

Victimization of Complainant in Criminal Case: An Exploratory Study

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Abstract

Exploitation of complainants in law enforcement framework denies legitimate drives of any wrongdoing that progressively holding the consideration of victimologists to guarantee equivalent freedoms of casualties. The guideline point of this study is to investigate the idea of exploitation of complainants during criminal case in preliminary stage. In order to do this, the many forms of victimization are examined, along with its causes and effects. Here, purposive sampling is followed by the quantitative research approach to gather information from 50 respondents. According to this study, the rate of victimization among female complainants (44%) is rising; respondents from rural areas (54%) are more likely than those from urban areas to have been victimized during a trial; complainants in violent cases are more likely to have been the victim of multiple assaults (54%); and roughly 64% of complainants experience victimization twice. Furthermore, a significant portion of respondents (72%) stated that their victimization results from the abuse of the law, and the worrying economic cost of this victimization (67%) is indicated. The public's trust in justice is gradually eroded by the mistreatment of complainants, which is intolerable in a democracy. Therefore, it is therefore imperative that the government take appropriate action to stop victimizing complainants in criminal proceedings in Bangladesh.

Keywords

complainant; criminal case; trial; victimization



I. Introduction

The judiciary is an important branch of the government within Bangladesh's democratic and constitutional framework, along with the legislature and executive. The court's function in society is to safeguard people's rights and liberties in addition to mediating conflicts between parties. Nonetheless, due to problems like not knowing their rights, having trouble stating their case, and the low conviction rate in these kinds of cases, victims and complainants are still hesitant to seek justice in court (Bari, 2016). With over 160 million people living in Bangladesh, the country has grown extremely densely populated, and the criminal justice system's current support is completely unable to keep up with the enormous demand (Akram, 2017). Because of an extended and unacceptable examination, the indictment might neglect to pass the right decision, and subsequently, complainants might be denied of the normal equity. To be sure, under current practices, the complainant doesn't have anything to do in the wake of recording the case and showing up for the principal data report (FIR) other than return to court over and over to learn in the event that the charged has applied for bail, delivery, or criminal correction (Malik, 2002).

Exploitation of complainants emerges from the law enforcement framework in the consequence of the wrongdoing, which prompts optional exploitation, which happens

when there is an absence of legitimate help (Beqira and McNamara, 2014). This can be brought about by companions, family, and most frequently by the experts the casualties experience because of the wrongdoing. Policemen, investigators, judges, social assistance laborers, the media, coroners, pastorate, and, surprisingly, psychological wellness experts can cause auxiliary wounds (Schneider, 2001). The strange commitment included casualty and complainant's meetings containing impressive data that isn't right now accessible about what they need to say regarding the job of the examiners, casualty backers, and judges (Uli, 2002).

It is vital to recollect that defers in the organization of equity influence the blamed as well as the complainants. Long preliminaries can prompt proof, particularly onlooker declaration, being neglected or lost, which diminishes the opportunity of conviction. Since casualties assume an extremely restricted part in the indictment cycle of a crook case and in this manner have zero power over the advancement of the cycle, subsequently deferred finish of preliminary can stop casualties from recording or chasing after the case tenaciously (Islam and Solaiman, 2003). As indicated by Straightforwardness Worldwide's Bangladesh Public Family Overview of 2007, complainants from rustic regions who manage the lower courts are survivors of debasement. Now and then, pay-offs are requested by court authorities who are liable for enrolling, documenting, and handling cases. Interestingly, different pay-offs are requested by legal counselors straightforwardly from the respondents and complainants and gave to judges or officers.

Albeit, the resident contract plans to advance upgraded conveyance of administration, genuineness, efficiency, and obligation state-or public-area establishments that offer types of assistance to general society (Korishi et al., 2022). In any case, phases of policing once in a while capricious. There might be endeavors to requalify a wrongdoing, and to restart procedures after stopping for a moment (Kozhevnikov, 2021). Moreover, lacking security measures for the people in question and witnesses is a major worry in the generally deadened preliminary arrangement of Bangladesh, where frightful crooks and attackers frequently will generally undermine the people in question and witnesses and, consequently, urge them to either pull out the case or produce obliging proof in court. In specific cases, the casualty feels humiliated and undermined while noting enquiries from the attorney or judge in the quick presence of the guilty party. Further, numerous casualties of wrongdoings connecting with brutality against ladies become malignant focuses of additional mental attack notwithstanding unfortunate rounds of questioning by the protection attorney (Faruk, Sahni and Kirchhoff, 2020).

