincere and patient on an average to provide citizen support, whereas no respondent said that as not at all. Furthermore, 55.3% of the respondents thought that police sometimes dealt fairly and neutrally, and only 1.3% thought that police always did so. In addition, most of the respondents (58.6%) believed the statement that the police gave comments or statements about the incident on average, and no one believed the statement very much. Moreover, 63.8% of the respondents mentioned that the police sometimes treated people with respect, where only 0.7% of the respondents mentioned that the police did not at all, for any kind of need.

Table 36: Level of Public Trust in Police Performance in the Perspective of Respondents of Bandarban (n = 152)

SI	Items	Not at all	Very low	Low	Average	Enough	Very much	Total
1	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?		2 (1.3)	22 (14.5)	118 (77.6)	8 (5.3)	2 (1.3)	152 (100)
2	How much do you believe the statements or comments that police give about any incidents?	1 (0.7)	7 (4.6)	44 (28.9)	89 (58.6)	11 (7.2)		152 (100)
3	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?			27 (17.8)	112 (73.7)	13 (8.6)		152 (100)
4	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	39 (25.7)	100 (65.8)	9 (5.9)	1 (0.7)	152 (100)
		Not at all	**Very rare**	**Rare**	**Sometimes**	**Often**	**Always**	**Total**
5	Do you think police investigates the cases fairly and impartially?	3 (2.0)	18 (11.8)	37 (24.3)	84 (55.3)	8 (5.3)	2 (1.3)	152 (100)
6	Do you think the police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?	1 (0.7)	8 (5.3)	27 (17.8)	97 (63.8)	17 (11.2)	2 (1.3)	152 100)
7	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?	2 (1.3)	3 (2.0)	39 (25.7)	94 (61.8)	14 (9.2)		152 (100)
8	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?		6 (3.9)	30 (19.7)	100 (65.8)	15 (9.9)	1 (0.7)	152 (100)
9	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?	3 (2.0)	18 (11.8)	30 (19.7)	95 (62.5)	6 (3.9)		152 (100)
10	In your opinion, how do the police give people the opportunity to explain their situation?	1 (0.7)	9 (5.9)	37 (24.3)	97 (63.8)	8 (5.3)		152 (100)
		I become very afraid	**I become afraid**	**I feel a bit worried**	**Do not feel anything in particular**	**I feel a little courageous**	**I feel very courageous**	**Total**
11	What do you feel if you face a policeman?	0 (0)	6 (3.9)	43 (28.3)	89 (58.6)	12 (7.9)	2 (1.3)	152 (100)

7.4 Evaluation on Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police: In the Perspective of Respondents from Barishal District

Table 5 represents overall and item-wise mean values of respondent's evaluation on trust on police in Barishal district. This table shows the mean value of the issue on application of any offense prevention policies and strategies from the side of police before taking any action was found 3.57 where the mean value of the statement that the police gave, comments or statements about the incident was 3.07. Furthermore, the overall average score on public trust in police was 3.23.

Table 37: Overall and Item-Wise Mean Values of Respondent's Evaluation on Trust on Police of Barishal District

SI	Aspects	Mode	Median	Mean	SD
1	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?	3	3	3.16	0.899
2	Do you think police investigates the cases fairly and impartially?	3	3	2.89	1.158
3	How much do you believe the statements or comments that police give about any incidents?	3	3	3.07	0.832
4	Do you think the police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?	4	3	3.16	0.999
5	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?	4	4	3.41	0.820
6	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?	4	4	3.54	0.963
7	What do you feel if you see or face a policeman?	3	3	2.69	1.279
8	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?	3	4	3.57	0.971
9	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?	4	4	3.44	0.791
10	In your opinion, how do the police give people the opportunity to explain their situation?	4	3	3.18	0.881
11	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?	4	4	3.42	0.919
Overall average score on public trust on police				**3.23**	

SD= Standard Deviation

Table 6 shows the trust of people on Police in the perspective of respondents of Barishal. Among all, 49.7% of the respondents mentioned the police were sincere and patient to provide citizen support on average, whereas only 1.3% of the respondents mentioned that as not all. Furthermore, 36.7% of the respondents thought that police sometimes dealt fairly and neutrally, and only 1.9% of the respondents felt that police always did so. In addition, most of the respondents (56.2%) believed the statement that the police gave comments or statements about the incident on average, where only 1% of the respondents believed the statement very much.

Table 38: Level of Public Trust in Police Performance in the Perspective of Respondents of Barishal (n = 308)

SI	Items	Not at all	Very low	Low	Average	Enough	Very much	Total
1	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?	4 (1.3)	10 (3.2)	36 (11.7)	153 (49.7)	92 (29.9)	13 (4.2)	308 (100)
2	How much do you believe the statements or comments that police give about any incidents?	5 (1.6)	10 (3.2)	33 (10.7)	173 (56.2)	84 (27.3)	3 (1)	308 (100)
3	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?	3 (1)	6 (1.9)	15 (4.9)	118 (38.3)	159 (51.6)	7 (2.3)	308 (100)
4	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?	3 (1)	8 (2.6)	29 (9.4)	105 (34.1)	142 (46.1)	21 (6.8)	308 (100)
		Not at all	**Very rare**	**Rare**	**Sometimes**	**Often**	**Always**	**Total**
5	Do you think police investigates the cases fairly and impartially?	17 (5.5)	22 (7.1)	50 (16.2)	113 (36.7)	100 (32.5)	6 (1.9)	308 (100)
6	Do you think the police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?	5 (1.6)	16 (5.2)	45 (14.6)	112 (36.4)	120 (39.0)	10 (3.2)	308 (100)
7	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?	1 (0.3)	10 (3.2)	20 (6.5)	118 (38.3)	149 (48.4)	10 (3.2)	308 (100)
8	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?	3 (1)	7 (2.3)	27 (8.8)	94 (30.5)	139 (45.1)	38 (12.3)	308 (100)
9	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?	1 (0.3)	2 (0.6)	35 (11.4)	113 (36.7)	97 (31.5)	60 (19.5)	308 (100)
10	In your opinion, how do the police give people the opportunity to explain their situation?	1 (0.3)	6 (1.9)	65 (21.1)	110 (35.7)	118 (38.3)	8 (2.6)	308 (100)
		I become very afraid	**I become afraid**	**I feel a bit worried**	**Do not feel anything in particular**	**I feel a little courageous**	**I feel very courageous**	**Total**
11	What do you feel if you see or face a policeman?	10 (3.2)	66 (21.4)	38 (12.3)	108 (35.1)	68 (22.1)	18 (5.8)	308 (100)

*Percent (Frequency)

7.5 Evaluation on Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police: In the Perspective of Respondents from Kurigram District

Table 7 represents overall and item-wise mean values of respondent's evaluation on trust on police in Kurigram district. This table shows the mean value of police sincerity and patient to provide citizen support was 3.21 in Kurigram district. On the other hand, the mean value of the statement that the police consider the needs of the local people was 2.45. The overall average score on public trust on police in Kurigram district was 2.91.

Table 39: Overall and Item-Wise Mean Values of Respondent's Evaluation on Trust on Police of Kurigram District

SI	Items	Mode	Median	Mean	SD
1	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?	4	3	3.21	0.832
2	Do you think police investigates the cases fairly and impartially?	3	3	2.71	0.978
3	How much do you believe the statements or comments that police give about any incidents?	3	3	2.88	0.930
4	Do you think the police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?	3	3	3.08	0.952
5	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?	2	2	2.45	1.098
6	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?	3	3	3.17	0.877
7	What do you feel if you see or face a policeman?	3	3	2.72	0.801
8	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?	3	3	3.05	0.974
9	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?	3	3	3.18	0.938
10	In your opinion, how do the police give people the opportunity to explain their situation?	3	3	2.85	1.081
11	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?	3	3	2.74	0.890
Overall average score on public trust on police				**2.91**	

SD= Standard Deviation

Table 8 demonstrates the trust of people on Police in the perspective of respondents of Kurigram. Among all, 42.1% of the respondents mentioned the police were sincere and patient to provide citizen support on average, whereas no one mentioned that as not all. Furthermore, 48% of the respondents thought that police sometimes dealt fairly and neutrally, and only 0.8% of the respondents thought that police always did so. In addition, most of the respondents (48.0%) believed the statement that the police gave comments or statements about the incident on average, and only 1.2% of the respondents believed the statement very much. Moreover, 39.3% of the respondents mentioned that the police often treated people with respect, where only 0.8% of the mentioned that the police did not at all, for any kind of need.

Table 40: Level of Public Trust in Police Performance in the Perspective of Respondents of Kurigram (n= 252)

SI	Items	Not at all	Very low	Low	Average	Enough	Very much	Total
1	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?		7 (2.8)	43 (17.1)	94 (37.3)	106 (42.1)	2 (8)	252 (100)
2	How much do you believe the statements or comments that police give about any incidents?	3 (1.2)	19 (7.5)	48 (19.0)	121 (48.0)	58 (23.0)	3 (1.2)	252 (100)
3	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?	2 (0.9)	12 (4.8)	35 (13.9)	102 (40.5)	92 (36.5)	9 (3.6)	252 (100)
4	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?	2 (0.8)	23 (9.1)	58 (23.0)	127 (50.4)	40 (15.9)	2 (0.8)	252 (100)
		Not at all	**Very rare**	**Rare**	**Sometimes**	**Often**	**Always**	**Total**
5	Do you think police investigates the cases fairly and impartially?	2 (0.8)	36 (14.3)	45 (17.9)	121 (48)	46 (18.3)	2 (0.8)	252 (100)
6	Do you think the police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?	2 (0.8)	16 (6.3)	40 (15.9)	99 (39.3)	91 (36.1)	4 (1.6)	252 (100)
7	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?	8 (3.2)	43 (17.1)	78 (31)	76 (30.2)	44 (17.5)	3 (1.2)	252 (100)
8	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?	1 (0.4)	9 (3.6)	39 (15.5)	108 (42.9)	88 (34.9)	7 (2.8)	252 (100)
9	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?	2 (0.8)	24 (9.5)	26 (10.3)	110 (43.7)	87 (34.5)	3 (1.2)	252 (100)
10	In your opinion, how do the police give people the opportunity to explain their situation?	4 (1.6)	30 (11.9)	45 (17.9)	102 (40.5)	62 (24.6)	9 (3.6)	252 (100)
		I become very afraid	**I become afraid**	**I feel a bit worried**	**Do not feel anything in particular**	**I feel a little courageous**	**I feel very courageous**	**Total**
11	What do you feel if you see or face a policeman?	3 (1.2)	18 (7.1)	53 (21)	152 (60.3)	25 (9.9)	1 (0.4)	252 (100)

*Percent (Frequency)

7.6 Evaluation on Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police: In the Perspective of Respondents from Magura Distract

Table 9 represents overall and item-wise mean values of respondent's evaluation on trust on police in Magura district. This table shows the mean value of the confidence of respondents in the police was 3.70, where the mean value of the priority of police regarding the opinions of criminals while applying crime prevention policies and strategies was 2.92. Furthermore, the overall average score on public trust in police was 3.40.

Table 41: Overall and Item-Wise Mean Values of Respondent's Evaluation on Trust on Police of Magura District

SI	Items	Mode	Median	Mean	SD
1	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?	4	3	3.39	0.686
2	Do you think police investigates the cases fairly and impartially?	4	3	3.27	0.812
3	How much do you believe the statements or comments that police give about any incidents?	4	3	3.33	0.742
4	Do you think the police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?	4	3	3.34	0.720
5	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?	4	4	3.58	0.671
6	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?	4	4	3.60	0.632
7	What do you feel if you see or face a policeman?	4	4	3.38	1.183
8	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?	3	3	2.92	0.897
9	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?	4	4	3.66	0.525
10	In your opinion, how do the police give people the opportunity to explain their situation?	4	3	3.24	0.847
11	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?	4	4	3.70	0.790
Overall average score on public trust on police				**3.40**	

SD= Standard Deviation

Table 10 describes the trust of people on Police in the perspective of respondents of Magura. Among all, 48.8% of the respondents identified the police were sincere and patient enough to provide citizen support where none mentioned that as not all. Furthermore, 43.4% of the respondents thought that police often dealt fairly and neutrally, where only 1.2% replied that police always did so. Most of the respondents (45.8%) believed enough that the police gave comments or statements about the incident where only 0.6% of the respondents believed the statement very much.

Table 42: Level of Public Trust in Police Performance in the Perspective of Respondents of Magura (n= 166)

SI	Items	Not at all	Very low	Low	Average	Enough	Very much	Total
1	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?		3 (1.8)	10 (6)	72 (43.4)	81 (48.8)		166 (100)
2	How much do you believe the statements or comments that police give about any incidents?		3 (1.8)	17 (10.2)	69 (41.6)	76 (45.8)	1 (0.6)	166 (100)
3	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?			3 (1.8)	52 (31.3)	110 (66.3)	1 (0.6)	166 (100)
4	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?		3 (1.8)	9 (5.4)	39 (23.5)	99 (59.6)	16 (9.6)	166 (100)
		Not at all	**Very rare**	**Rare**	**Sometimes**	**Often**	**Always**	**Total**
5	Do you think police investigates the cases fairly and impartially?		5 (3)	21 (12.7)	66 (39.8)	72 (43.4)	2 (1.2)	166 (100)
6	Do you think the police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?			23 (13.9)	64 (38.6)	78 (47)	1 (0.6)	166 (100)
7	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?			13 (7.8)	47 (28.3)	102 (61.4)	4 (2.4)	166 (100)
8	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?			13 (7.8)	41 (24.7)		112 (67.5)	166 (100)
9	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?	1 (0.6)	8 (4.8)	44 (26.5)	64 (38.6)	49 (29.5)		166 (100)
10	In your opinion, how do the police give people the opportunity to explain their situation?		6 (3.6)	24 (14.5)	62 (37.3)	72 (43.4)	2 (1.2)	166 (100)
		I become very afraid	**I become afraid**	**I feel a bit worried**	**Do not feel anything in particular**	**I feel a little courageous**	**I feel very courageous**	**Total**
11	What do you feel if you see or face a policeman?	1 (0.6)	17 (10.2)	14 (8.4)	45 (27.1)	64 (38.6)	25 (15.1)	166 (100)

*Percent (Frequency)

7.7 Evaluation on Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police: In the Perspective of Respondents from Manikganj District

Table 11 represents overall and item-wise mean values of respondent's assessment on trust on police in Manikganj district. This table also shows that the mean value of the police took appropriate steps to prevent such kind of crime in this area was 3.82. Furthermore, the study also revealed that the mean value of the fair and impartial investigation of police was 3.20, where the overall average score on public trust on police was 3.55.

Table 43: Overall and Item-Wise Mean Values of Respondent's Evaluation on Trust on Police of Manikganj District

SI	Items	Mode	Median	Mean	SD
1	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?	4	3.5	3.41	0.857
2	Do you think police investigates the cases fairly and impartially?	4	3	3.20	1.030
3	How much do you believe the statements or comments that police give about any incidents?	3	3	3.29	0.786
4	Do you think the police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?	4	4	3.39	1.030
5	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?	4	4	3.61	0.839
6	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?	4	4	3.82	0.877
7	What do you feel if you see or face a policeman?	4	4	3.51	1.317
8	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?	4	4	3.76	0.891
9	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?	4	4	3.74	0.688
10	In your opinion, how do the police give people the opportunity to explain their situation?	4	4	3.60	0.893
11	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?	4	4	3.67	0.820
Overall average score on public trust on police				**3.55**	

SD= Standard Deviation

Table 12 represents the trust of people on police in the perspective of respondents of Manikganj. Among all, 43.4% of the respondents mentioned the police were sincere and patient enough to provide citizen support, whereas no respondent identified that as not all. In addition, 47.4% of the respondents thought that police often dealt fairly and neutrally, where only 1.3% thought that police always did so. Furthermore, most of the respondents (47.4%) believed the statement that the police gave comments or statements about the incident on average, and only 2% believed the statement very much. Moreover, among all of the respondents in Manikganj, most of the respondents (59.2%) stated that the police were efficient enough in their area to respond to an urgent response, but no one did so as not at all.

Table 44: Level of Public Trust in Police Performance in the Perspective of Respondents of Manikganj (n= 152)

SI	Items	Not at all	Very low	Low	Average	Enough	Very much	Total
1	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?		4 (2.6)	15 (9.9)	57 (37.5)	66 (43.4)	10 (6.6)	152 (100)
2	How much do you believe the statements or comments that police give about any incidents?	1 (0.7)	3 (2)	13 (8.6)	72 (47.4)	60 (39.5)	3 (2)	152 (100)
3	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?		1 (0.7)	4 (2.6)	43 (28.3)	90 (59.2)	14 (9.2)	152 (100)
4	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?		4 (2.6)	8 (5.3)	36 (23.7)	90 (59.2)	14 (9.2)	152 (100)
		Not at all	**Very rare**	**Rare**	**Sometimes**	**Often**	**Always**	**Total**
5	Do you think police investigates the cases fairly and impartially?	4 (2.6)	8 (5.3)	18 (11.8)	48 (31.6)	72 (47.4)	2 (1.3)	152 (100)
6	Do you think the police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?		13 (8.6)	15 (9.9)	31 (20.4)	85 (55.9)	8 (5.3)	152 (100)
7	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?		5 (3.3)	10 (6.6)	35 (23)	92 (60.5)	10 (6.6)	152 (100)
8	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?		3 (2)	10 (6.6)	26 (17.1)	85 (55.9)	28 (18.4)	152 (100)
9	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?		2 (1.3)	15 (9.9)	26 (17.1)	84 (55.3)	25 (16.4)	152 (100)
10	In your opinion, how do the police give people the opportunity to explain their situation?		5 (3.3)	13 (8.6)	34 (22.4)	86 (56.6)	14 (9.2)	152 (100)
		I become very afraid	**I become afraid**	**I feel a bit worried**	**Do not feel anything in particular**	**I feel a little courageous**	**I feel very courageous**	**Total**
11	What do you feel if you see or face a policeman?	2 (1.3)	17 (11.2)	10 (6.6)	34 (22.4)	50 (32.9)	39 (25.7)	152 0

*Percent (Frequency)

7.8 Evaluation on Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police: In the Perspective of Respondents from Maulvibazar District

Table 13 illustrates overall and item-wise mean values of respondent's evaluation on trust on police in Maulvibazar district. This table shows the mean value of public trust on feelings of people when they face a policeman was 3.20 where the study also revealed that the mean value of the police priority the opinions of criminals while applying crime prevention policies and strategies was 1.10. The overall average score on public trust on police was 2.62.

Table 45: Overall and Item-Wise Mean Values of Respondent's Evaluation on Trust on Police of Maulvibazar District

SI	Items	Mode	Median	Mean	SD
1	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?	3	3	2.45	0.697
2	Do you think police investigates the cases fairly and impartially?	3	3	2.93	0.720
3	How much do you believe the statements or comments that police give about any incidents?	3	3	3.02	0.596
4	Do you think the police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?	2	2	2.29	0.733
5	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?	3	3	2.71	0.711
6	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?	3	3	2.87	0.668
7	What do you feel if you see or face a policeman?	3	3	3.20	0.506
8	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?	1	1	1.10	0.784
9	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?	3	3	2.53	0.572
10	In your opinion, how do the police give people the opportunity to explain their situation?	3	3	2.91	0.622
11	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?	3	3	2.79	0.720
Overall average score on public trust on police				**2.62**	

SD= Standard Deviation

Table 14 represents the trust of people on Police in the perspective of respondents of Barishal. Among all, 52.5% of the respondents mentioned the police were sincere and patient to provide citizen support on average, whereas only 1.1% of the respondents mentioned that as not all. In addition, 64.3% of the respondents thought that police sometimes dealt fairly and neutrally where no one thought that police always did so. Furthermore, most of the respondents (71.7%) believed the statement that the police gave comments or statements about the incident on average, and no respondent believed the statement very much. In addition, 55.2% of the respondents mentioned that the police rarely treated people with respect, where only 0.3% mentioned that the police did not at all, for any need.

Table 46: Level of Public Trust in Police Performance in the Perspective of Respondents of Maulvibazar (n= 364)

SI	Items	Not at all	Very low	Low	Average	Enough	Very much	Total
1	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?	4 (1.1)	27 (7.4)	138 (37.9)	191 (52.5)	4 (1.1)		364 (100)
2	How much do you believe the statements or comments that police give about any incidents?	1 (0.3)	6 (1.6)	36 (9.9)	261 (71.7)	60 (16.5)		364 (100)
3	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?		5 (1.4)	169 (46.4)	183 (50.3)	6 (1.6)	1 (0.3)	364 (100)
4	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?	2 (0.5)	12 (3.3)	90 (24.7)	218 (59.9)	40 (11)	2 (0.5)	364 (100)
		Not at all	**Very rare**	**Rare**	**Sometimes**	**Often**	**Always**	**Total**
5	Do you think police investigates the cases fairly and impartially?	3 (0.8)	12 (3.3)	53 (14.6)	234 (64.3)	62 (17)		364 (100)
6	Do you think the police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?	1 (0.3)	37 (10.2)	201 (55.2)	105 (28.8)	20 (5.5)		364 (100)
7	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?	3 (0.8)	13 (3.6)	104 (28.6)	212 (58.2)	32 (8.8)		364 (100)
8	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?	3 (0.8)	2 (0.5)	82 (22.5)	229 (62.9)	47 (12.9)	1 (0.3)	364 (100)
9	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?	74 (20.3)	199 (54.7)	72 (19.8)	18 (4.9)	1 (0.3)		364 (100)
10	In your opinion, how do the police give people the opportunity to explain their situation?		3 (0.8)	76 (20.9)	236 (64.8)	47 (12.9)	2 (0.5)	364 (100)
		I become very afraid	**I become afraid**	**I feel a bit worried**	**Do not feel anything in particular**	**I feel a little courageous**	**I feel very courageous**	**Total**
11	What do you feel if you see or face a policeman?	2 (0.5)	9 (2.5)	268 (73.6)	83 (22.8)	2 (0.5)	364 (100)	73 0

7.9 Evaluation on Level of Public Trust on Bangladesh Police: In the Perspective of Respondents from Netrokona District

Table 15 represents overall and item-wise mean values of respondent's assessment on trust on police in Netrokona district. This table shows the mean value of efficiency of the police in the case of emergency responses was 3.20, where the mean value of police work considering the needs of the local people was 2.47. Furthermore, the overall average score on public trust in police was 2.91.

Table 47: Overall and Item-Wise Mean Values of Respondent's Evaluation on Trust on Police of Netrokona District

SI	Items	Mode	Median	Mean	SD
1	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?	3	3	3.09	0.685
2	Do you think police investigates the cases fairly and impartially?	3	3	2.87	0.763
3	How much do you believe the statements or comments that police give about any incidents?	3	3	2.96	0.777
4	Do you think the police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?	3	3	2.87	0.918
5	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?	2	2	2.47	0.901
6	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?	3	3	3.01	0.941
7	What do you feel if you see or face a policeman?	3	3	2.82	0.833
8	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?	3	3	3.06	0.674
9	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?	3	3	3.20	0.584
10	In your opinion, how do the police give people the opportunity to explain their situation?	3	3	2.85	0.998
11	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?	3	3	2.77	0.902
Overall average score on public trust on police				**2.91**	

SD= Standard Deviation

Table 16 demonstrates the trust of people on Police in the perspective of respondents of Netrokona. Among all, 61.4% of the respondents mentioned the police were sincere and patient to provide citizen support on average, where only 0.6% of the respondents mentioned that as not all. Among the entire respondents, 61.4% of the respondents thought that police sometimes dealt fairly and neutrally, where only 1.3% of the respondents felt that police always did so. Furthermore, most of the respondents (59.5%) believed the statement that the police gave comments or statements about the incident on average, where only 0.6% believed the statement very much.

Table 48: Level of Public Trust in Police Performance in the Perspective of Respondents of Netrokona (n= 158)

SI	Items	Not at all	Very low	Low	Average	Enough	Very much	Total
1	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)	20 (12.7)	97 (61.4)	38 (24.1)	1 (0.6)	158 (100)
2	How much do you believe the statements or comments that police give about any incidents?	2 (1.3)	4 (2.5)	26 (16.5)	94 (59.5)	31 (19.6)	1 (0.6)	158 (100)
3	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?			11 (7)	107 (67.7)	37 (23.4)	3 (1.9)	158 (100)
4	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?	3 (1.9)	10 (6.3)	38 (24.1)	76 (48.1)	31 (19.6)		158 (100)
		Not at all	**Very rare**	**Rare**	**Sometimes**	**Often**	**Always**	**Total**
5	Do you think police investigates the cases fairly and impartially?	3 (1.9)	1 (0.6)	34 (21.5)	97 (61.4)	21 (13.3)	2 (1.3)	158 (100)
6	Do you think the police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?	1 (0.6)	11 (7)	37 (23.4)	70 (44.3)	37 (23.4)	2 (1.3)	158 (100)
7	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?	21 (13.3)	64 (40.5)	50 (31.6)	23 (14.6)			158 (100)
8	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?		12 (7.6)	28 (17.7)	70 (44.3)	43 (27.2)	5 (3.2)	158 (100)
9	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?		4 (2.5)	18 (11.4)	101 (63.9)	34 (21.5)	1 (0.6)	158 (100)
10	In your opinion, how do the police give people the opportunity to explain their situation?	4 (2.5)	15 (9.5)	19 (12)	87 (55.1)	29 (18.4)	4 (2.5)	158 (100)
		I become very afraid	**I become afraid**	**I feel a bit worried**	**Do not feel anything in particular**	**I feel a little courageous**	**I feel very courageous**	**Total**
11	What do you feel if you see or face a policeman?	2 (1.3)	9 (5.7)	32 (20.3)	87 (55.1)	28 (17.7)	158 (100)	73 (B73)

*Percent (Frequency)

7.10 Evaluation on level of public trust on Bangladesh police: In the perspective of respondents from Pabna

Table 17 represents overall and item-wise mean values of respondent's evaluation on trust on police in Pabna district. This table shows the mean value of the feeling of people when they face policeman was 4.72 where the study also revealed that the mean value of the police priority regarding the opinions of criminals while applying crime prevention policies and strategies was 1.24. Furthermore, the overall average score on public trust in police was 3.68.

Table 49: Overall and Item-Wise Mean Values of Respondent's Evaluation on Trust on Police of Pabna District

SI	Items	Mode	Median	Mean	SD
1	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?	4	4	3.77	0.508
2	Do you think police investigates the cases fairly and impartially?	4	4	3.80	0.576
3	How much do you believe the statements or comments that police give about any incidents?	4	4	3.76	0.511
4	Do you think the police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?	4	4	3.84	0.494
5	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?	4	4	3.81	0.442
6	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?	4	4	3.88	0.492
7	What do you feel if you see or face a policeman?	5	5	4.72	0.782
8	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?	1	1	1.24	0.609
9	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?	4	4	3.87	0.441
10	In your opinion, how do the police give people the opportunity to explain their situation?	4	4	3.89	0.391
11	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?	4	4	3.94	0.386
Overall average score on public trust on police				**3.68**	

SD= Standard Deviation

Table 18 represents the trust of people on police in the respective of respondents of Pabna. Among all, 78.3% of the respondents mentioned the police were sincere and patient to provide citizen support enough where no one mentioned that as not all. In addition, 82.2% of the respondents thought that police often dealt fairly and neutrally, where only 1.3% of the respondents stated that police always did so. In addition, most of the respondents (79.6%) believed enough the statement that the police gave comments or statements about the incident and no respondent believed the statement very much.

Table 50: Level of Public Trust in Police Performance in the Perspective of Respondents of Pabna (n= 152)

SI	Items	Not at all	Very low	Low	Average	Enough	Very much	Total
1	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?		1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	29 (19.1)	119 (78.3)	1 (0.7)	152 (100)
2	How much do you believe the statements or comments that police give about any incidents?		1 (0.7)	3 (2)	27 (17.8)	121 (79.6)		152 (100)
3	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?		1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	14 (9.2)	134 (88.2)	1 (0.7)	152 (100)
4	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?		1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	7 (4.6)	140 (92.1)	3 (2)	152 (100)
		Not at all	**Very rare**	**Rare**	**Sometimes**	**Often**	**Always**	**Total**
5	Do you think police investigates the cases fairly and impartially?	1 (0.7)	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)	21 (13.8)	125 (82.2)	2 (1.3)	152 (100)
6	Do you think the police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?		2 (1.3)	0 (0)	21 (13.8)	127 (83.6)	2 (1.3)	152 (100)
7	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?			2 (1.3)	26 (17.1)	123 (80.9)	1 (0.7)	152 (100)
8	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?		1 (0.7)	0 (0)	23 (15.1)	121 (79.6)	7 (4.6)	152 (100)
9	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?	4 (2.6)	116 (76.3)	24 (15.8)	7 (4.6)	1 (0.7)	152 (100)	81 (B81)
10	In your opinion, how do the police give people the opportunity to explain their situation?			2 (1.3)	15 (9.9)	133 (87.5)	2 (1.3)	152 (100)
		I become very afraid	**I become afraid**	**I feel a bit worried**	**Do not feel anything in particular**	**I feel a little courageous**	**I feel very courageous**	**Total**
11	What do you feel if you see or face a policeman?		1 (0.7)	7 (4.6)	4 (2.6)	9 (5.9)	131 (86.2)	152 (100)

*Percent (Frequency)

7.11 Average Values of Trust Level on the Police Performance in the Rural Peoples of Bangladesh

Table 50 indicates the mean of the values of respondents' evaluation on overall trust on the police of Bangladesh police in different rural areas of Bangladesh. The table shows that the mean range varies between 2.62 to 3.68 out of 5. Among eight areas, Pabna holds the highest mean value, whereas Sylhet has the lowest mean value. However, the overall average mean score of trust on police throughout all eight studied rural areas is 3.06.

Table 51: Mean Values of Respondents' Evaluation on Overall Trust on Police of Different Rural Areas of Bangladesh

SI	Division	District	Upazila	Mean
1	Barishal	Barishal	Mehendiganj	3.23
2	Chattogram	Bandarban	Lama	2.74
3	Dhaka	Manikganj	Gheor	3.55
4	Khulna	Magura	Shalikha	3.40
5	Mymensingh	Netrokona	Madan	2.91
6	Rajshahi	Pabna	Chatmohar	3.68
7	Rangpur	Kurigram	Char Rajibpur	2.91
8	Sylhet	Maulvibazar	Kulaura	2.62
	Total Respondents			**3.06**

*The higher the mean scores, the higher the trust on police (Scale 0 to 5)

7.12 Rating on the Police Performance in Bangladesh according to Rural People's Opinions

Table 51 indicates the mean, median, and standard deviations correlated with the mean values of the respondent's evaluation (0 to 100 scale) on police performance of Bangladesh police in different rural areas. The table shows that the mean range varies between 46.36 and 74.11 out of 100. The mean value of the evaluation is highest in Pabna and lowest in Maulvibazar. Besides, the overall average mean score (o to 100) of trust on police throughout all the eight studied areas is 56.33 out of 100.

Table 52: Mean Values of Respondents' Evaluation on Police Performance of Different Rural Areas

SI	District	Upazila	Min	Max	Median	Mean*	SD
1	Barishal	Mehendiganj	0	100	52.5	56.03	19.83
2	Bandarban	Lama	10	90	50	53.68	13.58
3	Manikganj	Gheor	10	100	70	66.78	20.7
4	Magura	Shalikha	20	95	70	68.52	15.88
5	Netrokona	Madan	10	90	50	52.04	13.9
6	Pabna	Chatmohar	35	90	75	74.11	8.36
7	Kurigram	Char Rajibpur	0	100	50	51.67	14.48
8	Maulvibazar	Kulaura	0	100	50	46.36	13.43
	Total Respondents		**0**	**100**	**55**	**56.33**	**17.95**

*The higher the mean scores, the higher the Police Performance (Scale: 0 to 100)

Table 52 identifies the percent distribution through different levels of total 1704 respondents' evaluation (0 to 100 scale) in the overall level of public trust on Bangladesh police in total eight different rural areas. There lies alive of five ratings varied from very low to very high in all responses regarding trust rating for police performance. Given the significant levels of responses all over eight rural areas, the responses in oppose of moderate rating were mostly founded. Alongside the circumstance, Bandarban, Netrokona, Kurigram, Maulvibazar have more than half of the responses (respectively 59.2%, 55.1%, 55.6%, and 53.3%) aimed at the moderate trust on police performance. 79.6% responses from Pabna are high (61-80 rating score) whereas 33.2% responses from Maulvibazar are low (21-40 rating score). There are together 44.8% of moderate and 26.5% high rating for police performance through 8 rural areas altogether.

