

Community policing: Concept, Aims and Objectives

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Inspector General of Police,
Bangladesh Police.

Speech

I have gone through “Community Policing: Concept, Aims and Objectives” written by Mr. AKM Shahidul Hoque, DIG, Rajshahi Range. The author has elucidated the basic concept of community policing from within a very small scope. Readers will be able to achieve a moderated and clear concept about community policing and its aims and objectives from it.

The author has focused on the organizational structure, for implementing community policing effectively, and constitution, for administering the activities of the organization, in the booklet. This book will be easily comprehensible to all as it has been written in lucid language.

People enjoy the unfragmented partnership of the country in an independent and democratic atmosphere. Certain groups of persons hold the leadership on mere mandate of people. The administration of the state works for public interest as well as honors public opinion and expectation. The police got no exception but to be aligned to the objectives discussed. Without the cooperation of people, police cannot be successful. So, police-people partnership can prove a success rendering services meant for the community. Endeavor, in this connection, is a need to develop police-people cohesion. If it is ensured, the distance between police and public will be reduced. And it, only, is possible by an effective community policing.

I hope that members of Bangladesh Police will be inspired in introducing community policing in their respective areas and, also, will get a guideline to work through this booklet.

I hope the author would contribute an elaborate edition in near future.

Nur Mohammad

Deputy Inspector General of police.

Forewords

Community policing is being discussed in our country for the last couple of years in meetings, seminars, and symposiums. Some enthusiastic police officers have their own initiatives on community policing in their areas of command, also. But community policing could not be found on an acceptable structure, for which the views and importance of community policing couldn't be explicitly acceptable to the people. Acknowledged conception always remains lacking in police and people. One can not be inspired easily if he is not informed of the basic. I have observed it during discharging my duties as a Police Super in different districts. It took two years in Chandpur to spread out the concept of community policing to people and to inspire them as well.

I started exchanging views on community policing with police officers and civil society joining as DIG Rajshahi Range and, also, visiting districts under its circumference with a view to introducing it. I impart basic ideas of it to the police officers. I observed their inadequate knowledge about it. Police functioning as catalyst should not be put forward to implement community policing in this circumstances. Perceiving this, I have taken initiative to give a moderated and clear idea, in brief, to the police officers about the philosophy, feedback, structure and constitution of community policing. I believe my effort, though precise, would enable our officers to meet up the requirements to work with the community policing agenda.

My initiative will be meaningful if officers are inspired and motivated to the essence of community policing reading this booklet. I cherish a hope, by the grace of Allah, to come to people with an extended work on community policing in future.

AKM Shahidul Hoque.

Chapter-1

Definition, Concept and Mission of Community Policing

What is Community Policing?

Community, as common say, is a group of people residing in a particular geographical location. In wider sense, statutory bodies, organizations, professionals and institutions are, also, included in community. Community policing can be defined as “community driven policing system”.

In other words, community policing adheres to the police-people entrepreneurship to find out the effective way to combat crime, maintain law and order, apprehend criminals and keep the tranquility in geo-local commune through identifying the problems and causes of problems with a view to finding out ways of solution. So, the policy involved here to bring and make the bridge success is community policing.

Law enforcing agencies, by rules and regulations of the state, supplement to meet the requisites for peace in the society, where police plays a vital role like a helm for the boat. The history of police is age-old. The evolution of police in terms of organization and application has been done along with a string of changes. If we consider the history of USA or UK, we find policing to the present form along with a series of transformations. The founder of London Metropolitan Police, Robert Peel is, also, the father of modern policing. He developed a philosophy in order to bring people oriented policing along with the traditional policing. The sum and substance of his dogma is “the police are public and the public are police”. So, the concept of community policing derives from Robert Peel’s modern policing concept.

Community policing means involving mass people in police duties i.e. to prevent crime, maintain law & order and to solve social problems which may generate offences, on the basis of joint partnership. Different persons and institutions have defined community policing in different ways. The key idea of all definitions is to work for better life by proactive means with a view to finding out the causes of problems as well as solving problems on the basis of joint efforts with the mass. The Upper Midwest Community Policing Institute has defined community policing in the following words:

“Community Policing is an organization-wide philosophy and management approach that promotes community, government and police partnerships, proactive, problem solving, community engagement to address the causes of crime, fear of crime and community issues”.

Community policing is community-oriented, proactive and solution-based policing and philosophy which involves people and is guided by community’s expectations and opinions.

The Characteristics of Community Policing

1. Community policing is proactive and solution-based policing system.
2. It ensures regular communication between police and community.
3. Community policing is a police approach that involves endeavor of both police and community.
4. Community policing provides community with the opportunity to work on partnership basis with police to address problems and to find solutions.
5. It ensures accountability of police to public.
6. It strengthens mutual trust, understanding and respect between public and police.
7. People can be informed of police activities and their limitations.
8. It reduces the distance between police and public as well as the fear of police and of crime; and, thus, inspires people to help police.

9. Police act as a catalyst by setting and encouraging people to solve many of their problems by themselves.
10. It creates opportunity to use community resources for the betterment of community.

Effects of Community Policing

1. It creates an opportunity to prevent crime and solve the problems of an area by collective effort of police and public.
2. Police can find out the problems and their causes and discern to mitigate problems by the help of people.
3. Because of the participation of people in police activities, service of police can ensure the manifestation of public expectation.
4. It increases interaction which gets people informed of police functions and their shortcomings.
5. It increases mutual confidence, understanding and respect.
6. The distance between police and the public is reduced; and people recognize police to be their friends.
7. It reduces the fear of police and fear of crime among people. It inspires them to help, and also helps abating their tendency of avoiding, police.
8. The slogan--“The police are public and the public are police”-comes into reality.
9. The criminals no more dare to commit crime freely because of the mass assistance for preventing crime and maintaining law and order. Thus, crime-graph falls in the society.
10. It ensures social peace and tranquility and elevates the quality of life.

