

Human Rights Violations in Bangladesh and the Role of Law Enforcement Agencies: A Critical Analysis

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Abstract: For the sake of maintaining peace and security, law enforcement agencies are regarded as a critical component of a democratic society. Furthermore, in recent years, violation of human rights by the law enforcement agencies of Bangladesh have grown substantially. The focus of our study is on the pattern of law enforcement agency infractions and their influence on Bangladesh's law and order. The objectives of this article are to determine the causes of human rights violations in Bangladesh, to make present laws more effective in order to reform the Law Enforcement Agency and evaluate Bangladesh's current human rights condition. The study is qualitative in nature, with Bangladesh's case law serving as the primary source of data. The study found that seventy five percent of the detainees were tortured in police custody. This paper also suggests ways to close the gaps that plague our security forces and change them into a force which operates by, under and for the law.

Keywords: Human rights abuse, Bangladesh's law enforcement agencies, Critical analysis, Extra Judicial Killings, Enforced Disappearances

I. INTRODUCTION:

Law enforcement agencies are well praised for their patriotic and valiant efforts to protect human rights throughout the country. Extrajudicial killings, torture, ill-treatment, and random arrests by law enforcement authorities, on the other hand, are losing their accomplishments. As a result, Bangladesh's human rights are under jeopardy. The paper's major goal is to explain the nature and reasons of law enforcement agencies' violations of human rights, as well as to suggest some strategies for overcoming these flaws in Bangladesh.

According to the findings, the goal is expressed in the following precise objectives:

- i. To determine the causes of human rights violations in Bangladesh.
- ii. To evaluate Bangladesh's current human rights condition.
- iii. To concentrate on the role of law enforcement agencies in Bangladesh in preserving human rights.
- iv. To concentrate on ways to make present laws more effective in order to reform the Law Enforcement Agency.

- v. To raise public awareness about law enforcement agencies' violations of human rights.

The focus of the research is on human rights violations in Bangladesh, and to what extent does the government play the role of Police, RAB, Armed forces, Joint Armed Forces, Coast Guard, Border Guard of Bangladesh (BGB). The main limitation of our research is that conclusive proof of the source of our documents. Some administrative bodies don't express their identity for the sake of their official secrecy. Even some victims express their position with condition that by whom (Official Persons of Law Enforcing Agencies) they tortured that should not be punished. The police personnel are highly disinterested in giving any information about the violation of human rights. One vital problem is that in a specific issue speech is not the same. Law Enforcing Agency speech, recorded issue, victims' speech and witness opinion are different from one person to another. For this reason, it is tough to understand the real fact. Due to the national lockdown to battle Covid-19, as well as a lack of time and financial resources, this article is confined in terms of time and location.

II. MATERIALS AND METHOD:

In this paper, a qualitative method was used to examine the law and practice in Bangladesh pertaining to the safeguarding against human rights breaches. It should be noted that this article makes use of both primary and secondary data. Questionnaires and regulations are used to obtain primary data. Secondary literature, which includes books, journals, electronic materials, municipal and international laws, and case laws, is used to discuss conceptual issues. The study relied on interviews with victims and law enforcement officers, as well as an examination of statutory statutes and case law related to Bangladesh's preservation of human rights. Data collection and analysis, evaluation of secondary literature and instruments on human rights protection, review of relevant statistical data and yearly reports.

III. DISCUSSION AND RELATED CONCEPTS:

3.1. Human rights perspective:

"In a unique fashion, the word "Human Rights," which does not relate to any single right, is used. Human rights are legal and moral rights that any person can claim just because he or

she is human. These rights are inalienable and pertain to everyone, regardless of race, color, sex, language, or political or religious convictions. These are the rights that every human being has and without which they would be unable to survive as humans." [1]

On December 10, 1948, the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which codified and designates the concept of rights. The most often used word to define these 25 rights is "human rights." Among the 25 are 19 civil and political rights, along with 6 economic, social, and cultural rights.