Table 53: Percent Distribution of Respondents' Evaluation on Police Performance of Different Rural Areas in Bangladesh

SI	District	Rating Score (0 to 100)					
		Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High	Total
		0 to 20	21 to 40	41 to 60	61 to 80	81 to 100	
1	Barishal	6.2 (19)	16.2 (50)	45.5 (140)	25.6 (79)	6.5 (20)	100 (308)
2	Bandarban	2 (3)	16.4 (25)	59.2 (90)	20.4 (31)	2 (3)	100 (152)
3	Manikganj	2 (3)	11.2 (17)	30.9 (47)	36.8 (56)	19.1 (29)	100 (152)
4	Magura	0.6 (1)	4.8 (8)	33.1 (55)	40.4 (67)	21.1 (35)	100 (166)
5	Netrokona	1.9 (3)	24.1 (38)	55.1 (87)	17.7 (28)	1.3 (2)	100 (158)
6	Pabna		0.7 (1)	7.2 (7.2)	79.6 (121)	12.5 (19)	100 (152)
7	Kurigram	1.6 (4)	25 (63)	55.6 (140)	16.3 (41)	1.6 (4)	100 (252)
8	Maulvibazar	5.2 (19)	33.2 (121)	53.3 (194)	7.7 (28)	0.5 (2)	100 (364)
	Total Respondents	**3.1 (52)**	**19 (323)**	**44.8 (764)**	**26.5 (451)**	**6.7 (114)**	**100 (1704)**

*Percent (Frequency)

7.13 Qualitative Findings on Level of Public Trust on Police Performance in Bangladesh

Public assessments of the police reflect complex attitudinal phenomena that are multifaceted, contradictory, and open to many different interpretations. In the perspective of understanding the level of public trust in police performance in Bangladesh, most of the participants in Kurigram were not so satisfied regarding the performance of police as police demanded bribe, delayed in taking action, did not behave properly with people, and very often did not investigate properly whereas some of the participants in Manikganj described that they were pleased with the performance as police helped them after taking bribe or in some cases without taking bribe and then they overcame from the problems (Source: FGD and KII). Participants of Netrokona district also claimed that police often demanded bribes, arrested and harassed innocent people for earning extra money, and ignored their duty, which reduced the level of public trust in police. In addition, negative news both verified and non-verified on media also a pivotal factor which plays a significant role to create mistrust to the police (Source: FGD). For example, one of the participants said that he read both positive and negative news about police but believed the negative news most.

However, qualitative study finds that participants of the study areas have some faith in police due to their regular patrolling, rapid response, honest investigation, and impartial activities. But to achieve this quality, police must be free from sinister motives, political biases, and negative governmental influences. Also, some FGD participants believed that television channels telecast affirmative news about police as they were assigned for the government service although police have been involving in the illegal activities in many cases (Source: FGD). On the contrary, one of the KII participants said that they also believed positive news about police when they already knew the event, which was true. Besides this, they also believed that all of the police officials were not involved in corruption (Source: KII).

Qualitative study reveals that many of the participants believed that any news about police either published on newspapers or telecasted on television channels (except BTV) is true; otherwise, these would not spread out. Circulation of such news eventually hurt the trustworthiness of the police. However, some of the participants did not believe that all the news was real. Following this, participants in FGD said that,

> *"There is nothing to believe or nothing to disbelieve. We read and watch the news published in a newspaper or telecasted on television. In addition, when we watch or know the good news on the police, we believe, but hardly media publish or telecast worse news on police. Moreover, we also believe positive news on police because maybe some police do wrong work, but all of the police in the department is not the same"* (Source: FGD)

It is found that many factors contribute to the level of public trust in police, including public perception and stigma on police, polices' own activities, political influences, and media

presentation about police activities. To gain the public trust, the whole police department first needs to identify and admit the causes, and take essential measures to eliminate those reasons.

7.14 Key Points – Chapter 7

- By using the eleven items matrix of evaluation on public trust on police, the overall average score of trust on police from eight rural areas was found moderate (3.06, the average level of trust) for the total respondents (n = 1704). The highest overall average score of trust on police was found moderate in the respondents of Chatmohar Upazila in Pabna District (3.68, more than average level of trust) and the lowest average score of trust (2.62, less than average level of trust) was found in the respondents of Kulaura Upazila in Maulvibazar District.
- Using the 0 to 100 scale of evaluation rating on the police performance in the rural areas of Bangladesh, the mean value of rating was found 56.33 (moderate/average rating score) for total respondents. Furthermore, the highest mean value of rating was found in the respondents of Chatmohar Upazila in Pabna District (74.11, almost high rating score) and the lowest value was found in the respondents of Kulaura Upazila in Maulvibazar District (46.36, lower average rating score).
- About 22 percent of the total respondents evaluated the police performance rating as very low to low, whereas 44 percent rated the performance as moderate and the rest, 34 percent of the respondents rated the police performance as high to very high.

CHAPTER 8: INTERRELATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS AND LEVEL OF TRUST ON POLICE

8.1 Introduction

The chapter illustrates the relationship between the level of public trust in police and socio-economic and other characteristics of the respondents in rural Bangladesh. To understand the interrelationship, several independent sample t-test, ANOVA analysis and multiple regression analysis were carried ou, and the findings are presented below.

8.2 Independent Sample t-test Differences in Total Respondents' Overall Level of Trust on Police Performance

From the table, it was found that trust in police was significantly higher, t (1605) = -4.137, df =1605, p= 0.001, CI [-0.18, - 0.06], in the female respondents (M= 3.135, SD= 0.559) than in the male respondents (M=3.015, SD=0.622). It is also found that trust in police was significantly higher, t (191) = -4.287, df =191, p= 0.001, CI [-0.35, - 0.13], in the married respondents (M= 3.0915, SD= 0.584) than in the single respondents (M=2.853, SD=0.683) (Table 53).

In addition, result shows that trust in police was also significantly higher, t (1702) = -5.874, df =1702, p= 0.001, CI [-0.47, - 0.24], in the respondents having not been victim to any crime within the last 2 years (M= 3.086, SD= 0.562) than respondents who having been victim to crime within the last two years (M=2.730, SD=0.613). Moreover, public trust in police was significantly higher, t (206) = -3.636, df =260, p= 0.001, CI [-0.28, - 0.08], in the respondents who never seek help to police (M= 3.087, SD= 0.582) than in the respondents who ever asking help to police (M=2.908, SD=0.689). Besides that, it was found that trust in police was significantly higher, t (1469) = 25.823, df =1469, p= 0.001, CI [0.60, 0.70], in the female respondents (M= 3.135, SD= 0.559) than in the male respondents (M=3.015, SD=0.622) (Table 53).

Table 54: Independent Sample t-test Differences in Total Respondents' Overall Level of Trust on Police Performance

SI	Overall Level of Trust	F	Mean	SD	df	Calculated t	p
1	Sex (Male, Female)	6.468	3.015, 3.135 (M, F)	0.622, 0.559 (M, F)	1605	-4.137	0.001**
2	Marital status (Single, Married)	4.981	2.853, 3.091 (S, M)	0.683, 0.584 (S, M)	191	-4.287	0.001**
3	Having police member in the family (Yes, No)	5.598	3.194, 3.062 (Y, N)	0.748, 0.596 (Y, N)	36	1.056	0.298
4	Types of family respondents grown-up (Single Family, Joint Family)	11.359	3.171, 2.952 (S, J)	0.609, 0.568 (S, J)	1702	7.669	0.001**
5	Having been victim to any crime for the last 2 years (Yes, No)	0.362	2.730, 3.086 (Y, N)	0.613, 0.562 (Y, N)	1702	-5.874	0.001**
6	Ever asking for help from the police (Yes, No)	4.91	2.908, 3.087 (Y, N)	0.689, 0.582 (Y, N)	260	-3.636	0.001**
7	Location of the Sampling Areas (In-Land Areas, Border Areas)	39.708	3.417, 2.769 (L, B)	(0.566, 0.448 (L, B)	1469	25.823	0.001**

** Significant at 0.001 level (2-tailed); df-degree of Freedom; SD-standard deviation

8.3 Mean Comparison between Overall Level of Trust on the Police and the Characteristics of the Respondents

Table 55: One-Way ANOVA Differences in the Total Respondent's (N=1704) Responses on the Overall Level of Trust in Police Performance through the Lens of Districts of the Respondents

Districts	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	217.801	7	31.114	133.896	0.001
Within Groups	394.113	1696	0.232		
Total	611.913	1703			

Using one-way analysis of variance, it was found that there was a significant effect of the independent variable districts on the dependent variable public trust in police, F(7, 1696) = 133.896, p <.001 (Table 54).

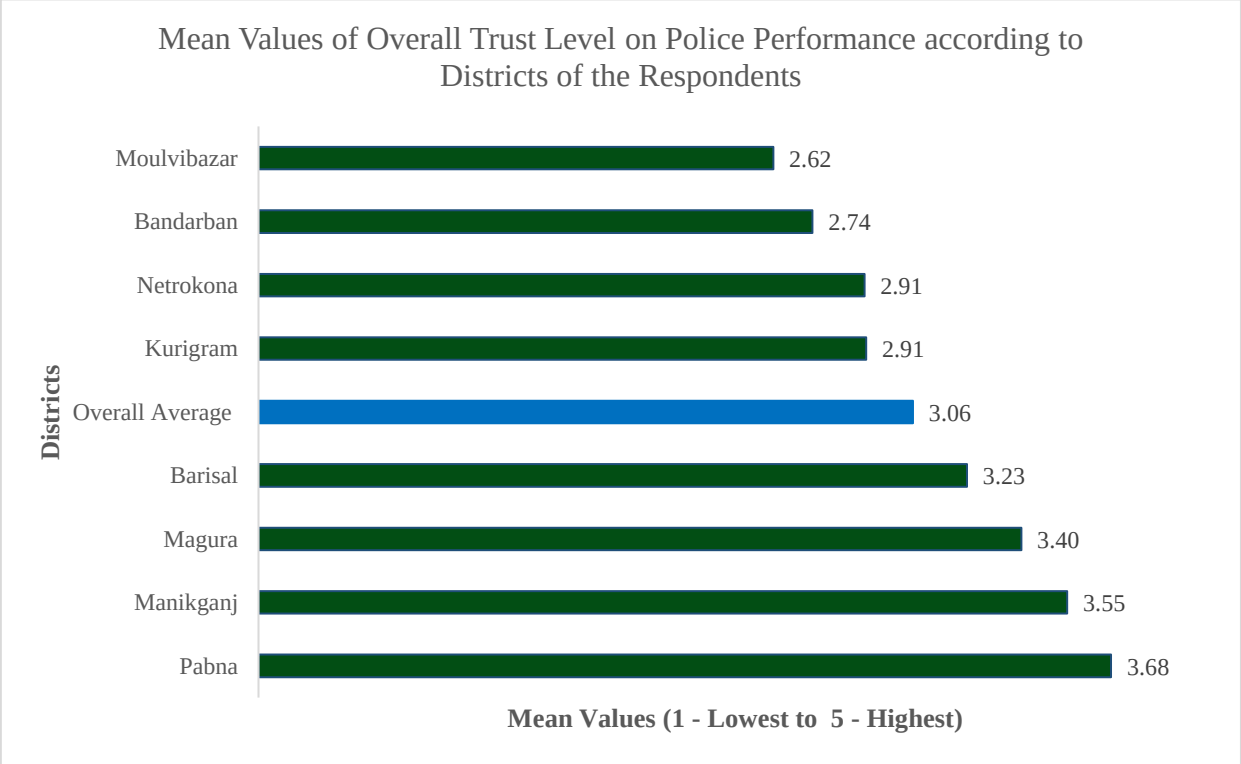


Figure 2: Mean Values of Overall Trust Level on Police Performance according to Districts of the Respondents

Using Gabriel's test procedure (*post hoc* test), it is was found that the mean for respondents of Pabna district (M= 3.68, 95% CI [3.64, 3.73]) appears to indicate significantly higher trust scores (p <.05) than the respondents of Moulvibazar district (M= 2.62, 95% CI [2.58, 2.66]), the respondents of Bandarban district (M= 2.74, 95% CI [2.68, 2.81]), the

respondents of Netrokona district (M= 2.91, 95% CI [2.84, 2.97]), the respondents of Kurigram district (M= 2.91, 95% CI [2.87, 2.97]), the respondents of Barisal district (M= 3.23, 95% CI [3.16, 3.30]) and the respondents of Barisal district (M= 3.40, 95% CI [3.32, 3.48]). Moreover, the post hoc analysis was also found that the mean for respondents of Manikganj district (M= 3.55, 95% CI [3.44, 3.65]) appears to indicate significantly higher trust scores (p <.05) than the respondents of Moulvibazar, Bandarban, Netrokona, Kurigram and Barisal districts (Appendix 1, Table 1).

Table 56: One-Way ANOVA Differences in the Total Respondent's (N=1704) Responses on the Overall Level of Trust in Police Performance through the Lens of Residence Duration of the Respondents

Residence Duration (Year)	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.609	2	1.304	3.642	0.026
Within Groups	609.304	1701	0.358		
Total	611.913	1703			

Using one-way analysis of variance, it was found that there was a significant effect of the independent variable residence time (year) on the dependent variable public trust in police, F(2, 1701) = 3.64, p <.05 (Table 55). Using Gabriel's test procedure (post hoc test), it was found that the mean for respondents of 16 or more years residence time (M= 3.08, 95% CI [3.05, 3.11]) appears to indicate significantly higher trust scores (p <.05) than the respondents of 5 and less years residence time (M= 2.62, 95% CI [2.84, 3.02]) (Appendix 1, Table 2).

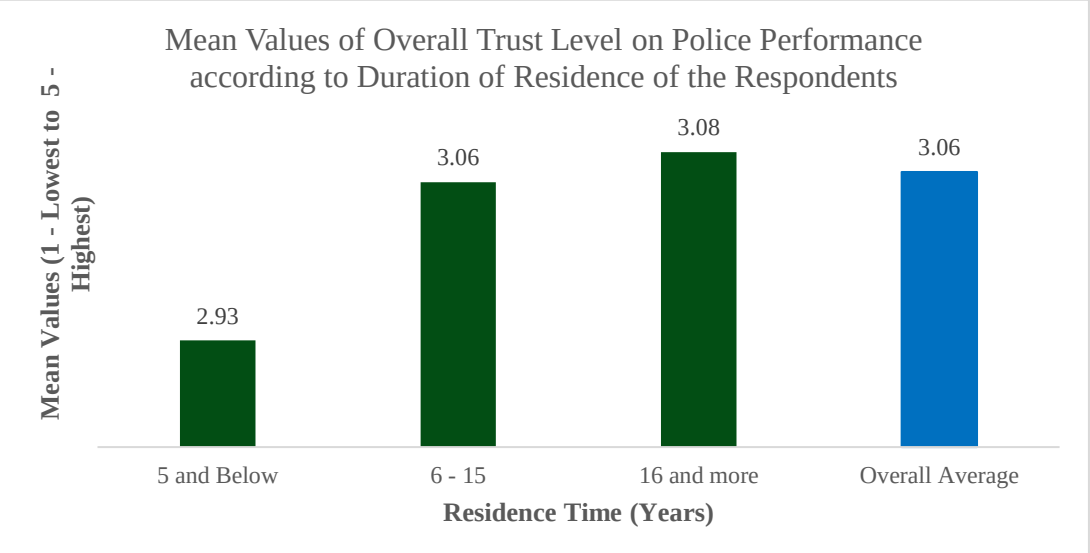


Figure 3: Mean Values of Overall Trust Level on Police Performance according to Residence Time of the Respondents

Table 57: One-way ANOVA Differences in the Total Respondent's (N=1704) Responses on the Overall Level of Trust in Police Performance through the Lens of Age of the Respondents

Age Category	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	5.927	4	1.482	4.155	0.002
Within Groups	605.986	1699	0.357		
Total	611.913	1703			

Using one-way analysis of variance, it was found that there was a significant effect of the independent variable age of the respondents on the dependent variable public trust in police, F(4, 1699) = 4.16, p <.01(Table 56). Using Gabriel's test procedure (post hoc test), it was found that the mean for respondents of 41 to 50 years aged (M= 3.13, 95% CI [3.07, 3.19]) appears to indicate significantly higher trust scores (p <.05) than the respondents of 18 to 30 years aged (M= 2.98, 95% CI [2.92, 3.03]). Moreover, the post hoc analysis was also found that the mean for 31 to 40 years aged respondents (M= 3.10, 95% CI [3.04, 3.15]) appears to indicate significantly higher trust scores (p <.05) than the respondents of 18 to 30 years aged (M= 2.98, 95% CI [2.92, 3.03]) (Appendix 1, Table 3).

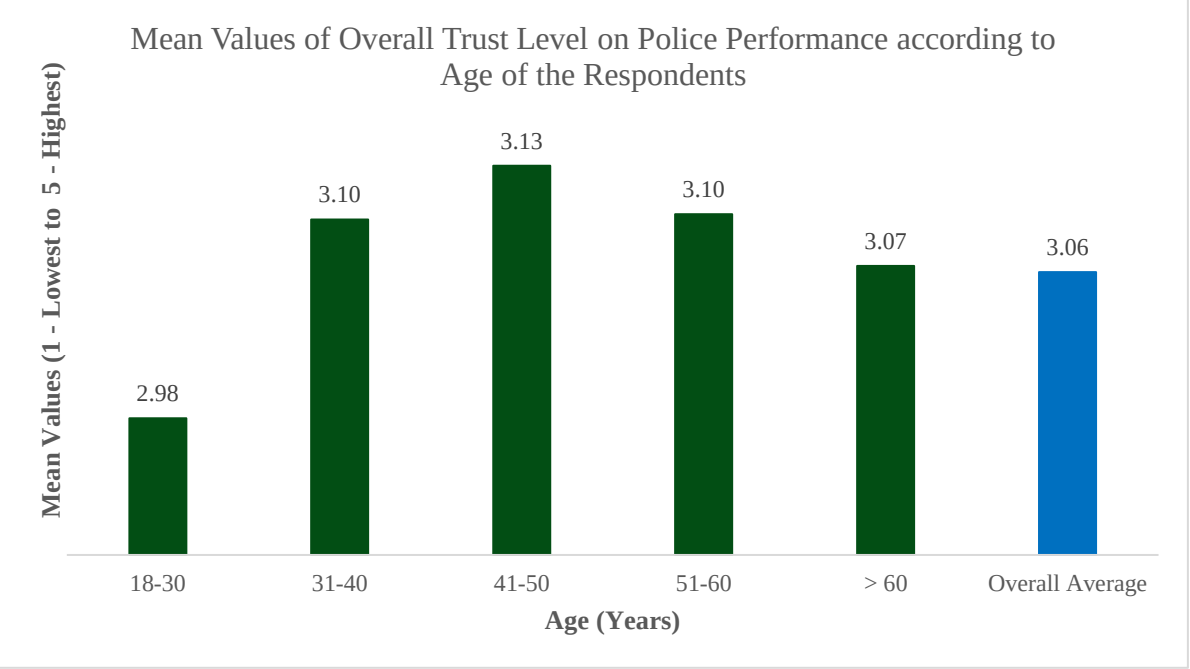


Figure 4: Mean Values of Overall Trust Level on Police Performance according to Age of the Respondents

Table 58: One-way ANOVA Differences in the Total Respondent's (N=1704) Responses on the Overall Level of Trust in Police Performance through the Lens of Marital Status of the Respondents

Marital Status	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	13.196	5	2.639	7.485	0.001
Within Groups	598.717	1698	0.353		
Total	611.913	1703			

Using one-way analysis of variance, it was found that there was a significant effect of the independent variable marital status of the respondents on the dependent variable public trust in police, F(5, 1698) = 7.485, p <.001(Table 57). Using Hochberg's GT2 test procedure (post hoc test), it was found that the mean for married respondents (M= 3.09, 95% CI [3.06, 3.12]) appears to indicate significantly higher trust scores (p <.05) than the single respondents (M= 2.85, 95% CI [2.75, 2.96]) (Appendix 1, Table 4).

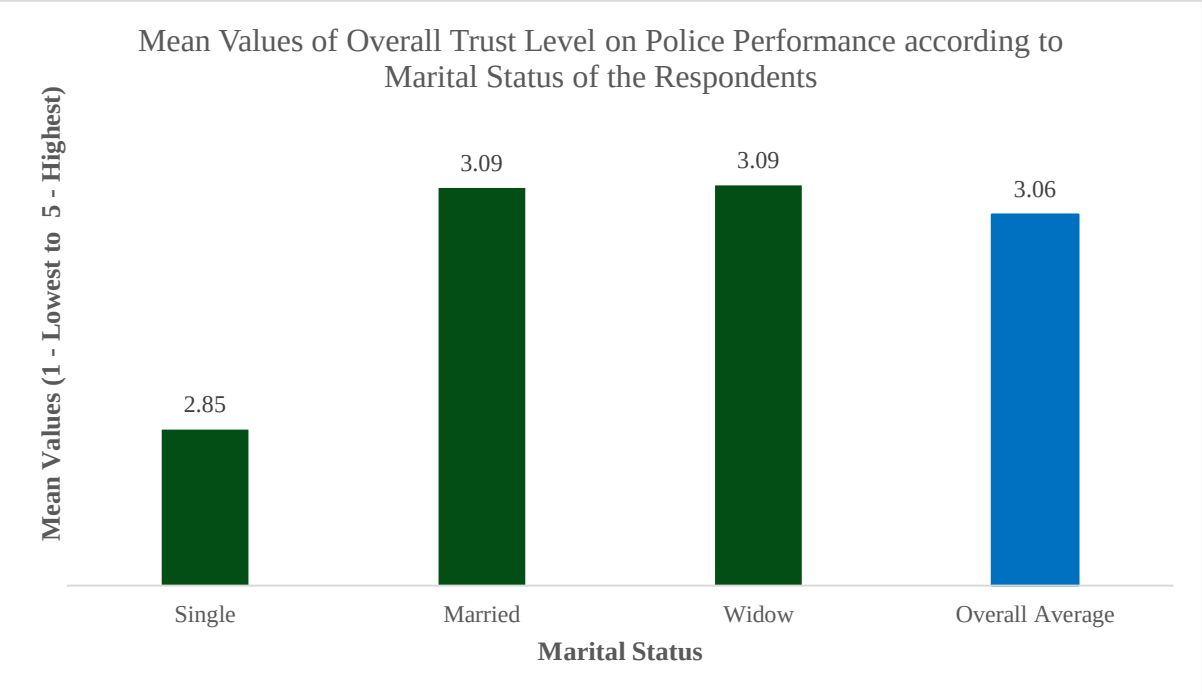


Figure 5: Mean Values of Overall Trust Level on Police Performance according to Marital Status of the Respondents

Table 59: One-way ANOVA Differences in the Total Respondent's (N=1704) Responses on the Overall Level of Trust in Police Performance through the Lens of Educational Status of the Respondents

Education	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	14.171	5	2.834	8.051	0.001
Within Groups	597.742	1698	0.352		
Total	611.913	1703			

Using one-way analysis of variance, it was found that there was a significant effect of the independent variable educational status of the respondents on the dependent variable public trust in police, F(5, 1698) = 8.05, p <.001 (Table 58). Using Hochberg's GT2 test procedure (post hoc test), it was found that the mean for respondents who have schooling from I to X grades (M= 3.15, 95% CI [3.11, 3.19]) appears to indicate significantly higher trust scores (p <.05) than the respondents having no schooling (M= 2.95, 95% CI [2.90, 3.0]) (Appendix 1, Table 5).

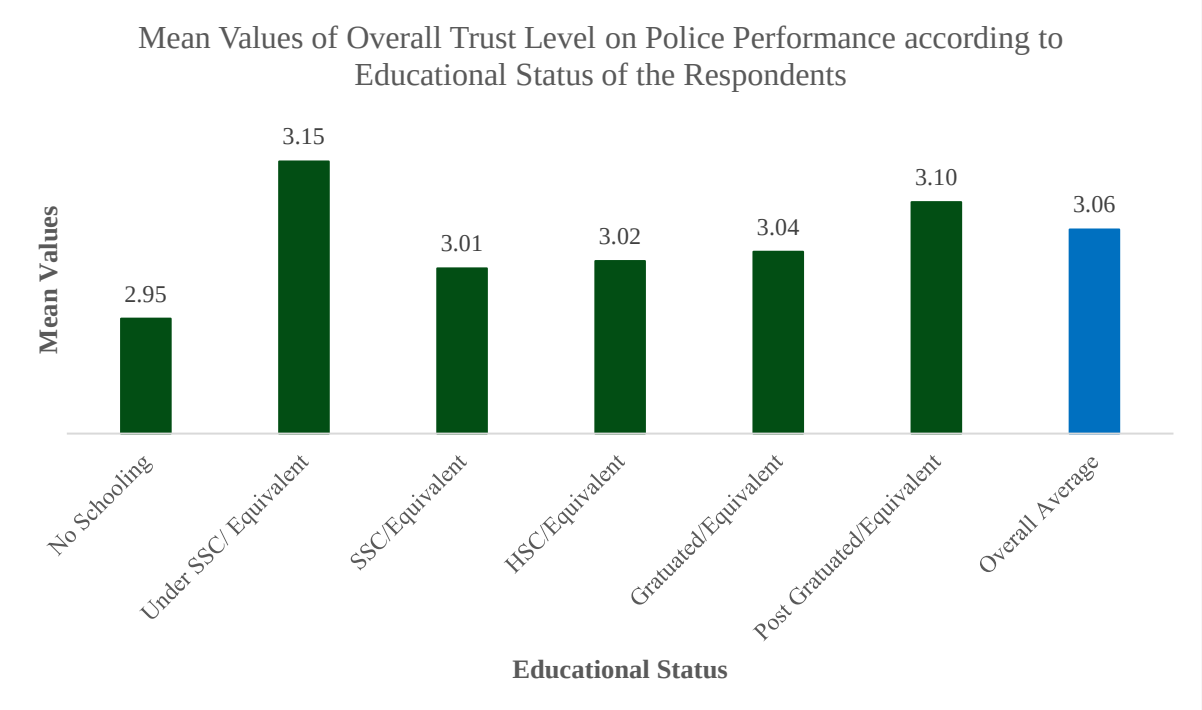


Figure 6: Mean Values of Overall Trust Level on Police Performance according to Educational Status of the Respondents

Table 60: One-way ANOVA Differences in the Total Respondent's (N=1704) Responses on the Overall Level of Trust in Police Performance through the Lens of Religion of the Respondents

Religion	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	10.232	3	3.411	9.637	0.001
Within Groups	601.681	1700	0.354		
Total	611.913	1703			

Using one-way analysis of variance, it was found that there was a significant effect of the independent variable religion of the respondents on the dependent variable public trust in police, F(3, 1700) = 9.64, p <.001 (Table 59). Using Hochberg's GT2 test procedure (post hoc test), it was found that the mean for Hindu respondents (M= 3.25, 95% CI [3.17, 3.32]) appears to indicate significantly higher trust scores (p <.05) than the Buddhist respondents (M= 2.74, 95% CI [2.63, 2.85]) and the Muslim respondents (M= 3.05, 95% CI [3.02, 3.08]) (Appendix 1, Table 6).

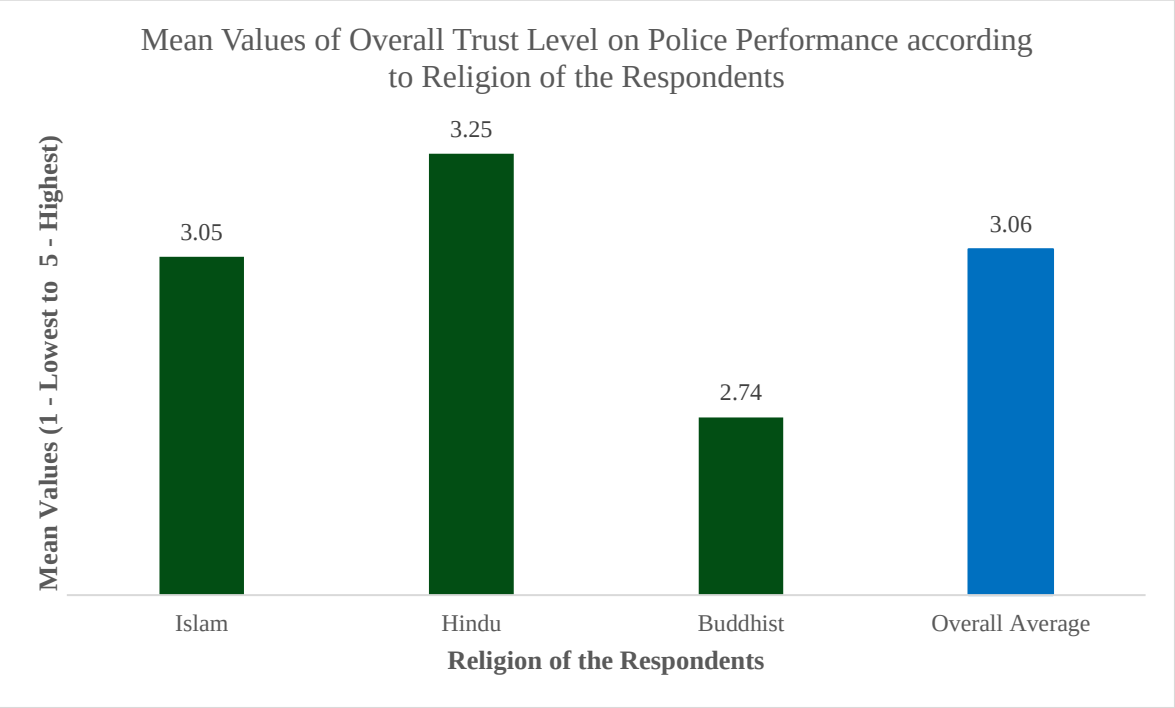


Figure 7: Mean Values of Overall Trust Level on Police Performance according to Religion of the Respondents

Table 61: One-way ANOVA Differences in the Total Respondent's (N=1704) Responses on the Overall Level of Trust in Police Performance through the Lens of Primary Occupation of the Respondents

Primary Occupation	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	25.369	25	1.015	2.903	0.001
Within Groups	586.545	1678	0.350		
Total	611.913	1703			

Using one-way analysis of variance, it was found that there was a significant effect of the independent variable primary occupation of the respondents on the dependent variable public trust in police, F(25, 1678) = 2.903, p <.001 (Table 60). Using Hochberg's GT2 test procedure (post hoc test), it was found that the mean for housewife respondents (M= 3.13, 95% CI [3.09, 3.18]) appears to indicate significantly higher trust scores (p <.05) than the unemployed respondents (M= 2.74, 95% CI [2.49, 2.99]), the car driver respondents (M= 2.75, 95% CI [2.50, 3.0]), and the day labour respondents (M= 2.88, 95% CI [2.70, 3.01]) (Appendix 1, Table 7).