Aims and Objectives of Community Policing

1. To establish an effective, lasting and community oriented policing system by engaging people for preventing crime, maintaining law and order, and solving problems existing in the society on the basis of mutual cooperation and partnership.
2. To take realistic initiatives and plans for finding out problems, causes of problems and, also, solving the problems reflecting expectations and opinions of people.
3. To build up a culture and practice to help police and to ensure people partnership in police functions.
4. To create mass awareness and social resistance to combat crime, injustice, corruption and misdeeds.
5. To awaken sense of civic rights, duties and responsibilities in people.
6. To reduce distance between police and public; and to make an amicable relationship by creating mutual confidence, understanding and mutual respect between police and public.
7. To create the opportunity for people to understand the line of action and, at the same time, the limitations of police in discharging duties; and to inspire people for helping police spontaneously conceiving the limitations.
8. To empower people for preventing crime, solving social problems and to utilize community resources and people intelligence in public welfare.
9. To create the feeling of security by mitigating fear of police and crime; and to make people trust police to be their inmates when they are in peril.
10. To initiate a community oriented modern policing by changing the orthodox mentality of police reflecting it in their activities and behavior.
11. To establish a secure, crime free and peaceful society by the earnest, and joint, effort of police and people and to uplift the living standard of people establishing law, peace and tranquility in the society.
12. To establish a good police-public relation by reducing the in between distance and to uphold the principle “the police are public and the public are police”.

Scope of Community Policing

1. To create mass awareness against crime and the criminals. It can be achieved through meetings, seminars, exchange of views, rallies, posters and through other available means of publicity.
2. If crime is committed in public, members of community police can arrest the offenders immediately and hand them over to police.
3. By reviewing the crime situation regularly, community policing committee can take measures to keep pace with reality and intimate necessary suggestions to the thana police.
4. Preventive measures suggested by police can be taken against dacoity, robbery, theft, cattle theft etc.
5. Police can be informed in private of the criminals' presence, their hide-outs, activities or preparation for committing crimes.
6. Anti-drug drives can be run through campaign against misuse and illegal trafficking of narcotics.
7. Public opinion can be generated and preventive measures can be taken against smuggling, adulteration of food and corruption.
8. Feasible programs can be taken to stop juvenile delinquencies and eve teasing by derailed boys. It can be done by pressuring and counseling them by their guardians and elders of the society.
9. Community policing committees can take steps against sexual offences, unsocial activities, AIDS, uncontrolled sexual contacts and population explosion.
10. Insignificant non-cognizable offences e.g. trifle conflicts, conjugal disputes, land litigations, financial feuds, factional conflicts can be mutually resolved through alternate dispute resolution process; the officer-in-charge of the concerned police station may be intimated the settlements afterwards.
11. Public awareness can be created and preventive or proactive programs can be taken against women and children repression, child-labor, women and children trafficking, disparity to women, child marriage, dowry etc.
12. Public opinion can be formed against religious fanaticism or misinterpretation, controversial *fatwa*, *hilla* marriage etc. by the help of Islamic scholars.
13. Can take effective measures, identifying problems and causes of problems, for solving any social problem that may affect people or cause fear among people.
14. Awareness programs can be taken to solve social problems.
15. Programs can be taken to assist and help the distressed in natural calamities and unforeseen adversities.
16. Patrol schemes, run by funds collected from community sources, can be introduced if crime rate increases and, if necessary, guards for night and day can be appointed. The patrol men may work for the interest of community as a visible organ of community policing. They can be engaged for traffic control, too.
17. Programs can be taken for the welfare of the old and the aged as well as for creating consciousness about the duties of society and relatives towards them.
18. Programs can be taken on increasing awareness against juvenile delinquency and on instructive programs on child rights and on duties and responsibilities of parents, family members and society towards children.
19. To launch programs to strengthen co-operation of police with mass-media and to increase mutual confidence, understanding and respect.
20. Projects may be taken to provide psychological support and legal assistance to the complainant, witness and victim of any litigation in order to create a sense of security among them by removing fear or threat.
21. To make people conscious about false cases, harmful aspects of harassing innocent people as well as to take measures to prevent it.
22. To give legal assistance to poor if involved in a case.
23. Besides, miscellaneous programs which would be considered useful to serve public interest according to the community policing committees can be initiated.

Legal Basis or Foundation of Community Policing

There is no bar against Community Policing by any law of the land despite its (Community Policing) not being created by any law or ordinance. There are compulsions on people to assist police and magistrate in certain cases vide sec. 42-45 of CrPC. As per regulation 32 of PRB, UP chairmen and members being public representatives can seek help from people in policing activities. To seek and get assistance from people is valid as per above rules and regulations. Community police, in fact, is an organized force of people for assisting police. So, the laws existing in the land support community policing. The Panchayet System and Arbitration by local elites or leaders of a village to settle down disputes are instances of mass-recognition towards community policing.

Ethics of Community Policing

1. Community policing is a non-political and service-oriented program. The people engaged in Community policing should work impartially and be beyond political controversy.
2. The main driving forces of community policing are honesty, devotion and commitment to social services. The philosophy of community policing is to be engaged in public services as an auxiliary force to police in combating crime, social ills and injustice by working beyond one's mean self-interests.
3. The nature of community policing is police-public partnership. The principle of community policing is "the police are the public and the public are the police".
4. The sum and substance of community policing lies with the famous saying "prevention is better than cure". Community policing follows proactive policing to identify the causes of problems.
5. Mutual confidence, understanding and respect are the driving forces of community policing.

Barriers of Community Policing

1. Both police and public are driven by traditional mentality. They are not willing to accept something new for they are habituated to work in traditional ways having traditional perception of mind-set. Such a negative perception is the main barrier to community policing.
2. Lack of clear conception about community policing.
3. Majority people are ignorant about their duties and rights. Rights and duties are inter-related. Where there are rights, there are duties. For example, people should co-operate police and administration for availing the right to lead a secured and peaceful life. But most people do not have any idea about it; and it is a hindrance to community policing.
4. People depend on police for their security. People have an idea that police can do anything and everything if they wish. Being aligned to this conviction, they do not come forward to assist police.
5. Some people are anti-police. They never help police; moreover, they avoid, and discourage others to help, police.
6. Police do not make adequate time and labor to give clear idea about community policing to people. They treat it as an extra botheration.
7. There are shortage of resources for the operation of community policing. There is no govt. allocation and it is, also, difficult to convince people to contribute. People don't want to buy, with own and spontaneous expenses, peace and security for them.
8. Community policing is not included in routine police activities. Therefore, the police members refrain from engaging adequate labor and thought in this affair.
9. People are reluctant in responding to police calls as they have less confidence in the latter. They remain suspicious about police matters.
10. There is a tendency of police to dominate people. Police do not want to honor peoples' expectations and opinions.