This study addresses the idea of the exploitation of the complainants and the experience of the complainants during the preliminary stage. The different impacts of exploitation on a complainant's general life were not offered a lot of consideration. Moreover, measures taken by legitimate specialists are likewise accentuated here. This concentrate likewise recognized various impediments for complainants to hearing legitimate equity and their point of view to beat those to make the equity framework a standard help giving legal executive in the public eye.

1.2. Objectives of the Study

The essential objective of this study is to research the idea of exploitation of complainants during the preliminary stage in criminal cases in Tangail, Bangladesh. To satisfy this, the particular targets of this study are the followings:

1. To investigate the kinds of exploitation of complainants during the preliminary stage in criminal case.

2. To look at the causes and effect of exploitation of complainants during the preliminary stage in criminal case.
3. To distinguish a few preventive drives from the complainants to forestall exploitation of complainants during the preliminary stage in criminal case.

II. Research Method

This study is unmistakable in nature where quantitative exploration configuration is utilized about nature of exploitation of complainant during preliminary stage in criminal case in Tangail, Bangladesh. This examination was led in Tangail on the grounds that an enormous number of complainant confronted different exploitation in trail process in criminal case and it was known. Both essential and auxiliary sources (important books, paper, diary, articles and so forth.) information were utilized in this study where essential information were gathered from the complainant respondents who lives various areas of Tangail and gone to their preliminary in criminal court. As there is no authority record about this enormous number of complainants, the complete populace of this exploration was obscure. Every one of the complainant was seen as a unit of examination for this review. Thus, this study utilized non-likelihood examining technique to gather the information from respondents. By following purposive testing, test size was 50. By utilizing review strategy, organized poll (counting both close finished and questions that could go either way) was utilized. The time span of information assortment was from Walk, 2021 to April, 2021. The information were handled through coding, classification and arrangement. Then, at that point, the Factual Program for Sociology (SPSS) was utilized for dissecting the overview information.

III. Results and Discussion

The information has been dissected by utilizing the factual strategies and methodology expected to figuring out the outcomes and satisfying the exploration goals. The discoveries are introduced in tables and figures, and delineated properly.

3.1 Socio-segment Attributes of the Respondents

Table 1. Socio-segment Attributes of the Respondents

Socio-demographic Characteristics		Number	Percent (%)
Age(Years)	19-28	12	24.0
	29-38	13	26.0
	39-48	7	14.0
	49-58	6	12.0
	59-68	11	22.0
	69-70	1	2.0
Gender	Male	28	56.0
	Female	22	44.0
Religion	Islam	37	74.0
	Hindu	13	26.0
Marital Status	Married	42	84.0

	Unmarried	8	16.0
Educational Status	Uneducated	13	26.0
	Primary	18	36.0
	Secondary	11	22.0
	Higher Secondary	4	8.0
	Graduate	2	4.0
	Post Graduate	2	4.0
Occupation	Job holder	17	34.0
	Businessman	13	26.0
	Farmer	8	16.0
	Student	2	4.0
	Day labor	2	4.0
	Household Work	8	16.0
Monthly Income (Taka)	Less than 10000	14	28.0
	10001-20000	9	18.0
	20001-30000	4	8.0
	30001-40000	14	28.0
	More Than 40000	9	18.0
Monthly Expenditure (Taka)	Less than 10000	23	46.0
	10001-20000	9	18.0
	20001-30000	3	6.0
	30001-40000	5	10.0
	More Than 40000	10	20.0
Living Area	Rural	27	54.0
	Urban	23	46.0

Total Respondent: 50

Table 1 of this study address different socio-segment data of respondents. Age is one of the significant segment qualities of all. This study recognizes different age gatherings of respondents where 26% respondent should be in the age bunch between 29-38 years. Here, 56% of the respondents are male and 44% are female. Table 1 likewise shows that the majority of the respondents are Muslim (74%) while 26% are Hindus. Additionally, most of the respondents are hitched (84%) and the unmarried rate is 16%. Also, 36% of the respondents have their tutoring in essential level, while 26% of the respondents didn't go to class and 22% have optional training however the people who have higher auxiliary and graduate level are the most un-misled.