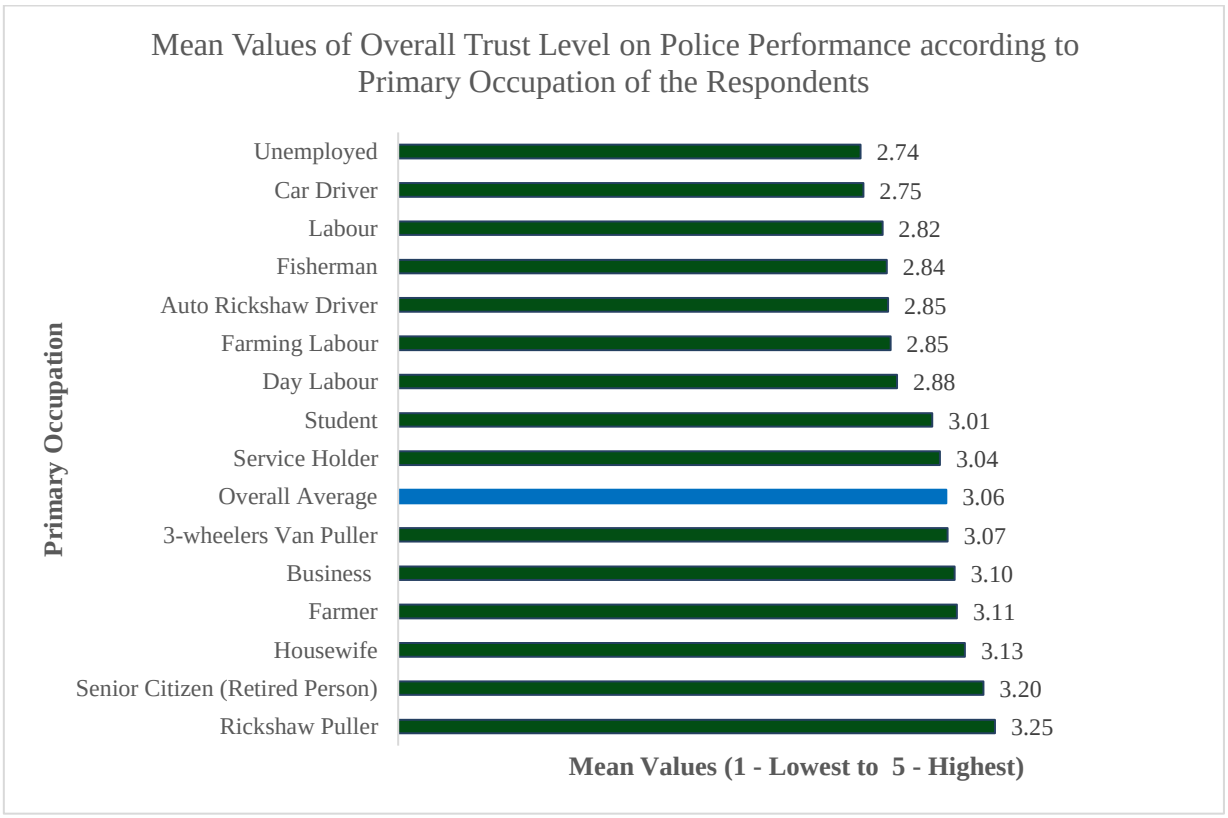


Figure 8: Mean Values of Overall Trust Level on Police Performance according to Primary Occupation of the Respondents

Table 62: One-way ANOVA Differences in the Total Respondent's (N=1704) Responses on the Overall Level of Trust in Police Performance through the Lens of Monthly Household Income of the Respondents

Household Monthly Income (BDT)	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	10.128	5	2.026	5.715	0.001
Within Groups	601.786	1698	0.354		
Total	611.913	1703			

Using one-way analysis of variance, it was found that there was a significant effect of the independent variable monthly household income (BDT) of the respondents on the dependent variable public trust in police, F(5, 1698) = 5.715, p <.001 (Table 61). Using Hochberg's GT2 test procedure (post hoc test), it was found that the mean for respondents having household monthly income 40001 to 50000 BDT (M= 3.56, 95% CI [3.29, 3.83]) appears to indicate significantly higher trust scores (p <.05) than the respondents having household monthly income 10000 BDT and less (M= 2.97, 95% CI [2.91, 3.03]), the respondents having household monthly income 10001 to 20000 BDT (M= 3.09, 95% CI [3.05, 3.12]), and the respondent having household monthly income 20001 to 30000 BDT (M= 3.04, 95% CI [2.97, 3.012]). Moreover, the post hoc analysis was also found that the mean for respondents having household monthly income 10001 to 20000 BDT appears to indicate significantly higher trust scores (p <.05) the respondents having household monthly income 10000 BDT (Appendix 1, Table 8).

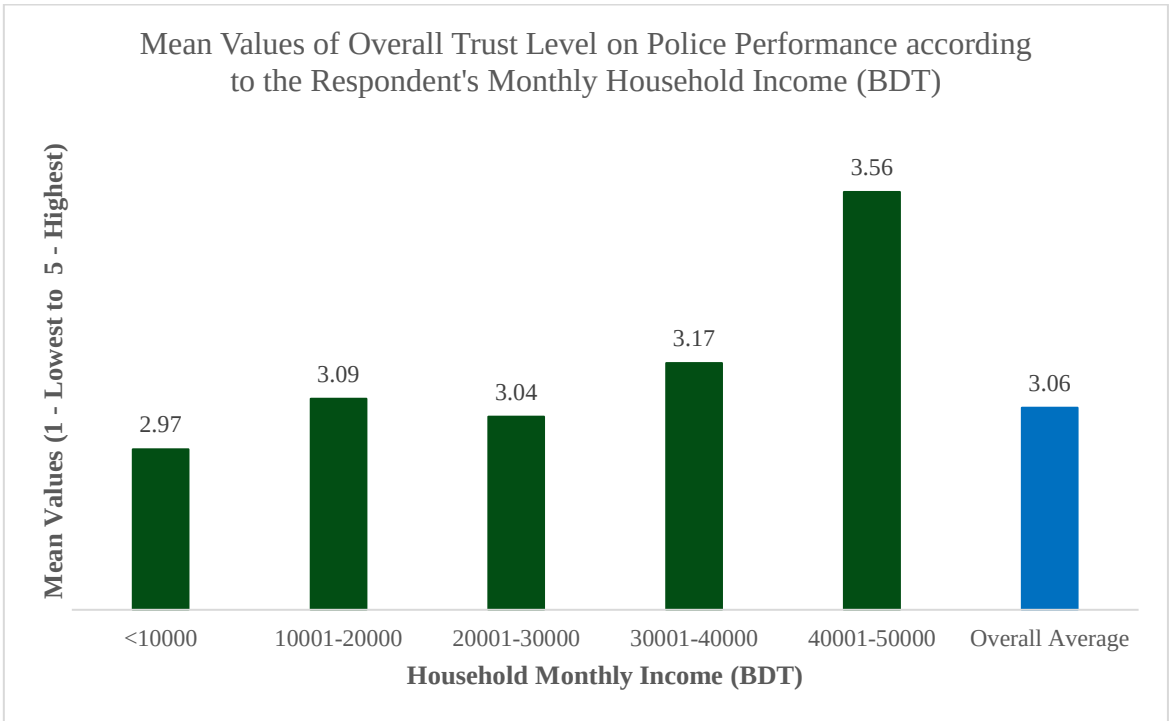


Figure 9: Mean Values of Overall Trust Level on Police Performance according to Household Monthly Income of the Respondents

Table 63: One-way ANOVA Differences in the Total Respondent's (N=1704) Responses on the Overall Level of Trust in Police Performance through the Lens of Monthly Household Expenditure of the Respondents

Household Monthly Expenditure	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	5.440	4	1.360	3.810	0.004
Within Groups	606.473	1699	0.357		
Total	611.913	1703			

Using one-way analysis of variance, it was found that there was a significant effect of the independent variable monthly household expenditure (BDT) of the respondents on the dependent variable public trust in police, F(4, 1699) = 3.810, p <.01 (Table 62). Using Hochberg's GT2 test procedure (post hoc test), it was found that the mean for respondents having household monthly expenditure 10000 BDT and less (M= 3.10, 95% CI [3.06, 3.15]) appears to indicate significantly higher trust scores (p <.05) than the respondents having household monthly expenditure 10001 to 20000 BDT (M= 2.97, 95% CI [2.91, 3.03]), the respondents having household monthly expenditure 20001 to 30000 BDT (M= 2.80, 95% CI [2.66, 2.95]). Moreover, the post hoc analysis was also found that the mean for respondents having household monthly expenditure 10001 to 20000 BDT appears to indicate significantly higher trust scores (p <.05) the respondents having household monthly expenditure 20001 to 30000 BDT (M= 2.80, 95% CI [2.66, 2.95]) (Appendix 1, Table 9).

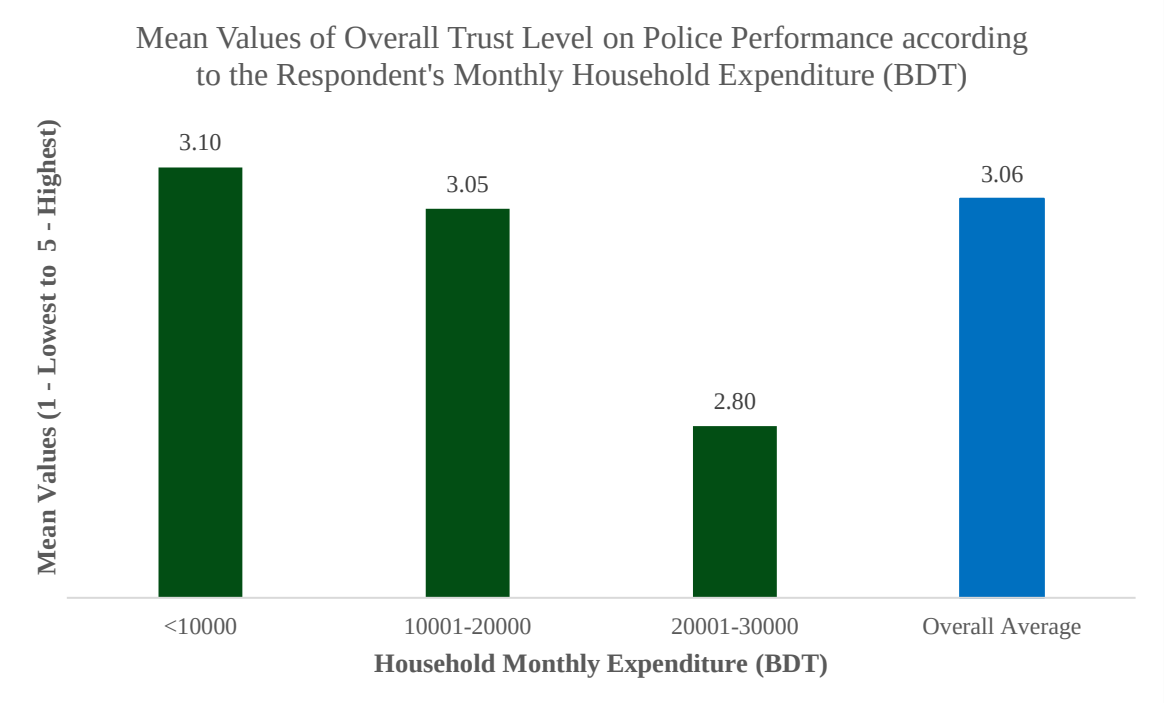


Figure 10: Mean Values of Overall Trust Level on Police Performance according to Household Monthly Expenditure of the Respondents

8.4 Hierarchical Multiple Regression for Public Trust on Police Performance

A set of regression models was estimated to find whether the instrumental and expressive models are predictive of public trust on police performance in Bangladeshi rural areas. Table 63 displays the results of the regression for all four models. Possible multicollinearity problems were checked by examining the matrix of two-variable correlations among all independent variables. The highest correlation between two independent variables (satisfaction with the government's law and order operations, and concern about personal and family safety) was 0.39, which was acceptable. The small magnitude of the correlations was confirmed by assessing variance inflation factors (VIFs), all of which were well below (the highest VIF value was found 2.79 for Barisal dummy) the generally accepted limit of 10.

In Model 1, the two variables representing the social groups were significant predictors of public trust in the Bangladeshi police. Two dummy variables were created to represent in-land areas villagers and border areas villagers, with in-land areas villagers being the reference group in regression analysis. Consistent with our expectations, border areas social group was associated with low levels of trust in the police. The two variables together explained about 29 percent of the variation in trust in the police.

Five variables: trust in neighbors, the security status of the area, and satisfaction with: i) government's law and order operations, ii) law and order activities of the Union Parishad and iii) trial of the criminal cases by Judiciary were indicators of the expressive model (Model 2). The first two were constructed based on a single item asking respondents about their trust in neighbors (0 = not at all; 1 = very low; 2 = low; 3 = average; 4 = enough; 5 = very much) and security status of the area in compare with neighbor areas (0 = not at all; 1 = very low; 2 = low; 3 = average; 4 = enough; 5 = very high security). Satisfaction with: i) government's law and order operations, ii) law and order activities of the Union Parishad and iii) trial of the criminal cases by Judiciary were measured by asking respondents about their satisfaction with the above items (0 = not at all; 1 = very low; 2 = low; 3 = average; 4 = enough; 5 = very much satisfied). The expressive model variables exerted a significant effect on trust in the police. Higher levels of trust in neighbors lead to lower trust in the police whenever higher levels of Security status of the areas lead to higher trust in the police. Moreover, higher satisfaction with the government's law and order operations, and law and order activities of the Union Parishad also lead to higher trust in the police. Adding of the expressive model variables into the regression analysis significantly improved the model's explanatory power, raising the R^2 from 0.289 to 0.437.

Five other variables signaled instrumental concerns (Model 3). Victimization was derived from an item asking the respondents whether they or their family members have been a victim of any crime over the past two years (0 = no; 1 = yes). Concern about personal and family safety was drawn from a question asking the respondents whether they are worried about their own or family members' safety around their residence (0 = not worried at all; 1

= very low worried; 2 = low worried; 3 = averagely worried; 4 = enough worried; 5 = very much worried). Perceived crime problem was obtained by asking the respondents how serious the crime problems in your areas where you live (0 = not at all; 1 = very low; 2 = low; 3 = average; 4 = high; 5 = very high). Awareness about personal safety and security was measured by asking the respondent's about their awareness level to their safety and security (0 = not aware at all; 1 = very low; 2 = low; 3 = average; 4 = enough; 5= very much aware). Police in family member was derived from an item asking the respondents whether they have any family member in the police force (0 = no; 1 = yes). Only three out of five instrumental model variables exerted a significant effect on trust in the police. As expected, higher levels of Concern about personal and family safety lead to greater trust in the police. Moreover, higher levels of perceived crime problems in the area lead to lower trust in police. However, victimization of any crime within the last two years lead to lower trust in police performance in Bangladesh. Adding of the instrumental model variables into the analysis improved the model's explanatory power only about 2 percent, raising the R2 from 0.437 to 0.452.

Control variables were divided into three groups: background characteristics, media influence and locality. Background characteristics included gender, age, educational attainment, and monthly household income. Gender was coded as a dummy variable with 1 representing female. Age was a five-category variable (1 = 18-30; 2 = 31-40; 3 = 41-50; 4 = 51-60; 5 = more than 60 years), educational attainment was a six category variable (1= no schooling; 2 = under SSC/equivalent; 3 = SSC/equivalent; 4 = HSC/equivalent; 5 = Graduate/equivalent; 6 = post graduate/ equivalent) and monthly household income (in BDT) was a five-category variable (1 = 10000 and less; 2 = 10001-20000; 3 = 20001-30000; 4 = 40001-50000; 5 = 50001 and more).

Table 64: Multiple Regression Summary for Trust on Police (n=1704)

Variables	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE
Social Groups								
Border areas villagers	-0.54***	0.03	-0.32***	0.03	-0.41***	0.03	-0.65***	0.05
Expressive Concerns								
Trust in neighbors			-0.08***	0.02	-0.06**	0.02	0.01	0.02
Security status of the area			0.09***	0.02	0.08***	0.02	0.04*	0.02
Satisfaction with								
Government's law and order operations			0.34***	0.02	0.35***	0.01	0.27***	0.01
Law and order activities of the Union Parishad			0.16***	0.01	0.15***	0.01	0.11***	0.01
Trial of the criminal cases by Judiciary			0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04*	0.01
Instrumental Concerns								
Victimization					-0.05*	0.05	-0.04*	0.04
Concern about personal and family safety					0.16***	0.01	0.06*	0.01
Perceived crime problems in the area					-0.05**	0.01	-0.05**	0.01
Awareness about personal safety and security					-0.02	0.02	-0.05**	0.02
Police in family member					0.03	0.08	0.03	0.07
Background Characteristics								
Female							0.03	0.02
Age							0.03	0.00
Educational attainment							-0.02	0.01
Household monthly income							0.07***	0.01
Media Influence								
Know positive reports on police							0.11***	0.01

Variables	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4	
	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE
Believe positive media reports on police							0.18***	0.02
Know negative reports on police							-0.04	0.01
Believe negative media reports on police							-0.15***	0.01
Rural Areas								
Barisal District							-0.04	0.04
Bandarban District							0.09***	0.04
Kurigram District							0.17***	0.04
Manikganj District							0.02	0.05
Netrokona District							0.14***	0.05
Pabna District							0.11***	0.05
Incremental R^2	**-**		**0.148**		**0.015**		**0.091**	
R^2	**0.289**		**0.437**		**0.452**		**0.543**	

*p < .05
**p < .01
***p < .001

B- Standardized Coefficients Beta; SE- Std. Error

Four variables related to the media were employed. Know positive reports on police came from an item asking how often the respondents have heard, see or read positive news (from radio, TV, newspapers, internet and others) about police (0 = not at all; 1 = very rare; 2 = rare; 3 = sometimes; 4 = often; 5 = always). A second measure reflected to what extent the respondents actually believe the positive news of the police reported by the media (0 = not at all; 1 = very low; 2 = low; 3 = average; 4 = enough; 5 = very much). The third measure "know negative reports on police" came from an item asking how often the respondents have heard, see or read negative news (from radio, TV, newspapers, internet and others) about police misconduct (such as brutality, abusive languages and corruption) (0 = not at all; 1 = very rare; 2 = rare; 3 = sometimes; 4 = often; 5 = always). And the fourth measure reflected to what extent the respondents actually believe the negative news of the police reported by the media (0 = not at all; 1 = very low; 2 = low; 3 = average; 4 = enough; 5 = very much). Finally, a series of dummy variables were created to represent the eight localities in this study. Magura district was the reference group in the regression analysis.

Among background characteristics variables, only monthly household income remained positively significant predictors in Model 4. Moreover, three out of the four media influence variables exerted a significant effect on trust in the police and four district dummy variables showed a significant effect on public trust on police performance in rural areas of Bangladesh. As expected, higher levels of monthly household income, know positive reports on police, and believe positive media reports on police lead to greater trust in the police. On the other hand, higher level of believing negative media reports on police lead to lower trust in police. Adding control variables into the model increases the R^2 from 0.452 to 0.543.

8.5 Key Points – Chapter 8

- From the quantitative study, it was found that trust in police was significantly higher, in the female respondents (M= 3.14) than in the male respondents (M=3.2) and in the married respondents (M= 3.09) than in the single respondents (M=2.85). In addition, result shows that trust in police was also significantly higher in the respondents having not been victim to any crime within the last 2 years (M= 3.09) than respondents who having been victim to crime within the last two years (M=2.73) and in the respondents who never seek help to police (M= 3.09) than in the respondents who ever asking help to police (M=2.91). Besides that, it was found that trust in police was significantly higher in land-areas villagers (M= 3.77) than in border areas villagers (M=3.42).
- There were significant differences between the level of trust on police performance and respondents' age ($F(4, 1699) = 4.16$, $p < .01$), education ($F(5, 1698) = 8.05$, $p < .001$), primary occupation ($F(25, 1678) = 2.903$, $p < .001$), household monthly income ($F(5, 1698) = 5.715$, $p < .001$), household monthly expenditure ($F(4, 1699) = 3.810$, $p < .01$), districts ($F(7, 1696) = 133.896$, $p < .001$), residence duration ($F(2, 1701) = 3.64$, $p < .05$), according to the survey data.
- Hierarchical multiple regression was carried out in order to investigate the best pattern of variables for predicting the level of public trust in police. Social groups were selected for entry into the analysis first and explained 29% of the variance in the level of public trust in police. Expressive concerns, along with satisfaction variables, were entered second and together with social groups, explained 43.7% of the variance in the level of public trust in police. A third variable, Instrumental concerns, were selected for entry into the analysis and together with all the other variables, it explained around 45 % of the total variance in the level of public trust in police. At last, after entering the background characteristics variables into the analysis with all the previous variables, the model explained about 54% of the variance of public trust in police. Greater level of public trust was related with a higher level of security status of the area, greater satisfaction with law and order operations and activities by the national government and Union Parishad, higher level of concern about personal and family safety, higher household monthly income, and knowing and believing more positive news about the police.

CHAPTER 9: POLICE ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH PUBLIC TRUST & MISTRUST AND MASS OPINIONS FOR TRUSTWORTHY POLICING

9.1 Introduction

This section presents police activities associated with public trust & mistrust as well as mass opinions for trustworthy policing in the perspective of rural areas in Bangladesh. Moreover, most positive and most negative activities of police of those areas also are identified. In addition, measures that should be taken by police to increase public trust in those areas also be addressed in this chapter.

9.2 Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Action Needed for Trustworthy Policing According to Total Respondents' Opinions

Table 1 represents police activities associated with public trust & mistrust and mass opinions for trustworthy policing for total respondents. Among the total respondents, 28.3% of the respondents said that the role of police in preventing drug addiction is the most positive behavior of police in their area where 23.2% of the respondents mentioned about preventing theft, robbery, snatching and violence as the most positive behavior of the police. Furthermore, 47.8% of the respondent indicated the tendency of taking bribe as the worst behavior of police where 12.2% of the respondents blamed misuse of police in political interest as the worst negative behavior of police at their area. In addition, people's confidence on police is increased among the respondent mostly for the action of Bangladesh police online service which was 74.8% and active role of Bangladesh police in UN peace mission which was 75.8%. Service capabilities of special branches of police (DB, CID) also increased public confidence mentioned by 67.7% of respondent. On the other hand, people's confidence in police decreased mostly for harassment of ordinary people by false cases mentioned by 63.5% of the respondent where 61% of the respondent said about the lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupted police as a cause of decreasing public confidence on police.

Table 65: Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Mass Opinions for Trustworthy Policing for Total Respondents (n=1704)

SI	Aspects	Frequency	Percentage
1	**What action of Police is the most positive or better in this area?**		
	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	483	28.3
	Preventing Theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	395	23.2
	Ensuring security in different locality	356	20.9
	Effective role in eradicating Woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve teasing	140	8.2
	Starting community police system	79	4.6
	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	70	4.1
	Value-added service to the public	69	4
	Emergency Response	50	2.9
	Make arrangements for open houses	27	1.6
	There is nothing good	19	1.1
	Ability of the police in preventing disaster	15	0.9
	Service capabilities of Special branches of police (DB, CID)	1	0.1
	Total	1704	100.0
2	**Which of the actions of police in this area is most negative in your opinion?**		
	Tendency of taking bribes	814	47.8
	Misuse of police in political interest	208	12.2
	Abuse of power	139	8.2
	Harassment of common people by false cases	129	7.6
	Providing services in the light of social and economic conditions	120	7
	Belated Response	87	5.1
	There is nothing bad	41	2.4
	Lack of adequate police	32	1.9
	Nepotism	24	1.4
	Inability to investigate and delay	22	1.3
	The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	19	1.1
	Involvement in drug and smuggling	16	0.9
	Lack of accountability and responsibility	14	0.8
	Torture and murder without trial	13	0.8
	Cannot say	12	0.7
	Inefficiency and lack of modern technology	7	0.4
	Violating law by police (themselves) in front of the public	5	0.3
	Do not pay for the use of general vehicles	2	0.1
	Total	1704	100.0
3	**For which activities of police, people's trusts could be increased?***		
	Effective role of BD police in UN peace mission	1292	75.8
	Bangladesh police online service	1275	74.8
	Service capabilities of Special branches of police (DB, CID)	1153	67.7
	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	1067	62.6

	Effective role in eradicating Woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve teasing	996	58.5
	Ensuring security in different locality	832	48.8
	Starting community police system	658	38.6
	Value-added service to the public	389	22.8
	Preventing Theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	322	18.9
	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	233	13.7
	Police are in charge of electoral duty	170	10
	Ability of the police in preventing disaster	112	6.6
4	**For which reasons, do you think that people's mistrust in the police could be made?***		
	Do not pay for the use of general vehicles	1459	85.6
	Harassment of common people by false cases	1082	63.5
	Belated response	1058	62.1
	The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	1040	61
	Negative attitude about the police	1039	61
	Lack of adequate police	867	50.9
	Misuse of police in political interest	775	45.5
	Inefficiency and lack of modern technology	767	45
	Lack of accountability and responsibility	708	41.5
	Nepotism	552	32.4
	Tendency of taking bribes	449	26.3
	Involvement in drug and smuggling	401	23.5
	Abuse of power	385	22.6
	Inability to investigate and delay	344	20.2
	Torture and murder without trial	334	19.6
	Negative representation of police in the media	307	18
	Violating law by police (themselves) in front of the public	87	5.1
5	**What steps should be taken by police to increase public trust in your opinion?***		
	Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	1398	82
	Increase the manpower of police and other facilities	1293	75.9
	Increase emergency response capacity	1270	74.5
	Be careful about not to harass by the police	1182	69.4
	Ensuring police administration free of political influence	984	57.7
	Ensuring the proper application of laws	703	41.3
	Avoid nepotism	690	40.5
	Direct participation of the police to solve social problems	689	40.4
	Develop the relation between police and mass media	473	27.8
	Ensure good governance in police administration	458	26.9
	Giving priority to mental aspects in parallel of physical aspects in recruitment process	344	20.2
	Increase proper training and proper use of technology	273	16
	Increase the transparency of the police administration	260	15.3
	Increasing positive attitude of the public towards police	214	12.6
	Increase the number of police and facilities	203	11.9

*multiple responses

9.3 Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Action Needed for Trustworthy Policing According to the Respondents' Opinions of Bandarban District

Table 2 depicts police activities associated with public trust & mistrust and mass opinions for trustworthy policing in the perspective of respondents of Bandarban. Among the respondents of Bandarban, 31.6% of the respondents replied that role of police in preventing drug addiction is the most positive behavior of Police in their area where 27% respondents mentioned about preventing theft, robbery, snatching and violence as the most positive behavior of police in their area. Furthermore, 48% of the respondent indicated the tendency of taking bribe as the worst behavior of Police where 17.1% of the respondents identified misuse of police in political interest as the negative behavior of police at their area. In addition, 69.7% of the respondents stated that for taking a bribe, people's mistrust could be made among people where 46.7% of the respondent mentioned about the lack of misuse of police in political interest as a cause of decreasing public trust on police.

Table 66: Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Mass Opinions for Trustworthy Policing for the Respondents of Bandarban (n = 152)

SI	Aspects	Frequency	Percent
1	**What action of Police is the most positive or better in this area?**		
	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	48	31.6
	Preventing Theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	41	27
	Ensuring security in different locality	19	12.5
	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	13	8.6
	Ability of the police in preventing disaster	9	5.9
	Make arrangements for open house	9	5.9
	Value-added service to the public	6	3.9
	Effective role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve teasing	3	2
	Starting community police system	2	1.3
	Emergency response	2	1.3
	Total	152	100.0
2	**Which of the actions of police in this area is most negative in your opinion?**		
	Tendency of taking bribes	73	48
	Misuse of police in political interest	26	17.1
	Belated response	18	11.8
	Providing services in the light of social and economic conditions	9	5.9
	Inability to investigate and delay	8	5.3
	Lack of adequate police	6	3.9
	Inefficiency and lack of modern technology	4	2.6
	Abuse of power	3	2
	Nepotism	2	1.3
	The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	1	0.7
	Involvement in drug and smuggling	1	0.7
	Torture and murder without trial	1	0.7

	Total	152	100.0
3	**For which activities of police, people's trusts could be increased?***		
	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	87	57.2
	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	75	49.3
	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	67	44.1
	Ensuring security in different locality	49	32.2
	Police are in charge of electoral duty	41	27
	Effective role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve teasing	37	24.3
	Value-added service to the public	22	14.5
	Ability of the police in preventing disaster	21	13.8
	Effective role of BD police in UN peace mission	13	8.6
	Starting community police system	10	6.6
	Bangladesh police online service	10	6.6
	Service capabilities of special branches of police (DB, CID)	6	3.9
4	**For which reasons, do you think that people's mistrust in the police could be made?***		
	Tendency of taking bribes	106	69.7
	Misuse of police in political interest	71	46.7
	Inability to investigate and delay	68	44.7
	Belated response	62	40.8
	Inefficiency and lack of modern technology	31	20.4
	Lack of adequate police	22	14.5
	Nepotism	19	12.5
	Lack of accountability and responsibility	17	11.2
	Harassment of common people by false cases	14	9.2
	The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	13	8.6
	Involvement in drug and smuggling	10	6.6
	Abuse of power	8	5.3
	Negative representation of police in the media	5	3.3
	Do not pay for the use of general vehicles	3	2
	Torture and murder without trial	3	2
	Violating laws by police (themselves) in front of the public	3	2
	Negative attitude about the police	3	2
5	**What steps should be taken by police to increase public trust in your opinion?***		
	Emergency response	113	74.3
	Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	81	53.3
	Increase the manpower of police and other facilities	79	52
	Ensuring police administration free of political influence	71	46.7
	Direct participation of the police to solve social problems	42	27.6
	Increase proper training and proper use of technology	39	25.7
	Develop the relationship between police and mass media	31	20.4
	Ensuring the proper application of laws	14	9.2
	Ensure good governance in police administration	13	8.6
	Increasing positive attitude of the public towards police	11	7.2

Be careful about not to harass by the police	10	6.6
Increase the transparency of the police administration	5	3.3
Avoid nepotism	4	2.6
Increase the number of police and facilities	3	2
Giving priority to mental aspects in parallel of physical aspects in the recruitment process	3	2

*multiple responses

9.4 Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Action Needed for Trustworthy Policing According to the Respondents' Opinions of Barisal District

Table 3 depicts police activities associated with public trust & mistrust and mass opinions for trustworthy policing in the perspective of respondents of Barishal. Among the respondents of Barishal, 25.3% of the respondents replied that the role of police in preventing drug addiction is the most positive behavior of police in their area where 17.2% of the respondents mentioned about preventing theft, robbery, snatching and violence as the most positive behavior of police in their area. Furthermore, people's confidence in Police Activities Associated with Public Trust & Mistrust and Mass Opinions for Trustworthy Policing police is increased among the 77.9% of respondent mostly for the action of Bangladesh police online service. Service capabilities of Special branches of police (DB, CID) also increased public confidence mentioned by 56.8% of respondent. On the other hand, people's trust in police decreased mostly for negative attitude about the police mentioned by 60.1% of the respondent, where 92.9% of the respondent mentioned that police do not pay for the use of general vehicles. In addition, 78.2% of the respondents thought that extending a helping hand spontaneously to the people by police could be followed to ensure public confidence in the police where 75.6% of the respondents mentioned that the manpower of police and other facilities need to be increased to regain public confidence in Police.

Table 67: Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Mass Opinions for Trustworthy Policing for the Respondents of Barishal (n = 308)

SI	Aspects	Frequency	Percent
1	**What action of Police is the most positive or better in this area?**		
	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	78	25.3
	Ensuring security in different locality	76	24.7
	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	53	17.2
	Value-added service to the public	28	9.1
	Effective role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve teasing	26	8.4
	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	17	5.5
	Emergency response	16	5.2
	Starting community police system	7	2.3
	There is nothing good	3	1
	Ability of the police in preventing disaster	2	0.6

	Service capabilities of special branches of police (DB, CID)	1	0.3
	Make arrangements for open houses	1	0.3
	Total	308	100
2	**Which of the actions of police in this area is most negative in your opinion?**		
	Tendency of taking bribes	174	56.5
	Abuse of power	26	8.4
	Harassment of common people by false cases	25	8.1
	Providing services in the light of social and economic conditions	21	6.8
	Lack of adequate police	11	3.6
	Misuse of police in political interest	11	3.6
	There is nothing bad	10	3.2
	Nepotism	6	1.9
	The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	6	1.9
	Involvement in drug and smuggling	6	1.9
	Torture and murder without trial	6	1.9
	Belated response	2	0.6
	Violating law by police (themselves) in front of the public	2	0.6
	Inability to investigate and delay	2	0.6
	Total	308	100.0
3	**For which activities of police, people's trusts could be increased?***		
	Bangladesh police online service	240	77.9
	Effective role of BD police in UN peace mission	236	76.6
	Service capabilities of special branches of police (DB, CID)	175	56.8
	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	161	52.3
	Effective role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve teasing	115	37.3
	Ensuring security in different locality	106	34.4
	Starting community police system	37	12
	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	20	6.5
	Value-added service to the public	12	3.9
	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	3	1
	Police are in charge of electoral duty	2	0.6
	Ability of the police in preventing disaster	0	0
4	**For which reasons, do you think that people's mistrust in the police could be made?***		
	Do not pay for the use of general vehicles	286	92.9
	Negative attitude about the police	185	60.1
	Belated response	108	35.1
	Lack of adequate police	106	34.4
	Harassment of common people by false cases	99	32.1
	Tendency of taking bribes	90	29.2
	The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	84	27.3
	Lack of accountability and responsibility	81	26.3
	Misuse of police in political interest	63	20.5
	Inefficiency and lack of modern technology	54	17.5
	Nepotism	49	15.9

	Abuse of power	17	5.5
	Torture and murder without trial	17	5.5
	Involvement in drug and smuggling	13	4.2
	Inability to investigate and delay	4	1.3
	Violating law by police (themselves) in front of the public	2	0.6
	Negative representation of police in the media	1	0.3
5	**What steps should be taken by police to increase public trust in your opinion?***		
	Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	241	78.2
	Increase the manpower of police and other facilities	233	75.6
	Be careful about not to harass by the police	226	73.4
	Emergency response	179	58.1
	Ensuring the proper application of laws	120	39
	Ensuring police administration free of political influence	65	21.1
	Increase the transparency of the police administration	53	17.2
	Avoid nepotism	36	11.7
	Ensure good governance in police administration	24	7.8
	Giving priority to mental aspects in parallel of physical aspects in the recruitment process	22	7.1
	Direct participation of the police to solve social problems	18	5.8
	Develop the relationship between police and mass media	14	4.5
	Increasing positive attitude of the public towards police	9	2.9
	Increase the number of police and facilities	4	1.3
	Increase proper training and proper use of technology	2	0.6

*multiple responses

9.5 Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Action Needed for Trustworthy Policing According to the Respondents' Opinions of Kurigram District

Table 4 represents police activities associated with public trust & mistrust and mass opinions for trustworthy policing in the perspective of respondents of Kurigram. Among the respondents of Kurigram, All of the respondents (100%) stated that there was nothing wrong, where 50.8% of the respondent mentioned belated response as the negative behavior of Police. In addition, 14.3% of the respondents identified a lack of accountability and responsibility as the negative behavior of police in Kurigram. On the other hand, 61.9% of the respondents stated that people's confidence in police decreased mostly for harassment of ordinary people by false cases where 77.8% of the respondent mentioned that police do not pay for the use of general vehicles. Furthermore, 71% of the respondents identified that extending a helping hand spontaneously to the people by police could be followed to ensure public confidence in the police.