Implementation Strategy of Community Policing

- (1) Spreading out the concept of community policing among people and inspiring them through educating about the benefits of it.
- (2) Community policing committees have to be formed in all levels of the society i.e. in wards, area/mahallas, unions, thanas and districts comprising local elites and leaders of the civil society; and, thus, a clear concept of it has to be communicated to people through wide publicity as well as people should be inspired about programs of community policing.
- (3) Meetings, seminars, workshops have to be arranged to get people educated of community policing.
- (4) A community oriented modern policing system has to be developed by transforming the orthodox and traditional attitude of police. Training curricula should be enriched with community policing subjects; sessions, seminars, workshops etc. on community policing should be introduced in training centers to build up a culture among the trainees to be motivated so that they can work with community on self-motivation.
- (5) Police officers will have to communicate, on regular basis, with the members of community policing committees, give importance to their suggestions and opinions if they are for public interest, and will, also, have to treat community policing organizations as their own.
- (6) Community policing should be made acceptable to public through transparent and impartial role of the committees and, also, through initiating people-oriented programs.
- (7) People of all class and profession should be given opportunity to contribute in community policing activities.
- (8) Community policing has to be implemented by adopting strategies considering geographical features, social values and public demand.

Conclusion

To the expectation of police and people, police should be a service-oriented organization in an independent and democratic atmosphere. People are the target group of police service. It is pertinent to establish a bridge and amity between police and public for knowing each other to meet the demand of the day. Police presence and assistance are expected everywhere and always. Public lodge complaints, irrespective of legitimacy, to police for immediate response or remedy. The type, technique and number of crime are increasing everyday. Social problems are getting new shapes with various dimensions. In this situation, expectations of the people to police are increasing day by day.

Police has numerous limitations. Paucity of manpower is acute. In our country one police man stands for about 1400 persons. There are insufficiency and hindrances in everything like budget, transports, equipments, working environment, accommodation etc. Police got colonial mentality, too. There are complaints against police for misuse of power, public harassment, misconduct and corruption. For all these reasons, a distance is always there between police and public

Under these circumstances, for establishing police-public mutual confidence, co-operation and trust, acceptable changes should be made in aptitude, conduct and activities of police. Police functions should be continued involving people in the routine works to signify the expectation, opinion and demand of people. And this would be reflected in community policing. No option other than community policing stands anywhere to bring success in police actions with public support and approval. Police should be public and service oriented, professional; and, at the same time, a bridge of cooperation should be made between police and public through Community policing. Thus, both police and public will be benefited. A democratic society in an independent country demands the same from police.

Chapter –2

Organizational Structure of Community Policing

Community Policing can be an effective system for prevention of crime and addressing the social problems and crises through proactive and awareness building activities. The benefit of community policing can be reaped by the practical implementation of the concept of community policing. The conscious citizens are to come forward to be involved in the community policing activities. The representatives of all professions and members of civil society are to be given opportunity to play their part in this regard. Considering the facts a modality has been developed to give the concept of community policing a pragmatic and practical picture to the people. With the view to implementing community policing activities, community policing committees comprising representations from all professions at village, union, thana and district level have been formed. The structure of the committee is framed followingly:

Each committee will have two parts: one is the Advisory Committee and the other is the Working Committee. The number of members may be 4-10 in the Advisory Committee and 15-20 in the Working Committee. The Working Committee will be constituted by one President, one or more Vice-presidents, one general secretary, one joint-general secretary, one office secretary; one publicity secretary, one treasurer and the rest would be members.

Community policing committees must be non-political and social organizations. People from all walks, professions and religions can be the members of the committees.

Who will be the Members?

Any adult citizen of Bangladesh is eligible to be a member of any of the committees. No person who is controversial and tout, smuggler or suspected to be engaged in illegal activities and, also, who is of bad reputation can be a member of any committee. The committees should have representatives from all professions.

As community policing is a voluntary social work, the persons replete with social service, those who find pleasure in social work without any material or personal gain, should be included as members of community policing committee.

Respected and aged persons should be included as members of the Advisory committee; and younger people who are diligent in work should be placed in the Working committee.

It would be wise to have prominent political persons and elected public representatives in the Advisory committee.

Co-ordination Committee

There will be a Union Co-ordination Committee at union level consisting of the representatives from all committees. In the same way, there will be a Thana Co-ordination committee and a District Co-ordination committee at thana and a district level respectively. Members of local social elites and important personalities can also be the members of the co-ordination committee. But in any case, their number should not exceed 30% of the total members of the committee.

The officer-in-charge will be the adviser of the union Co-ordination committee; ASP circle and Thana Nirbahi Officer will be the advisers and OC will be the Chief Coordinator of the Thana Coordination committee. Deputy Commissioner will be the chief patron and Police Super will be the chief adviser of community policing of the district. The Additional SP will be the chief coordinator of the District Co-ordination committee. There will be an Advisory committee of the

District co-ordination committee. It is desirable to keep the number of the members of the Advisory committee within 8-10.

Model Committee

Community Policing Unit
 Ward no.1
 Union: Kazipur; Thana: Kazipur; Dist: Sirajgonj.

Advisory Committee:

- 01. Mr.
- 02. „
- 03. „
- 04. „
- 05. „
- 06. „
- 07. „

Working Committee:

- President : Mr.
- Vice president : „
- Vice president : „
- Vice president : „
- General Secretary : „
- Joint-General Secretary : „
- Office Secretary : „

Women Affairs Secretary : Mrs.

Treasurer : Mr.

Members : Mr.
 Mr.
 Mr.
 Mr.

Female members : Mrs. : „
 Mrs.
 Mrs.