3.2. Definition of law enforcing agency:

"Law Enforcing Agency means the persons whose duty is to enforce the laws and preserve the peace." [2] A law enforcement agency is a legally established federal, state, or local government institution tasked with preventing and detecting criminal activity. [3]

3.3. Bangladesh's law enforcement agencies:

Preserving the rule of law, protecting the safety and security of citizens, and preventing and detecting crimes are the duties of Law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement agencies prosecute criminals and keep the peace. The role of law enforcement authorities in protecting human rights in society is critical. Bangladesh has a variety of law enforcement agencies in this area. Bangladesh's key law enforcement agencies are-

1. Bangladesh Police
2. Criminal Investigation Department (CID)
3. Detective Branch (DB)
4. Special Branch (SB)
5. Rapid Action Battalion (RAB)
6. Police Bureau of Investigation (PBI)
7. Armed Police Battalion (APBN)
8. Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (CTTC)
9. River Police
10. Railway Police
11. Joint Armed Forces
12. National Security Intelligence (NSI)
13. Coast Guard etc.

IV. EVALUATION OF THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCING AGENCIES

4.1 Protecting Human Rights in Bangladesh:

Law enforcement agencies are an important part of the legal system. They are responsible for providing services to all citizens as well as ensuring their safety and security. As per the article 27 of the constitution of Bangladesh, all citizens are equal before the law, and equal protection is also one of their fundamental rights. The Law Enforcement Agency oversees carrying out this fundamental duty of protection.

The government recognizes that the severity of crime has increased to an unacceptable level, and that certain steps must

be taken to address the problem, beginning with the strengthening of law enforcement agencies. [4] Peace and development are mutually reinforced. For personal safety as well as the safety of their property, the public primarily relies on the police. A police officer's sworn job is to implement the law while maintaining a neutral position, which is a rare occurrence in emerging cultures.

"The Law Enforcement Agency is sometimes used as a tactic against the leaders and activities of opposing political parties. The Law Enforcement Agency, on the other hand, is responsible for the prevention and imprisonment of criminals, as well as the protection of public order and a variety of other duties." [5] The law enforcement agency deals with the violators and apprehends them, requiring them to appear in court to prove their innocence. The court hears both pro and con evidence, and if the defendants are found guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, the court sentences them to various terms as stipulated by law. Additionally, the jail authority locks them up to keep them isolated from the rest of society, with a view to preventing them from committing another crime and also providing them with an opportunity to upgrade themselves into useful citizens. As a consequence of the preceding discourse, it is clear that establishing the rule of law and avoiding any infringement on human rights is crucial. The job of law enforcement agencies is critical in safeguarding and promoting human rights.

4.2. Cause of Human Rights Violations in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a democratically elected government. The government is chosen by a free and fair election. [6] But the opposition parties often called strikes to fall the government through violent demonstrations. Law enforcing agencies act as the tools of govt. regularly they violate human rights for political pressure. [7]

Some of the reasons for human rights abuses in Bangladesh are described in the following as per the study's analyses mentioned in para 8 of this article:

1. Our country's human rights are being hampered by the insecurity of our political environment. The Law Enforcement Agencies are utilized at random, according to the governing party's command. [8]
2. Despite the fact that Bangladesh is a signatory to numerous international treaties and conventions, torture and ill-treatment occur due to law enforcement agencies' lack of accountability and impunity.
3. Lack of awareness of general people is another reason for violating human rights. Because sometimes the level of torture increases, but the victims don't open their mouths in fear of being more tortured.
4. Lack of proper training of law enforcing agencies is another reason for the violation of human rights.
5. Inappropriate implementation of laws.

6. The failure to execute the UN Convention Against Torture is a major cause of torture.
7. Corruption of the law enforcing agencies, control of the executive department on Judiciary, procedural delay of the judiciary, absence of adequate facilities for the personnel of Law enforcing agencies are also playing the role of other factors for the violation of human rights.