Table 68: Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Mass Opinions for Trustworthy Policing for the Respondents of Kurigram (n = 252)

SI	Aspects	Frequency	Percent
1	**What action of Police is the most positive or better in this area?**		
	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	65	25.8
	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	56	22.2
	Ensuring security in different locality	51	20.2
	Effective role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve teasing	41	16.3
	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	14	5.6
	Value-added service to the public	10	4
	Make arrangements for open houses	6	2.4
	Emergency response	4	1.6
	Ability of the police in preventing disaster	3	1.2
	Starting community police system	2	0.8
	Total	252	100.0
2	**Which of the actions of police in this area is most negative in your opinion?**		
	Belated response	128	50.8
	Lack of accountability and responsibility	36	14.3
	Providing services in the light of social and economic conditions	30	11.9
	Tendency of taking bribes	29	11.5
	Torture and murder without trial	7	2.8
	Lack of adequate police	5	2
	Nepotism	4	1.6
	Misuse of police in political interest	3	1.2
	Cannot say	3	1.2
	Inability to investigate and delay	3	1.2
	Inefficiency and lack of modern technology	2	0.8
	Involvement in drug and smuggling	2	0.8
	The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	1	0.4
	Abuse of power	1	0.4
	Harassment of common people by false cases	1	0.4
	There is nothing bad	5	2.0
	Total	252	100
3	**For which activities of police, people's trusts could be increased?***		
	Effective role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve teasing	197	78.2
	Service capabilities of special branches of police (DB, CID)	162	64.3
	Bangladesh police online service	141	56
	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	124	49.2
	Effective role of BD police in UN peace mission	120	47.6
	Value-added service to the public	116	46
	Ensuring security in different locality	107	42.5
	Starting community police system	95	37.7
	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	88	34.9
	Police are in charge of electoral duty	64	25.4
	Ability of the police in preventing disaster	60	23.8

	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	60	23.8
4	**For which reasons, do you think that people's mistrust in the police could be made?***		
	Do not pay for the use of general vehicles	196	77.8
	Harassment of common people by false cases	156	61.9
	Misuse of police in political interest	128	50.8
	Belated response	115	45.6
	Negative attitude about the police	115	45.6
	The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	108	42.9
	Lack of adequate police	106	42.1
	Inability to investigate and delay	88	34.9
	Lack of accountability and responsibility	79	31.3
	Involvement in drug and smuggling	77	30.6
	Torture and murder without trial	76	30.2
	Nepotism	73	29
	Negative representation of police in the media	66	26.2
	Abuse of power	63	25
	Inefficiency and lack of modern technology	61	24.2
	Violating law by police (themselves) in front of the public	46	18.3
	Tendency of taking bribes	43	17.1
5	**What steps should be taken by police to increase public trust in your opinion?***		
	Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	179	71
	Increase the manpower of police and other facilities	167	66.3
	Ensuring police administration free of political influence	142	56.3
	Direct participation of the police to solve social problems	137	54.4
	Ensuring the proper application of laws	128	50.8
	Be careful about not to harass by the police	121	48
	Ensure good governance in police administration	113	44.8
	Develop the relation between police and mass media	112	44.4
	Increase proper training and proper use of technology	87	34.5
	Emergency response	87	34.5
	Increasing positive attitude of the public towards police	81	32.1
	Increase the number of police and facilities	75	29.8
	Giving priority to mental aspects in parallel of physical aspects in recruitment process	71	28.2
	Avoid nepotism	65	25.8
	Increase the transparency of the police administration	37	14.7

*multiple responses

9.6 Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Action Needed for Trustworthy Policing According to the Respondents' Opinions of Magura District

Table 5 illustrates police activities associated with public trust & mistrust and mass opinions for trustworthy policing in the perspective of respondents of Magura. Among the respondents of Magura, only 28.9% mentioned about starting of community police system as the most

positive behavior of police in their area where 19.3% of the respondents identified the role of police in preventing drug addiction as the most positive behavior of Police. Furthermore, 23.5% of the respondent mentioned the tendency of taking bribe as the negative behavior of police where 16.3% of the respondents stated misuse of police in political interest as the negative behavior of police at their area. On the other hand, people's confidence in police decreased mostly for harassment of common people by false cases which were mentioned by 79.5% respondent where 70.5% of the respondent said about the inability to investigate and delay as a cause of decreasing public confidence on police.

Table 69: Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Mass Opinions for Trustworthy Policing for the Respondents of Magura (n=166)

SI	Aspects	Frequency	Percent
1	**What action of Police is the most positive or better in this area?**		
	Starting community police system	48	28.9
	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	32	19.3
	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	28	16.9
	Ensuring security in different locality	26	15.7
	Value-added service to the public	11	6.6
	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	9	5.4
	Emergency response	8	4.8
	Effective role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve teasing	2	1.2
	Ability of the police in preventing disaster	1	0.6
	Make arrangements for open houses	1	0.6
2	**Which of the actions of police in this area is most negative in your opinion?**		
	Tendency of taking bribes	39	23.5
	Misuse of police in political interest	27	16.3
	Lack of adequate police	15	9
	Abuse of power	10	6
	Providing services in the light of social and economic conditions	10	6
	Lack of accountability and responsibility	9	5.4
	Harassment of common people by false cases	9	5.4
	Belated response	8	4.8
	Nepotism	8	4.8
	Cannot say	8	4.8
	There is nothing bad	6	3.6
	Inability to investigate and delay	5	3
	The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	4	2.4
	Involvement in drug and smuggling	4	2.4
	Inefficiency and lack of modern technology	2	1.2
	Torture and murder without trial	2	1.2
3	**For which activities of police, people's trusts could be increased?***		
	Ability of the police in preventing disaster	143	86.1
	Effective role of BD police in UN peace mission	137	82.5
	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	126	75.9
	Bangladesh police online service	122	73.5

	Service capabilities of special branches of police (DB, CID)	113	68.1
	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	88	53
	Police are in charge of electoral duty	59	35.5
	Effective role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve teasing	14	8.4
	Ensuring security in different locality	4	2.4
	Starting community police system	3	1.8
	Value-added service to the public	1	0.6
	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	1	0.6
4	**For which reasons, do you think that people's mistrust in the police could be made?***		
	Harassment of common people by false cases	132	79.5
	Inability to investigate and delay	117	70.5
	Abuse of power	99	59.6
	Lack of adequate police	97	58.4
	Involvement in drug and smuggling	94	56.6
	Tendency of taking bribe	87	52.4
	Negative attitude about the police	83	50
	Do not pay for the use of general vehicles	78	47
	Belated Response	67	40.4
	Negative representation of police in the media	64	38.6
	Misuse of police in political interest	52	31.3
	Nepotism	49	29.5
	Lack of accountability and responsibility	37	22.3
	Violating law by police (themselves) in front of the public	18	10.8
	Torture and murder without trial	13	7.8
	The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	9	5.4
	Inefficiency and lack of modern technology	7	4.2
5	**What steps should be taken by police to increase public trust in your opinion?***		
	Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	140	84.3
	Emergency response	132	79.5
	Increase the manpower of police and other facilities	125	75.3
	Ensuring police administration free of political influence	98	59
	Be careful about not to harass by the police	97	58.4
	Avoid nepotism	68	41
	Develop the relation between police and mass media	48	28.9
	Ensuring the proper application of laws	46	27.7
	Increase the transparency of the police administration	34	20.5
	Ensure good governance in police administration	32	19.3
	Direct participation of the police to solve social problems	23	13.9
	Increase the number of police and facilities	20	12
	Increase proper training and proper use of technology	18	10.8
	Increasing positive attitude of the public towards police	12	7.2
	Giving priority to mental aspects in parallel of physical aspects in recruitment process	6	3.6

*multiple responses

9.7 Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Action Needed for Trustworthy Policing According to the Respondents' Opinions of Manikganj District

Table 6 represents police activities associated with public trust & mistrust and mass opinions for trustworthy policing in the perspective of respondents of Manikganj. Among the entire respondents of Manikganj, 44.1% of the respondents mentioned about ensuring security in the different locality, where 19.7% of the respondents said that role of police in preventing drug addiction is the most positive behavior of Police in their area. Furthermore, in the case of activities for which people's trust could be increased, 86.2% of the respondents identified effective role of Bangladesh police in UN peace mission, and 84.9% replied to Bangladesh police online service as activities for which people's trust could be developed. On the other hand, people's trust in police decreased mostly to do not pay for the use of general vehicles mentioned by 94.61% of the respondent. In addition, 95.4% respondents thought that extending a helping hand spontaneously to the people by Police could be followed to ensure public confidence in the police where 91.4% of the respondents mentioned that the manpower of police and other facilities need to be increased to regain public trust in Police.

Table 70: Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Mass Opinions for Trustworthy Policing for the Respondents of Manikganj (n = 152)

SI	Aspects	Frequency	Percent
1	**What action of Police is the most positive or better in this area?**		
	Ensuring security in different locality	67	44.1
	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	30	19.7
	Emergency response	17	11.2
	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	16	10.5
	Value-added service to the public	10	6.6
	Effective role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve teasing	6	3.9
	There is nothing good	3	2
	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	2	1.3
	Make arrangements for open houses	1	0.7
2	**Which of the actions of police in this area is most negative in your opinion?**		
	Tendency of taking bribes	79	52
	There is nothing bad	22	14.5
	Abuse of power	15	9.9
	Harassment of common people by false cases	15	9.9
	Belated response	7	4.6
	Misuse of police in political interest	3	2
	Providing services in the light of social and economic conditions	3	2
	Torture and murder without trial	2	1.3
	Inefficiency and lack of modern technology	1	0.7
	Lack of accountability and responsibility	1	0.7
	The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	1	0.7

	Involvement in drug and smuggling	1	0.7
	Violating law by police (themselves) in front of the public	1	0.7
	Do not pay for the use of general vehicles	1	0.7
3	**For which activities of police, people's trusts could be increased?***		
	Effective role of BD police in UN peace mission	131	86.2
	Bangladesh police online service	129	84.9
	Service capabilities of special branches of police (DB, CID)	127	83.6
	Effective role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve teasing	104	68.4
	Ensuring security in different locality	74	48.7
	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	33	21.7
	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	9	5.9
	Value-added service to the public	7	4.6
	Starting community police system	6	3.9
	Ability of the police in preventing disaster	4	2.6
	Police are in charge of electoral duty	4	2.6
	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	1	0.7
4	**For which reasons, do you think that people's mistrust in the police could be made?***		
	Do not pay for the use of general vehicles	143	94.1
	Negative attitude about the police	123	80.9
	Belated response	109	71.7
	Tendency of taking bribes	100	65.8
	Lack of adequate police	91	59.9
	Nepotism	74	48.7
	The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	63	41.4
	Harassment of common people by false cases	45	29.6
	Lack of accountability and responsibility	44	28.9
	Misuse of police in political interest	44	28.9
	Inefficiency and lack of modern technology	39	25.7
	Involvement in drug and smuggling	16	10.5
	Abuse of power	7	4.6
	Torture and murder without trial	6	3.9
	Inability to investigate and delay	3	2
	Negative representation of police in the media	2	1.3
	Violating law by police (themselves) in front of the public	1	0.7
5	**What steps should be taken by police to increase public trust in your opinion?***		
	Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	145	95.4
	Be careful about not to harass by the police	145	95.4
	Emergency response	142	93.4
	Increase the manpower of police and other facilities	139	91.4
	Ensuring the proper application of laws	113	74.3
	Direct participation of the police to solve social problems	47	30.9
	Ensuring police administration free of political influence	39	25.7
	Avoid nepotism	33	21.7
	Increase the transparency of the police administration	32	21.1
	Giving priority to mental aspects in parallel of physical aspects in recruitment process	32	21.1
	Ensure good governance in police administration	12	7.9
	Develop the relation between police and mass media	5	3.3

	Increase proper training and proper use of technology	4	2.6
	Increasing positive attitude of the public towards police	4	2.6
	Increase the number of police and facilities	3	2

*multiple responses

9.8 Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Action Needed for Trustworthy Policing According to the Respondents' Opinions of Manikganj District

Table 7 illustrates police activities associated with public trust & mistrust and mass opinions for trustworthy policing in the perspective of respondents of Maulvibazar. Among the respondents of Maulvibazar, 36% of the respondents mentioned about preventing theft, robbery, snatching and violence where 28% of the respondents identified the role of police in preventing drug addiction are the most positive behaviors of police in their area. Furthermore, in the case of the negative actions of police, 58% of the respondent mentioned the tendency of taking bribe as the worst behavior of Police whereas 12.4% stated misuse of police in political interest as the worst negative behavior of police at their area. On the other hand, people's confidence in police decreased mostly to do not pay for the use of general vehicles mentioned by 97% of the respondent. In addition, 95.9% of the respondent said about the lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupted police as a cause of decreasing public confidence in the police.

Table 71: Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Mass Opinions for Trustworthy Policing for the Respondents of Maulvibazar (n = 364)

SI	Aspects	Frequency	Percent
1	**What action of Police is the most positive or better in this area?**		
	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	131	36
	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	102	28
	Ensuring security in different locality	86	23.6
	Effective role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve teasing	14	3.8
	There is nothing good	13	3.6
	Make arrangements for open houses	9	2.5
	Starting community police system	5	1.4
	Emergency response	2	0.5
	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	2	0.5
	Total	364	100.0
2	**Which of the actions of police in this area is most negative in your opinion?**		
	Tendency of taking bribes	211	58
	Providing services in the light of social and economic conditions	54	14.8
	Misuse of police in political interest	45	12.4
	Belated response	42	11.5
	Abuse of power	4	1.1
	The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	2	0.5

	Inability to investigate and delay	2	0.5
	There is nothing bad	2	0.5
	Lack of accountability and responsibility	1	0.3
	Harassment of common people by false cases	1	0.3
	Total	364	100.0
3	**For which activities of police, people's trusts could be increased?**		
	Effective role of BD police in UN peace mission	336	92.3
	Bangladesh police online service	314	86.3
	Effective role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve teasing	312	85.7
	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	290	79.7
	Service capabilities of special branches of police (DB, CID)	279	76.6
	Ensuring security in different locality	228	62.6
	Starting community police system	164	45.1
	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	160	44
	Value-added service to the public	99	27.2
	Police are in charge of electoral duty	2	0.5
	Ability of the police in preventing disaster	0	0
	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	0	0
4	**For which reasons, do you think that people's mistrust in the police could be made?**		
	Do not pay for the use of general vehicles	353	97
	The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	349	95.9
	Belated response	341	93.7
	Harassment of common people by false cases	325	89.3
	Negative attitude about the police	312	85.7
	Inefficiency and lack of modern technology	306	84.1
	Lack of adequate police	274	75.3
	Misuse of police in political interest	220	60.4
	Lack of accountability and responsibility	159	43.7
	Torture and murder without trial	93	25.5
	Nepotism	61	16.8
	Abuse of power	56	15.4
	Involvement in drug and smuggling	32	8.8
	Tendency of taking bribe	27	7.4
	Inability to investigate and delay	10	2.7
	Negative representation of police in the media	3	0.8
	Violating law by police (themselves) in front of the public	0	0
5	**What steps should be taken by police to increase public trust in your opinion?**		
	Emergency response	361	99.2
	Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	344	94.5
	Be careful about not to harass by the police	341	93.7
	Ensuring police administration free of political influence	324	89
	Increase the manpower of police and other facilities	301	82.7
	Avoid nepotism	286	78.6
	Direct participation of the police to solve social problems	283	77.7

Giving priority to mental aspects in parallel of physical aspects in recruitment process	177	48.6
Ensuring the proper application of laws	160	44
Ensure good governance in police administration	35	9.6
Develop the relation between police and mass media	17	4.7
Increase the transparency of the police administration	14	3.8
Increasing positive attitude of the public towards police	11	3
Increase the number of police and facilities	8	2.2
Increase proper training and proper use of technology	7	1.9

*multiple responses

9.9 Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Action Needed for Trustworthy Policing According to the Respondents' Opinions of Netrokona District

Table 8 depicts police activities association with public trust & mistrust and mass opinions for trustworthy policing in the perspective of respondents of Netrokona. Among the total respondents, 30.4% of the respondents said that active role in eradicating woman and child abuse, Child marriage, Dowry, and Eve teasing is the most positive behavior of Police in their area. Furthermore, 31% of the respondent mentioned Harassment of common people by false cases as the negative behavior of Police where 28.5% of the respondents stated that abuse of power is the negative behavior of police at their area. On the other hand, people's confidence in police decreased mostly for harassment of ordinary people by false cases mentioned by 75.3% of the respondent where 74.7% of the respondent said about the lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupted police as a cause of decreasing public confidence on police.

Table 72: Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Mass Opinions for Trustworthy Policing for the Respondents of Netrokona (n = 158)

SI	Aspects	Frequency	Percent
1	**What action of Police is the most positive or better in this area?**		
	Effective role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve teasing	48	30.4
	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	45	28.5
	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	27	17.1
	Ensuring security in different locality	24	15.2
	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	11	7
	Value-added service to the public	2	1.3
	Starting community police system	1	0.6
2	**Which of the actions of police in this area is most negative in your opinion?**		
	Harassment of common people by false cases	49	31
	Abuse of power	45	28.5
	Tendency of taking bribes	38	24.1
	Providing services in the light of social and economic conditions	9	5.7
	Misuse of police in political interest	8	5.1

	Nepotism	3	1.9
	Involvement in drug and smuggling	2	1.3
	Belated response	1	0.6
	Torture and murder without trial	1	0.6
	Do not pay for the use of general vehicles	1	0.6
	Inability to investigate and delay	1	0.6
3	**For which activities of police, people's trusts could be increased?***		
	Effective role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve teasing	134	84.8
	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	116	73.4
	Value-added service to the public	100	63.3
	Service capabilities of special branches of police (DB, CID)	98	62
	Effective role of BD police in UN peace mission	94	59.5
	Bangladesh police online service	87	55.1
	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	83	52.5
	Police are in charge of electoral duty	81	51.3
	Starting community police system	74	46.8
	Ensuring security in different locality	58	36.7
	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	43	27.2
	Ability of the police in preventing disaster	33	20.9
4	**For which reasons, do you think that people's mistrust in the police could be made?***		
	Harassment of common people by false cases	119	75.3
	The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	118	74.7
	Misuse of police in political interest	104	65.8
	Belated response	93	58.9
	Do not pay for the use of general vehicles	92	58.2
	Lack of accountability and responsibility	88	55.7
	Torture and murder without trial	80	50.6
	Inability to investigate and delay	69	43.7
	Lack of adequate police	69	43.7
	Negative representation of police in the media	69	43.7
	Negative attitude about the police	68	43
	Involvement in drug and smuggling	60	38
	Tendency of taking bribes	56	35.4
	Nepotism	49	31
	Inefficiency and lack of modern technology	46	29.1
	Abuse of power	38	24.1
	Violating law by police (themselves) in front of the public	30	19
5	**What steps should be taken by police to increase public trust in your opinion?***		
	Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	117	74.1
	Direct participation of the police to solve social problems	117	74.1
	Emergency response	104	65.8
	Increase the manpower of police and other facilities	103	65.2
	Develop the relationship between police and mass media	99	62.7
	Be careful about not to harass by the police	95	60.1
	Ensuring police administration free of political influence	93	58.9

	Ensure good governance in police administration	92	58.2
	Increase the number of police and facilities	89	56.3
	Ensuring the proper application of laws	87	55.1
	Increasing positive attitude of the public towards police	82	51.9
	Increase proper training and proper use of technology	79	50
	Avoid nepotism	50	31.6
	Increase the transparency of the police administration	41	25.9
	Giving priority to mental aspects in parallel of physical aspects in recruitment process	29	18.4

*multiple responses

9.10 Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Action Needed for Trustworthy Policing According to the Respondents' Opinions of Pabna District

Table 9 represents police activities association with public trust & mistrust and mass opinions for trustworthy policing in the perspective of respondents of Pabna. Among the respondents of Pabna, 72.4% of the respondents stated that the role of police in preventing drug addiction is the most positive behavior of Police in their area. Furthermore, 47.4% of the respondent mentioned the tendency of taking bribe as the worst behavior of police, where 38.8% of the respondents said that misuse of police in political interest as the most negative behavior of police at their area. On the other hand, people's confidence in police decreased mostly for belated response mentioned by 100% respondent. In addition, all of the respondents (100%) thought that emergency response to the people by police could be followed to ensure public confidence in the police where 99.3% of the respondent mentioned about the lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupted police as a cause of decreasing public confidence on police.

Table 73: Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Mass Opinions for Trustworthy Policing for the Respondents of Pabna (n = 152)

SI	Aspects	Frequency	Percent
1	**What action of Police is the most positive or better in this area?**		
	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	110	72.4
	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	16	10.5
	Starting community police system	14	9.2
	Ensuring security in different locality	7	4.6
	Value-added service to the public	2	1.3
	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	2	1.3
	Emergency response	1	0.7
2	**Which of the actions of police in this area is most negative in your opinion?**		
	Tendency of taking bribes	72	47.4
	Misuse of police in political interest	59	38.8
	Providing services in the light of social and economic conditions	7	4.6
	Belated response	4	2.6
	Cannot say	4	2.6

	Nepotism	2	1.3
	Lack of accountability and responsibility	1	0.7
	The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	1	0.7
	Involvement in drug and smuggling	1	0.7
	Inability to investigate and delay	1	0.7
3	**For which activities of police, people's trusts could be increased?***		
	Bangladesh police online service	152	100
	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	150	98.7
	Service capabilities of special branches of police (DB, CID)	150	98.7
	Starting community police system	150	98.7
	Ensuring security in different locality	149	98
	Effective role of BD police in UN peace mission	145	95.4
	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	51	33.6
	Effective role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve teasing	38	25
	Ability of the police in preventing disaster	4	2.6
	Value-added service to the public	0	0
	Police are in charge of electoral duty	0	0
	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	0	0
4	**For which reasons, do you think that people's mistrust in the police could be made?***		
	Belated response	152	100
	The lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police	151	99.3
	Do not pay for the use of general vehicles	151	99.3
	Harassment of common people by false cases	150	98.7
	Misuse of police in political interest	150	98.7
	Negative attitude about the police	150	98.7
	Involvement in drug and smuggling	149	98
	Lack of adequate police	149	98
	Nepotism	149	98
	Inefficiency and lack of modern technology	148	97.4
	Lack of accountability and responsibility	147	96.7
	Inability to investigate and delay	132	86.8
	Tendency of taking bribes	117	77
	Abuse of power	115	75.7
	Negative representation of police in the media	114	75
	Torture and murder without trial	41	27
	Violating law by police (themselves) in front of the public	0	0
5	**What steps should be taken by police to increase public trust in your opinion?***		
	Emergency response	152	100
	Ensuring police administration free of political influence	152	100
	Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	151	99.3
	Avoid nepotism	148	97.4
	Develop the relation between police and mass media	147	96.7
	Be careful about not to harass by the police	147	96.7
	Increase the manpower of police and other facilities	146	96.1
	Ensure good governance in police administration	137	90.1
	Increase the transparency of the police administration	44	28.9

Increase proper training and proper use of technology	37	24.3
Ensuring the proper application of laws	35	23
Direct participation of the police to solve social problems	22	14.5
Increasing positive attitude of the public towards police	4	2.6
Giving priority to mental aspects in parallel of physical aspects in recruitment process	4	2.6
Increase the number of police and facilities	1	0.7

*multiple responses

9.11 Top Five Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Mass Opinions for Trustworthy Policing According to Age of the Respondents

Most of the respondents of all age groups, especially 29.43% of respondents with 41-50 years identified the role of police in preventing drug addiction as the most decisive action of the police and 1.77% of the respondents more than 60 years old chose the starting community police system as the least affirmative action among the top five actions of the police. In this regard, one-fourth of respondents of age range 31-40 years thought that preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence was the second topmost positive action of the police. However, all the respondents mentioned about ensuring security in the different locality; and active role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry, and eve-teasing according to their choice with a descending percent.

Regardless the age, one-half of the 31-40 years old respondents stated that tendency of taking bribe by the police as the topmost negative action by which people's trust could be decreased, whereas 5.33% of 51-60 years selected harassment of ordinary people by false cases as the least one among the top five actions. Furthermore, all the respondents told about the misuse of police in political interest, abuse of power, providing services in the light of social and economic conditions and classified with different percent as the negative actions of police for which people's trust could be decreased among the top five.

Furthermore, among all, majority of 60 years respondents indicated the preventing theft, robbery, snatching and violence as the top activities of the police for increasing public trust, whereas effective role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry, and eve-teasing was ranked as the least option by the age group of 18-30 years. Besides, respondents of almost all age range categorized the top activities of police with giving priority with higher percent as the role of police in preventing drug addiction, ensuring security in the different locality, and successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign by which people's trust had been increased.

Table 74: Top Five Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Mass Opinions for Trustworthy Policing According to Age of the Respondents

		Age Group (Years)				
		18-30 (n=528)	**31-40 (n=527)**	**41-50 (n=367)**	**51-60 (n= 169)**	**> 60 (n=113)**
Top five most positive or better actions of the police						
Rank	Aspects			Percent		
1	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	29.36	28.46	29.43	24.85	24.78
2	Ensuring security in different locality	20.45	19.17	22.62	24.26	20.35
3	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	19.32	26.38	22.62	26.04	23.89
4	Active role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve-teasing	11.17	6.26	7.90	7.10	6.19
5	Starting community policing system	4.73	4.55	5.45	4.73	1.77
Top five negative actions of police for which people's trust could be decreased						
Rank	Aspects			Percent		
1	The tendency of taking the bribe	45.27	52.18	51.23	44.38	32.74
2	Misuse of police in political interest	11.74	13.47	11.44	11.24	12.39
3	Abuse of power	9.28	6.64	6.81	7.69	15.04
4	Providing services in the light of the social and economic status	7.77	5.69	6.81	10.06	6.19
5	Harassment of ordinary people by creating false cases	6.82	7.40	8.17	5.33	13.27
Top five activities of police for which people's trust could be increased						
Rank	Aspects			Percent		
1	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	73.48	78.37	75.75	72.78	79.65
2	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	73.30	77.42	77.38	67.46	72.57
3	Ensuring security in different locality	65.72	69.26	72.21	59.76	66.37

4	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	59.85	63.57	62.67	62.72	70.80
5	Active role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve-teasing	56.25	58.82	61.85	56.80	58.41
Top five activities of police for which people's mistrust in the police could be made						
Rank	Aspects			Percent		
1	The tendency of taking the bribe	82.95	86.15	89.65	87.57	79.65
2	Misuse of police in political interest	62.50	66.98	58.58	63.91	67.26
3	Belated response	60.80	68.31	61.31	51.48	57.52
4	Do not pay for the use of general vehicles	59.66	65.28	62.94	57.40	46.02
5	Not properly doing an investigation	58.52	65.46	61.58	52.66	62.83
Top five steps should be taken by police to increase public trust						
Rank	Aspects			Percent		
1	Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	80.11	84.63	83.65	78.11	79.65
2	Increase the workforce of police and other facilities	73.48	74.57	83.92	68.05	78.76
3	Increase emergency response capacity	70.08	76.85	77.93	72.78	76.11
4	Be careful about not to harass ordinary people by the police	67.80	73.24	68.66	63.91	69.03
5	Ensuring police administration free of political influence	57.01	59.20	58.04	53.85	59.29

Moreover, most of the respondents, specially the age group of 41-50 years (89.65%) gave the first position to the tendency of taking bribe and the age group of 51-60 years (51.48%) kept the option of belated response in the last position among the top five activities for which people's mistrust to the police had been created. Without considering the age classes, all the respondents sorted some other activities of police responsible for the people's mistrust to the police, i.e. misuse of police in political interest, not paying for the use of general vehicles, and inability to investigate and delay giving various percent with their preferences.

Besides, th84.63% of 31-40 years old respondents, along with others, suggested extending hands by police to help the people spontaneously to increase public trust as the first most crucial step. On the other hand, people of age group 51-60 years (53.85%) chose to ensure police administration free of political influence as the least one among the top five. Moreover, people opined for increasing the workforce of police and other facilities, emergency response capacity, and being careful about not to harass by the police to increase public trust with their priority in a percent basis.

9.12 Top Five Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Mass Opinions for Trustworthy Policing According to the Gender of Respondents

About 34.40% of the male chose the role in preventing drug addiction as the most decisive action of police where most of the female respondents (25.57%) decided to prevent theft, robbery, snatching, and violence as the most positive action of the police. On the other hand, male (4.60%) respondents thought to provide value-added service to the public as the least affirmative action of police and 5.11% of female respondents believed that the least positive of the cops was starting of the community police system. Moreover, ensuring security in the different locality, and playing an active role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry, and eve-teasing were the positive actions of police among the top five.

Regarding the top negative actions of police for which people's trust could be decreased, most of the male (43.9%) and female (53.27%) respondents identified the tendency of taking bribe by police as the most negative action, whereas belated response by police was chosen as the least by the male (6.2%), and give services in the light of social and economic conditions was selected by the female (5.82%) here. Both male and female respondents also mentioned about the misuse of police in political interest, and abuse of power as the top negative actions of police with different percent, accordingly.

Furthermore, the highest number of men (77.10%) respondents thought the role of police in preventing drug addiction was the first among the top five activities of police for which people's trust could be increased where most of the women (75.28%) respondents ranked preventing theft, robbery, snatching and violence as the first. Furthermore, 58.70% of male

respondents chose only the active role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry, and eve-teasing as the least among the top five but female group (58.10%) went both for successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign as the least with equal importance.

Moreover, both the male and female group (87.30% and 83.24%, accordingly) mentioned that the tendency of taking bribe as the top activities which create people's mistrust to police; however, male respondents selected not paying for the use of general vehicles (62.80%), and female respondents decided the inability and delaying to investigate a case as the essential causes to create mistrust to police. In addition, both groups categorized the misuse of police in political interest, and belated response, accordingly at different percent as the top actions of police responsible for creating people's mistrust.

About 82.5% of men and 81.39% of women respondents thought that extending hand to help the people spontaneously would be the first step to take by police to increase public trust where both groups (61% and 53.13%, respectively) rated ensuring police administration free of political influence as the last one of the top five actions to take. Additionally, both of them identified other steps to take, i.e. increasing the workforce of police and other facilities, the emergency response by police, and being careful about not to harass by the police to increase public trust in police.