Committee Forming Process

Before forming the first committee, a large gathering of local people of all classes and professions will have to be arranged. In that meeting, people have to be given the concept of community policing as well as have to be motivated through fruitful discussion of its utility and good aspect. Some prominent persons can be given opportunity to constitute a draft committee in that meeting. They will submit the draft in time to the officer-in-charge of the respective police station. The officer-in-charge will finalize the committee after scrutinizing and verifying the antecedents as well as consulting with the respected persons of the local civil society. Afterwards, a ceremonial and festive inauguration meeting will have to be organized to introduce the committee members. Superior officers from police, administration, or public representatives are to be invited to attend that meeting as chief or special guests.

A new committee will have to be formed after one year of the constitution of the first committee. All later committees will be in effect for two years. The new committee will be formed by either election or selection by the general members (those who reside in the jurisdiction of the committee and are present in the electoral meeting) at least one month before the expiry of the existing committee. The officer-in-charge will verify whether the basic qualities and eligibility to become a member of the committee have been in consideration while forming the committee. If found otherwise, he will request the expulsion of the controversial person/s. The officer-in-charge will give approval to the committee after necessary vetting under his sign and seal.

CHAPTER-3

Constitution of Community Policing

Introduction: Community policing is the joint effort of police and public for uplifting living condition and minimizing panic from among people through identifying crime, social problems and problems in maintaining law and order on the basis of public opinion and suggestions and, afterwards, through making resistance against criminals as well as solving multi-faced problems on the basis of these recommendations.

The utility of community policing in administering police activities to satisfy social demands and to establish a bridge of communication is beyond questioning.

Community policing is a non-political and service oriented system for the prevention of crime with police patronization. To implement the aims and objectives of it, persons who are inclined to and enthusiastic in social welfare should play the leading role. It is necessary to administer the joint effort and enthusiasm of these people in a systematic way under police patronization. Thus, a system of work will be established to ensure transparency and, also, to recognize the contribution of enthusiastic people.

So, constitution is essential for a community policing committee to administer its activities. The following guidelines have been prescribed for formulating constitution of community policing committees so that uniformity in activities can be ensured through out the country:

Constitution

Definitions:

Community Policing: Community policing is the series of activities taken for the purpose of controlling crime, maintaining law and order, solving social problems and raising the standard of living of the citizens on the basis of the joint efforts and partnership between police and people.

Name of the Organization: community policing, (working area)

Jurisdiction: Its jurisdiction will be determined according to the decision of community policing committee.

Monogram: The organization will have a monogram. This monogram will be same for all committees of a particular district. Only the names of the regions will be different (Police Super will fix the monogram in consultation with the respective persons; and the monogram will be authenticated by the committee.)

Flag: The organization will have a flag. The flag will be of different colors for different police stations. In that case, the monogram will be in the center of the flag and the name of the region under or surrounding it. All unions, wards, and other committees under the same PS will have the same flag.

Members: All male and female residing in a specific area under the community policing committee are the beneficiaries of community policing of that area. The beneficiaries who will give regular subscriptions or monetary grants to community policing fund will be regarded as active general members.

Advisers and Members of the Executive Committee: Any Bangladeshi national of a specific area, of and above 25, who was never convicted, bankrupt or mentally ill and, also, who never suffered bad reputation can be a member of any Advisory or Working committee.

Organizational Structure

Regional Committee: The regional committee of community policing will have two entities: (i) Advisory Council/Committee, and (ii) Working Committee.

Advisory Council/ Committee:

The Advisory committee will be of 8-10 members. But this number can be increased if the Working committee considers any person to play an important role in organizing community policing. In that case, it will have to be approved in the Working committee meeting. Respected, aged and magnified persons can be members of the Advisory committee.

Working Committee:

The Working committee will have 15-20 members. This number can be increased for the inclusion of any enthusiastic, interested or reputed person/s. Yet the number should not exceed 25.

The structure of Working Committee will be defined followingly:

President/ Chairman	:	01
Vice president	:	more than one
General secretary	:	01
Joint-general secretary	:	02
Office secretary	:	01
Publicity secretary	:	01
Secretary of women affairs (female)	:	01
General members (Male)	:	06
General members (female)	:	03

Tenure of the Committee: The tenure of the first committee will be of one year. A new committee will be formed after one year of the date of formation of the first committee.

After first committee, the tenure of all next committees will be 02 years. The following committee will be formed before the expiry of 2 years . And after the expiry, the new committee will take over the charge from the previous one.

Ad-hoc Committee: If for certain reasons it is not possible to form a new committee within the prescribed time, then just with the expiry of the tenure, the former committee will stop functioning and an ad-hoc committee consisting of 10 members will be formed. This convener committee will be abolished after forming a regular committee within 90 days.

Procedure of Forming the Committees

Before forming the regional or area-based first committee, the officer-in-charge will arrange a large meeting of people from all classes and professions in the concerned area. He will give them the idea of community policing and inspire people about its merits. In the meeting, he will inform them of the constitution of community policing and attribute some persons with the responsibility to submit a proposal of the committee. After receiving the proposal of the committee, the officer-in-charge will institute a thorough enquiry regarding controversy about the members to finalize the committee. If any controversial person is included, the officer-in-charge will put the replacement/s of the disputed person/s.

The Next Committee after the First: After the completion of the tenure of the first committee, the following committee will take over its charge. To form this committee, the officer-in-charge will form an electorate of three members. The electorate will call for a meeting of the members and beneficiaries of the area and will move a proposal for forming the new committee on the basis of the opinions of the majority members. In the meeting, one fourth of the adult inhabitants of the area should remain present. The proposed committee, mandated by the local people, will be approved by the officer-in-charge of the police station.

Co-ordination Committees

Union co-ordination committee: There will be a Co-ordination Committee in every union, thana and district comprising all presidents, general secretaries of all committees of respective units and prominent personalities of locality. This committee will be a convening committee having the provision of one convener, one member secretary and the rest as members. The number of prominent persons in the co-ordination committee will not exceed 30% of the committee members.

Thana Co-ordination Committee: There will be a co-ordination committee in every thana. The officer-in-charge will form the committee consulting with the union committees and taking representatives from every union.

This committee will, also, function as a convening committee. The number of prominent persons in the committee will not exceed 30% of the total members of the committee excluding the committee representatives.

The officer-in-charge will be the adviser for all union committee under his thana. He will also be the chief co-ordinator of Thana Co-ordination committee.

Thana Nirbahi Officer and the Circle ASP will be the chief patron and the chief adviser of the committee respectively.