4.3. Human right abuses in Bangladesh and the law enforcement agency:

Gross human rights violations occur every day, in various forms, in various parts of the country, with the poor and vulnerable groups being the primary victims. It is exclusively the duty of the state to protect its citizens from all sorts of prejudice and abuses of human rights. Various state institutions, primarily law enforcement agencies, have been implicated in a number of human rights crimes, causing international and national human rights groups to express deep concern about the situation in Bangladesh. Regardless of the fact, the law enforcement agencies were portrayed as human rights defenders, but in most of the cases, they are not. They are also complicit in human rights violations.

Deaths in detention, rape, physical and emotional abuse, hush money, and enforced disappearance are all common police crimes. Torture in police detention throughout remand has ruined civilians' trust in the police of Bangladesh. Daily news reports demonstrate that police have perpetrated several egregious abuses of human rights not only in Dhaka but throughout the country, and that this trend is continuing. Human rights breaches are mostly committed by law enforcement agencies, such as the police, executing jurisdiction under provisions [9] of 54 and 167 sections [10] of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898. In Bangladesh, law enforcement agencies violate human rights in several different ways. Extrajudicial executions, kidnappings, torture, and other forms of cruel, inhumane, or humiliating treatment, custodial deaths, etc. are examples of human rights abuse. Due to arbitrary detention or confinement, the right to a fair public trial is denied. "Recently, Under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act, the US government recognized RAB (one of the elite units of police) as a foreign entity that is accountable for or complicit in, or has directly or indirectly participated in, severe human rights violation on December 10, 2021." [11]

Some statistical view relating to violation of human rights in Bangladesh are given below:

Table 1: Enforced Disappearances in January-December 2021.

Enforced Disappearance January- December 2021
By Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) as reported by family members/eye witness/media
Documentation Unit
Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK)

Alleged Disappearance	Dead Body recovered after disappearance	Released after disappearance	LEAs informed about arrest after disappearance	Missing till date
7	0	0	6	1

Note: Service Holder-1, Businessman-3, Student-1, Madrasa Student-1, Imam-1

Source: Enforced Disappearance (Jan-Dec 2021). (2022, January 13). Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK) [12].

Table 2: Deaths in Jail Custody (Division wise) in January-December 2021.

Death in Jail Custody (Divisionwise) January- December 2021

Documentation Unit
Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK)

Division	Under trial Prisoners	Convicted Prisoners
Dhaka	26	15
Chattogram	11	3
Rajshahi	4	2
Khulna	1	2
Barishal	3	
Sylhet	3	2
Rangpur		1
Mymensingh	4	4
Total	52	29

Source: Deaths in Jail Custody (Jan-Dec 2021). (2022, January 13). Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK)

Table 3: Extra-Judicial Killings and Custodial Death in January- December 2021.[13]

Extra Judicial Killings and Custodial Death, January-December 2021

Documentation Unit
Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK)

Force/Agency	RAB	Police	RAB & Police	DB Police	BGB & Police	Joint Force	Coast Guard	Non-Police	BGB	Total
	Nature of Death									
* "Crossfire" (before arrest)	28	5		3					12	48
"Crossfire" (after arrest)	2			1						3
Death by Physical Torture (before arrest)		1								1
Death by Physical Torture (after arrest)		3	1	2						6
Shootout (before arrest)		14	1					1	5	21
Shootout (after arrest)										0
Heart attack (in custody)		1								1
Suicide (in custody)										0
Sickness (in custody)										0
Under treatment (in custody)										0
Unnatural death (in custody)										0
Recovered bullet hit deadbody (after arrest)										0
Total	30	24	2	6	0	0	0	1	17	80

* The word crossfire has been used in the newspapers

Source: Death by Law Enforcement Agencies (Jan-Dec 2021). (2022, January 13). Ain o Salish Kendra (ASK) [14]

4.4 Human rights violations of various kinds

The following are some numerical perspectives on human rights abuse in Bangladesh and the involvement of law enforcement agencies:

Table 4 : Annual Human Rights Report 2020: Bangladesh

Statistics: January-December 2020*														
Type of Human Rights Violation		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Extrajudicial killings	Crossfire	21	24	28	12	27	28	48	2	0	3	1	2	196
	Torture to death	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	19
	Shot to death	1	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Beaten to death	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Total	23	26	38	14	29	29	51	3	2	5	1	4	225
Enforced Disappearances	6	3	2	1	0	3	5	5	3	0	3	0	3	31
Death in Jail	4	6	7	2	5	9	6	4	9	5	9	10	76	
Death Penalty	Sentenced to death	33	28	18	0	0	0	0	5	48	15	23	48	218
	Execution of death sentence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Human rights violations by Indian BSF	Bangladeshis Killed	13	3	0	2	1	6	3	4	4	5	2	8	51
	Bangladeshis Injured	4	2	0	7	0	4	1	1	0	6	0	2	27
	Bangladeshis Abducted	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	7
	Total	18	5	2	9	1	10	4	7	5	11	3	10	85
Attack on journalists	Injured	1	6	6	21	5	1	4	9	4	3	7	7	74
	Assaulted	3	5	1	2	5	2	3	0	6	0	1	3	31
	Attacked	0	2	0	5	0	5	0	1	3	3	4	5	28
	Threatened	0	0	4	3	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	3	17
Total	4	13	11	31	11	8	9	11	14	7	13	18	150	
Political violence	Killed	0	5	6	6	7	7	10	7	2	10	9	4	73
	Injured	209	132	146	173	247	129	204	301	275	359	200	508	2883
Dowry related violence against women		16	8	12	8	11	21	22	9	23	32	23	14	199
Rape	Girl under the age of 18	68	78	59	55	48	80	70	69	94	200	47	51	919
	Women	27	39	28	29	41	44	41	51	52	158	27	40	577
	Age could not be determined	0	2	0	0	5	3	3	10	2	11	5	1	42
	Total	95	119	87	84	94	127	114	130	148	369	79	92	1538
Sexual harassment /Stalking of females	11	15	13	8	12	15	10	12	14	24	11	12	157	
Acid violence	0	3	1	0	3	5	3	3	3	3	7	2	33	
Public lynching	6	2	4	3	2	6	4	3	3	1	5	1	40	
Arrest under Digital Security Act 2018 **	5	4	5	37	27	18	8	2	8	4	17	7	142	
Arrest under ICT Act	0	0	1	2	2	1	3	0	0	1	2	1	13	

Source: Bangladesh: Annual Human Rights Report 2020, Odhikar, page 11. (2020) a. [15]

Table 5: Annual Human Rights Report 2020: Bangladesh

Perpetrators of Enforced Disappearances in 2020					
Month(s)	No. of the disappeared persons	Allegedly disappeared by			
		RAB	Police	DB Police	Other law enforcement agencies
January	6	1	3	0	2
February	3	1	1	1	0
March	2	0	0	0	2
April	1	0	0	1	0
May	0	0	0	0	0
June	3	3	0	0	0
July	5	0	2	2	1
August	5	1	0	0	4
September	3	2	0	0	1
October	0	0	0	0	0
November	3	0	1	2	0
December	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	8	7	6	10

Source: Bangladesh: Annual Human Rights Report 2020, Odhikar page 25. (2020), b. [15]

V. CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS AND CASE LAWS CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

The Constitution of Bangladesh provides the following human rights:

The People's Republic of Bangladesh Constitution guaranteed human rights under articles 11, 27, 31, 32 and provided constitutional safeguard under article 33 which are as follows:

a. Democracy and Human Rights (art. 11)

- b. Equality before law (art. 27)
- c. Right to protection of law (art. 31)
- d. Protection of right to life and personal liberty (art. 33)

To protect Human rights from violation, Bangladesh Constitution under article 33 confers four Constitutional safeguards upon a person arrested under ordinary law. Such as follows:

- i. A person cannot be held in custody without being notified of the reasons for his detention as quickly as possible.
- ii. A person is free to speak with and be represented by a counsel of his choice.
- iii. Within 24 hours following his arrest, he has the right to appear before the nearest magistrate; and
- iv. A person cannot be detained for longer than 24 hours without the authorization of a magistrate.