Table 75: Top Five Police Activities Associated with Public Trust, Mistrust and Mass Opinions for Trustworthy Policing According to the Gender of Respondents

Male (n=1000)			Female (n= 704)		
Top five most positive or better actions of the police					
Rank	Aspects	Percent	Rank	Aspects	Percent
1	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	34.40	1	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	25.57
2	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	21.50	2	Ensuring security in different locality	24.43
3	Ensuring security in different locality	18.40	3	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	19.74
4	Effective role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve-teasing	5.50	4	Active role in eliminating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve-teasing	12.07
5	Introducing value-added service to the public	4.60	5	Entering the community police system	5.11
Top five negative actions of police for which people's trust could be decreased					
Rank	Aspects	Percent	Rank	Aspects	Percent
1	The tendency of taking the bribe	43.9	1	The tendency of taking the bribe	53.27
2	Misuse of police in political interest	14.2	2	Harassment of value-added people by false cases	9.52
3	Providing services in the light of social and economic conditions	7.9	3	Misuse of police in political interest	9.38
4	Abuse of power	7.7	4	Abuse of power	8.81
5	Belated response	6.2	5	Providing services in the light of social and economic conditions	5.82
Top five activities of Police for which people's trust could be increased					
Rank	Aspects	Percent	Rank	Aspects	Percent

1	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	77.10	1	Preventing Theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	75.28
2	Preventing theft, robbery, snatching, and violence	76.20	2	Role of police in preventing drug addiction	71.59
3	Ensuring security in different locality	67.50	3	Ensuring safety in different area	67.90
4	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	65.80	4	Successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign	58.10
5	Eve-teasing role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve-teasing	58.70	5	Effective role in a woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve-teasing	58.10

Top five activities of Police for which people's mistrust in the police could Eve-teasing

Rank	Aspects	Percent	Rank	Aspects	Percent
1	The tendency of taking the bribe	87.30	1	The tendency of taking the bribe	83.24
2	Misuse of police in political interest	67.70	2	Belated response	59.23
3	Inability to investigate and delay	66.20	3	Do not pay for the use of general vehicles	58.38
4	Belated response	64.10	4	Misuse of police in political interest	57.53
5	Do not pay for the use of general vehicles	62.80	5	Inability to investigate and delay	53.69

Top five steps should be taken by police to increase public trust

Rank	Aspects	Percent	Rank	Aspects	Percent
1	Extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously	82.50	1	Extending a helping hand to the people automatically	81.39
2	Increase the workforce of police and other facilities	77.80	2	Increase the workforce of police and other facilities	73.15
3	Increase the capacity for emergency response	76.70	3	Increase the capacity for emergency response	71.45
4	Be careful about not to harass by the police	71.30	4	Be cautious about not to harass by the police	66.62
5	Ensure police administration free of political influence	61.00	5	Ensure police administration free from political influence	53.13

9.13 Qualitative Findings on Police Activities Association with Public Trust & Mistrust and Mass Opinions for Trustworthy Policing

9.13.1 Police Activities Association with Public Trust & Mistrust

In the perspective of police activities associated with public trust & mistrust and mass opinions for trustworthy policing, participants from all of the area replied that they didn't ask for help from the police at the first place. But when they face problems associated with problems like land-related conflict, money stealing, social conflicts, rapid action to free the accused in litigation, etc., they seek help from police. Although people from the studied area mentioned their dissatisfaction of some activities of police, e.g., taking bribes, inappropriate investigation, etc., some of the participants from Bandarban mentioned that they felt satisfied if the police did their task after taking bribes.

Most of the participants from all of the studied area informed that they usually went to local personnel to solve any kinds of minor problems or in some cases criminal incidences in order to avoid the complexity of law and litigation. Participants from Netrokona, Manikganj, and Kurigram replied that they usually went to local representatives like Mathabar, Member, and Chairman whereas participants of the different ethnic groups from Bandarban said they seek help from their community leaders known as 'Headman' or 'Karbari.' If they cannot resolve the problem, only then, most of the participants would go to the police station.

Almost all of the participants of the study listed out identical reasons behind their unwillingness to go to the police. Participants from Netrokona, Manikganj, Kurigram, and Bandarban stated that bribes and delayed responses from the police are the key reasons behind these mistrusts. Moreover, participants of Manikganj and Kurigram described on the issues of the impact of social reasons regarding satisfaction aspects on police; police don't pay equal concentration to people from all level of the society. Also, people mentioned that sometimes police were compelled to the political power of local leaders in the cases and to favor them in comparison to others (Source: FGD and KII). On this issue, one of the participants in FGD stated that,

"Hence, geographically Netrokona is a hilly area, sometimes Police cannot perform up to the -mark due to the difficulties in communication system here, especially in the hilly parts. In this regard, hilly dwellers prefer their own judging system over the laws of conventional Police. Again, government activities also influence the satisfaction aspect of Police performance because Police has to follow the government rules and regulation as the employee of the government. Furthermore, the Department of Justice has an impact on satisfaction and dissatisfaction with Police performance, e.g., duration of the judging process, presenting witness in the court, transparent judgment, etc." (Source: FGD)

Overall the causes of the lack of trust in police among the people of the studied area arose because of:

- Lacking seriousness in case of taking complaints from the local people
- Demanding bribes to file the complaint properly
- Lacking proper investigation and effort
- Discriminating complainants based on their social and financial status
- Favoring people who possess particular political affiliation
- Availability of authentic news on negative activities of police
- Harassing complainants with false cases and extortion
- Unwillingness to investigate in remote areas such as hilly areas of Bandarban
- Lacking accountability of actions taken by police

According to the police participants, local people had trust in the police because they got their service very rapidly according to their demand and they didn't face any harassment in the police station. Police also take the complaint of local people very carefully and do a proper investigation. In addition, police always try to maintain a peaceful environment in local areas. Police do their job inside and outside of the police station very sincerely without thinking about the specific duty time. Although there were some difficulties like communication systems, police were being engaged with people to provide proper service to the police. Furthermore, a police participant also described that,

"The police department is bound to follow the rules and regulations structured by the Government of Bangladesh. This matter helps police to work following a proper guideline regarding response to people, and for that reason, people have trust in police. People believe that police are friends of people and they also help police to improve their service to police (Source: KII)."

On the other hand, police participants also stated that people thought they were not getting their service properly, which was one of the reasons for their dissatisfaction in the police. In some extent, police faced some political and social problem; for example, powerful leaders wanted to pursue their interest without maintaining any rules or regulation. Police participants also added that they couldn't compromise in terms of honesty to fulfill the illegal desire of any influential person, and for that, a dissatisfaction arise. In addition, in some areas like Bandarban and Netrokona, geographical aspect was one of the barriers to police, which ultimately derived as a reason to mistrust in the police. People wanted to get the service from police very rapidly, but it's a time-consuming matter to reach some locations of Bandarban and Netrokona, due to worse communication facilities and road structures. In some cases, people felt scared to ask help to police, and they didn't want to engage any legal problems. Furthermore, when police tried to bring a solution between two groups, one group considered that police were not neutral.

9.13.2 Ways to Increase Public Trust and Satisfaction in Police

Participants of the study expressed the necessity of taking some measure to increase public trust and satisfaction towards police. According to the local participants, police should-

- Stop taking bribes from the complainants
- Provide necessary services needed by the complainants
- Stop harassing people and befriend with them
- Avoid nepotism and political influences
- Respond timely to the concerned
- Bring the accused person under the law quickly
- Take the necessary steps to take action against corrupted police officers
- Increase the number of police forces to ensure the improved service
- Play vital roles for ensuring safety and right of the victim
- Keep the activity of Community Police transparent
- Conduct crime conference monthly and make the Counter Intelligence more active
- Avoid taking extra money during filing General Diary and Police verification
- Avoid any bias towards any particular political party or association

In addition, in term of increasing public satisfaction in the police, according to the police, the following initiatives should be taken:

- Provide adequate training to the police to increase their efficiency
- Increase awareness among local people about the facilities and activities of the police department
- Nepotism should be eradicated
- Human resources should be increased
- The community-based program, e.g., community police which will reduce the distance between local people and police
- Conduct monthly crime conference regularly
- Improve the capacity of counterintelligence units
- Implementation of rules strictly to punish dishonest police
- Ensure more facilities to police in terms of providing rapid response
- Proper advocacy and transparency in police service should be confirmed

Table 76: Summary Findings from the Qualitative Study

Aspects	FGDs	KIIs	
	Local People	People	Police
Causes of the lack of public trust in police	_Lacking seriousness in case of taking complaints from the local people _Demanding bribes to file the complaint properly _Lacking proper investigation and effort _Discriminating complainants based on their social and financial status _Favoring people who possess particular political affiliation _Availability of authentic news on negative activities of police _Harassing complainants with false cases and extortion _Unwillingness to investigate in remote areas such as hilly areas of Bandarban _Lacking accountability of actions taken by police	_Demanding bribes to file the complaint properly _Lacking proper investigation and effort _Favoring people who possess particular political affiliation _Availability of authentic news on negative activities of police _Lacking accountability of actions taken by police	_People thought they were not getting their service correctly, which was one of the reasons for their dissatisfaction in the police _Political and social problem _Police participants also added that they couldn't compromise in terms of honesty to fulfill the illegal desire of any influential person, and for that, a dissatisfaction arise _Geographical aspect, e.g., worse communication or road structure in hilly areas _Some cases, people felt scared to ask help to police _In some cases, people don't want to engage any legal problems _When police tried to bring a solution between two groups, one group considered that police were not neutral

Aspects	FGDs	KIIs	
	Local People	People	Police
Ways to Increase Public Trust and Satisfaction in Police	_Stop taking bribes from the complainants _Provide necessary services needed by the complainants _Stop harassing people and befriend with them _Avoid nepotism and political influences _Respond timely to the concerned _Bring the accused person under the law quickly _Take the necessary steps to take action against corrupted police officers _Increase the number of police forces to ensure the improved service _Play vital roles for guaranteeing safety and right of the victim _Keep the activity of Community Police transparent _Conduct crime conference monthly and make the Counter Intelligence more active _Avoid taking extra money during filing General Diary and Police verification _Avoid any bias towards any particular political party or association	_Taking bribes from the complainants should be stopped _Stop harassing people and befriend with them _Avoid nepotism and political influences _Bring the accused person under the law quickly _Take the necessary steps to take action against corrupted police officers _Increase the number of police forces to ensure the improved service _Play vital roles for ensuring safety and right of the victim _Keep the activity of Community Police transparent _Conduct crime conference monthly and make the Counter Intelligence more active _Avoid taking extra money during filing General Diary and Police verification _Avoid any bias towards any particular political party or association	_Provide adequate training to the police to increase their efficiency _Increase awareness among local people about the facilities and activities of the police department _Nepotism should be eradicated _Human resources should be increased _The community-based program, e.g., community police which will reduce the distance between local people and police _Conduct monthly crime conference regularly _Improve the capacity of counterintelligence units _Implementation of rules strictly to punish dishonest police _Ensure more facilities to police in terms of providing rapid response _Proper advocacy and transparency in police service should be confirmed

9.14 Key Points – Chapter 9

- Among the total respondents, 28.3% of the respondents said that the role of police in preventing drug addiction is the most positive activities of the police in their area where 23.2% of the respondents mentioned about preventing theft, robbery, snatching and violence as the most positive activities of police.
- The tendency of taking a bribe (47.8 % cases) was identified as the most negative activities of police followed by the misuse of police in political interest (12.1% cases) in the study area.
- According to quantitative study, the topmost activities that helps to create public trust on police are: Bangladesh police online service; useful role of BD police in UN peace mission; service capabilities of specialized branches of police (DB, CID); successful anti-extremism and anti-terrorism campaign; and effective role in eradicating woman and child abuse, child marriage, dowry and eve teasing, etc.
- According to the quantitative study, the topmost activities that help to create public mistrust on police are: police do not pay for the use of general vehicles; harassment of ordinary people by false cases; slow response; lack of punishment of dishonest and corrupt police; and negative attitude and beliefs about the police.
- The topmost activities that should be taken to increase public trust are: extending a helping hand to the people spontaneously (82 percent cases); increasing the manpower of police and other facilities (75.9 percent cases); and increasing emergency response capacity (74.5 percent cases), according to the survey respondents.

CHAPTER 10: RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

10.1 Recommendations

- For enhancing the level of public trust in police, police should have the freedom to execute their duties and responsibilities according to the law and regulations of Government of Bangladesh without considering any perspectives regarding the political position, administrative power, social status, ethnic identity, and gender.
- To develop response capacities of the police department, more digitalization is required, including confirmation of available modern equipment and technology. Besides, proper training and skill development schemes in terms of ICT should be initiated for all ranks of staffs in the department of police in Bangladesh.
- More recruitment of police should be ensured to improve the human resources field at the local level.
- Sanction of the budget for the department of police should be increased to improve the different skills police
- News on achievement and activities of police should be disseminated all over the country and for this, all sorts of media and communication tools, e.g., television, radio, Facebook, newspapers, and others can be used. Following this, the present media wing of Bangladesh Police should be incorporated into more new projects and ideas with a collaboration of different government and non-government sectors.
- Performance of police should be free from the tendency of nepotism, taking bribery and biases to political, religious, and social status, including all types of corruption. In addition, police should be addressed local community with proper dignity, respect, and sincerity.
- Proper governance should be confirmed both at the national level to local level from formulation of policy, plans, act, programs to implementation including monitoring and evaluation.
- Behavior and attitude of police should be more progressive and positive in terms of taking complaint and investigation.
- Community-led programs, e.g., community police should be focused more to enlist the function of police with local communities to confirm more engagement of community and police as well as vast well-being of the local community.

10.2 The Limitation Involved

The current study, like almost all studies, was not free of limitations. Here those limitations are represented specifically for this purpose, will be taken into consideration in future studies related to this one.

- Though the sample size of this research is statistically significant, more samples are always deserved for closer reflection of realities.
- Time constraint is the major issue to limit the study at this stage; more funding and time are required for vigorous work on the subject matter.

10.3 Scope of Future Works

Considering the findings of the current study and those limitations in the study, the scope of works are mentioned here in brief. In this connection, it is recommended to:

- Conduct a study on public trust of Bangladesh police for semi-urban areas in Bangladesh.
- Carry out an in-depth study on factors affecting public trust on police in Bangladesh.
- Conduct a study on the attitudes and beliefs of the young generation towards police of Bangladesh.
- Carry out a study to examine the factors related to public mistrust on police by evaluating the police members themselves.

10.4 Conclusion

The study has found that both expressive and instrumental factors contribute to the level of trust in police. People from different social and economic status has expressed the obstacles they faced to get the proper service from police, which consequently damages the overall public trust in police. Based on the responses of this study, it is evident that corruption among police and discrimination of complainants based on classes are two of many reasons that put a distance between mass people and police. Bangladesh police need to address all those causes and work specifically to eradicate the barrier between the police and general people. In addition to that, increasing general awareness of services and activities of police by massive promotional campaigns in both the metropolitan and rural areas can also create a significant impact on the overall public trust level. Transparency, accountability, and rule-based decision-making inside the Bangladesh police department would make this largest law enforcement force a fair, unbiased, and nonpartisan organization. Ensuring appropriate actions, treating citizens with dignity, and showing sensitivity to people's needs can be some approaches which will eventually increase satisfaction among people.

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ANNEX-1: SUMMARY FOR ANOVA & *POST HOC* TEST FOR PUBLIC TRUST IN POLICE

Table 1. Districts

Descriptive Statistics

Districts	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Barisal	308	3.230	0.596	0.034	3.163	3.296	0.727	4.636
Bandarban	152	2.744	0.404	0.033	2.679	2.809	1.364	4.091
Manikganj	152	3.545	0.646	0.052	3.442	3.649	1.364	4.818
Magura	166	3.401	0.496	0.038	3.325	3.477	1.545	4.273
Netrokona	158	2.907	0.417	0.033	2.842	2.973	1.182	3.909
Pabna	152	3.684	0.284	0.023	3.638	3.729	1.727	4.091
Kurigram	252	2.913	0.454	0.029	2.856	2.969	1.545	4.000
Maulvibazar	364	2.620	0.425	0.022	2.576	2.664	1.091	4.182
Total	1704	3.065	0.599	0.015	3.036	3.093	0.727	4.818

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

(I) Districts			Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gabriel	Barisal	Bandarban	.48561*	0.048	0.000	0.339	0.633
		Manikganj	-.31582*	0.048	0.000	-0.463	-0.169
		Magura	-.17124*	0.046	0.005	-0.314	-0.028
		Netrokona	.32227*	0.047	0.000	0.177	0.468
		Pabna	-.45398*	0.048	0.000	-0.601	-0.307
		Kurigram	.31694*	0.041	0.000	0.189	0.445
		Maulvibazar	.60950*	0.037	0.000	0.493	0.726
	Bandarban	Barisal	-.48561*	0.048	0.000	-0.633	-0.339
		Manikganj	-.80144*	0.055	0.000	-0.974	-0.629
		Magura	-.65686*	0.054	0.000	-0.826	-0.488
		Netrokona	-0.16335	0.055	0.078	-0.334	0.008
		Pabna	-.93959*	0.055	0.000	-1.112	-0.767
		Kurigram	-.16868*	0.050	0.017	-0.322	-0.015
		Maulvibazar	0.12389	0.047	0.168	-0.018	0.266
	Manikganj	Barisal	.31582*	0.048	0.000	0.169	0.463
		Bandarban	.80144*	0.055	0.000	0.629	0.974

		Magura	0.14458	0.054	0.192	-0.024	0.313
		Netrokona	.63809*	0.055	0.000	0.467	0.809
		Pabna	-0.13816	0.055	0.298	-0.311	0.034
		Kurigram	.63276*	0.050	0.000	0.479	0.786
		Maulvibazar	.92532*	0.047	0.000	0.783	1.067
	Magura	Barisal	.17124*	0.046	0.005	0.028	0.314
		Bandarban	.65686*	0.054	0.000	0.488	0.826
		Manikganj	-0.14458	0.054	0.192	-0.313	0.024
		Netrokona	.49351*	0.054	0.000	0.326	0.661
		Pabna	-.28274*	0.054	0.000	-0.452	-0.114
		Kurigram	.48818*	0.048	0.000	0.339	0.638
		Maulvibazar	.78075*	0.045	0.000	0.642	0.919
	Netrokona	Barisal	-.32227*	0.047	0.000	-0.468	-0.177
		Bandarban	0.16335	0.055	0.078	-0.008	0.334
		Manikganj	-.63809*	0.055	0.000	-0.809	-0.467
		Magura	-.49351*	0.054	0.000	-0.661	-0.326
		Pabna	-.77625*	0.055	0.000	-0.947	-0.605
		Kurigram	-0.00533	0.049	1.000	-0.157	0.146
		Maulvibazar	.28723*	0.046	0.000	0.147	0.428
	Pabna	Barisal	.45398*	0.048	0.000	0.307	0.601
		Bandarban	.93959*	0.055	0.000	0.767	1.112
		Manikganj	0.13816	0.055	0.298	-0.034	0.311
		Magura	.28274*	0.054	0.000	0.114	0.452
		Netrokona	.77625*	0.055	0.000	0.605	0.947
		Kurigram	.77091*	0.050	0.000	0.618	0.924
		Maulvibazar	1.06348*	0.047	0.000	0.921	1.206
	Kurigram	Barisal	-.31694*	0.041	0.000	-0.445	-0.189
		Bandarban	.16868*	0.050	0.017	0.015	0.322
		Manikganj	-.63276*	0.050	0.000	-0.786	-0.479
		Magura	-.48818*	0.048	0.000	-0.638	-0.339
		Netrokona	0.00533	0.049	1.000	-0.146	0.157
		Pabna	-.77091*	0.050	0.000	-0.924	-0.618
		Maulvibazar	.29257*	0.040	0.000	0.170	0.415
	Maulvibazar	Barisal	-.60950*	0.037	0.000	-0.726	-0.493
		Bandarban	-0.12389	0.047	0.168	-0.266	0.018
		Manikganj	-.92532*	0.047	0.000	-1.067	-0.783
		Magura	-.78075*	0.045	0.000	-0.919	-0.642
		Netrokona	-.28723*	0.046	0.000	-0.428	-0.147
		Pabna	-1.06348*	0.047	0.000	-1.206	-0.921
		Kurigram	-.29257*	0.040	0.000	-0.415	-0.170

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table 2. Residence Time

Descriptive Statistics

Residence Time (Years)	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
5 and Below	132	2.93	0.520	0.045	2.844	3.023	1.727	3.909
6 - 15	297	3.06	0.572	0.033	2.991	3.122	1.091	4.364
16 and more	1275	3.08	0.612	0.017	3.047	3.114	0.727	4.818
Total	1704	3.06	0.599	0.015	3.036	3.093	0.727	4.818

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

(I) Duration of Living at the locality (Year)			Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gabriel	5 and Below	6 - 15	-0.123	0.063	0.128	-0.270	0.023
		16 and more	-.14702*	0.055	0.008	-0.263	-0.031
	6 - 15	5 and Below	0.123	0.063	0.128	-0.023	0.270
		16 and more	-0.024	0.039	0.887	-0.111	0.063
	16 and more	5 and Below	.14702*	0.055	0.008	0.031	0.263
		6 - 15	0.024	0.039	0.887	-0.063	0.111

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table 3. Age Category

Descriptive Statistics

Age (Years)	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
18-30	528	2.980	0.624	0.027	2.926	3.033	0.727	4.545
31-40	527	3.095	0.598	0.026	3.044	3.147	1.091	4.636
41-50	367	3.127	0.574	0.030	3.068	3.186	1.727	4.455
51-60	169	3.098	0.565	0.043	3.013	3.184	1.545	4.727
> 60	113	3.068	0.587	0.055	2.959	3.178	1.818	4.818
Total	1704	3.065	0.599	0.015	3.036	3.093	0.727	4.818

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

Age group			Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Gabriel	18-30	31-40	-.11588*	0.037	0.016	-0.219	-0.013
		41-50	-.14707*	0.041	0.003	-0.260	-0.034
		51-60	-0.119	0.053	0.179	-0.262	0.024
		> 60	-0.089	0.062	0.740	-0.252	0.074
	31-40	18-30	.11588*	0.037	0.016	0.013	0.219
		41-50	-0.031	0.041	0.997	-0.145	0.082
		51-60	-0.003	0.053	1.000	-0.146	0.140
		> 60	0.027	0.062	1.000	-0.136	0.190
	41-50	18-30	.14707*	0.041	0.003	0.034	0.260
		31-40	0.031	0.041	0.997	-0.082	0.145
		51-60	0.028	0.056	1.000	-0.125	0.181
		> 60	0.058	0.064	0.986	-0.115	0.231
	51-60	18-30	0.119	0.053	0.179	-0.024	0.262
		31-40	0.003	0.053	1.000	-0.140	0.146
		41-50	-0.028	0.056	1.000	-0.181	0.125
		> 60	0.030	0.073	1.000	-0.172	0.232
	> 60	18-30	0.089	0.062	0.740	-0.074	0.252
		31-40	-0.027	0.062	1.000	-0.190	0.136
		41-50	-0.058	0.064	0.986	-0.231	0.115
		51-60	-0.030	0.073	1.000	-0.232	0.172

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table 4. Marital Status

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
Marital Status					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Unmarried	165	2.853	0.684	0.053	2.748	2.959	0.727	4.545
Married	1489	3.091	0.585	0.015	3.061	3.121	1.091	4.818
Separated	4	3.000	0.520	0.260	2.173	3.827	2.545	3.727
Husband abandoned	3	2.152	0.706	0.408	0.397	3.906	1.364	2.727
Divorced	2	2.000	0.643	0.455	-3.776	7.776	1.545	2.455
Widow	41	3.093	0.516	0.081	2.930	3.256	2.091	4.091
Total	1704	3.065	0.599	0.015	3.036	3.093	0.727	4.818

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

	Marital Status		Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Hochberg	Unmarried	Married	-.23734*	0.049	0.000	-0.380	-0.095
		Separated	-0.14656	0.300	1.000	-1.027	0.734
		Husband abandoned	0.70193	0.346	0.479	-0.312	1.716
		Divorced	0.85344	0.422	0.486	-0.385	2.092
		Widow	-0.23968	0.104	0.270	-0.543	0.064
	Married	Unmarried	.23734*	0.049	0.000	0.095	0.380
		Separated	0.09079	0.297	1.000	-0.781	0.962
		Husband abandoned	0.93927	0.343	0.090	-0.067	1.945
		Divorced	1.09079	0.420	0.133	-0.141	2.323
		Widow	-0.00234	0.094	1.000	-0.278	0.273
	Separated	Unmarried	0.14656	0.300	1.000	-0.734	1.027
		Married	-0.09079	0.297	1.000	-0.962	0.781
		Husband abandoned	0.84848	0.454	0.613	-0.481	2.178
		Divorced	1.00000	0.514	0.550	-0.508	2.508
		Widow	-0.09313	0.311	1.000	-1.005	0.819
	Husband abandoned	Unmarried	-0.70193	0.346	0.479	-1.716	0.312
		Married	-0.93927	0.343	0.090	-1.945	0.067
		Separated	-0.84848	0.454	0.613	-2.178	0.481
		Divorced	0.15152	0.542	1.000	-1.438	1.741
		Widow	-0.94161	0.355	0.115	-1.983	0.100
	Divorced	Unmarried	-0.85344	0.422	0.486	-2.092	0.385
		Married	-1.09079	0.420	0.133	-2.323	0.141
		Separated	-1.00000	0.514	0.550	-2.508	0.508
		Husband abandoned	-0.15152	0.542	1.000	-1.741	1.438
		Widow	-1.09313	0.430	0.154	-2.354	0.168
	Widow	Unmarried	0.23968	0.104	0.270	-0.064	0.543
		Married	0.00234	0.094	1.000	-0.273	0.278
		Separated	0.09313	0.311	1.000	-0.819	1.005
		Husband abandoned	0.94161	0.355	0.115	-0.100	1.983
		Divorced	1.09313	0.430	0.154	-0.168	2.354

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table 5. Educational Status

Descriptive Statistics

Educational Status	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
No Schooling	526	2.949	0.535	0.023	2.903	2.995	1.091	4.273
Under SSC	837	3.153	0.593	0.020	3.113	3.193	1.182	4.727
SSC/Equivalent	148	3.014	0.656	0.054	2.908	3.121	1.091	4.545
HSC/Equivalent	107	3.024	0.674	0.065	2.895	3.153	1.727	4.818
Graduated/Equivalent	66	3.036	0.641	0.079	2.878	3.193	1.909	4.182
Post graduated/Equivalent	20	3.100	0.899	0.201	2.679	3.521	0.727	4.273
Total	1704	3.065	0.599	0.015	3.036	3.093	0.727	4.818

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

	Educational Status		Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Hochberg	Uneducated	Under SSC	-.20374*	0.033	0.000	-0.301	-0.107
		SSC/Equivalent	-0.06494	0.055	0.983	-0.227	0.097
		HSC/Equivalent	-0.07460	0.063	0.982	-0.259	0.110
		Graduated/Equivalent	-0.08662	0.077	0.990	-0.314	0.141
		Post graduated/Equivalent	-0.15081	0.135	0.990	-0.547	0.245
	Under SSC	Uneducated	.20374*	0.033	0.000	0.107	0.301
		SSC/Equivalent	0.13880	0.053	0.124	-0.016	0.294
		HSC/Equivalent	0.12914	0.061	0.406	-0.049	0.308
		Graduated/Equivalent	0.11711	0.076	0.859	-0.105	0.340
		Post graduated/Equivalent	0.05293	0.134	1.000	-0.341	0.446
	SSC/Equivalent	Uneducated	0.06494	0.055	0.983	-0.097	0.227
		Under SSC	-0.13880	0.053	0.124	-0.294	0.016
		HSC/Equivalent	-0.00966	0.075	1.000	-0.230	0.211

		Graduated/Equivalent	-0.02168	0.088	1.000	-0.279	0.236
		Post graduated/Equivalent	-0.08587	0.141	1.000	-0.500	0.329
	HSC/Equivalent	Uneducated	0.07460	0.063	0.982	-0.110	0.259
		Under SSC	-0.12914	0.061	0.406	-0.308	0.049
		SSC/Equivalent	0.00966	0.075	1.000	-0.211	0.230
		Graduated/Equivalent	-0.01202	0.093	1.000	-0.284	0.260
		Post graduated/Equivalent	-0.07621	0.145	1.000	-0.500	0.348
	Graduated/Equivalent	Uneducated	0.08662	0.077	0.990	-0.141	0.314
		Under SSC	-0.11711	0.076	0.859	-0.340	0.105
		SSC/Equivalent	0.02168	0.088	1.000	-0.236	0.279
		HSC/Equivalent	0.01202	0.093	1.000	-0.260	0.284
		Post graduated/Equivalent	-0.06419	0.151	1.000	-0.508	0.380
	Post graduated/Equivalent	Uneducated	0.15081	0.135	0.990	-0.245	0.547
		Under SSC	-0.05293	0.134	1.000	-0.446	0.341
		SSC/Equivalent	0.08587	0.141	1.000	-0.329	0.500
		HSC/Equivalent	0.07621	0.145	1.000	-0.348	0.500
		Graduated/Equivalent	0.06419	0.151	1.000	-0.380	0.508

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table 6. Religion

Descriptive Statistics

Religion	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Islam	1481	3.050	0.609	0.016	3.019	3.081	0.727	4.818
Hindu	183	3.248	0.517	0.038	3.172	3.323	1.545	4.364
Buddhist	32	2.741	0.305	0.054	2.632	2.851	1.818	3.273
Christian	8	2.830	0.245	0.087	2.625	3.034	2.455	3.273
Total	1704	3.065	0.599	0.015	3.036	3.093	0.727	4.818

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

	Religion		Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Hochberg	Islam	Hindu	-.19755*	0.047	0.000	-0.320	-0.075
		Buddhist	.30886*	0.106	0.022	0.029	0.589
		Christian	0.22079	0.211	0.877	-0.335	0.776
	Hindu	Islam	.19755*	0.047	0.000	0.075	0.320
		Buddhist	.50641*	0.114	0.000	0.206	0.807
		Christian	0.41834	0.215	0.273	-0.148	0.984
	Buddhist	Islam	-.30886*	0.106	0.022	-0.589	-0.029
		Hindu	-.50641*	0.114	0.000	-0.807	-0.206
		Christian	-0.08807	0.235	0.999	-0.707	0.531
	Christian	Islam	-0.22079	0.211	0.877	-0.776	0.335
		Hindu	-0.41834	0.215	0.273	-0.984	0.148
		Buddhist	0.08807	0.235	0.999	-0.531	0.707

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table 7. Primary Occupation

Descriptive Statistics

Primary Occupation	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
Housewife	621	3.135	0.553	0.022	3.091	3.179	1.364	4.545
Business	292	3.097	0.616	0.036	3.026	3.167	1.364	4.455
Farmer	225	3.105	0.597	0.040	3.027	3.183	1.182	4.727
Service Holder	117	3.041	0.657	0.061	2.921	3.162	1.545	4.636
Day labor	107	2.879	0.550	0.053	2.774	2.985	1.091	4.091
Student	84	3.012	0.670	0.073	2.867	3.157	1.091	4.364
Car Driver	32	2.753	0.703	0.124	2.499	3.006	1.273	4.182
Aged	32	3.205	0.695	0.123	2.954	3.455	2.000	4.818
Unemployed	31	2.742	0.681	0.122	2.492	2.992	0.727	3.909
Auto Rickshaw Driver	30	2.845	0.492	0.090	2.662	3.029	1.909	3.818
Labor	30	2.824	0.675	0.123	2.572	3.076	1.091	4.000
Fisherman	25	2.840	0.508	0.102	2.630	3.050	1.909	4.000