An SI/ Sergeant will be the community policing liaison officer for one or more unions.

District Co-ordination Committee: The Superintendent of Police of the district will form the District Co-ordination committee in consultation with the ASP circles, officers-in-charge, conveners and general secretaries of Thana Co-ordination committees. District Co-ordination Committee will also function as a convening committee i.e. there will be a convener, a member secretary, and the rest will be general members. The number of prominent persons in the committee will not exceed 30% of the committee members excluding the committee representatives.

Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, Addl. Police Super will be the ex-officio chief patron, chief adviser and chief co-ordinator of the committee respectively.

Exemption from Membership

A member can seek exemption from his duty by a written resignation to the president. The resignation is to be accepted by the Working Committee.

Disciplinary Matters

All members of the committee will perform their duty assigned to them with transparency and impartiality aimed at public welfare. He will perform his duty beyond all kinds of greed, malice, and personal interest. If any complaint lodged against any member, the president of the committee will endorse a responsible person to cause inquiry. If the complaint is lodged with the officer-in-charge or to any superior officer, he himself can, also, initiate an inquiry.

If the person is found guilty in the inquiry, the matter will be in agenda of the Working committee meeting to suspend, cancel, or remove as it deems fit regarding membership by the committee. Before taking the disciplinary action, he should be given the opportunity to defend himself and, prior to the final decision, the opinion of the officer-in-charge should be sought. Action taken against any member of a Zonal or a Union Co-ordination committee will have the right to appeal to the convener of the Thana Co-ordination Committee by 30 (thirty) days. The appeal will be disposed off by the opinion of the majority members of Thana Co-ordination committee. This decision would be final.

Duties of Advisory Council/Committee

Advisory Council can give advice and suggestions taken in the meetings of the Advisory Council to the Working Committee. Working committee will discuss the advice given by the Advisory Council in their next meeting and take effective measures if the advice is realistic and for the interest of the organization.

The member/members of the Advisory Council may remain present in the Working committee meetings and provide effective suggestions. The notice of all the meetings of the working committee will be served to all the members of the Advisory Council.

Duties of the Working Committee

The Working Committee will have the following duties-

- To sketch plans to prevent crime, maintain law and order, and, also, to solve social problems; and it will, also, take effective measures to implement the operation plans.
- To give total assistance to police administration for preventing crime and maintaining law and order.
- To ascertain the line of action studying trend of crime and providing recommends authority for effective crime control.
- To take effective measures to build up a good relation between police and public.
- To mobilize people opinion and awareness against social problems, social crime, injustice, corruption and all kind of social inconsistency with the help of the administration.
- To take disciplinary action against undisciplined or adverse activities that go against the aims and objectives of the community policing.
- To maintain regular communication and coordination with other committees and organizations.

The Responsibilities of the President

1. To request the general secretary to call meetings regularly.
2. To call extra ordinary meeting at an emergence.
3. To sign the approved accounts.
4. To approve the bank or any other monetary transaction as per rule to be produced by treasurer or general secretary.
5. He will take realistic measures for all type of planning of community policing, administering the activities, extension, developing awareness, making bridge between police and people etc. with the help of the members of Working committee and people.

Responsibilities of the Vice-Presidents

He will attend meetings regularly and assist the president in all activities. First Vice president will preside over meetings in absence of the president or by the direction of the president; and second Vice-president will preside over the meeting during the absence of the 1st Vice-president.

Responsibilities of the General Secretary

1. To perform all executive duties.
2. To call a meeting in consultation with the President.
3. To take initiative to implement the decisions taken in the meeting.
4. To produce the accounts before the committee meeting with the help of the treasurer.
5. Bring forward the reports, plans and budget in the annual general meeting.
6. To take steps for the extension of organizational activities as well as of community policing.

The Responsibilities of Joint General Secretary

1. To assist general secretary in all activities.
2. To perform the duties of general secretary during his absence.
3. To perform all duties assigned to him by the president or general secretary or as per the decision of the meeting.

Responsibilities of Treasurer

1. To keep accounts of income and expenditure.
2. To preserve the vouchers and records of transactions.
3. To perform all the duties related to financial matters.
4. To make transaction and to keep communication with banks.
5. To take steps for preventing misuse of money as well as corruption.

Responsibilities of Office Secretary

1. To perform all official work of the organization.
2. To put down and to distribute the regulation of the meetings.
3. To draft and issue notice of meetings.
4. To keep all the records updated.
5. To carry out all the duties attributed by the Working committee.

Responsibilities of the Publicity Secretary

1. He will circulate widely the concept of community policing and its outcomes among the common mass.
2. He will make strategic plan to motivate people to community policing and for building mass awareness and publicity in this field.
3. He will perform duties related to printing and publications i.e. posters, leaflets, booklets etc.
4. He will carry out all the duties delegated by the executive committee.

Responsibilities of the Patron

He will provide necessary counseling and all out cooperation to the growth of community policing in an effective manner.

Responsibilities of the Chief Adviser and the Adviser

He will draw guidelines for ensuring effective community policing system as well as its institutionalization and expansion and, also, for creating public awareness about the organizational matters of community policing.

Responsibilities of the Chief Co-ordinator and the Co-ordinator

He will communicate with and co-ordinate among all the committees of his area of responsibility. He will look after the welfare, difficulties and overall activities of all the committees, give necessary suggestions and co-ordinate among all organizations.

Duties of Co-ordination Committee

The Co-ordination committee will supervise the activities of the committees under its command. It will make co-ordination of work among the committees. Co-ordination committee will take initiative for forming a new committee as well as act as a counselor of the subordinate committees. If any member of a subordinate committee is punished on disciplinary grounds, he can appeal to the Co-ordination committee; and it will pass necessary orders after taking the hearing. The order of the Co-ordination committee will be final. Thana Co-ordination committee will be the appealing authority for regional and the union Co-ordination committee. District Co-ordination committee will be the appealing authority for Thana Co-ordination committee. The Co-ordination committee will take steps for enquiry if any complaint rises against any member of the committee under its authority.