In this review, table 1 correspondingly shows that 34% respondents are work holder who is principally men; 26% respondents are finance manager; 16% of the respondents keep up with their work from agribusiness, they are by and large rustic based individuals. 16% of the respondents are accomplishing family work, who is basically ladies.

Besides, this concentrate additionally shows that 28 % of the respondents have pay of less than 10,000 Taka, another huge situation is that the people who procure between 30,000 to 40,000 Taka comprise 28% of the respondents. These 28% who have a moderate degree of pay are some way or another keeping up with their forthcoming cases for a really long time and turning out to be financially looser, yet those 28% who have the least pay are essentially ladies and are in immense fiasco in keep up with the way of getting equity. Thusly, they are turning out to be financially defenseless. Here, around 46% of respondents

have consumption of under 10,000 Taka. Around 20% of the respondents have use of in excess of 40,000 Taka. A weight for individuals have less consumption to keep up with costs in regards to case, as they have less pay. Other than around 18% respondent have use between (10,001-20,000 Taka). This concentrate likewise shows that 46% and 54% of the respondents are from metropolitan and rustic region individually. Rustic individuals are very little cognizant about the prosecution interaction like the metropolitan individuals. Accordingly, this country individuals are getting defrauded in the preliminary cycle.

4.2. Nature of the Criminal Occasion in Which the Respondent is misled

Table 2. Nature of the Criminal Occasion in Which the Respondent is misled

Nature of the Criminal Event in Which the Respondent is Victimized		Number	Percent (%)
Number of Pending Cases of respondents	1-2 Cases	36	72.0
	3-4 Cases	9	18.0
	More than 4 Cases	5	10.0
Total		50	100
Year of Case Pending	1-2 Years	42	84.0
	2-3 Years	6	12.0
	More than 4 years	2	4.0
Total		50	100
Relation with Defendant	Husband	11	22.0
	Neighbor	14	28.0
	Relative	15	30.0
	No relation	10	20.0
Total		50	100
Nature of Cases	Assault	27	54
	Dowry	6	12
	Extortion	6	12
	Murder	1	2
	Kidnapping	2	4
	Threat	2	4
	Robbery	6	12
Total		50	100

That's what this study uncovers, from Table 2, 72% respondents have 1 to 2 cases forthcoming, 18% respondents have 3 to 4 cases forthcoming and 10% have multiple cases forthcoming. Plus, 82% respondents have their cases forthcoming for 1 to 2 years and around 4% respondents have their cases forthcoming for over 4 years. This concentrate likewise shows that litigants are generally family members of the casualties as 30% respondents stopped bodies of evidence against their family members. The pace of neighbors as litigants is 28% while 22% ladies stopped document against their spouses, and 20% litigants have no connection with the respondents. Additionally, around 54% respondents' stopped cases for attack by the litigants. Also, share, coercion and burglary have a similar piece (12%) of deceived respondents. What's more, 4% respondents held up instances of grabbing and 4% respondents were casualties of dangers, while 2% respondents stopped murder cases.

4.2 Nature of Exploitation of Respondents during Trail

Table 3. Nature of Exploitation of Respondents during Trail

Victimization Process of Respondent during Investigation and Trail Process		Number	Percent (%)
Respondents' Opinion about Victimization during Investigation	Yes	37	74.0
	No	13	26.0
Total		50	100
Form of victimization at investigation	Denied to lodge Case	17	34
	Non-Cooperation in Investigation	20	40
	Unethical benefit given to the Defendant	13	26
Total		50	100