VI. CASE LAWS

To the protection of human rights, there are a few case laws in Bangladesh that pertain. In both the national and international arenas, key acts and conventions relating to the protection of human rights have been passed. The following are some important case laws. —

BLAST and others Vs. Bangladesh and others [16] A Division Bench of the High Court Division suggested that the existing statute be amended in this instance. The Bench issued fifteen orders that the police must obey from now on. he identification of the arresting officer must always be revealed at the time of the arrest, and the cause for the detainment must be documented; the arrestee must be informed of the arrest if he is not arrested at home; the arrestee must be examined by a government doctor if an injury is discovered on his person; and the arrestee must be interrogated in the presence of a lawyer appointed by law.

Saifuzzaman Vs. State [17]

The High Court Division's Division Bench took note of the police's serious infringement of residents' fundamental rights and the Magistrate's failure to act in line with the law. Innocent persons are arrested by law enforcement agencies in the exercise of their powers under section 54 of the Cr.PC and kept in preventative detention at the authority's request. They are sometimes remanded in police custody within the authority of the Magistrate under Section 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and exposed to 3rd degree methods of information retrieval.

This is described to as "State terrorism" by the Indian Supreme Court, and it is not a sustainable counter-terrorism policy. For the arrest, detention, and remand of offenders to the police and magistrates, Division Bench established eleven regulations. The court thought that by complying with the criteria, the police's excessive authority and harassment of citizens in their custody would be eliminated.

BLAST Vs. Bangladesh [18]

After hearing from the petitioner and the learned Attorney General, it appears that a Suo Moto order No. 248 of 2003 was issued, with seven directives, the most important of which are: — All juvenile defendants must have their trials concluded as quickly as possible by the Juvenile Courts, and all law enforcement authorities, prosecution agencies, and legal aid organizations must be directed to take immediate action.; Separation of juveniles in custody is required. Juveniles accused of crimes must be relocated to correctional facilities and other authorized homes as soon as possible.

VII. NATIONAL LAWS REGARDING PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

In Bangladesh, there are certain National Laws to Prevent Human Rights Violations, such as -

- a) Prevention of Violence Against Women and Children Act, 2000
- b) Prevention of corruption Act-1947
- c) Special Powers Act 1974
- d) Labour Act 2006
- e) Prevention of corruption Act-1947
- f) Labour Act 2006
- g) Anti-corruption Act 2004
- h) Arbitration Act 1947
- i) The Legal Aid Service Act 2000
- j) The Acid Offences Act, 2002
- k) Torture and Custodial Death (Prevention) Act, 2013

VIII. THE STUDY'S ANALYSES:

We have taken interviews from victims, Legal practitioners, Police personnel and other Law Enforcing Agencies who are highly related with the violation of human rights. It is our peculiar experience to meet with the concerned body. This has been shown in a tabular form:

8.1 Victims Perspective:

As this is highly concerned with the persons who are anyhow victims of the violation of human rights. We have taken interviews with 40 victims. All of them showed their fear to talk about this issue side by side, also they were actually interested in the issue. 90% of them responded to all of our queries on the condition of hiding their identity. And we do so, our two fundamental queries to the victim were, where and how they face violation of human rights?

Among the 40 victims 30 victims said that they fell in torture in both Police Custody and Jail Custody. 5 victims said they were tortured only under police custody and only 5 victims said they were tortured in jail custody. And they say several sorts of therapy are applied upon them. For example, water therapy, electric shock, whipping, and so on. Most of them permanently lost any one of their physical organs and were permanently disabled.