Creating Funds

There will be a fund for running the overall activities of community policing. The fund will be raised from the following sources:

1. Subscription or monetary grants from the members (rate of subscription will be determined by the committee).
2. Donation from the beneficiaries and the inhabitants.
3. Grants from any person.
4. Monetary grants from any govt., non-Govt organization or from any autonomous body.
5. From advertisement or any other publicity.
6. From any self-owned commercial source.

Accounts Keeping

The accounts of all income and expenditure of community policing must be kept in cash books. The subscription or grants will be received through memo signed by the treasurer and will be deposited to the bank account of respective committee. A savings bank account has to be opened in any scheduled bank in the name of the concerned committee of all level. The account will be opened by joint signatures of the President, General Secretary and treasurer. But the bank account will be run on joint signatures of the cashier and the signature of either the president or the general secretary. The accounts of all types of income and expenditure will have to be approved in the working committee meeting. Annual reports on income and expenditure, along with the audit report, will have to be approved in the annual general meeting. The working committee can approve an amount of money as hand cash to meet up the daily expenses.

Audit of the Accounts

The working committee will arrange an audit team consisting of 03 members in order to audit the accounts after every fiscal year. The audit report will have to be produced before the working committee meeting and annual general meeting. This audit can be done by the auditor/s of any govt. or non-Govt organization. The Working committee will decide the matter; and the auditor's honorarium will be given from the account.

Rules of Meeting

(a) **Annual General Meeting:**

Annual general meeting will be held once a year in presence of the general members.

(b) **Working Committee Meeting:**

The working committee and the union Co-ordination committee will meet once a month.

(c) **Co-ordination Committee Meeting:**

District and Thana Co-ordination committees will hold meetings once in every two months.

(d) **Extra-ordinary Meeting:**

In case of emergency, the president can call for extra-ordinary meetings.

(e) **Call-on-Meetings:**

If the president refrains from convening a prescribed meeting for long time without any reason, then for the greater interest of the organization this call-on- meetings can be called on the signatures of the two-third members.

(f) **Quorum:**

The presence of one third of the total members in a meeting will form the quorum.

(g) General meetings can be convened within ten days, working committee meetings within 5 days, and emergency/special meetings within 1 day or 24 hrs.

Absence from the Meeting

The membership of any member will be suspended if he is absent in consecutive three meetings. The concerned will be informed of it and asked for his explanation of absence in a letter signed by the president. The president will take further step/s as per the decision taken after the explanation being discussed in the working committee meeting.

Amendment of the Constitution

Ward/ Moholla /Regional Committee: By convening the general meeting of ward/ moholla/ regional committee, the advisory council and Working committee can propose the amendment of the constitution. The amendment proposal has to be passed with the consent of two-third members of the Working committee first. After that, if $\frac{1}{8}$ (one eighth) of the general members or the adult inhabitants of the concerned area remain present and $\frac{2}{3}$ (two third) of the present people support the amendment, then, on the basis of the presence and opinion of the officer in charge, the thana working committee will make the final approval of the amendment (that is, change, enlargement and amendment) of constitution.

Thana Co-ordination Committee: The constitution of Thana Co-ordination committee can be amended by the consent of two-third members of Thana Co-ordination committee, and as per the opinion of officer-in-charge and the circle ASP. District Police Super will give final approval of the amendment on the basis of consent of majority members of district Co-ordination committee.

District Co-ordination Committee: The district Co-ordination committee constitution can be amended by the consent of two-third members of Advisory council and Convening committee of this Co-ordination committee.

CHAPTER-4

Community Policing: Organization and Activities

Organization

To implement the concept of community policing and to transform the theoretical aspects of community policing to the practical field for the utility and benefit of the members of community, associations of good people drawing representatives from all professions and strata have been formed at all the tiers of social structure. These associations have been given the title as Community Policing Committee (CPC). Community Policing Committees have been formed with the consensus of the local people at ward/moholla, union, thana, and district level. The Committees formed at ward/moholla/zone are the basic committees. At union, thana and district level, Coordination Committees have been formed.

Besides, the regular committees stated above, School Community Policing Committees at different secondary schools and Committees at transport sector have also been formed.

Sub-Committees of the main Committees on specific field have been formed. These are Anti-Drug Sub-Committee, Women and Children Repression Prevention Sub-Committee, Market Committee, etc.

-: District wise chart of Community Policing Committees in Chittagong Range:-

SL no.	Dist.	Total no. of Unions and Municipalities			No. of Community Policing Committees formed					No. of members of Advisory & Working Committees		
		Municipality	Union	Total	ward/zonal Committee	Union Coordination committee	Thana Coordination committee	Dist. Coordination committee	Total	Advisory	Working	Total
01	Chittagong	10	190	200	1802	190	15	01	2008	17283	32024	49307
02	Cox's Bazar	4	71	75	855	74	08	01	938	6225	12145	18370
03	Rangamati	2	48	50	323	46	11	under process	380	1319	3384	4703
04	Khagrachhari	3	34	37	335	36	9	under process	380	2609	5320	7929
05	Bandorban	2	29	31	276	31	7	1	315	1838	4549	6387
06	Comilla	10	178	188	1773.	178	16	1	1968	14776	33893	48669
07	B Baria	4	98	102	922	100	08	1	1031	7497	16538	24035
08	Chandpur	7	86	93	820	93	8	1	922	7537	15224	22761
09	Noakhali	8	84	92	825	92	9	1	927	10468	15947	26415
10	Feni	5	43	48	441	48	6	1	496	4881	8744	13625
11	Laxmipur	4	50	54	489	54	5	1	549	4133	8788	12921
	Total	59	912	971	8861	941	102	09	9913	78566	156556	235122

-: Chart of School-College Community Policing Committees:-

SL no.	Dist.	No. of College/Secondary School	No. of School/College Committees	No. of the Members
01	Chittagong	474	143	2298
02	Cox's Bazar	127	85	1257
03	Rangamati	51	51	621
04	Khagrachhari	72	70	910
05	Bandorban	30	30	459
06	Comilla	555	442	6514
07	B Baria	140	119	1653
08	Chandpur	288	242	3595
09	Noakhali	198	198	2432
10	Feni	175	175	2682
11	Laxmipur	189	172	2623
Total		2299	1727	25044