Respondents' Opinion about Fair Investigation	Yes	17	34.0
	No	33	66.0
Total		50	100.0
Duration of Investigation	1-3 months	18	36.0
	4-7 months	27	54.0
	more than 7 months	5	10.0
Total		50	100.0
Respondents' Opinion about the Ignorance Role of Court Officials during Trail	Yes	33	66.0
	No	17	34.0
Total		50	100.0
Inadequacy in Justifying Evidence during Trail	Yes	39	78.0
	No	8	16.0
	No Comment	3	6.0
Total		50	100.0

Exploitation during examination or request process have influence in criminal procedure. As indicated by this review, Table 3 shows that 74% respondents were deceived during examination cycles of a lawbreaker cases, while 16% of the respondents were not survivors of the interaction. Moreover, in 34% cases, exploring specialists denied to stop cases. Furthermore, 40% of the respondents got less collaboration from the specialists and 26% respondents have encountered that untrustworthy advantages were given to the litigants by the exploring specialists. Notwithstanding, 34% respondents said examination was fair, while 66% respondents said that examination was out of line. Furthermore, for 54% respondents, the examination time frame was a residency between 4-7 months, while 36% respondents' examination period was between 1-3 months and for 10% of the people in question, examination time was over 7 months.

Alongside this, Table 3 shows that 66% respondents announced that court authorities were hesitant to appropriately play out their obligations. Then again, 34% respondents said that court authorities played out their obligations appropriately. Additionally, 78% respondents concurred that the courts have deficiency of making a decision about case-proof because of numerous hindrances like lack of labor, innovative offices and so on.

4.2 Reasons for Exploitation of Respondents

Table 4. Reasons for exploitation of Respondents

Causes of victimization of the Respondents		Number	Percent (%)
Causes of Victimization of Respondents	Unawareness of Court Officials	13	26.0
	Bribery Demand from Court Officials	19	38.0
	Long Duration of Investigation	13	26.0
	Poor Knowledge of Victim about Court Procedure	5	10.0
Total		50	100
Responsible person for respondents victimization	Judge	2	4.0
	Accused Advocate	11	22.0
	Administrative Officials of Court	18	36.0
	Local Political Leaders		38.0
Total		50	100
Respondents opinion about the misuse of law	Agree	36	72.0
	Disagree	11	22.0
	No comment	3	6.0
Total		50	100
Reason behind the inefficiency of court administration	Inadequate Manpower of Court	20	40.0
	Unskilled Court Officials	13	26.0
	Lack of Technological Facility	5	10.00
	Political Pressure	12	24.0
Total		50	100

This study distinguishes various reasons for exploitation during the preliminary interaction. Here, from Table 4, it very well may be seen that 38% respondents said that requests for pay off from court authorities is one of the significant reasons for exploitation, while practically 26% respondents asserted that ignorance of court authorities and long term of examination are the significant causes. Besides, 38% respondents said that nearby political pioneers are attempting to impact in the court processes and are liable for their exploitation, though 36% respondents guaranteed that different managerial authorities of courts and 23% respondents endorse charged advocates as answerable for complainants' exploitation.

It is a reality of disappointment that we are as yet observing obsolete laws of criminal situations where many segments are questioning with the present financial states of Bangladesh. Accordingly, from this review, Table 4 shows that 72% respondents said that abuse of criminal regulations is the reason for their exploitation, while 22% respondents disagreed with it. Powerful and proficient court organization affects the quickness and interference of the lawbreaker continuing. This concentrate likewise uncovers that 26% respondents believe that the failure behind the court organization is the large number of untalented court authorities, while 24% of the respondents said that the explanation for the shortcoming of court organization is political strain. Yet, 40% of the respondents denoted that the explanation for the shortcoming of court organization is insufficient labor.

