



Daffodil
International
University

**A RESEARCH MONOGRAPH
ON
“BREAKING LAWS WITHOUT KNOWING LAWS
IN BANGLADESH CONTEXT”**

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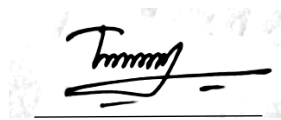
Subject: Submission of Research Monograph on “BREAKING LAWS WITHOUT KNOWING LAWS IN BANGLADESH CONTEXT”

Honourable Sir,

It is an immense pleasure to submit this Research Monograph on **“BREAKING LAWS WITHOUT KNOWING LAWS IN BANGLADESH CONTEXT”**. I have tried to fulfil all the requirements regarding preparing a standard research monograph and hope you will not be disappointed.

I therefore hope that you would be kind enough to accept my research monograph for evaluation. I am available for any further clarification of this paper at your convenience.

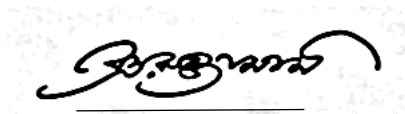
Sincerely yours,



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LETTER OF APPROVAL

This is to certify that, the work **“BREAKING LAWS WITHOUT KNOWING LAWS IN BANGLADESH CONTEXT”** is an original work prepared by **Tamanna Aftab Ria**, bearing ID: 0242310008133023, Department of Law, Daffodil International University. This research monograph is prepared with my guidance and under my supervision to partially fulfil the credit requirements for awarding the Master of Laws degree.

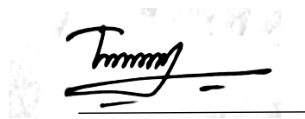


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DECLARATION

I do hereby solemnly affirm that the work presented in this research monograph has been carried out by me and has not been previously submitted to any other institution or by any other person. This work does not breach any copyright of any institution or of any person.

I further undertake to indemnify Daffodil International University against any loss or damage arising from any breach of the foregoing obligations.

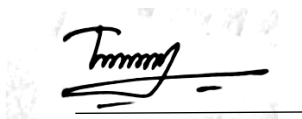
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Alhamdulillah, for the blessings of Almighty Allah.

I am grateful to my supervisor for his proper guidance and instructions. I am grateful to my university for making so much data and information available through the online library. Lastly, I express my gratitude and appreciation to my beloved Department of Law, which has provided me with these opportunities.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tamanna', followed by a horizontal line.

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Abstract

This paper examines the phenomenon of unintentional lawbreaking, where individuals violate legal statutes without awareness of their action's illegality. Through a view of legal theory, psychological research and case studies. This paper explores the prevalence, causes and implications of such behaviour. The finding suggests a need for legal reforms and enhanced public legal education to mitigate the adverse effects of unknowingly breaking laws. This research investigates the phenomenon of unintentional lawbreaking across various aspects of daily life. A survey of 1500 individuals revealed prevalent areas where laws are commonly broken without the perpetrators' knowledge. The study focuses on six critical criteria: traffic rules, city areas, marginal areas, educational institutions, hospitals, neighbours, online sector, pedestrian, seller and buyer interactions, and public rules. The findings highlight the need for enhanced public legal awareness and improved communication of legal requirements. In modern society, laws function as the backbone of social order, regulating behaviours and setting boundaries that promote safety, fairness, and justice. However, an increasingly complex and expansive legal framework has led to a significant rise in instances where individuals break laws without knowledge of their existence or understanding of their implications. This research proposal aims to explore the phenomenon of unintentional lawbreaking due to legal unawareness, examining its prevalence, causes, and consequences.

Abbreviation

Crpc – Code of Criminal Procedure

Pc – Penal Code

BD – Bangladesh

PW– Prosecution witness

WB – World Bank

Dc – Deputy Commissioner

RIAA – The Recording Industry Association of American

MPAA – The Motion Picture Association of America

BTRC- Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission

UNESCO – United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

CPI – corruption Perceptions Index

TI- Transparency International

HDI-Human Development Index

GPI- Global Peace Index

GHI- Global Hunger Index

BBS- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

ADB- The Asian Development Bank

IPSA- Initial Poverty and Social Analysis

ICESCR- The International Covenant on Economic and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

ICCPR- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Chapter One

Preliminary

1.1: Introduction: The law is a system of rules that a society or government develops in order to deal with crime, business agreements, and social relationships. You can also use the law to refer to the people who work in this system. Law encompasses every sphere of life and society. So, knowledge of law is indispensable for every citizen of a country. Common perception of the mass people about law and legal system is that, judges and lawyers form the core of Justice system. When law is violated or law is misapplied or abused or laws are not consistent with the constitution of country, it is the task of the administration of Justice to bring the violator to book unconstitutional. But the judges and Lawyer are not only the Administration of Justice of a country addresses the concerns of each and every person living in that particular country. Unintentional lawbreaking is a widespread issue with significant implications for societal order and legal enforcement. This study explores how often individuals unknowingly violate laws across different sectors. By identifying common areas of ignorance, the research aims to recommend strategies for increasing legal awareness and compliance. According to Friedrich von Savigny “Law is a matter of unconscious and organic growth.”¹