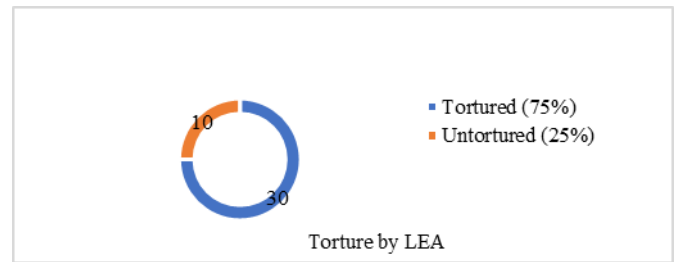


Figure1: Torture by Law Enforcing Agencies

8.2 Law Enforcing Agency Perspective:

Opinion regarding custodial death

21 Police Officers were interviewed to receive their opinion about custodial death. 5 Police officers admitted the statement in favor of custodial death, where 14 police officers argued against custodial death and 2 officers remained abstained from commenting anything.

13 RAB and other officers of the Law Enforcing Agency were interviewed to receive their opinion about crossfire, encounters shooting, detention, extrajudicial killing, physical and mental torture of the accused.

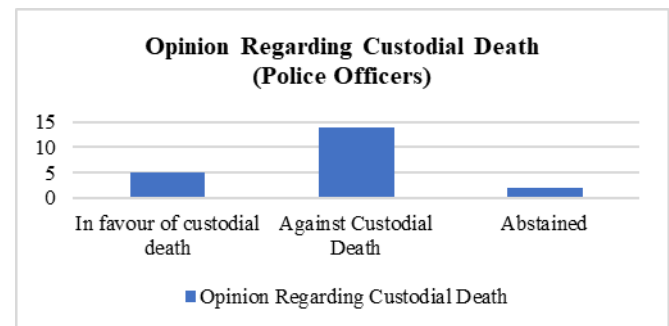


Figure 2: Opinion regarding custodial death (police officers)

Opinion regarding Crossfire

Out of 13 officers of Law Enforcing Agency 7 admitted the statement against crossfire, 3 admit in favor of crossfire and 3 remained abstained from commenting anything.

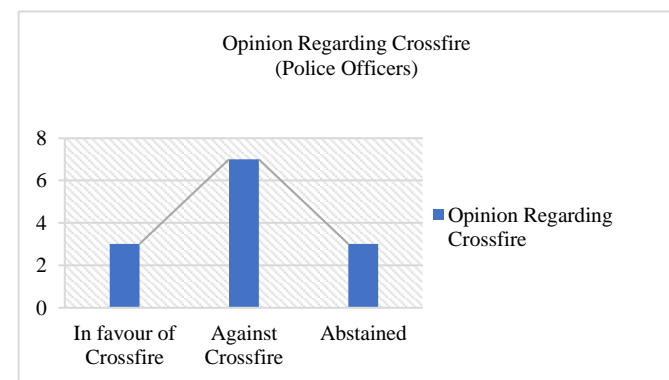


Figure 3: Opinion regarding Crossfire (police officers)

8.3 Legal Practitioners Perspective:

Ten lawyers were interviewed concerning the causes of extrajudicial killings, the repeal of the Special Powers Act, and the revision of Section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

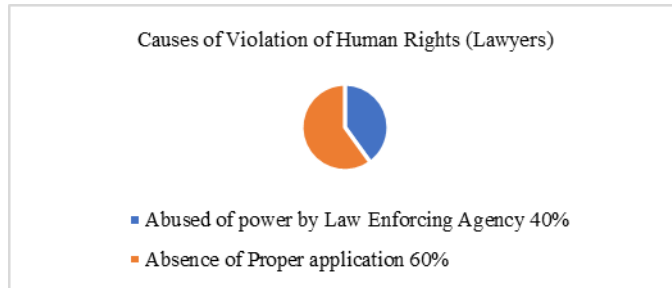


Figure 4: Causes of Violation of Human Rights (Lawyers)

Six of the ten lawyers said that a lack of adequate law enforcement in Bangladesh is the root of human rights abuse, four lawyers responded that human rights abuses are caused by both a lack of proper law enforcement and the abuse of power by law enforcement agents, and four answered that human rights abuses are caused by both an absence of appropriate law enforcement and the misuse of power by law enforcement officials.