4.3 Effect of Complainants' Exploitation in Respondents' Life

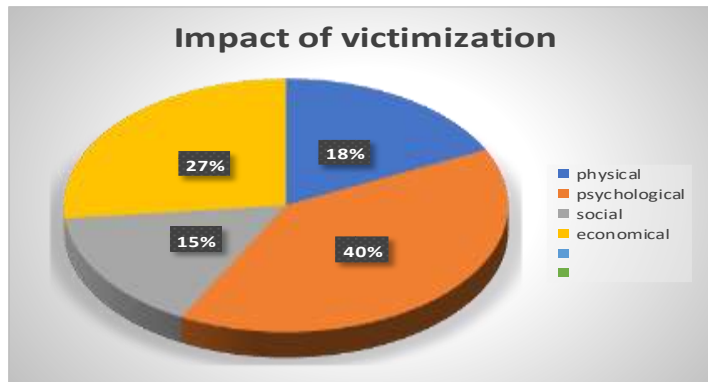


Figure 1. Impacts of Complainants' Victimization in Respondents' Life

Exploitation in preliminary cycle affects the general existence of respondents. This effect can be physical, social, monetary and mental. It is obvious from Figure-1 that among the respondents, 40% experienced mental effect because of exploitation in the preliminary cycle, 27% respondents had monetary effect, 18% respondent denoted that the effect was physical, and 15% of the respondents said that they were socially deceived.

a. Types of Physical and Social Exploitation of the Respondents

Figure-2 shows the various types of actual exploitation of the respondents where 40% were misled by badgering and attack, and 20% are deceived by danger. In addition, 45% respondents were socially exploited by separation and 33% respondents confronted

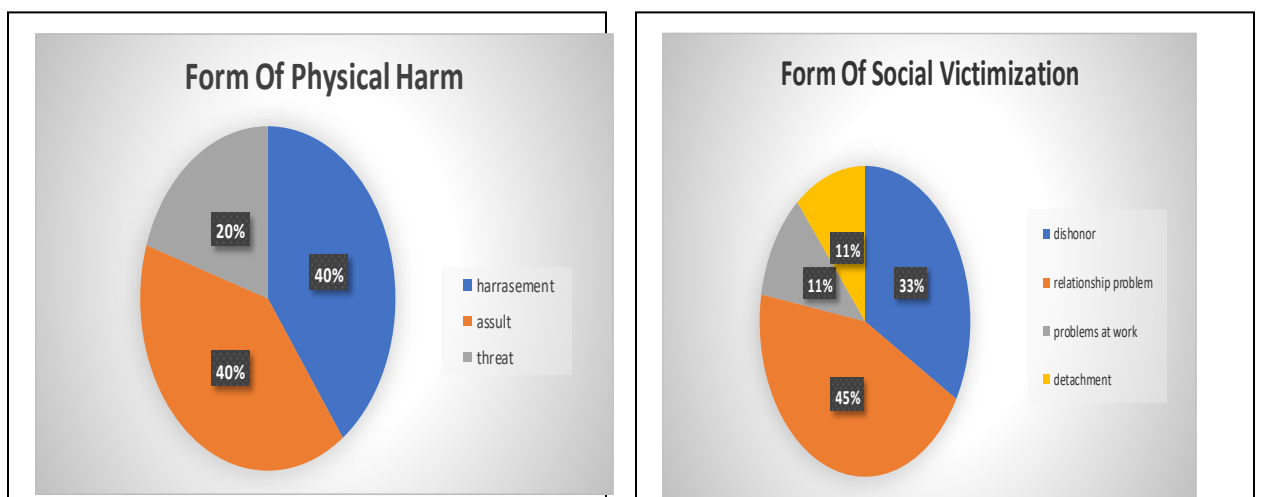


Figure 2. Forms of Physical Harm and Social Victimization of the respondents

shame in the public arena because of the confounded court continuing in trail stage.

b. Economic Cost of Running Criminal Case

Monetary expense of running crook cases is likewise a huge exploitation of the respondents. Figure-3 shows the prudent exploitation of the respondents. Here, 41% of them lost in excess of 30,000 Taka, while 21% of them lost in excess of 20,000 Taka and 17% of them confronted a deficiency of between 20,001-30,000 Taka.