3 Wheel Van Puller	13	3.070	0.546	0.151	2.740	3.400	2.364	3.818
Rickshaw puller	11	3.248	0.611	0.184	2.837	3.659	2.364	3.909
Farming Labor	10	2.855	0.211	0.067	2.704	3.005	2.455	3.273
Hawker	7	3.156	0.444	0.168	2.745	3.567	2.455	3.727
Garments Labor	7	2.766	0.426	0.161	2.372	3.160	2.364	3.545
Tailor	7	3.649	0.624	0.236	3.072	4.227	2.545	4.455
Retired Person	6	2.803	0.618	0.252	2.155	3.451	1.909	3.636
Emigrant	4	2.545	0.268	0.134	2.120	2.971	2.182	2.818
Handi crafter	3	3.091	0.545	0.315	1.736	4.446	2.545	3.636
Religious Leader	3	3.091	0.630	0.364	1.526	4.656	2.727	3.818
Quack Doctor	3	3.061	0.555	0.321	1.681	4.440	2.455	3.545
Mason	2	3.682	0.064	0.045	3.104	4.259	3.636	3.727
Boatman	1	3.000					3.000	3.000
Housemaid	1	2.727					2.727	2.727
Total	1704	3.065	0.599	0.015	3.036	3.093	0.727	4.818

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons (Hochberg)

Occupation	Occupation	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Housewife	Service Holder	0.09379	0.060	1.000	-0.115	0.302
	Business	0.03846	0.042	1.000	-0.108	0.185
	Student	0.12307	0.069	1.000	-0.118	0.364
	Farmer	0.02992	0.046	1.000	-0.131	0.191
	Farming Labor	0.28043	0.189	1.000	-0.380	0.940
	Day labor	.25562*	0.062	0.004	0.039	0.472
	Car Driver	.38213*	0.107	0.040	0.007	0.757
	Rickshaw puller	-0.11296	0.180	1.000	-0.743	0.517
	3 Wheel Van Puller	0.06504	0.166	1.000	-0.515	0.645
	Auto Rickshaw Driver	0.28952	0.111	0.612	-0.098	0.677
	Fisherman	0.29497	0.121	0.787	-0.127	0.717
	Labor	0.31073	0.111	0.413	-0.076	0.698
	Unemployed	.39304*	0.109	0.033	0.012	0.774
	Aged	-0.06957	0.107	1.000	-0.445	0.306
Service Holder	Housewife	-0.09379	0.060	1.000	-0.302	0.115
	Business	-0.05533	0.065	1.000	-0.282	0.171
	Student	0.02928	0.085	1.000	-0.267	0.325
	Farmer	-0.06387	0.068	1.000	-0.300	0.172
	Farming Labor	0.18664	0.195	1.000	-0.496	0.869
	Day labor	0.16183	0.079	0.987	-0.115	0.439

	Car Driver	0.28834	0.118	0.788	-0.125	0.701
	Rickshaw puller	-0.20675	0.187	1.000	-0.860	0.446
	3 Wheel Van Puller	-0.02875	0.173	1.000	-0.634	0.577
	Auto Rickshaw Driver	0.19573	0.121	1.000	-0.228	0.619
	Fisherman	0.20118	0.131	1.000	-0.255	0.657
	Labor	0.21694	0.121	1.000	-0.207	0.641
	Unemployed	0.29925	0.120	0.730	-0.119	0.718
	Aged	-0.16336	0.118	1.000	-0.576	0.250
Business	Housewife	-0.03846	0.042	1.000	-0.185	0.108
	Service Holder	0.05533	0.065	1.000	-0.171	0.282
	Student	0.08461	0.073	1.000	-0.172	0.341
	Farmer	-0.00854	0.053	1.000	-0.192	0.175
	Farming Labor	0.24197	0.191	1.000	-0.424	0.908
	Day labor	0.21716	0.067	0.119	-0.017	0.451
	Car Driver	0.34367	0.110	0.178	-0.042	0.729
	Rickshaw puller	-0.15142	0.182	1.000	-0.787	0.485
	3 Wheel Van Puller	0.02658	0.168	1.000	-0.560	0.613
	Auto Rickshaw Driver	0.25106	0.114	0.943	-0.146	0.648
	Fisherman	0.25651	0.124	0.982	-0.175	0.688
	Labor	0.27227	0.114	0.826	-0.125	0.669
	Unemployed	0.35458	0.112	0.151	-0.037	0.746
	Aged	-0.10803	0.110	1.000	-0.494	0.278
Student	Housewife	-0.12307	0.069	1.000	-0.364	0.118
	Service Holder	-0.02928	0.085	1.000	-0.325	0.267
	Business	-0.08461	0.073	1.000	-0.341	0.172
	Farmer	-0.09315	0.076	1.000	-0.358	0.172
	Farming Labor	0.15736	0.198	1.000	-0.535	0.850
	Day labor	0.13255	0.086	1.000	-0.169	0.434
	Car Driver	0.25906	0.123	0.976	-0.171	0.689
	Rickshaw puller	-0.23603	0.190	1.000	-0.900	0.428
	3 Wheel Van Puller	-0.05803	0.177	1.000	-0.675	0.559
	Auto Rickshaw Driver	0.16645	0.126	1.000	-0.274	0.607
	Fisherman	0.17190	0.135	1.000	-0.300	0.644
	Labor	0.18766	0.126	1.000	-0.253	0.628
	Unemployed	0.26997	0.125	0.959	-0.165	0.705
	Aged	-0.19264	0.123	1.000	-0.623	0.237
Farmer	Housewife	-0.02992	0.046	1.000	-0.191	0.131
	Service Holder	0.06387	0.068	1.000	-0.172	0.300
	Business	0.00854	0.053	1.000	-0.175	0.192
	Student	0.09315	0.076	1.000	-0.172	0.358
	Farming Labor	0.25051	0.192	1.000	-0.419	0.920
	Day labor	0.22570	0.070	0.119	-0.017	0.469
	Car Driver	0.35221	0.112	0.162	-0.039	0.743

	Rickshaw puller	-0.14288	0.183	1.000	-0.782	0.496
	3 Wheel Van Puller	0.03512	0.169	1.000	-0.556	0.626
	Auto Rickshaw Driver	0.25960	0.115	0.922	-0.143	0.662
	Fisherman	0.26505	0.125	0.972	-0.171	0.702
	Labor	0.28081	0.115	0.789	-0.122	0.683
	Unemployed	0.36312	0.114	0.137	-0.034	0.760
	Aged	-0.09949	0.112	1.000	-0.491	0.292
Farming Labor	Housewife	-0.28043	0.189	1.000	-0.940	0.380
	Service Holder	-0.18664	0.195	1.000	-0.869	0.496
	Business	-0.24197	0.191	1.000	-0.908	0.424
	Student	-0.15736	0.198	1.000	-0.850	0.535
	Farmer	-0.25051	0.192	1.000	-0.920	0.419
	Day labor	-0.02481	0.196	1.000	-0.709	0.660
	Car Driver	0.10170	0.215	1.000	-0.648	0.852
	Rickshaw puller	-0.39339	0.259	1.000	-1.298	0.511
	3 Wheel Van Puller	-0.21538	0.249	1.000	-1.086	0.656
	Auto Rickshaw Driver	0.00909	0.216	1.000	-0.747	0.765
	Fisherman	0.01455	0.222	1.000	-0.760	0.789
	Labor	0.03030	0.216	1.000	-0.726	0.786
	Unemployed	0.11261	0.216	1.000	-0.640	0.866
	Aged	-0.35000	0.215	1.000	-1.100	0.400
Day labor	Housewife	-.25562*	0.062	0.004	-0.472	-0.039
	Service Holder	-0.16183	0.079	0.987	-0.439	0.115
	Business	-0.21716	0.067	0.119	-0.451	0.017
	Student	-0.13255	0.086	1.000	-0.434	0.169
	Farmer	-0.22570	0.070	0.119	-0.469	0.017
	Farming Labor	0.02481	0.196	1.000	-0.660	0.709
	Car Driver	0.12651	0.119	1.000	-0.291	0.544
	Rickshaw puller	-0.36858	0.188	0.995	-1.024	0.287
	3 Wheel Van Puller	-0.19058	0.174	1.000	-0.799	0.418
	Auto Rickshaw Driver	0.03390	0.122	1.000	-0.394	0.462
	Fisherman	0.03935	0.132	1.000	-0.421	0.499
	Labor	0.05511	0.122	1.000	-0.373	0.483
	Unemployed	0.13742	0.121	1.000	-0.285	0.560
	Aged	-0.32519	0.119	0.495	-0.742	0.092
Car Driver	Housewife	-.38213*	0.107	0.040	-0.757	-0.007
	Service Holder	-0.28834	0.118	0.788	-0.701	0.125
	Business	-0.34367	0.110	0.178	-0.729	0.042
	Student	-0.25906	0.123	0.976	-0.689	0.171
	Farmer	-0.35221	0.112	0.162	-0.743	0.039
	Farming Labor	-0.10170	0.215	1.000	-0.852	0.648
	Day labor	-0.12651	0.119	1.000	-0.544	0.291
	Rickshaw puller	-0.49509	0.207	0.831	-1.219	0.229

	3 Wheel Van Puller	-0.31709	0.195	1.000	-0.998	0.364
	Auto Rickshaw Driver	-0.09261	0.151	1.000	-0.619	0.434
	Fisherman	-0.08716	0.158	1.000	-0.640	0.466
	Labor	-0.07140	0.151	1.000	-0.598	0.455
	Unemployed	0.01091	0.149	1.000	-0.511	0.533
	Aged	-0.45170	0.148	0.217	-0.969	0.066
Rickshaw puller	Housewife	0.11296	0.180	1.000	-0.517	0.743
	Service Holder	0.20675	0.187	1.000	-0.446	0.860
	Business	0.15142	0.182	1.000	-0.485	0.787
	Student	0.23603	0.190	1.000	-0.428	0.900
	Farmer	0.14288	0.183	1.000	-0.496	0.782
	Farming Labor	0.39339	0.259	1.000	-0.511	1.298
	Day labor	0.36858	0.188	0.995	-0.287	1.024
	Car Driver	0.49509	0.207	0.831	-0.229	1.219
	3 Wheel Van Puller	0.17800	0.243	1.000	-0.670	1.026
	Auto Rickshaw Driver	0.40248	0.209	0.997	-0.327	1.132
	Fisherman	0.40793	0.214	0.998	-0.341	1.157
	Labor	0.42369	0.209	0.989	-0.306	1.154
	Unemployed	0.50600	0.208	0.794	-0.221	1.233
	Aged	0.04339	0.207	1.000	-0.680	0.767
3 Wheel Van Puller	Housewife	-0.06504	0.166	1.000	-0.645	0.515
	Service Holder	0.02875	0.173	1.000	-0.577	0.634
	Business	-0.02658	0.168	1.000	-0.613	0.560
	Student	0.05803	0.177	1.000	-0.559	0.675
	Farmer	-0.03512	0.169	1.000	-0.626	0.556
	Farming Labor	0.21538	0.249	1.000	-0.656	1.086
	Day labor	0.19058	0.174	1.000	-0.418	0.799
	Car Driver	0.31709	0.195	1.000	-0.364	0.998
	Rickshaw puller	-0.17800	0.243	1.000	-1.026	0.670
	Auto Rickshaw Driver	0.22448	0.197	1.000	-0.463	0.912
	Fisherman	0.22993	0.203	1.000	-0.478	0.938
	Labor	0.24569	0.197	1.000	-0.442	0.933
	Unemployed	0.32799	0.196	1.000	-0.356	1.012
	Aged	-0.13462	0.195	1.000	-0.816	0.546
Auto Rickshaw Driver	Housewife	-0.28952	0.111	0.612	-0.677	0.098
	Service Holder	-0.19573	0.121	1.000	-0.619	0.228
	Business	-0.25106	0.114	0.943	-0.648	0.146
	Student	-0.16645	0.126	1.000	-0.607	0.274
	Farmer	-0.25960	0.115	0.922	-0.662	0.143
	Farming Labor	-0.00909	0.216	1.000	-0.765	0.747
	Day labor	-0.03390	0.122	1.000	-0.462	0.394
	Car Driver	0.09261	0.151	1.000	-0.434	0.619
	Rickshaw puller	-0.40248	0.209	0.997	-1.132	0.327

	3 Wheel Van Puller	-0.22448	0.197	1.000	-0.912	0.463
	Fisherman	0.00545	0.160	1.000	-0.555	0.566
	Labor	0.02121	0.153	1.000	-0.513	0.556
	Unemployed	0.10352	0.152	1.000	-0.427	0.634
	Aged	-0.35909	0.151	0.835	-0.885	0.167
Fisherman	Housewife	-0.29497	0.121	0.787	-0.717	0.127
	Service Holder	-0.20118	0.131	1.000	-0.657	0.255
	Business	-0.25651	0.124	0.982	-0.688	0.175
	Student	-0.17190	0.135	1.000	-0.644	0.300
	Farmer	-0.26505	0.125	0.972	-0.702	0.171
	Farming Labor	-0.01455	0.222	1.000	-0.789	0.760
	Day labor	-0.03935	0.132	1.000	-0.499	0.421
	Car Driver	0.08716	0.158	1.000	-0.466	0.640
	Rickshaw puller	-0.40793	0.214	0.998	-1.157	0.341
	3 Wheel Van Puller	-0.22993	0.203	1.000	-0.938	0.478
	Auto Rickshaw Driver	-0.00545	0.160	1.000	-0.566	0.555
	Labor	0.01576	0.160	1.000	-0.545	0.576
	Unemployed	0.09806	0.159	1.000	-0.459	0.655
	Aged	-0.36455	0.158	0.893	-0.917	0.188
Labor	Housewife	-0.31073	0.111	0.413	-0.698	0.076
	Service Holder	-0.21694	0.121	1.000	-0.641	0.207
	Business	-0.27227	0.114	0.826	-0.669	0.125
	Student	-0.18766	0.126	1.000	-0.628	0.253
	Farmer	-0.28081	0.115	0.789	-0.683	0.122
	Farming Labor	-0.03030	0.216	1.000	-0.786	0.726
	Day labor	-0.05511	0.122	1.000	-0.483	0.373
	Car Driver	0.07140	0.151	1.000	-0.455	0.598
	Rickshaw puller	-0.42369	0.209	0.989	-1.154	0.306
	3 Wheel Van Puller	-0.24569	0.197	1.000	-0.933	0.442
	Auto Rickshaw Driver	-0.02121	0.153	1.000	-0.556	0.513
	Fisherman	-0.01576	0.160	1.000	-0.576	0.545
	Unemployed	0.08231	0.152	1.000	-0.448	0.613
	Aged	-0.38030	0.151	0.705	-0.906	0.146
Unemployed	Housewife	-.39304*	0.109	0.033	-0.774	-0.012
	Service Holder	-0.29925	0.120	0.730	-0.718	0.119
	Business	-0.35458	0.112	0.151	-0.746	0.037
	Student	-0.26997	0.125	0.959	-0.705	0.165
	Farmer	-0.36312	0.114	0.137	-0.760	0.034
	Farming Labor	-0.11261	0.216	1.000	-0.866	0.640
	Day labor	-0.13742	0.121	1.000	-0.560	0.285
	Car Driver	-0.01091	0.149	1.000	-0.533	0.511
	Rickshaw puller	-0.50600	0.208	0.794	-1.233	0.221
	3 Wheel Van Puller	-0.32799	0.196	1.000	-1.012	0.356

	Auto Rickshaw Driver	-0.10352	0.152	1.000	-0.634	0.427
	Fisherman	-0.09806	0.159	1.000	-0.655	0.459
	Labor	-0.08231	0.152	1.000	-0.613	0.448
	Aged	-0.46261	0.149	0.188	-0.984	0.059
Aged	Housewife	0.06957	0.107	1.000	-0.306	0.445
	Service Holder	0.16336	0.118	1.000	-0.250	0.576
	Business	0.10803	0.110	1.000	-0.278	0.494
	Student	0.19264	0.123	1.000	-0.237	0.623
	Farmer	0.09949	0.112	1.000	-0.292	0.491
	Farming Labor	0.35000	0.215	1.000	-0.400	1.100
	Day labor	0.32519	0.119	0.495	-0.092	0.742
	Car Driver	0.45170	0.148	0.217	-0.066	0.969
	Rickshaw puller	-0.04339	0.207	1.000	-0.767	0.680
	3 Wheel Van Puller	0.13462	0.195	1.000	-0.546	0.816
	Auto Rickshaw Driver	0.35909	0.151	0.835	-0.167	0.885
	Fisherman	0.36455	0.158	0.893	-0.188	0.917
	Labor	0.38030	0.151	0.705	-0.146	0.906
	Unemployed	0.46261	0.149	0.188	-0.059	0.984

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table 8. Household Monthly Income

Descriptive Statistics

Household Monthly Income (BDT)	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
<10000	351	2.969	0.570	0.030	2.910	3.029	1.091	4.455
10001-20000	1032	3.086	0.593	0.018	3.049	3.122	0.727	4.727
20001-30000	246	3.044	0.610	0.039	2.968	3.121	1.727	4.455
30001-40000	44	3.167	0.709	0.107	2.952	3.383	1.727	4.818
>50000	24	3.561	0.634	0.129	3.293	3.828	2.000	4.636
Total	7	3.117	0.751	0.284	2.422	3.811	2.182	4.182

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

Household monthly income (BDT)			Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Hochberg	<10000	10001-20000	-.11627*	0.037	0.024	-0.224	-0.008
		20001-30000	-0.07491	0.050	0.876	-0.220	0.070

		30001-40000	-0.19792	0.095	0.438	-0.477	0.081
		40001-50000	-.59117*	0.126	0.000	-0.959	-0.223
		>50000	-0.14745	0.227	1.000	-0.814	0.519
	10001-20000	<10000	.11627*	0.037	0.024	0.008	0.224
		20001-30000	0.04137	0.042	0.997	-0.082	0.165
		30001-40000	-0.08164	0.092	0.999	-0.350	0.187
		40001-50000	-.47489*	0.123	0.002	-0.835	-0.115
		>50000	-0.03117	0.226	1.000	-0.693	0.631
	20001-30000	<10000	0.07491	0.050	0.876	-0.070	0.220
		10001-20000	-0.04137	0.042	0.997	-0.165	0.082
		30001-40000	-0.12301	0.097	0.969	-0.409	0.163
		40001-50000	-.51626*	0.127	0.001	-0.889	-0.143
		>50000	-0.07254	0.228	1.000	-0.742	0.596
	30001-40000	<10000	0.19792	0.095	0.438	-0.081	0.477
		10001-20000	0.08164	0.092	0.999	-0.187	0.350
		20001-30000	0.12301	0.097	0.969	-0.163	0.409
		40001-50000	-0.39325	0.151	0.131	-0.836	0.050
		>50000	0.05047	0.242	1.000	-0.660	0.761
	40001-50000	<10000	.59117*	0.126	0.000	0.223	0.959
		10001-20000	.47489*	0.123	0.002	0.115	0.835
		20001-30000	.51626*	0.127	0.001	0.143	0.889
		30001-40000	0.39325	0.151	0.131	-0.050	0.836
		>50000	0.44372	0.256	0.726	-0.306	1.193
	>50000	<10000	0.14745	0.227	1.000	-0.519	0.814
		10001-20000	0.03117	0.226	1.000	-0.631	0.693
		20001-30000	0.07254	0.228	1.000	-0.596	0.742
		30001-40000	-0.05047	0.242	1.000	-0.761	0.660
		40001-50000	-0.44372	0.256	0.726	-1.193	0.306

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Table 9. Household Monthly Expenditure

Descriptive Statistics

Household Monthly Expenditure (BDT)	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		Minimum	Maximum
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound		
<10000	743	3.101	0.620	0.023	3.057	3.146	0.727	4.727
10001-20000	898	3.053	0.580	0.019	3.015	3.091	1.091	4.818
20001-30000	54	2.805	0.536	0.073	2.658	2.951	1.727	4.273
30001-40000	7	2.831	0.879	0.332	2.018	3.644	2.000	4.000
>50000	2	2.682	0.193	0.136	0.949	4.414	2.545	2.818
Total	1704	3.065	0.599	0.015	3.036	3.093	0.727	4.818

Post Hoc Tests

Multiple Comparisons

Household monthly expenditure (BDT)			Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Hochberg	<10000	10001-20000	0.04834	0.030	0.662	-0.035	0.131
		20001-30000	.29647*	0.084	0.004	0.060	0.533
		30001-40000	0.27002	0.227	0.930	-0.366	0.906
		>50000	0.41937	0.423	0.979	-0.766	1.605
	10001-20000	<10000	-0.04834	0.030	0.662	-0.131	0.035
		20001-30000	.24813*	0.084	0.030	0.013	0.483
		30001-40000	0.22168	0.227	0.981	-0.414	0.857
		>50000	0.37103	0.423	0.992	-0.815	1.557
	20001-30000	<10000	-.29647*	0.084	0.004	-0.533	-0.060
		10001-20000	-.24813*	0.084	0.030	-0.483	-0.013
		30001-40000	-0.02646	0.240	1.000	-0.699	0.646
		>50000	0.12290	0.430	1.000	-1.083	1.329
	30001-40000	<10000	-0.27002	0.227	0.930	-0.906	0.366
		10001-20000	-0.22168	0.227	0.981	-0.857	0.414
		20001-30000	0.02646	0.240	1.000	-0.646	0.699
		>50000	0.14935	0.479	1.000	-1.193	1.492
	>50000	<10000	-0.41937	0.423	0.979	-1.605	0.766
		10001-20000	-0.37103	0.423	0.992	-1.557	0.815
		20001-30000	-0.12290	0.430	1.000	-1.329	1.083
		30001-40000	-0.14935	0.479	1.000	-1.492	1.193

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

ANNEX-2: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE (ENGLISH)

Public Trust On Bangladesh Police Performance

Division.....

District.....

Upazila.....

Village .....

Ward No.....

Interviewer Visits

	First Visit	**Final Visit**
Date Interviewer's Name Interviewer's Code Result*	☐☐☐☐☐☐ _____	☐☐☐☐☐☐ _____
Result Codes 01 Complete 02 Refused 03 Incomplete 04 Not at home 05 Other _____ Specify		☐☐ ☐☐

Supervisor	**Field Editor**	**Supervisor Field Editor**	**Office Editor**
Name_____ Date _____	Name_____ Date _____	Name_____ Date _____	Name_____ Date _____

Informed Consent

Assalamu Alaikum/ Greetings,
I am ..... , doing research on "People's trust in Bangladesh Police" is being conducted by Mr. Khalid Hasan, Teacher, University of Dhaka. This research work is funded by Bangladesh Police. I am a data collector of this research, seeking your permission to interview you.

I am assuring you that, your name, address, and mobile number will not be quarried, and any information related to finding your identity will not be asked. Also, your opinions will be kept in secret and only be used in this research.

Hopefully, you will participate in this survey. Because your opinion is very important and it will make a very effective contribution to enhancing the responsibility and efficiency of the Bangladesh Police.Do you want to know further information about the research? May I start the interview?

Agreed to participate 1➔ Start interviewing
Disagreed to participate 2➔ Close the interview by giving thanks

Section 1: Respondent profile

No	Question	Answer/code	Code
101	Respondent's sex	Male Female Transgender	1 2 3
102	How old are you now?	.....years	
104	What is your current marital status?	Single Married Separated Abandoned by Husband Divorced Widow / Widower	1 2 3 4 5 6
104	Up to which class you have studied?	No Schooling below SSC SSC / equivalent HSC / equivalent Graduation / equivalent Post-graduation / equivalent	1 2 3 4 5 6
105	What is your religion?	Islam Hinduism Buddhism Christianity Others (specify)	1 2 3 4 88
106	What is your primary occupation?	Housewife Service holder Business Student Hawker Farmer Farm workers Daylabor Garments worker Car driver Rickshaw puller Van driver Auto rickshaw driver Fisherman Boatman Tailor Cottage industries/handicrafts Laborer Housemaid	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

		Immigrant Unemployed Old-aged (retired) Imam Others (Specify)	20 21 22 23 88
107	What is your monthly personal expenditure?	……..Taka	
108	What is your monthly household expenditure?	..... Taka	
109	What is your monthly personal income?	..... Taka	
110	What is your monthly household income?	..... Taka	
111	Whether anyone of your family was/is a policeman or not?	Yes No	1 2
112	Which family have you grown up?	Single family Joint Family	1 2

Section 2: Area-wise law and legislation condition

No	Question	Answer	code
201	How long have you lived in this area?	..... years	
202	Have you or any of your family been victimized in the past 2 year (24 months)?	Yes No	1 2
203	In your community, how much you worried about the security of you or your family members? Overall security: considering political, social, etc.	very much much average less very less Not at all	5 4 3 2 1 0
205	How much belief do you have on your neighborhood? (Answer considering Social relationship, conflicts, quarrels, security)	very much much average less very less Not at all	5 4 3 2 1 0
205	What do you think about the crime related problem in your area?	very much much average less very less Not at all	5 4 3 2 1 0
206	How do you feel about the security of your area compared to the surrounding area?	very much much	5 4

		same	3
		less	2
		very less	1
		Not at all	0
207	How satisfied are you with the government's law and legislation operations?	very much	5
		much	4
		average	3
		less	2
		very less	1
		Not at all	0
208	How satisfied are you with the Union's law and legislation operations?	very much	5
		much	4
		average	3
		less	2
		very less	1
		Not at all	0
209	How satisfied are you with the trial of the criminal case?	very much	5
		much	4
		average	3
		less	2
		very less	1
		Not at all	0
		Don’t know	99
210	How do you get information about the police? (Multiple answers are acceptable)	Radio	1
		Television	2
		Newspaper	3
		Friends and family members	4
		Public delegate	5
		Police	6
		Social media	7
		Don’t know	99
		Others (Specify)	88
211	How much positive news you read, watch or hear about the Police?	Always	5
		Often	4
		Sometimes	3
		Less	2
		Very less	1
		Not at all	0
212	If you read, watch or hear positive news about police, how much do you believe in those?	very much	5
		much	4
		average	3

			less very less Not at all	2 1 0
213	How much negative news you read, watch or hear about the Police?		Always Often Sometimes Less Very less Not at all	5 4 3 2 1 0
214	If you read, watch or hear negative news about police, how much do you believe in those?		very much much average less very less Not at all	5 4 3 2 1 0
215	How interested are you to get your children a Police job? (How much in five?)		Zero One out of five Two out of five Three out of five Four out of five Five out of five Not applicable	0 1 2 3 4 5 6
216	Why interested?	Government Job Job security To serve the country Respectful job To prevent corruption and crime Powerful job Increases family security Increases family respect Extra income outside wages Pensions/retirement allowances are available More comfortable legal assistance during the unexpected occurrence Others (specify)		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 88

Section 3: Security awareness and the role of police after the victimization of crime

No.	Question	Answer / code	Avoid
301	How much are you aware of your personal safety?	very much much average less very less Not at all	5 4 3 2 1 0
302	Did you ever seek any help from Police?	Ye.....1 No.....2	305 →
303	How many times did you seek help?	……	
304	For which reasons you sought help? (Multiple answers are acceptable)		
305	If not, why?	Does not need to be……1 Without bribe help is unavailable……...2 To be a victim of harassment .....3 Evaluation is unavailable to the police……4 More conflict arises with the disputant.....5 Long-term disposal of the case / not quick solution…..…6 More legal complications……7 Negative social impression of Case.....8 Cost of cases / solving problems is much higher……...9 Get solution from local Headman.....10 Get solution from local political leader .....11 Get solution from Union Parishad .....12 Get solution from local public representative.....13 Others (specify) 88	→ 308
306	Did the police take your complaint seriously?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
307	How satisfied are you with the service of the police?	Very much.....5 More than average .....4 Average.....3 Below average .....2 Very less .....1 Not at all 0	
308	If you fall into a crime, then from whom you seek help first?	Police.....1 Village Court .....2 Community Police.....3	→

		Local Chairman.....4 Local delegate.....5 Local political leader.....6 Neighborhood.....7 Local headman.....8 Other.....88	go to the next section
309	Why don't you go to the police before going to someone else? (Multiple answers are acceptable)	Without bribe help is unavailable .....1 To be a victim of harassment.....2 Evaluation is unavailable to the police.....3 More conflict arises with the disputant.....4 Long-term disposal of the case / not quick solution.....5 More legal complications.....6 Negative social impression of Case.....7 cost of cases / solving problems is much higher.....8 Get solution from local Headman.....9 Get solution from local political leader.....10 Get solution from Union Parishad.....11 Get solution from local public representative.....12 Others (specify) 88	

Section 4: Puplic trust in Police

No.	Question	Answer	Code
401	How much sincere and patient the police are to co-operate with the citizen?	very much much average less very less Not at all	5 4 3 2 1 0
402	Do you think police investigates the case fairly and impartially?	Always Often Sometimes Less Very less Not at all	5 4 3 2 1 0
403	How much do you believe the statement or comments that police gives about the incident?	very much much average less very less Not at all	5 4 3 2 1 0

404	Do you thick police behave with the people respectfully and friendly?	Always Often Sometimes Less Very less Not at all	5 4 3 2 1 0
405	Does the police work here considering the needs of the local people?	Always Often Sometimes Less Very less Not at all	5 4 3 2 1 0
406	How much of the police are aware of the kind of crime that happens in your area?	very much much average less very less Not at all	5 4 3 2 1 0
407	Do you think the police take appropriate steps to prevent any kind of offense committed in your area?	Always Often Sometimes Less Very less Not at all	5 4 3 2 1 0
408	Does political influence affect the police?	Always Often Sometimes Less Very less Not at all	5 4 3 2 1 0
409	What do you feel if you see or face a policeman?	Feel a lot of courage Feel a bit of courage Don't feel anything A little worried Get afraid Get afraid a lot	5 4 3 2 1 0
410	Do the Police take into account local residents' concerns when implementing crime prevention policies and tactics?	Always Often Sometimes Less Very less Not at all	5 4 3 2 1 0

411	Do you think Police have adequate manpower, vehicles, and materials to carry out their work?	Enough Many Satisfactory Little Very little Not at all Don't know	5 4 3 2 1 0 99
412	In case of emergency response, how efficient do you think the police are in your area?	very much much average less very less Not at all	5 4 3 2 1 0
413	In your opinion, how do the police give people the chance to explain their situation?	Always Often Sometimes Less Very less Not at all	5 4 3 2 1 0
414	How is your overall confidence in police in this area?	Very much confidence Much confidence Satisfactory confidence Little confidence Very little confidence No confidence at all	5 4 3 2 1 0
415	If you are asked to rate the police in this area, then how many numbers do you give to the police in 100?	……/**100**	
416	In your opinion, what action of Police is the most positive or better in this area?	Successful campaign against terrorism and militancy.....1 Ensuring security of different areas..... 2 Introducing community policing system.....3 Police role in preventing drug abuse..... 4 Stolen, robbery, snatching and riot preventive measures.....5 Resolving issues such as women, child abuse, child marriage, dowry, etc. .....6 Increasing quality of service to the public.....7 Ability to provide specialized police (DB; CID) services.....8 Police role in dealing with disaster.....9 Arrange open house discussion 10	

		Responding fast.....11 Others (specify)….....88
417	Which of the actions of police in this area is most negative or evil in your opinion?	Inability to investigate and time-consuming investigation .....1 Lack of adequate police.....2 Lack of sincerities in response.....3 Bribery tendency.....4 Using the police in political interest.....5 Inefficiency and lack of modern technology.....6 Nepotism.....7 Lack of accountability and explanation.....8 Lack of punishment for dishonest and corrupted police.....9 Abuse of power.....10 Involvement in drug and smuggling.....11 Torture and murder without trial.....12 Disobeying the law by the police in front of public.....13 Prioritizing powerful people in term of service.....14 Harassment of the common people by false cases.....15 Not paying at public vehicles.....16 Others (Specify)….....88

Section 5: Causes and Remedies of People's Trust and Mistrust in Police

No.	Question	Answer
501	In your opinion, for which activities of Police, people's trusts could be increased? (Multiple answers are acceptable)	Successful campaign against terrorism and militancy.....1 Ensuring security of different areas..... 2 Introducing community policing system..... 3 Police role in preventing drug abuse..... 4 Stolen, robbery, snatching and riot preventive measures ….....5 Bangladesh Police online service .....6 Proper participation of Police in Election duty.....7 Resolving issues such as women, child abuse, child marriage, dowry, etc. .....8 Role of Police in United Nations Peacekeeping mission..... 9 Increasing quality of service to the public..... 10 Ability to provide specialized police (DB; CID) services.....11 Police role in dealing with disaster.....12 Others (specify)….....88

502	For which reasons, do you think that people's mistrust in the police could be made?	Inability to investigate and time-consuming investigation .....1 Lack of adequate police.....2 Lack of sincerities in response.....3 Bribery tendency.....4 Using the police in political interest.....5 Inefficiency and lack of modern technology.....6 Nepotism.....7 Lack of accountability and explanation.....8 Lack of punishment for dishonest and corrupted police..... 9 Abuse of power.....10 Negative perception of Police among people.....11 Torture and murder without trial.....12 Involvement in drug and smuggling.....13 Disobeying the law by the police in front of public.....14 Negative representation of police by the media .....15 Prioritizing powerful people in term of service.....16 Harassment of the common people by false cases.....17 Others (Specify)….....88
503	What steps should be taken by police to increase public trust in your opinion? (Multiple answers are acceptable)	Emergency response.....1 Making Police free from political influence .....2 Develop relationship between Police and Media .....3 Helping people spontaneously .....4 Police should refrain from bribery and corruption..... 5 Accelerate appropriate training facilities and modern technologies..... 6 Active participation of police in solving social problems ..... 7 Improve transparency in police administration..... 8 Increase the number of police and additional facilities..... 9 Ensure the proper implementation of the law..... 10 Increase positive perception on police among the people..... 11 Quit nepotism..... 12 Ensure good governance in police administration .....13 Ensure transparency in the recruitment process..... 14 Take action to prevent police from harassing ordinary people .....15 Others (Specify)….....88

Thank You

ANNEX-3: SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE (BANGLA)

বাংলাদেশ পুলিশের প্রতি জনসাধারনের আস্থা বিষয়ক গবেষণা

বিভাগ.....