-: Chart of Transport Sector Community Policing Committees:-

SL no.	Dist.	No. of Transport Sector Community Policing Committees		No. of Members		Total no. of Members
		Dist.	Thana	Dist.	Thana	
01	Chittagong	-	32	-	523	523
02	Cox's Bazar	01	15	15	234	249
03	Rangamati	-	12	-	194	194
04	Khagrachhari	-	09	-	142	142
05	Bandorban	01	08	15	119	134
06	Comilla	01	19	31	357	388
07	B Baria	01	09	12	154	166
08	Chandpur	-	10	-	169	169
09	Noakhali	01	16	15	318	333
10	Feni	04	09	64	159	223
11	Laxmipur	01	14	12	224	236
Total		10	153	164	2593	2757

-: Chart of Community Policing Associate & sub-Committees:-

SL no.	Dist.	No. of Market Community Policing Committees	No. of Anti-Drug Sub-Committees	Women & Children Sub-Committee
01	Chittagong	43	51	49
02	Cox's Bazar	39	24	08
03	Rangamati	15	41	38
04	Khagrachhari	25	26	27
05	Bandorban	16	11	11
06	Comilla	103	90	100
07	B Baria	46	38	38
08	Chandpur	99	138	130
09	Noakhali	141	142	102
10	Feni	88	88	88
11	Laxmipur	54	236	230
Total		669	885	821

Community Policing Activities

Community policing system was introduced in Bangladesh to address community problems, trace out their causes and, thus, to propose effective solutions of these problems on the basis of police-people joint venture. Community Policing Committees are playing a tremendous role in bridging police and people and in resolving social problems, settling disputes over trifle matters, solving conjugal quarrels, discouraging lodging of insignificant or false cases etc.

The community policing committees of 11 districts of Chittagong Division play active and notion worthy roles in their respective fields. A statistical review of the community policing activities is given below:

01. Dispute Resolution:

Trifle disputes often generate innumerable insignificant cases that burden the available investigating and judicial machinery of the country. Furthermore, the disputing factions, with the intention of hurting each other, ultimately damage themselves: they become losers, suffer defamation and many more. Community policing aims at resolving these many folded problems by settling disputes over trifle matters. The achievement in this regard, in 2008, is recorded below:

-: Chart of Dispute Resolution by Community Policing Committees in Chittagong Range:-

SL no.	Dist.	Land litigations	Monetary Matters	Conjugal Quarrel	Affray	Family Matters	Others	Total
01	Chittagong	302	171	121	222	71	170	1057
02	Cox's Bazar	306	158	192	178	122	220	1176
03	Rangamati	160	102	155	135	120	208	880
04	Khagrachhari	150	109	89	116	48	163	675
05	Bandorban	175	114	110	130	134	110	484
06	Comilla	351	197	208	320	273	267	1656
07	B Baria	500	453	544	406	348	479	2730
08	Chandpur	641	376	401	665	530	449	3062
09	Noakhali	317	113	194	228	178	264	1294
10	Feni	275	136	180	172	136	180	1079
11	Laxmipur	329	215	140	188	141	285	1298
	Total	3506	2144	2334	2760	2101	2695	15391

02. Arrest of Criminals:

Members of the community policing committees play an important role in capturing notorious criminals and warrantees of the locality. They try to collect intelligence about the movements and where abouts/hideouts of the outlaws and communicate these information to police immediately. They themselves, also, can capture the criminals. The number of arrested criminals, as given in the following charts, in 2008 through the help of community police projects, undoubtedly, a picture of success of the system:

-: Chart of Arrest of Criminals by the Help of Community Policing members in Chittagong Range:-

SL no.	Dist.	GR	CR	Theft	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Women Repression	Others	Total
01	Chittagong	83	37	39	23	01	07	06	111	307
02	Cox's Bazar	95	65	56	15	08	02	21	132	394
03	Rangamati	25	26	08	-	-	-	-	23	82
04	Khagrachhari	78	69	16	7	01	04	06	49	230
05	Bandorban	15	14	14	-	-	-	-	25	68
06	Comilla	12	32	59	01	02	01	16	51	174
07	B Baria	76	52	34	04	25	07	16	127	341
08	Chandpur	28	18	30	-	-	-	11	35	122
09	Noakhali	112	73	56	01	-	-	50	126	418
10	Feni	38	23	9	01	-	-	-	58	129
11	Laxmipur	119	53	41	-	-	01	40	80	334
Total		680	442	362	52	37	22	166	817	2599

03. Awareness Building Programs:

Community police works for awareness building on different issues. Programs and gathering are taking place on a regular basis. These programs are intensely monitored by the district police authority. In the year 2008, a good number of awareness building programs were arranged and launched.

a. Awareness Building Programs on Social problems:

Awareness building programs against social ills like women-children repression, dowry, child marriage, eve teasing, suicide, drug, gambling are the prime assignments of the community policing system. Making the transport workers aware is, also, a regular duty for them. These awareness building programs are vital for forming public opinion against these social problems that otherwise are very hard to address and that may generate numerous other crimes.

**-: Chart of Awareness Building Programs by Community Policing Committees
in Chittagong Range in the year 2008:-**

SL no.	Dist.	Against women-children repression & dowry	Against Child Marriage	Against Eve Teasing	Against Suicide	Against Drug & Gambling	For Transport Workers	Others	Total
01	Chittagong	173	20	64	22	194	95	143	711
02	Cox's Bazar	156	81	123	22	241	75	95	793
03	Rangamati	125	72	79	49	193	101	119	738
04	Khagrachhari	155	103	209	62	225	145	112	1011
05	Bandorban	117	84	101	63	222	63	68	718
06	Comilla	381	217	220	143	485	227	247	1920
07	B Baria	173	124	185	126	286	80	148	1122
08	Chandpur	347	206	238	110	558	223	374	2056
09	Noakhali	119	46	100	23	272	101	143	704
10	Feni	132	75	84	54	264	115	129	853
11	Laxmipur	145	108	155	42	221	101	188	960
	Total	2023	1136	1558	715	3161	1326	1766	11586

b. Awareness Building and Motivational Programs on Women Repression and Silent Domestic Violence:

The rate of women repression and silent domestic violence is alarming in our society. We are very much in need to address these twin issues; and Community Policing initiatives can be most effective in this regard. With the help of community policing committees, awareness building and motivational programs are launched on regular basis to motivate people to prevent these hateful crimes and to protect the vulnerable group.