Figure 3. Amount of Money Lost for Victimization in Trail of the Respondents

4.4 Feelings of Respondent after Being Victimized

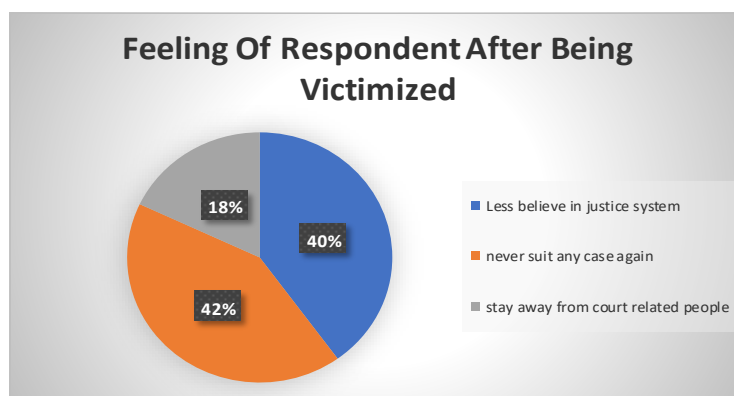


Figure 4. Feelings of Respondents after Being Victimized

On the off chance that a complainant encounters different exploitation in trail stage, it severely influences his/her brain science. As shown by figure-4, subsequent to being defrauded, around 42% respondents said that they won't ever suit any case from this point forward, 40% respondents lost trust more than equity framework, and 18% said that they will avoid court related individuals. In this way, the general certainty over equity framework turns out to be extremely dissatisfactory for them.

4.5 Respondents' Transient Suggestions in Fixing Exploitation in the Preliminary Cycle



Figure 5. Respondents' Short-term Recommendations in Fixing Victimization in the Trial Process

Respondent has placed a few early suggestions in fixing postponed equity. Here, figure no 5 shows that, 46% of the respondent suggested that rising number of judges and courts can be critical in managing exploitation in present moment, 42% of the respondent have recommended to acquaint evening courts with fix the issue., where as 12% remarked to make the court staff capable.

4.5 Long-term Recommendations in in Fixing Victimization in Trial Process

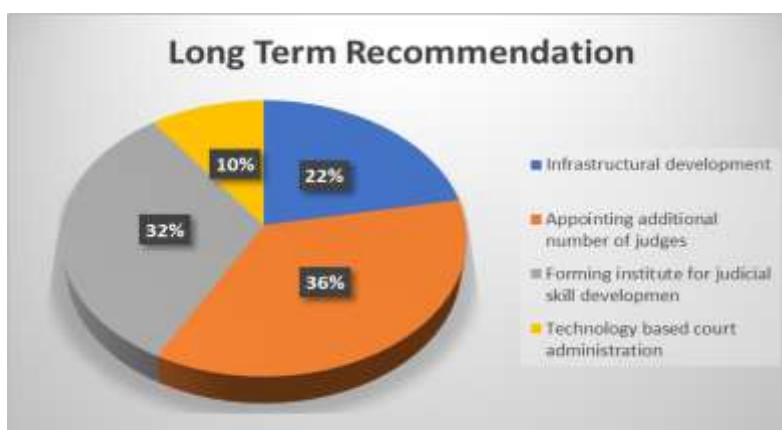


Figure 6. Respondents' Long-term Recommendations in Fixing Victimization in Trial Process

The issue of exploitation in preliminary cycle requests some drawn out arrangement from the respondents. As figure-6 of this study shows, 36% of the respondents proposed that selecting extra adjudicators can lessen exploitation in preliminary cycle, though 32% respondents said that shaping foundation for legal ability advancement can be compelling to limit the degree of exploitation in preliminary interaction. Notwithstanding, 22% of the respondents have proposed that infrastructural advancement can be successful, and 10% of them have said that mechanical improvement might be vital to fix exploitation in preliminary cycle.

4.6 Bivariate Analysis

Table 5. Cross Arrangements between Living Region of the Respondents* Respondents Assessment on Deficiency of Supporting Proof during Trail

Living Area of the Respondents		Inadequacy of Justifying Evidence during Trail		Total
		Yes	No	
Urban Area	Number	13	10	23
	Percent	26.0%	20.0%	46.0%
Rural Area	Number	18	9	27
	Percent	36.0%	18.0%	54.0%
Total	Number	31	19	50
	Percent	62.0%	38.0%	100.0%

Table-5 (Cross Arrangement) presents the connection between the living region of the respondents and their perspective about the deficiency of legitimizing proof during trail. By and large, organization had recommended that, 62% respondents denoted that they

encountered insufficiency of legitimizing proof. All the more explicitly, 46% respondents said that deficiency of supporting proof happens for the most part in metropolitan regions, while 54% respondents denoted that insufficiency of legitimizing proof happens for the most part for those respondents who come from the rustic regions. Thus, the cross organization between the living region of the respondents and the deficiency of supporting proof during trial presumes that individuals of rustic regions become more exploited in trial stage.