জেলা.....

উপজেলা.....

গ্রাম.....

ওয়ার্ড নং.....

Interviewer Visits

	First Visit	Final Visit
Date Interviewer's Name Interviewer's Code Result*	☐☐☐☐☐☐ _____	☐☐☐☐☐☐ _____
Result Codes 01 Complete 02 Refused 03 Incomplete 04 Not at home 05 Other _____ Specify		☐☐ ☐☐

Supervisor	Field Editor	Supervisor Field Editor	Office Editor
Name_____ Date _____	Name_____ Date _____	Name_____ Date _____	Name_____ Date _____

Informed Consent

আসসালামু আলাইকুম/আদাব,

আমার নাম.....। ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষক জনাব খালিদ হাসান **"বাংলাদেশ পুলিশের প্রতি জনসাধারনের আস্থা"** বিষয়ক গবেষণা কাজ পরিচালনা করছেন। এই গবেষনা কাজটি বাংলাদেশ পুলিশের আর্থিক সহোযোগিতায় পরিচালিত হচ্ছে। আমি এই গবেষণা কাজের একজন তথ্য সংগ্রহকারী।

আপনি যদি অনুমতি দেন আপনার সাথে কথা বলতে চাই। আপনাকে আশ্বস্ত করতে চাই, **আপনার নাম, ঠিকানা ও মোবাইল নাম্বার কোন কিছুই জানতে চাইব না** এবং এমন কোন তথ্য সংগ্রহ করবোনা যা দিয়ে আপনার পরিচয় খুজে বের করা যেতে পারে। এছাড়া, আপনার মতামত সম্পূর্ণ গোপন রাখা হবে এবং শুধুমাত্র তা গবেষনার কাজে ব্যবহার করা হবে। আমি আশা করব, আপনি এই জরিপে অংশ নেবেন। কারণ আপনার মতামত খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ এবং আপনার এই মতামত বাংলাদেশ পুলিশের দায়িত্বশীলতা ও সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধিতে সহায়তা করবে।

আপনি কি আমাদের জরিপ সম্পর্কে আর কিছু জানতে চান? আমি কি এখন সাক্ষাৎকার শুরু করতে পারি?
উত্তর দিতে রাজী হয়েছেন ১→সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণ শুরু করুন
উত্তর দিতে রাজী হয়নি ২→ ধন্যবাদ জানিয়ে শেষ করুন
সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর স্বাক্ষর ..... সাক্ষাৎকার শুরু করার সময় :

সেকশন ১-উত্তরদাতার ব্যক্তিগত বৈশিষ্ট্য

নং	প্রশ্ন	উত্তর/কোড
১০১	উত্তরদাতার লিঙ্গ	পুরুষ.....১ নারী.....২ তৃতীয় লিঙ্গ.....৩
১০২	বর্তমানে আপনার বয়স কত ?	.....বছর
১০৩	আপনার বর্তমান বৈবাহিক অবস্থা কী?	অবিবাহিত.....১ বিবাহিত.....২ বিচ্ছিন্ন.....৩ স্বামী পরিত্যাক্তা.....৪ তালাকপ্রাপ্ত.....৫ বিধবা/বিপত্নী.....৬
১০৪	আপনি কোন ক্লাস পর্যন্ত পড়াশোনা করেছেন	পড়াশোনা করিনি.....১ এসএসসির কম.....২ এসএসসি/সমমানের.....৩ এইচএসসি//সমমানের.....৪ স্নাতক/সমমানের.....৫ স্নাতকোত্তর/সমমানের.....৬
১০৫	আপনার ধর্ম কী?	ইসলাম.....১ হিন্দু.....২ বৌদ্ধ.....৩ খ্রিষ্টান.....৪ অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....৮৮
১০৬	বর্তমানে আপনার প্রধান পেশা কী?	গৃহিণী.....১ চাকুরি.....২ ব্যবসা.....৩ ছাত্র.....৪ হকার.....৫ কৃষক.....৬ খামার শ্রমিক.....৭ দিন মজুর.....৮ পোশাক শ্রমিক.....৯ গাড়ি চালক.....১০ রিকশা চালক.....১১ ভ্যান চালক.....১২ অটো রিক্সা চালক.....১৩ জেলে.....১৪ নৌকার মাঝি.....১৫ দর্জি.....১৬ কুটির শিল্প/হস্ত শিল্প.....১৭ শ্রমিক.....১৮

		গৃহপরিচারিকা.....১৯ প্রবাসী.....২০ বেকার.....২১ বৃদ্ধ.....২২ ইমাম.....২৩ অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....৮৮
১০৭	বর্তমানে প্রতি মাসে আপনার খরচ কত?	.....টাকা
১০৮	বর্তমানে প্রতি মাসে আপনার পরিবারের খরচ কত ?	..... টাকা
১০৯	বর্তমানে প্রতি মাসে আপনার আয় কত ?	..... টাকা
১১০	বর্তমানে আপনার পরিবারের মাসিক আয় কত?	.... টাকা
১১১	আপনার পরিবারের কেউ পুলিশ সদস্য ছিল কিংবা আছে কিনা?	হ্যাঁ.....১ না.....২
১১২	আপনি কোন পরিবারে বড় হয়েছেন?	একক পরিবার.....১ যৌথ পরিবার.....২

সেকশন ২-এলাকাভিত্তিক আইনশৃঙ্খলা পরিস্থিতি

নং	প্রশ্ন	উত্তর	কোড	এড়িয়ে যান
২০১	আপনি এই এলাকায় কত দিন ধরে বসবাস করছেন?	..... বছর		
২০২	আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের কেউ কি গত ১ বছরের (১২ মাস) মধ্যে কোন অপরাধের শিকার হয়েছেন কি?	হ্যাঁ না	১ ২	
২০৩	আপনার কমিউনিটিতে, আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যদের নিরাপত্তা নিয়ে কতটুকু উদ্বিগ্ন বা চিন্তিত?	খুব বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুবই কম একদমই না	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০	
২০৪	প্রতিবেশীদের উপর আপনার বিশ্বাস কতটুকু? (সামাজিক মেলামেশা, দন্দ্ব, ঝগড়া-বিবাদ, নিরাপত্তা ইত্যাদি বিবেচনা করে উত্তর দিন)	খুব বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুবই কম একদমই না	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০	
২০৫	আপনার মতে আপনার এলাকায় অপরাধ জনিত সমস্যা কেমন?	খুব বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুবই কম একদমই না	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০	
২০৬	আপনার মতে আপনার পার্শবর্তী এলাকার তুলনায় আপনার এলাকার নিরাপত্তা কেমন?	খুব বেশি বেশি একই রকম কম খুবই কম একদমই না	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০	
২০৭	সরকারের আইন-শৃঙ্খলা বিচারিক কার্যক্রমের উপর আপনি কতটুকু সন্তুষ্ট?	খুব বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম	৫ ৪ ৩ ২	

		খুবই কম একদমই না	১ ০	
২০৮	ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের আইন শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষার কাজে আপনি কতটুকু সন্তুষ্ট?	খুব বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুবই কম একদমই না	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০	
২০৯	ফৌজদারি মামলার বিচারের ক্ষেত্রে আপনি কতটুকু সন্তুষ্ট?	খুব বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুবই কম একদমই না বলতে পারছি না	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০ ৭৭	
২১০	পুলিশ সম্পর্কে আপনি কিভাবে তথ্য পেয়ে থাকেন? (একাধিক উত্তর গ্রহণযোগ্য)	রেডিও টেলিভিশন সংবাদপত্র বন্ধু/বান্ধব/পরিবারের সদস্য জনপ্রতিনিধি পুলিশ সোশ্যালমিডিয়া জানি না অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)	১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫ ৬ ৭ ৯৯ ৮৮	
২১১	পুলিশের সম্পর্কে ইতিবাচক খবর আপনি কতটুকু পড়ে, দেখে বা শুনে থাকেন?	সর্বদাই প্রায়ই কখনোকখনো কম খুবই কম একদমই না	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০	
২১২	পুলিশের সম্পর্কে ইতিবাচক খবর পড়লে, দেখলে বা শুনলে আপনি তা কতটুকু বিশ্বাস করেন?	খুব বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুবই কম একদমই না	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০	
২১৩	পুলিশের সম্পর্কে নেতিবাচক খবর আপনি কতটুকু পড়ে, দেখে বা শুনে থাকেন?	সর্বদাই প্রায়ই কখনোকখনো কম খুবই কম একদমই না	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০	
২১৪	পুলিশের সম্পর্কে নেতিবাচক খবর পড়লে, দেখলে বা শুনলে আপনি তা কতটুকু বিশ্বাস করেন?	খুব বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুবই কম একদমই না	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০	
২১৫	আপনার ছেলে-মেয়েদের পুলিশে চাকরি করাতে আপনি কতটা আগ্রহী? (পাঁচ ভাগের মধ্যে কত?)	শূন্য একভাগ দুইভাগ	০ ১ ২	

		তিনভাগ চারভাগ পাঁচভাগ	৩ ৪ ৫	

সেকশন ৩-নিরাপত্তার সচেতনতা ও অপরাধের ভিক্টিম হওয়ার পর পুলিশের ভূমিকা

নং	প্রশ্ন	উত্তর/কোড	এড়িয়ে যান
৩০১	আপনি আপনার ব্যক্তিগত নিরাপত্তা নিয়ে কতটুকু সচেতন?	খুব বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুবই কম একদমই না	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০
৩০২	আপনি কি নিজে কখনো পুলিশের সাহায্য চেয়েছিলেন?	হ্যাঁ.....১ না.....২ →	 ৩০৫
৩০৩	কতবার সাহায্য চেয়েছিলেন?	……	
৩০৪	কোন কোন কারনে সাহায্য চেয়ে ছিলেন? (একাধিক উত্তর গ্রহণযোগ্য)	…….. …….. ……..	
৩০৫	উত্তর না হলে কেন?	……	→ ৩০৮
৩০৬	পুলিশ কি আপনার উক্ত অভিযোগটি গুরুত্বের সাথে নিয়েছিল ?	হ্যাঁ.....১ না.....২	
৩০৭	পুলিশের উক্ত সেবায় আপনি কতটুকু সন্তুষ্ট?	খুব বেশি.....১ গড়পড়তার চেয়ে একটুবেশি.....২ গড়পড়তা.....৩ গড়পড়তার নিচে.....৪ খুবই কম .....৫ একদমই না.....৬	
৩০৮	আপনি যদি কোন অপরাধের কবলে পড়েন তাহলে সর্ব প্রথম কার সাহায্য চাইবেন?	পুলিশ গ্রাম আদালত কমিউনিটি পুলিশ স্থানীয় চেয়ারম্যান জনপ্রতিনিধি স্থানীয় রাজনৈতিক নেতা প্রতিবেশী অন্যান্য	→ পরের সেকশনে যান
৩০৯	পুলিশের কাছে প্রথম না গিয়ে অন্য কারোর কাছে যাওয়ার কারণ কি?	……	

সেকশন ৪-পুলিশের উপর জনগণের আস্থা

নং	প্রশ্ন	উত্তর	কোড
৪০১	নাগরিকের সহোযোগিতা প্রদানে পুলিশ কতটুকু আন্তরিক ও ধৈর্যশীল?	খুব বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুবই কম একদমই না	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০
৪০২	আপনার কি মনে হয় পুলিশ সুষ্ঠ ও নিরপেক্ষ ভাবে মামলা তদন্ত করে?	সর্বদাই প্রায়ই কখনোকখনো কম খুবই কম একদমই না	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০
৪০৩	কোন ঘটনা সম্পর্কে পুলিশ যে বক্তব্য, মন্তব্য বা বিবৃতি দেয় তা আপনি কতটুকু বিশ্বাস করেন?	খুব বেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুবই কম একদমই না	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০
৪০৪	পুলিশ যে কোন প্রয়োজনে জনগণের সাথে সম্মানজনক ও বন্ধুত্বপুর্ণ আচরণ করে কি?	সর্বদাই প্রায়ই কখনো কখনো কম খুব কম কখনই না	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০
৪০৫	স্থানীয় জনগণের প্রয়োজনকে বিবেচনায় নিয়ে এখানকার পুলিশ কাজ করে কি?	সর্বদাই প্রায়ই কখনো কখনো কম খুব কম কখনই না	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০
৪০৬	আপনার এলাকায় যে যে ধরণের অপরাধ সংঘটিত হয় তা সম্পর্কে পুলিশ কতটুকু অবগত?	খুববেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুবইকম একদমইনা	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০
৪০৭	আপনার এলাকায় যে যে ধরণের অপরাধ সংঘটিত হয়, তা দমনে (prevention)পুলিশ যথাযথ উদ্যোগ নেয় কি?	সর্বদাই প্রায়ই কখনোকখনো কম খুবকম কখনইনা	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০

৪০৮	রাজনৈতিক প্রভাবের ফলে পুলিশ তার কাজে প্রভাবিত হয় কি?	সর্বদাই প্রায়ই কখনোকখনো কম খুবকম কখনইনা	০ ১ ২ ৩ ৪ ৫
৪০৯	পুলিশের একজন সদস্য আপনার দিকে আসতে দেখলে আপনার কি মনে হয়?	মনে অনেক খানি সাহস পাই মনে খানিকটা সাহস পাই কিছু ভাবি না খানিকটা উদ্বিগ্ন হই ভয় পাই অনেকভয় পাই	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০
৪১০	পুলিশ অপরাধ প্রতিরোধ নীতি এবং কৌশল প্রয়োগ করার সময় স্থানীয়দের মতামত কে কতটুকু প্রাধান্য দেয়?	সর্বদাই প্রায়ই কখনোকখনো কম খুবকম কখনইনা	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০
৪১১	আপনার কি মনে হয়, পুলিশের কাজ সম্পন্ন করার জন্য পর্যাপ্ত জনবল, যানবাহন ও উপকরণ আছে?	পর্যাপ্ত অনেক মোটামুটি অল্প খুবঅল্প একদমনেই	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০
৪১২	জরুরি সাড়া দিতে আপনার এলাকার পুলিশ কতটুকু দক্ষ বলে আপনি মনে করেন?	খুববেশি বেশি গড়পড়তা কম খুবইকম একদমইনা	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০
৪১৩	আপনার মতে জনগনকে তাদের অবস্থার বিবরণ বা ব্যাখ্যা দিতে পুলিশ কেমন সুযোগ দেয়?	সর্বদাই প্রায়ই কখনোকখনো কম খুবকম কখনইনা	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০
৪১৪	এই এলাকার পুলিশের উপর সার্বিকভাবে আপনার আস্থা কেমন?	অনেক বেশি বেশি আস্থা মোটামুটি আস্থা কম আস্থা অনেককম আস্থা আস্থা নাই	৫ ৪ ৩ ২ ১ ০
৪১৫	আপনাকে যদি এই এলাকায় পুলিশকে রেটিং করতে বলা হয় তা হলে আপনি পুলিশকে ১০০ নম্বরের মধ্যে কত নম্বর দিবেন?	...../১০০	

৪১৬	আপনার কাছে এই এলাকার পুলিশের কোন আচরনটি সবচেয়ে বেশি ইতিবাচক বা ভালো?	.....	
৪১৭	আপনার কাছে এই এলাকার পুলিশের কোন আচরনটি সবচেয়ে বেশি নেতিবাচক বা খারাপ?	.....	

সেকশন ৫-পুলিশের উপর জনগণের আস্থা বা অনস্থার কারন ও প্রতিকার

৫০১	পুলিশের কোন কোন কাজের ফলে জনমনে পুলিশের উপর আস্থা বৃদ্ধি পায় বলে আপনি মনে করেন? (একাধিক উত্তর গ্রহণযোগ্য)	সন্ত্রাস ও জঙ্গিবিরোধি সফল অভিযান.....১ বিভিন্ন এলাকার নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিত করা..... ২ কমিউনিটি পুলিশিং ব্যবস্থা চালু..... ৩ মাদক প্রতিরোধে পুলিশের ভূমিকা..... ৪ চুরি, ডাকাতি, ছিনতাই ও দাঙ্গা প্রতিরোধ মূলক ব্যবস্থা .....৫ বিডি পুলিশ অনলাইন সার্ভিস .....৬ নির্বাচনী দায়িত্বে পুলিশের সঠিকভাবে অংশগ্রহণ.....৭ নারী, শিশু নির্যাতন, বাল্যবিবাহ, যৌতুক ইভটিজিং ইত্যাদি সমস্যা সমাধানে পুলিশের বিশেষ অংশগ্রহণ .....৮ জাতিসংঘ শান্তিমিশনে পুলিশের ভূমিকা পালন.....৯ জনগনের প্রতি সেবাদানে মান বৃদ্ধি.....১০ বিশেষায়িত পুলিশের (ডি বি;সি আই ডি,) সেবা প্রদানে সক্ষমতা.....১১ দুর্যোগ মোকাবেলায় পুলিশের ভূমিকা.....১২ অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....৮৮
৫০২	কোন কোন কারণে পুলিশের উপর জনগনের আস্থাহীনতা তৈরি হতে পারে বলে আপনি মনে করেন? (একাধিক উত্তর গ্রহণযোগ্য)	তদন্ত করার অক্ষমতা ও সময় ক্ষেপন করা .....১ পর্যাপ্ত পুলিশের অভাব.....২ সাড়াদানে আন্তরিকতার অভাব.....৩ ঘুষ নেয়ার প্রবণতা.....৪ রাজনৈতিক স্বার্থে পুলিশকে ব্যবহার করা.....৫ অদক্ষতা ও আধুনিক প্রযুক্তির অভাব.....৬ স্বজনপ্রীতির মনোভাব.....৭ দায়বদ্ধতা ও জবাবদিহিতার অভাব.....৮ অসৎ ও দুর্নীতি বাজ পুলিশের শাস্তির অভাব.....৯ ক্ষমতার অপব্যবহার.....১০ পুলিশ সম্পর্কে নেতিবাচক মনোভাব.....১১ মাদক ও চোরাচালানে সম্পৃক্ততা .....১২ বিনা বিচারে নির্যাতন ও হত্যা .....১৩ জনসম্মুখে পুলিশ কর্তৃক আইন অমান্য করা.....১৪ গণমাধ্যমে পুলিশকে নেতিবাচক ভাবে উপস্থাপন.....১৫ সেবা প্রদানের ক্ষেত্রে ক্ষমতাবানদের প্রাধান্য দেওয়া.....১৬ সাধারণ মানুষকে মিথ্যা মামলা দিয়ে হয়রানী করা.....১৭ অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন).....৮৮

৫০৩	পুলিশের উপরে জনগনের আস্থা বাড়াতে পুলিশের কী কী উদ্যোগ নেওয়া দরকার বলে আপনি মনে করেন? (একাধিক উত্তর গ্রহণযোগ্য)	দ্রুত সাড়া প্রদান.....১ পুলিশ প্রসাশনকে রাজনৈতিক প্রভাব মুক্ত করা.....২ পুলিশ সদস্য ও মিডিয়ার সম্পর্ক উন্নয়ন.....৩ জনগণের প্রতি সাহায্যের হাত স্বতঃস্ফুর্তভাবে বাড়িয়ে দেয়া.....৪ পুলিশের ঘুষ এবং দুর্নীতি থেকে বিরত থাকা.....৫ উপযুক্ত প্রশিক্ষণ ও আধুনিক প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার ত্বরান্বিত করা.....৬ সামাজিক সমস্যা সমাধানে পুলিশের প্রত্যক্ষ অংশগ্রহণ করা .....৭ পুলিশ প্রসাশনের স্বচ্ছতা বৃদ্ধি করা.....৮ পুলিশের সংখ্যা ও আনুষাংগিক সুযোগ সুবিধা বৃদ্ধি করা.....৯ সঠিকভাবে আইনের প্রয়োগ নিশ্চিত করা.....১০ পুলিশ সমপর্কে জনগণের ইতিবাচক মনোভাব বৃদ্ধি করা.....১১ স্বজনপ্রীতি মনোভাব ত্যাগ করা .....১২ পুলিশ প্রসাশনে সুশাসন নিশ্চিত করা.....১৩ নিয়োগ প্রক্রিয়া স্বচ্ছতা নিশ্চিত করা.....১৪ পুলিশ যাতে সাধারণ মানুষকে হয়রানী না করে এ ব্যাপারে উদ্যোগ নেওয়া...১৫ অন্যান্য (নির্দিষ্ট করুন)..... ৮৮

ধন্যবাদ

ANNEX-4: KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW (KII) GUIDELINE AND CHECKLIST

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গুণগত তথ্য সংগ্রহের জন্য Key Informants Interview (KII)-র সাধারণ নিয়মাবলী:

উদ্দেশ্যঃ বাংলাদেশ পুলিশের প্রতি জনসাধারনের আস্থা সম্পর্কিত বর্তমান অবস্থা সম্পর্কে গুনগত তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা এবং এই আলোচনার মাধ্যমে যে তথ্য পাওয়া যাবে তা বাংলাদেশ পুলিশের ভবিষ্যতে কাজের ক্ষেত্র ও সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির চাহিদা নিরুপনে সহায়তা করবে।

Key Informants Interview (KII) আলোচনার সংখ্যা নিম্নরূপ:

KII অংশগ্রহণকারী	প্রতি জেলা	সংখ্যা
Police personnel	২টি	২ * ৪
Community leaders	১টি	১* ৪
Local government representatives	১টি	১* ৪
Academicians	১টি	১* ৪
Local people	১টি	১ * ৪
মোট		২৪টি

সাক্ষাৎকারকালীন করনীয়:

- অনুভূতিশীল থাকুন ও সম্মান প্রদর্শন করুন। নির্ধারিত বিষয়ে নম্রভাবে আলোচনা শুর করুন।
- প্রথমেই নিজের পরিচয়, সাক্ষাৎ গ্রহণের উদ্দেশ্য ও সাক্ষাৎ গ্রহণের সময় বিষয়ে স্পষ্ট করুন ও সম্মতি নিন।
- প্রদত্ত তথ্যসমূহের প্রতি অবজ্ঞা বা অবিশ্বাস বোঝা যায় এমন আচরণ। যেমন - মতামত শুনে অবজ্ঞাসূচক হাসি বা সমালোচনা অবশ্যই এড়িয়ে চলুন। বিরূপ আচরণের ফলে স্বাভাবিক তথ্যপ্রবাহ ব্যাহত হয়।
- দূরত্ব কমিয়ে আনার জন্য যথাসম্ভব উত্তরদাতার কাছে বোধগম্য ভাষা ব্যবহার করুন। প্রশ্নাবলী যাতে বিষয়ের সঙ্গে সম্পর্কিত ও অর্থবহ হয় তার প্রতি লক্ষ্য রাখুন।
- সাক্ষাৎকারটি হবে কথোপকথন বা এমন প্রক্রিয়ায় যাতে অনানুষ্ঠানিক আলোচনার মাধ্যমে গুরুত্বর্পুন তথ্যাবলী বেরিয়ে আসে। সাক্ষাৎগ্রহণকারী এবং উত্তরদাতাদের মধ্যে ভাল সম্পর্ক গড়ে তুলুন। উত্তরদাতা যে সকল বিষয়ে গুরুত্ব দিতে চান সে সকল বিষয়ে উৎসাহ প্রদর্শন করে বিশ্বস্ততা স্থাপন করুন।
- উত্তরদাতার মনে এমন বিশ্বাস স্থাপন করুন যাতে উত্তরদাতা মনে করেন তিনি এই সাক্ষাৎকার প্রদানের জন্য গুরুত্বপূর্ন ব্যক্তি ।
- আলোচনা শেষে সাক্ষাৎকারটি দেয়ার জন্য কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করুন।

সাধারনতথ্য

নাম:

পেশা:

ঠিকানা:

তারিখ:

KII তে অংশগ্রহণকারীদের সাবলিল করার জন্য প্রশ্নের ক্রম

1. পুলিশ সম্পর্কে সাধারণ ধারণা
2. অপরাধ বিষয়ক সাধারণ আলোচনা
3. পুলিশ সম্পর্কে তার ব্যক্তিগত অভিজ্ঞতা
4. পুলিশের সমস্যা
5. উত্তোরণের উপায়

এছাড়াও নিম্নোক্ত বিষয়সমুহের ব্যাপারে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হবে। যেমন-

১. এই এলাকায় আইন-শৃঙ্খলা পরিস্থিতি সম্পর্কে অভিমত

জীবন মনের অবস্থা:

এলাকায় আইন-শৃঙ্খলা পরিস্থিতি:

ব্যক্তিগত নিরাপত্তা:

পারিবারিক নিরাপত্তা:

প্রতিবেশীদের প্রতি আস্থা ও বিশ্বাস:

২. মিডিয়াতে পুলিশ সম্পর্কিত সংবাদ পর আবার দেখা এবং এই সম্পর্কে অভিমত

আপনি কি পুলিশ সম্পর্কিত পজেটিভ বা ইতিবাচক নিউজ পড়ে বা দেখে থাকেন?

কোন কোন সোর্স থেকে এই নিউজ পড়ে বা দেখে থাকেন?

সংবাদ দেখে থাকলে এই নিউজ বিশ্বাস করেন কি না?বিশ্বাস করলে কতটুকু বিশ্বাস করেন?

ইতিবাচ নিউজ দেখে থাকলে তাবিশ্বাস করেন?বিশ্বাস করে থাকলে কতটুকু বিশ্বাস করেন?

নেতিবাচক নিউজ দেখে থাকলে তা বিশ্বাস করেন?বিশ্বাস করে থাকলে কতটুকু বিশ্বাস করেন?

নেতিবাচক নিউজ বিশ্বাস করলে আপনাদের মাঝে কি অনাস্থা তৈরি হয়? অনাস্থা গুলো কি কি ব্যাখ্যা করুনঃ

৩. পুলিশ সম্পর্কে তার ব্যক্তিগত অভিজ্ঞতা

ব্যক্তিগতভাবে কেউ কি কোন ভিকটিম হয়েছেন কিনা বা মামলা-মোকদ্দমায় পড়েছেন কিনা?

আপনি কি নিজে কখনো পুলিশের সাহায্য চেয়েছিলেন?

উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কি কারণে?

উত্তর না হলে কেন?

পুলিশ কি আপনার উক্ত অভিযোগটি গুরুত্বের সাথে নিয়েছিল ?

পুলিশ উক্ত সেবায় আপনি কতটুকু সন্তুষ্ট? যদি সন্তুষ্ট হয়ে থাকেন তবে তার কারণ গুলো কি কি? আর যদি অসন্তুষ্ট হয়ে থাকেন তার কারণ গুলো কি কি?

কোন অপরাধের কবলে পড়লে আপনি সর্ব প্রথম কার সাহায্য চাইবেন?

৪. এই এলাকায় পুলিশের প্রতি জনসাধারনের আস্থা

পুলিশের প্রতি আস্থা ভালো হলে কেন?

অনাস্থা থাকলে তার কারণ গুলো কি কি?

সামাজিক, রাজনৈতিক, ভৌগোলিক কারণে পুলিশের প্রতি আস্থার কোন প্রভাব পড়ে কি ? আলাদা আলাদা ভাবে ব্যাখ্যা করুন?

সরকারের প্রতি মনোভাবের কারণে পুলিশের প্রতি আস্থার কোন প্রভাব পড়ে কি? পড়ে থাকলে তার কারণ গুলো কি কি?

বিচার বিভাগের কার্যক্রমের কারণে পুলিশের প্রতি আস্থার কোন প্রভাব পড়ে কি? পড়ে থাকলে তার কারণ গুলো কি কি?

আস্থা বাড়ানোর জন্য পুলিশের করনীয় কী কী বলে আপনারা মনে করেন?