**-: Chart of Awareness Building and Motivational Programs on Women Repression and Silent Domestic Violence conducted by Community Policing Committees
in Chittagong Range in 2008:-**

Dist.	No. of Awareness building & Motivational meetings	Officer Present in Meeting				Presence in the Meeting						Total
		SP/ Addl. SP	ASP	OC	SI	Members of Community Policing committee/s	Chaukidar /Dofadar (village police)	UP Chairman / member	NGO/ Govt. Officer/ Employee	Religious leaders	Locals	
Chittagong	281	107	85	255	318	5348	1458	92	601	394	23094	32883
Cox's Bazar	457	10	33	331	323	4279	797	597	1210	295	26045	34377
Rangamati	565	07	24	202	174	431	225	716	2226	280	24312	29162
Khagrachhari	1286	104	87	314	233	1477	08	715	2091	253	13598	20166
Bandarban	609	74	77	150	153	228	-	289	953	138	7458	10129
Comilla	154	93	03	142	-	440	2265	470	-	-	27000	30567
B Baria	1078	24	45	246	245	549	1035	546	2169	351	20728	27235
Chandpur	1316	102	118	666	661	1850	2978	1253	5151	717	74237	89049
Noakhali	701	43	115	287	166	115	730	597	1681	362	27985	32782
Feni	944	23	68	241	210	575	1106	845	1587	570	17597	23766
Laxmipur	263	138	125	397	346	3903	875	773	1440	544	22860	31664
Total	7654	725	780	3231	2829	19195	11477	7743	19109	3904	284914	361780

c. Training Programs on Road Safety issues for drivers and helpers:

Multi-dimensional surveys on road accidents in the country, conducted by various agencies, unanimously points to the fact that drivers and helpers are mostly responsible for these mishaps that take heavy toll on potential human lives each year in the country. These sad events can't be reduced unless the drivers and helpers are properly trained, sensitized and their sense of responsibility being aroused. Community Policing Committees came forward to assist in this regard; and in all the districts of Chittagong Range, Community Policing Committees conduct regular training programs on road safety issues for drivers and helpers. These training programs include sessions on traffic laws and signal, the duties and responsibilities of the driver, education and advice on road safety, motor parts checking and driving methods, road accidents and driving license, responsibilities of the driver to prevent road accidents and to ensure safety for the passengers, pre/during/post driving responsibilities of the drivers, etc.

-: Chart of Transport Sector Community Policing Committee conducted Training Programs on Road Safety Issues for Drivers & Helpers in 2008 (from Sept. '08 to Dec. '08):-

SL no.	Dist.	No. of programs conducted	No. of Trainees (Drivers & Helpers) attended	Comment
01	Chittagong	08	2170	
02	Cox's Bazar	08	249	
03	Rangamati	44	2032	
04	Khagrachhari	14	534	
05	Bandorban	32	93	
06	Comilla	12	1217	
07	B Baria	07	430	
08	Chandpur	45	2457	
09	Noakhali	09	1970	
10	Feni	07	1893	
11	Laxmipur	34	1219	
	Total	220	15107	

Installation of the Service Delivery & Community Policing Centers:

To ensure a service as well as people oriented policing system, the author introduced a new concept of installing a **service delivery and community policing center** in each police station, first in Rajshahi Range and then in Chittagong. An officer or a good educated constable is assigned to serve as service delivery officer who always sits at this center to receive and provide help to the persons visiting to the police station for legal help. The common people earlier were scared to enter into the thana building crossing the armed sentry for which they would take shelter to the brokers. Now, the legal help seekers do not require to accompany any broker or other person to approach the police in the Police Station. Community policing members gather in this center, set action plans, talk on various agenda of the time and settle disputes. A glance at the service delivery and community policing centers in Chittagong Range is given below:

SL. no.	District	No. of Thanas	No. of Service Delivery & Community Policing Centers(SDCPC) already constructed	Comment
01	Chittagong	15	14	
02	Cox's Bazar	08	07	
03	Rangamati	13 (02 not in operation)	-	SDCPC functions are operating alternatively in the Thana buildings.
04	Khagrachhari	09	09	
05	Bandorban	08 (02 not in operation)	07	
06	Comilla	16	11	
07	B Baria	08	06	
08	Chandpur	08	07	
09	Noakhali	09	03	
10	Feni	06	03	
11	Laxmipur	05	05	
	Total :	105 (03 not in operation)	69	

Impact of Community Policing Activities in Chittagong Range:

The impact of community policing activities is mention worthy in curving the crime graph downwards in Chittagong Range. It is found (as per the comparative analysis below) that in 2008 the total number of crime committed in Chittagong Range is 2040 less than that it was in 2007.

Chittagong Range	Period	D a c c i t y	R o b b e r y	M u r d e r	S p e e d y T r i a l A c t	R i o t i n g	W o m e n R e p r e s s i o n	C h i l d R e p r e s s i o n	K i d n a p	P o l i c e A s s a u l t	B u r l a r y	T h e f t	O t h e r C a s e s	Recovery Related Cases					Total Cases Filed	Crime per Lac
														Arms Act	Explosive	Drug	Smuggling	Total		
Total (24577995)	2007	240	122	553	187	55	1644	111	150	24	629	1231	13695	337	07	1707	947	2998	21639	88.04
	2008	197	162	543	124	31	1502	146	115	42	552	1202	10889	250	12	2722	1110	4094	19599	79.74
increase/decrease		-43	+40	-10	-63	-24	-142	+35	-35	+18	-77	-29	-2806	-87	+05	+1015	+163	+1096	-2040	

The awareness building programs for the drivers and the helpers proved fruitful as there is a notable decrease (as shown in the comparative chart of the road accidents below) in the total number of road accidents in the range after the launch of such programs in August 2008.

Name of Dist.	Number of Road Accidents in 2007	Number of Road Accidents in 2008
Chittagong	225	96
Cox's Bazar	41	30
Comilla	103	103
B-Baria	106	103
Chandpur	49	21
Noakhali	35	41
Feni	63	49
Laxmipur	38	26
Rangamati	20	22
Khagrachari	19	34
Bandarban	10	21
Total	709	546