Four sorts of people express their views in a different way although it is expected different view but it is a quite different opinion from each other group. Even someone expresses their reluctance to face any question about this issue on the ground of personal problems, professional secrecy, fear of authority and others. In total, we have met with 84 people for this purpose. 10 persons among the legal practitioners, 21 persons of police stations, 13 persons of different officials of Law Enforcing Agency, 40 victims of different areas in Bangladesh.

Despite the fact that their points of view differ, the report paints a clear picture of the country's violations of human rights. Some of the interviews advocate for repeal, while others advocate for reforming the laws and ensuring that they are applied fairly.

IX. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

The study finds that a variety of variables contribute to human rights violations, such as:

- i) From our interviews, we found that 30 out of 40 persons were tortured at the hands of the LEA, which is 75% of the total number of interviews. Though there are High Court Division's 15 guidelines regarding arrest, remand, and tortures. Some of the guidelines are: a police officer shall disclose his/her identity and show his/her ID card on demand to the person arrested or those present at the time of arrest, the person concerned must be allowed to consult a lawyer of choice or meet

nearest relations, where the magistrate orders detention of the person, the police officer shall interrogate the accused in a room in jail until a room with a glass wall or grille on one side within sight of a lawyer etc. [19]

- ii) Abuse of sections 54 and 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, unlawful arrest under the Special Powers Act, 1974, brutality by police during remand, poor and unhealthy prison conditions, sexual assault to female detainees in prison, electrocution during police custody, and arbitrary arrest of opposition political party activists have all become commonplace in Bangladesh.
- iii) Despite the fact that the Torture and Custodial Death (Prevention) Act 2013 was passed, tortured victims and their families endure harassment and intimidation from the authorities after registering complaints, the trial procedure is terribly slow and punishment rate under this Act is extremely low. Only a few cases have been resolved under this law after enactment back in 2013. [20]
- iv) The misuse of power by law enforcement officials in Bangladesh is the cause of human rights violations.
- v) The prevalence of anti-humanitarian legislation, as well as the abuse of power through execution, are equally accountable for human rights violations.
- vi) Bangladesh's constitution protects fundamental human rights. Despite this, human rights abuses are sometimes committed against the accused and detainees under police or jail custody.

X. RECOMMENDATIONS

In Bangladesh, for the development and preservation of human rights, we recommend the following special measures to the government of Bangladesh that:

- i. The Code of Criminal Procedure should be modified in sections 54, 167, and 344 to eliminate the possibility of police employees violating human rights.
- ii. The accused must make a voluntary confession in front of a magistrate.
- iii. The inquiry department should be kept distinct from the police department that is investigating the officers who have been accused of wrongdoing.
- iv. The human rights training should be provided to police officers.
- v. The interaction between police officers and citizens should be impartial to protect and enhance human rights.
- vi. The violations of Human Rights should be subjected to exemplary punishment in a visible location so that others can see them and learn from them.
- vii. In the Law Enforcing Agencies, only honest and morally upright people should be appointed.

- xi. A separate complaint cell for the victims can be created.
- xii. A witness protection program can be introduced to protect the witnesses.
- xiii. A separate unit or force can be introduced like the United States Marshals Service (USMS) [21] which will work under the supervision of the Attorney General to ensure the efficient implementation of the verdict as well as the judiciary's and constitution's integrity.

Human Rights will be preserved if these recommendations are followed, and we will have a society free of lawlessness, resulting in the peaceful coexistence of people of diverse races, colors, gender, religions, and political views.

XI. CONCLUSION

As a result of institutional reforms, respect for human rights, rule of law, and better governance should be safeguarded for human rights within the domestic regime. Security forces are constantly made more transparent and friendlier to the general populace when this is done. As security forces are held more responsible to the wider people, the incidence of human rights violations in Bangladesh will decrease.

In the event that these human rights are violated in their territory, the government must be held accountable. In regards to the most practical ways and means for human rights protection, it is suggested that victims of human rights breaches be organized to oppose such violations in order to ethically weaken the violation and morally strengthen the oppressed, thereby mobilizing international opinion in the sufferers' favor.

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