ANNEX-5: FGD CHECKLIST AND GUIDELINE

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FGD Checklist and Guideline

১. পটভূমিঃ

ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষক জনাব খালিদ হাসান **"বাংলাদেশ পুলিশের প্রতি জনসাধারনের আস্থা"** বিষয়ক গবেষণা কাজ পরিচালনা করছেন। আমরা এই গবেষণা কাজের তথ্য সংগ্রহকারী। Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) মাধ্যমে প্রধানত: বাংলাদেশ পুলিশের প্রতি জনসাধারনের আস্থা সম্পর্কিত বর্তমান অবস্থা সম্পর্কে গুনগত তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হবে। এই আলোচনার মাধ্যমে যে তথ্য পাওয়া যাবে তা বাংলাদেশ পুলিশের ভবিষ্যতে কাজের ক্ষেত্র ও সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির চাহিদা নিরুপনে সহায়তা করবে। আপনাদের মতামত খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। আপনাদেরকে আশ্বস্ত করতে চাই, আপনাদের মতামত সম্পূর্ণ গোপন রাখা হবে।

ফোকাস গ্রুপ আলোচনার উদ্দেশ্যঃ

আজকের আলোচনার উদ্দেশ্য হলো, বাংলাদেশ পুলিশের প্রতি জনসাধারনের আস্থা সম্পর্কিত বর্তমান অবস্থা সম্পর্কে গুনগত তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা এবং এই আলোচনার মাধ্যমে যে তথ্য পাওয়া যাবে তা বাংলাদেশ পুলিশের ভবিষ্যতে কাজের ক্ষেত্র ও সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধির চাহিদা নিরুপনে সহায়তা করবে। **এই আলোচনার পাশাপাশি স্থানীয় জনগণের নিকট থেকে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হবে।**

২. পদ্ধতি ও বাস্তবায়ন প্রক্রিয়াঃ

৪ টি জেলা থেকে মোট ৮ টি Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) এর মাধ্যমে প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হবে। ফোকাস Group আলোচনার সংখ্যা নিম্নরূপ:

ফোকাস Group আলোচনার অংশগ্রহনকারী	জেলা	উপজেলা	সংখ্যা
বিভিন্ন পেশার পুরুষ দল	মানিকগঞ্জ	ঘিওর	১টি
বিভিন্ন পেশার নারী এবং পুরুষ দল	বরিশাল	মেহেদিগঞ্জ	১টি
বিভিন্ন পেশার পুরুষ দল	বরিশাল	মেহেদিগঞ্জ	১টি
বিভিন্ন পেশার নারী এবং পুরুষ দল	মৌলভীবাজার	কালাউরা	১টি
বিভিন্ন পেশার নারী এবং পুরুষ দল	পাবনা	চাটমোহর	১টি
বিভিন্ন পেশার নারী দল	পাবনা	চাটমোহর	১টি
বিভিন্ন পেশার নারী এবং পুরুষ দল	মৌলভীবাজার	কালাউরা	১টি
বিভিন্ন পেশার নারী দল	মানিকগঞ্জ	ঘিওর	১টি
মোট			৮টি

২.১ অংশগ্রহণকারীর সংখ্যাঃ নূন্যতম ৬-১০ জন

২.২ সময়কালঃ ১-১.১৫ ঘন্টা

২.৩ আলোচনা পরিচালনাকারী দল

দুই সদস্যের একটি প্রশিক্ষিত দল ফোকাস গ্রুপ আলোচনাটি পরিচালনা করবেন। একজন সদস্য ফোকাস গ্রুপ আলোচনার সহায়ক এর ভূমিকা পালন করবেন অন্যজন পুরো আলোচনা রেকর্ডনোট করবেন।/

২.৪ বাস্তআয়ন প্রক্রিয়াঃ

ধাপ ১ আলোচনার প্রস্তুতি মূলক কাজ

⇒ সম্ভাব্য অংশগ্রহণকারী নির্বাচন করুন
⇒ সম্ভাব্য অংশগ্রহণকারী নির্বাচন হয়ে গেলে তাদের সাথে যোগাযোগ করুন।
⇒ আলোচনার জন্য অংশগ্রহণকারীদের সুবিধাজনক সময় ও স্থান নির্বাচন করুন এবং সেই অনুযায়ী অংশগ্রহণকারীদের ফোকাস গ্রুপ আলোচনার অংশগ্রহণের জন্য আমন্ত্রণ জানান।
⇒ এলাকা ও আলোচনায় অংশগ্রহণ কারীদের ছবি তুলে রাখার জন্য ক্যামেরার ব্যবস্থা করুন।

ধাপ ২ আলোচনার সূচনা

- আলোচনার শুরুতেই সহায়ক সকলকে শুভেচ্ছা জানাবেন এবং নিজ পরিচয় দিবেন এরপর সহায়ক পর্যায়ক্রমে সকল অংশগ্রহণকারীকে সংক্ষিপ্ত পরিচয় প্রদানের জন্য অনুরোধ করবেন।
- অংশগ্রহণকারীরা একে অপরকে যাতে ভালো করে দেখতে পারেন এজন্য গোল বা ইউ আকৃতি বসার ব্যবস্থা করতে হবে।
- প্রয়োজনে অংশগ্রহণকারীদের জন্য হালকা পানের ব্যবস্থা করতে হবে যা আলোচনা শেষে সরবরাহ করা যেতে পারে।
- FGD'র এর উদ্দেশ্য অংশগ্রহণকারীদের নিকট স্পষ্ট করে ব্যাখ্যা করতে হবে।
- আলোচনার উদ্দেশ্য বলার পর অংশগ্রহণকারীরা আরও কিছু জানতে চান কি না তা জিজ্ঞাসা করুন এবং তাদের আলোচনায় অংশগ্রহণ উদ্বুদ্ধ করুন।
- এই আলোচনাটি কত সময় ধরে চলবে এই সম্পর্কে অংশগ্রহণকারীদের বলুন এবং সম্মতি নিন।
- আলোচনাটি রেকর্ড করার জন্য টেপ রেকর্ডার, ছবি তোলার জন্য ক্যামেরা ব্যবহারের জন্য অংশগ্রহণকারীদের নিকট থেকে অনুমতি নিন। অংশগ্রহণকারীদের আবার নিশ্চিত করুন আলোচনার সকল তথ্যাদি গোপন থাকবে এবং অন্য কোন উদ্দেশ্যে তা ব্যবহার করা হবে না
- আলোচনায় সহজ ও সাবলীল ভাষা ব্যবহার করুন যাতে অংশগ্রহণকারীগণ সহজে বুঝতে পারেন।
- আলোচনায় একক কোন ব্যক্তি যদি প্রাধান্য বিস্তার করতে চায় তাকে কৌশলে নিয়ন্ত্রন করুন।
- আলোচনায় অংশগ্রহণ কারী হিসেবে নির্বাচিত নন এমন কাউকে আলোচনায় অংশগ্রহণ থেকে বিরত রাখুন।
- সকলেই আলোচনায় অংশগ্রহণের সুযোগ পায় সেদিকে খেয়াল রাখুন।

সহায়ক এর ভূমিকা

সহায়ক এর মূল দায়িত্ব হলো সেশন পরিচালনা করা। প্রতিটি বিষয়ে ধারাবাহিকভাবে আলোচনা নিশ্চিত করবেন। সকল অংশগ্রহণকারী যেন আলোচনায় অংশগ্রহণ করার সুযোগ পায় সেদিকে দৃষ্টি রাখবেন।

নোট গ্রহণকারীর ভূমিকা

নোট গ্রহণকারীর মূল দায়িত্ব হলো পুরো আলোচনার তথ্য লিপিবদ্ধ করা। অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি ফরম পূরণে সহায়তা করা সহায়ক এর আলোচনায় কোন বিষয়ে যদি বাদ পড়ে বা ভুল হয় তবে আলোচনার ব্যাঘাত না ঘটিয়ে কৌশলে সহায়ক কে ধরিয়ে দিবেন। এছাড়া আলোচনা ও এলাকার ছবি সংগ্রহ করা।

ধাপ ৩ অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি

⇒ অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি সংযুক্তি-১ এ লিপিবদ্ধ করুন।

সাধারন তথ্যঃ

ইউনিয়ন :
উপজেলা :
জেলা :
FGD পরিচালনার স্থান :
FGD পরিচালনার তারিখ :
FGD পরিচালনার সময় : শুরু: শেষ:
FGD Moderator :
FGD Note taker :

অংশগ্রহণকারীদের পরিচিতি :

SI	Name (if agreed)	Age (Year)	Sex	Education	Occupation	Mobile No. (if agreed)

FGD তে অংশগ্রহণকারীদের সাবলিল করার জন্য প্রশ্নের ক্রম

- পুলিশ সম্পর্কে সাধারণ ধারণা
- অপরাধ বিষয়ক সাধারণ আলোচনা
- পুলিশ সম্পর্কে তার ব্যক্তিগত অভিজ্ঞতা
- পুলিশের সমস্যা
- উত্তোরণের উপায়

এছাড়াও নিম্নোক্ত বিষয়সমুহের ব্যাপারে তথ্য সংগ্রহ করা হবে। যেমন-

১. এই এলাকায় আইন-শৃঙ্খলা পরিস্থিতি সম্পর্কে অভিমত

জীবন মনের অবস্থা:

এলাকায় আইন-শৃঙ্খলা পরিস্থিতি:

ব্যক্তিগত নিরাপত্তা:

পারিবারিক নিরাপত্তা:

প্রতিবেশীদের প্রতি আস্থা ও বিশ্বাস:

২. মিডিয়াতে পুলিশ সম্পর্কিত সংবাদ পর আবার দেখা এবং এই সম্পর্কে অভিমত

আপনি কি পুলিশ সম্পর্কিত পজেটিভ বা ইতিবাচক নিউজ পড়ে বা দেখে থাকেন?

কোন কোন সোর্স থেকে এই নিউজ পড়ে বা দেখে থাকেন?

সংবাদ দেখে থাকলে এই নিউজ বিশ্বাস করেন কি না?বিশ্বাস করলে কতটুকু বিশ্বাস করেন?

ইতিবাচ নিউজ দেখে থাকলে তাবিশ্বাস করেন?বিশ্বাস করে থাকলে কতটুকু বিশ্বাস করেন?

নেতিবাচক নিউজ দেখে থাকলে তা বিশ্বাস করেন?বিশ্বাস করে থাকলে কতটুকু বিশ্বাস করেন?

নেতিবাচক নিউজ বিশ্বাস করলে আপনাদের মাঝে কি অনাস্থা তৈরি হয়? অনাস্থা গুলো কি কি ব্যাখ্যা করুনঃ

৩. পুলিশ সম্পর্কে তার ব্যক্তিগত অভিজ্ঞতা

ব্যক্তিগতভাবে কেউ কি কোন ভিকটিম হয়েছেন কিনা বা মামলা-মোকদ্দমায় পড়েছেন কিনা?

আপনি কি নিজে কখনো পুলিশের সাহায্য চেয়েছিলেন?

উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কি কারণে?

উত্তর না হলে কেন?

পুলিশ কি আপনার উক্ত অভিযোগটি গুরুত্বের সাথে নিয়েছিল ?

পুলিশ উক্ত সেবায় আপনি কতটুকু সন্তুষ্ট? যদি সন্তুষ্ট হয়ে থাকেন তবে তার কারণ গুলো কি কি? আর যদি অসন্তুষ্ট হয়ে থাকেন তার কারণ গুলো কি কি?

কোন অপরাধের কবলে পড়লে আপনি সর্ব প্রথম কার সাহায্য চাইবেন?

৪. এই এলাকায় পুলিশের প্রতি জনসাধারনের আস্থা

পুলিশের প্রতি আস্থা ভালো হলে কেন?

অনাস্থা থাকলে তার কারণ গুলো কি কি?

সামাজিক, রাজনৈতিক, ভৌগোলিক কারণে পুলিশের প্রতি আস্থার কোন প্রভাব পড়ে কি ? আলাদা আলাদা ভাবে ব্যাখ্যা করুন?

সরকারের প্রতি মনোভাবের কারণে পুলিশের প্রতি আস্থার কোন প্রভাব পড়ে কি? পড়ে থাকলে তার কারণ গুলো কি কি?

বিচার বিভাগের কার্যক্রমের কারণে পুলিশের প্রতি আস্থার কোন প্রভাব পড়ে কি? পড়ে থাকলে তার কারণ গুলো কি কি?

আস্থা বাড়ানোর জন্য পুলিশের করনীয় কী কী বলে আপনারা মনে করেন?

ANNEX-6: PARTICIPANTS' LIST OF FGDS AND KIIS

FGD 1: Mixed Group

Union: Dhuluri
Upazila: Rajibpur
District: Kurigram
Place: House of Aklima Beguma
Date: 22/02/2019

Details of respondents:

SI	Name	Age (Year)	Sex	Education	Occupation	Mobile no.
1	Md. Saydul Karim	23	Male	Degree	Student	01985575563
2	Md. Hasan	24	Male	Degree	Student	01962487762
3	Md. Zahidul Islam	24	Male	Degree	Student	01956502912
4	Md. Aminul Islam	22	Male	HSC	Student	01791204940
5	Aklima Begum	35	Female	5	Housewife	-
6	Asmani	52	Female	2	Housewife	-
7	Samanta	55	Female	-	Housewife	-

FGD 2: Female Group

Union: Dhulauri
Upazila: Rajibpur
District: Kurigram
Place: Dhulauri
Date: 22/02/2019

Details of respondents:

SI	Name	Age (Year)	Sex	Education	Occupation	Mobile no.
1	Nur Nahar	42	Female	5	Member	01955428043
2	Najma begum	19	Female	Degree	Student	01998759327
3	Saheda Begum	35	Female	5	Housewife	-
4	Minara Begum	38	Female	5	Housewife	-
5	Majeda Begum	32	Female	5	Housewife	-
6	Anwara	20	Female	Degree	Student	-
7	Shefali begum	35	Female	5	Housewife	-

FGD 3: Mixed Group

Union: Gheor
Upazila: Gheor
District: Manikganj
Place: Gheor Markt
Date: 14/02/2019

Details of respondents:

SI	Name	Age (Year)	Sex	Education	Occupation	Mobile no.
1	Jori Akter	30	Female	8	Job	01760960148
2	Fuljan	70	Female	-	Job	-
3	Laila Begum	32	Female	SSC	Job	01719760964
4	Anser	65	Female	8	Business	01716335484
5	Nasir	42	Male	6	Business	-
6	Dola	55	Male	7	Business	01711279070

FGD 4: Male Group

Union: Gheor
Upazila: Gheor
District: Manikganj
Place: Gheor Markt
Date: 14/02/2019

Details of respondents:

SI	Name	Age (Year)	Sex	Education	Occupation	Mobile no.
1	Mustaqur Rahman	52	Male	B. Sc.	Teacher	01783650611
2	Jhilon	35	Male	8	Businessman	01747834131
3	Md. Loklam	32	Male	8	Businessman	01724484084
4	Shadhon	70	Male	5	Businessman	01746473435
5	Bikas Das	41	Male	5	Businessman	-
6	Mir Kaes	30	Male	8	Businessman	01705128247

FGD 5: Mixed Group

Union: 2 No. Durgapur
Upazila: Durgapur
District: Netrokona
Date: 24/02/2019

Details of respondents:

SI	Name	Age (Year)	Sex	Education	Occupation	Mobile no.
1	Md. Kitab Ali	48	Male	8	Member	01921957864
2	Abdur Rahman	54	Male	5	Fisherman	01954610492
3	Nurual Islam	52	Male	6	Farmer	
4	Abdul Aziz	64	Male	4	Farmer	
5	Eusuf Ali	70	Male	-	Farmer	
6	Hasan Ali	60	Male	7	Job	
7	Rafiqul Islam	42	Male	Masters	Job	01718421927
8	Mohua	45	Female	-	Housewife	
9	Sharmin	40	Female	-	Job	01714920338

FGD 6: Female Group

Union: 2 No. Durgapur
Upazila: Durgapur
District: Netrokona
Date: 24/02/2019

Details of respondents:

SI	Name	Age (Year)	Sex	Education	Occupation	Mobile no.
1	Sharmin	40	Female	SSC	Health worker	01714920338
2	Solema khatun	32	Female	5	Housewife	
3	Jahera khatun	27	Female	6	Housewife	01879142913
4	Johera	60	Female	4	Housewife	
5	Kulsum	29	Female	10	Business	01947921281
6	Delwara	34	Female	6	Housewife	01905835000
7	Mariam	32	Female	5	Housewife	01949894901
8	Aleha	30	Female	3	Housewife	
9	Farida	29	Female	5	Housewife	

FGD 7: Mixed Group

Union: 2 No. Lama Sadar Union
Upazila: Lama, Bandarban
District: Bandarban
Place: MeraGhola Hindu Para, Lama
Date: 26/02/2019

Details of respondents:

SI	Name	Age (Year)	Sex	Education	Occupation	Mobile no.
1	Saiful Islam	21	Male	4	Farmer	-
2	Sanjeet Mang	45	Male	5	Businessman	-
3	Umra Ching Marma	45	Male	5	Day labor	-
4	Mintu Debnath	30	Male	5	Tailoring	-
5	Osmanara Begum	40	Female	5	Businessman	-
6	Jhantu Rani dey	32	Female	5	Housewife	-
7	Kanika Das	28	Female	5	Housewife	-
8	Mae Ching Marma	30	Female	5	Businessman	-
9	Uttam Das	42	Male	5	Businessman	-

FGD 8: Male Group

Union: 2 No. Lama Sadar Union
Upazila: Lama, Bandarban
District: Bandarban
Place: Shop of Popon Chakrabarty, Lama
Date: 26/02/2019

Details of respondents:

SI	Name	Age (Year)	Sex	Education	Occupation	Mobile no.
1	Amar Kanti Boshak	40	Male	6	Businessman	-
2	Chiching Howaing	30	Male	5	Day labor	-
3	Md. Jafar Alam	55	Male	5	Day labor	-
4	Bibishon Das	32	Male	5	Businessman	-
5	Lachamou	60	Male	-	Farmer	-
6	Cha Huwang	60	Male	5	Farmer	-
7	Gopal Das	80	Male	Degree	Nothing	-
8	Kamal Uddin	48	Male	HSC	Job	-
9	Aang Chaing	28	Male	Degree	Student	-

List of KIIs Participants

SI	Name	Occupation	Address	Date
1	Md. Noshom Islam	Officer in charge, Police	Rajibpur Thana, Kurigram	22/02/2019
2	Md. Kamrul Alam	Business	1 no. Rajibpur Union Parshad	22/02/2019
3	Md. Sadikul Islam	Assistant teacher	Rajibpur Government high school	22/02/2019
4	Bokul Hossain	Business	Durauri, Rajibpur, Kurigram.	22/02/2019
5	Md. Abdus Sattar	Journalist	Rajibpur, Kurigram	22/02/2019
6	Md. Rejaul Kabir	Constable, Bangladesh Police	Rajibpur, Kurigram	22/02/2019
7	Abdul Matin Musa	Business	Gheor, Manikganj	14/02/2019
8	Md. Abdul Latif	Businessman	Gheor, Manikganj	14/02/2019

9	Md. Afzal hossain	Teacher	Gheor, Manikganj	14/02/2019
10	Md. Aminul Islam	SI, Bangladesh Police	Gheor thana	14/02/2019
11	Md. Nurul Huq	Member, 5 no.ward	Kahetara, Gheor, Manikganj	14/02/2019
12	Md. Delwar Hossain	Constable	Gheor, Manikganj	14/02/2019
13	Md. Shamsul Huq	Businessman	Mukter para, Durgapur, Netrokona	24/02/2019
14	Md. Hridoy Hasan	Farmer	Charia Mashkanda, Netrokona.	24/02/2019
15	Md. Shahinur Alam	Farmer	Durgapur Union Parishad.	24/02/2019
16	Md. Shahidul Islam	ASI, Bangladesh Police	Durgapur Sadar Thana	24/02/2019
17	Shahina	Constable, Bangladesh Police	Durgapur Thana	24/02/2019
18	Shamsur Nahar	Teacher	Govt. Primary School, Durgapur	24/02/2019
19	Jharna Tanchangya	Constable, Bangladesh Police	Lama thana, Bandarban	26/02/2019
20	Md. Ilias	ASI, Bangladesh Police	Lama thana, Lama, Bandarban	26/02/2019
21	Abu Bakar Siddique	Business	Chagol Khaia, Lama, Bandarban	26/02/2019
22	Sagor Chandra Das	Business	Sadar, Hindu para, Bandarban	26/02/2019
23	Shamsul Huq	Teacher	Sadar Union, Lama, Bandarban	26/02/2019
24	Samar Kanti Boshak	Business	Sadar Union, Lama, Bandarban	26/02/2019

ANNEX-7: MOBILE RESPONSIVE SURVEY TECHNIQUE

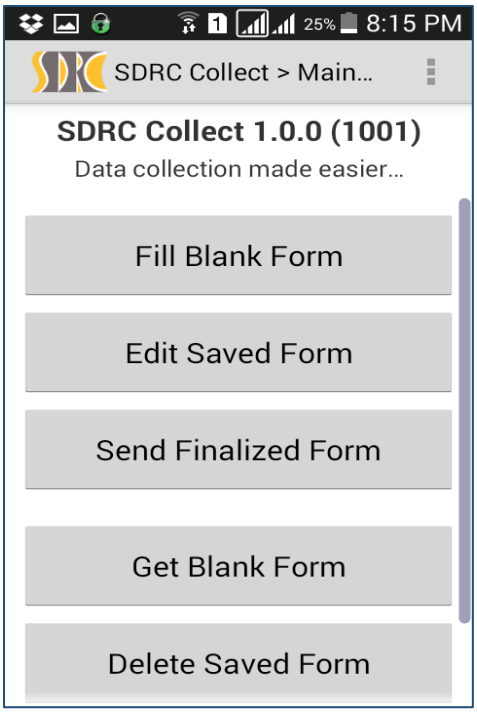


Photo 1: Beginning of the interface

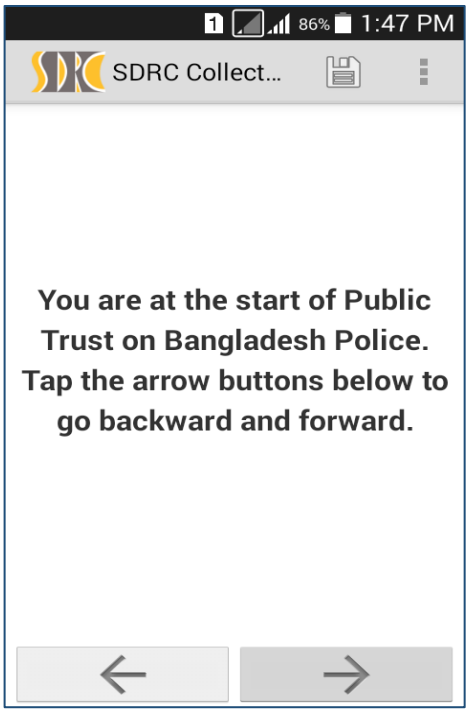


Photo 2: Start Note

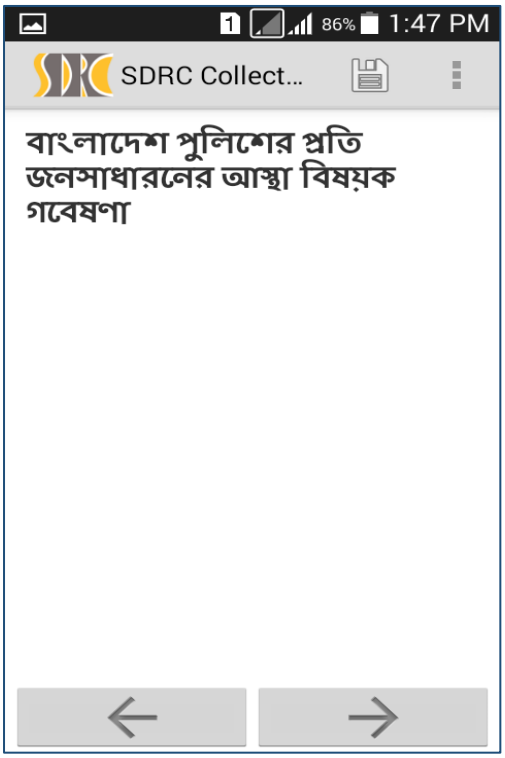


Photo 3:Title & Note

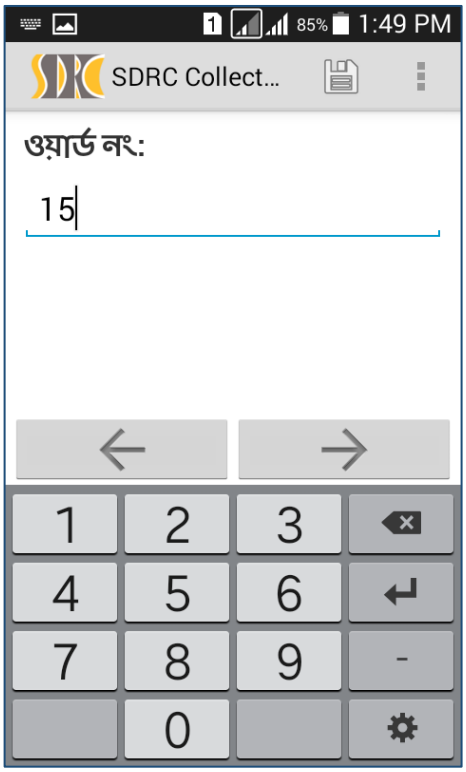


Photo 4: Number field

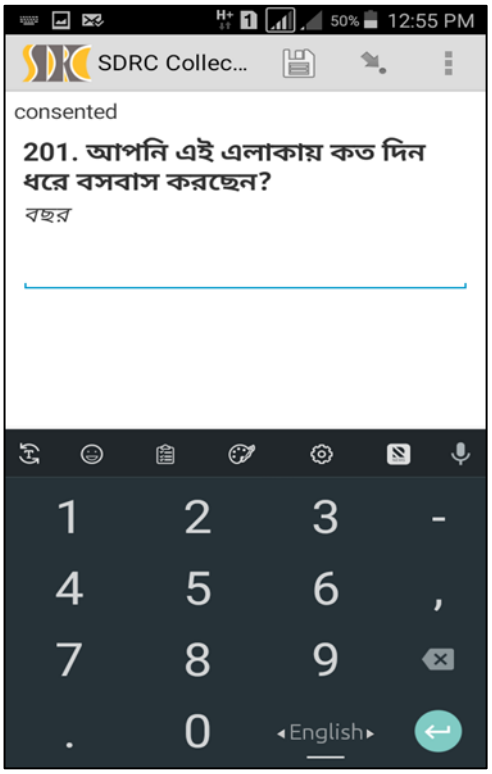


Photo 5: Number field

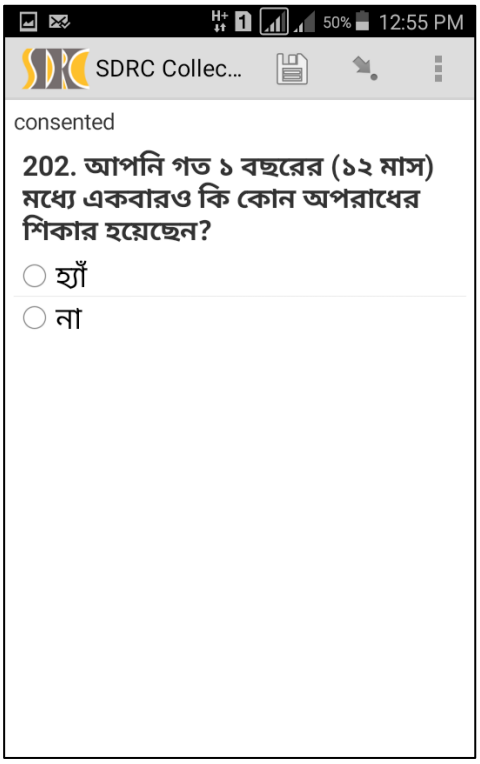


Photo 6: Select option

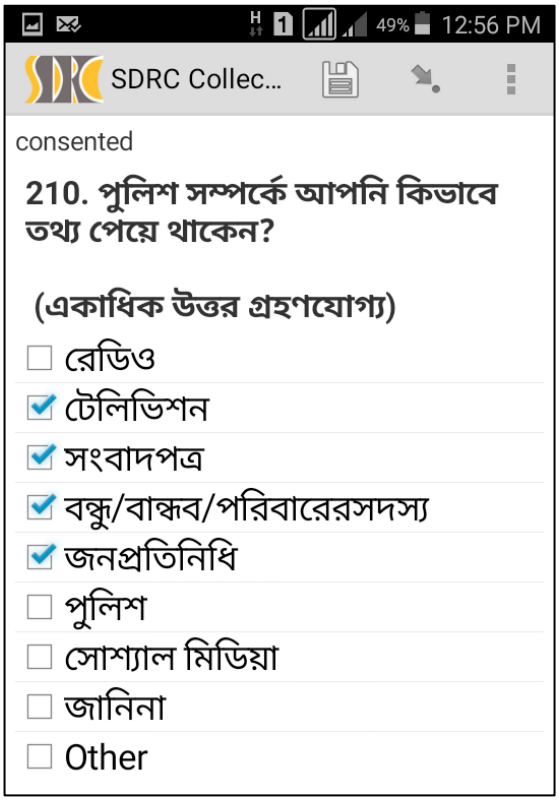


Photo 7: Multiple choice

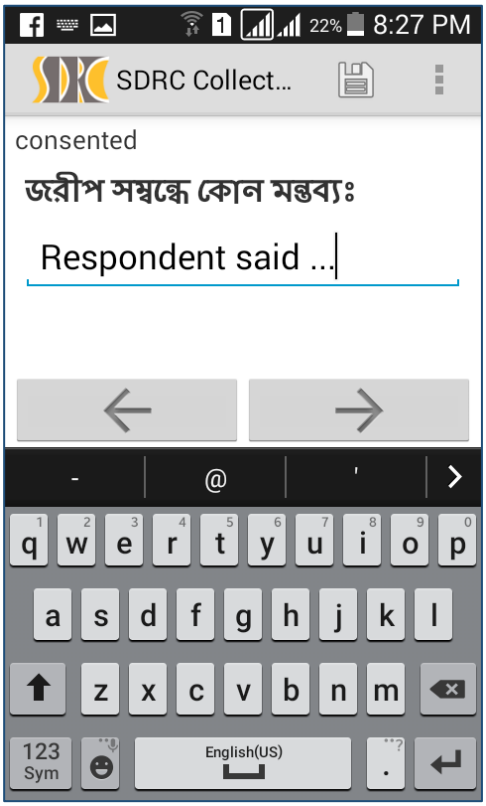


Photo 8: Text field

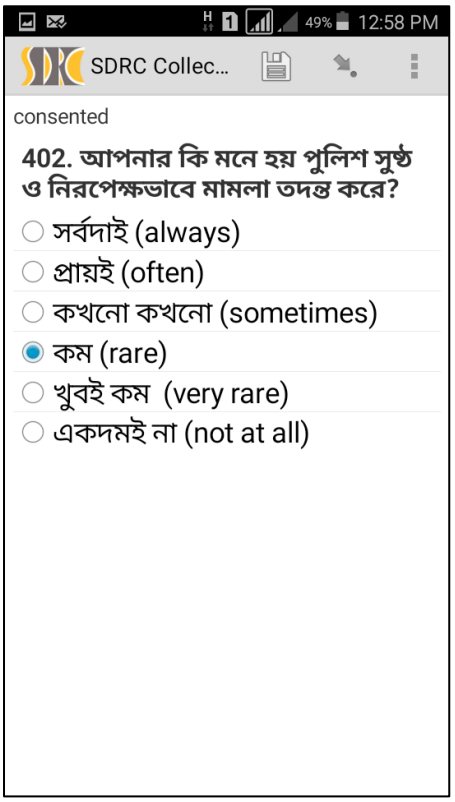


Photo 9: Single choice

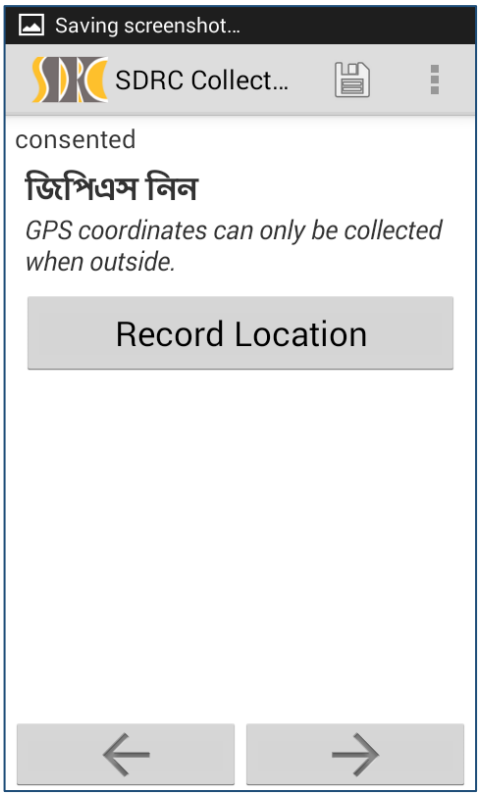


Photo 10: GPS field

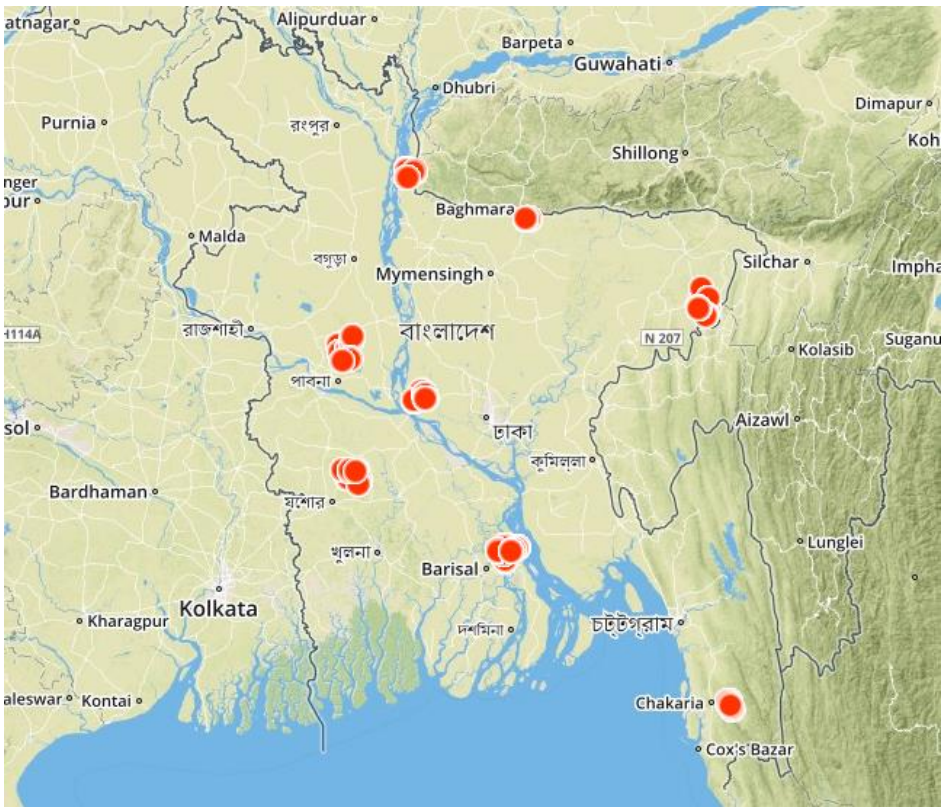


Photo 11: GPS locations of the study areas