Table 6. Cross Tabulations between Number of Trial in Cases*Ignorance of Court Officials

Number of Trial in Cases	Respondents' Opinion about the Ignorance of Court Officials during Trail			Total
		Yes	No	
1-3 Trial	Number	17	5	22
	Percent	34.0%	10.0%	44.0%
4-6 Trial	Number	19	0	19
	Percent	38.0%	0.0%	38.0%
7-10 Trial	Number	7	0	7
	Percent	14.0%	0.0%	14.0%
More than 10 Trial	Number	2	0	2
	Percent	4.0%	0.0%	4.0%
Total	Number	45	5	50
	Percent	90.0%	10.0%	100.0%

Table-6 of cross arrangement shows the connection between number of preliminary in cases and obliviousness of court authorities. Here, this organization recommends that 90% respondents said that uninformed job of court authorities is normal during preliminaries of cases. Here, 34% respondents said that oblivious job of court authorities is normal during 1-3 times trail in cases, while 38% respondents said that obliviousness of court authorities is normal during 4-6 times trail and 14% respondents said that it is normal for 7-10 times trail. In this way, the cross arrangement between number of preliminary in cases and oblivious job of court authorities reasons that the respondents become deceived for the obliviousness of court authorities.

4.7 Test of significances

a. Hypothesis test 1

Null hypothesis: Victimization in trial process does not extend the economic sufferings of the rural respondents more than the urban respondents.

Alternative hypothesis: Victimization in trial process extends the economic sufferings of the rural respondents more than the urban respondents.

Chi-Square Tests Table no: 1				
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Tabulated Value
Pearson Chi-Square	.593	1	.441	3.841

From the table, we have that the degree of importance is .441, levels of opportunity is 1, the arranged worth of chi square test is 3.841 and the determined worth is of chi square test is .593. Here, elective speculation is dismissed and the invalid theory is acknowledged on the grounds that the organized worth is more prominent than the determined worth. In this way, chi-square test table 1 recommends that exploitation in preliminary cycle doesn't expand the monetary sufferings of the provincial respondents more than the metropolitan respondents.

b. Hypothesis Test 2

Null hypothesis: Inefficiency of court administration has no effect on public interest towards justice system. **Alternative hypothesis:** Inefficiency of court administration effects public interest towards justice system.

Chi-Square Tests Table no: 2				
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Tabulated Value
Pearson Chi-Square	2.537	4	.638	9.488

From the Chi-square table 2, the degree of importance is .638, levels of opportunity are 4, the classified worth of chi square test is 9.488 and the determined worth of chi square test is 2.537. Here, elective speculation is dismissed and the invalid theory is acknowledged on the grounds that the organized worth is more prominent than the determined worth. In this way, chi-square test table 2 recommends that the shortcoming of court organization significantly affects public interest towards equity framework.

V. Conclusion

Exploitation of the complainants is a terrifying issue in equity framework. Bangladesh has wrestled with this issue for quite some time, however this well established practice has still not been addressed. By the by, individuals are not so worried about including themselves inside their local area to make liberated from exploitation. In addition, the exercises of mindful specialists are not adequate to control it in contrast with its degree. Thus, complainants are getting adjusted to become casualties of the treachery framework. The effect of the complainants' issue is a disturbing issue since individuals misfortune their confidence in the equity framework as it's undeniably true that the individual who went into the equity framework can't escape its proviso. Complainants are misled truly, mentally, financially, and socially that hamper their whole day to day environments. Thus, a trouble requests an earnest change. The public authority as well as the legal specialists ought to take fundamental drives to guarantee legitimate privileges of complainants to forestall their exploitation at trail stage as ahead of schedule and appropriately as could be expected.

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