1.2: Research Rationality:

- a. Improved legal Education: By identifying gaps in legal knowledge and understanding, the study can inform the development of targeted legal education programmes to enhance public awareness.
- b. Legal Reforms: The research outcome can inform policymakers and legal authorities about the need for reforms or revisions in the clarity, accessibility, and dissemination of laws to minimize the occurrence of unintentional law breaking.
- c. Social Impact: Understanding the factors contributing to law breaking without knowledge can help society create a more inclusive legal framework, improve citizens compliance, and promote a fair and Just legal system.
- d. Enhanced law enforcement: By recognizing the challenges faced by law enforcement agencies in addressing unintentional law breaking the research can implement.

¹ Source: <https://www.topper.com/guide /business -law>

1.3: literature Review: Reviewing existing literature on legal awareness and unintentional lawbreaking provides a foundation for this study. Key works include studies on public knowledge of traffic laws, urban regulations, and digital literacy concerning online laws. Relevant legal theories include the concept of strict liability and its application in various legal contexts. Justice in Bangladesh is a page which conduct a survey by Hiil named “Justice and Satisfaction” The survey was held in 2017 to 2018.² They interviewed 6000 randomly selected people. **Encountered in one or more legal problems:** The report showed that 81% of people were encountered in legal problems in last 4 years. The survey chart grouped into categorise of problems. The most serious problems were land related which was 25%, Neighbours related problems were 22% crime related 12% etc. The survey notifies about that among 81% of people with in problems only 43% people took action.

Problem resolved at that time: The survey chart showed how people assess the resolution of problem at that time. 30% of problem completely resolved, 14% of problems not resolved, 48% of problem were ongoing and partially 9%.

Most useful provider of Justice: Usefulness is a subjective concept. Which allows the individual to consider the various providers and make a estimate which had most influence in the Process of being resolved the problem:

- Other organised procedure – 41%
- Personal network - 26%
- Self-action -18%
- Courts and Lawyers -10%
- Police -5%

The survey was explored a story of Justice problems in daily lives of citizens of Bangladesh. People shared about problems affected them. Which method they chose to resolved those problems and also explored the formal and Informal Justice system.

1.4: Research questions:

1. What percentage of citizens of Bangladesh know the national laws?
2. What are the probable reasons for not knowing laws?
3. What can be the consequences of not knowing laws as a citizen?

² Source: <https://dashboard.Hiil.org/data-by-country/bangladesh-justice-needs-2018/>
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1.5: Objectives: The research project will pursue the following objectives:

- a. Identify and analyse real life instances of breaking laws without knowing across different jurisdiction and legal system.
- b. Explore the physiological, sociocultural, and environmental factors contributing to the occurrence of unintentional behaviours.
- c. Investigate the potential consequences, legal implications, and impacts on individuals and society arising from the act of breaking laws unknowingly.
- d. Propose strategies to raise public awareness, improve legal education, and enhance law enforcement approaches to minimize the occurrence of unintentional law breaking.

1.6: Methodology: To reach the stated objectives, the research will employ a mixed methods approach comprising both qualitative and quantitative techniques. The methodology will involve the following steps:

- a. Case studies: Collect and analyse case studies across different jurisdictions and legal systems, focusing on instances where individuals were found to be breaking laws without conscious awareness.
- b. Survey and Interviews: Design and Administer surveys and interviews to gather data on the public's understanding of laws, their legal knowledge gaps, and the circumstances in which individuals unknowingly break laws.
- c. Legal Analysis: Collaborate with legal experts to examine the legal implications, consequences and potential defences associated with breaking laws without knowledge.
- d. Public awareness: Develop and propose educational campaigns, community outreach initiatives and legal awareness programs aimed at reducing instances of unintentional law breaking.

Sources Of Data Collection: In this research two sources will be applied, One is primary sources and another is secondary sources.

Primary sources: Local area, educational institutions, Documents of instituted suit and case study area will be sources of primary data.

Secondary sources: The sources will be books, periodicals, Articles, journals, daily Newspaper, interview in different tv channels.

1.7: Conclusion: This research proposal aims to explore the phenomenon of breaking laws without knowing. Shedding light on the underlying factors, consequences, and strategies for prevention. By investigating instances of unconstitutional law breaking, in conclusion, understanding the intricate relationship between legal ignorance and unlawful behaviour is crucial for fostering a just and equitable society. This research proposal highlights the urgent need for comprehensive legal education as a preventive measure against inadvertent legal infractions. By examining how a lack of legal knowledge contributes to unintentional breaches of the law, the study aims to illuminate gaps in current educational frameworks and advocate for reforms that bridge these gaps. Ensuring that individuals are well-informed about their legal rights and responsibilities not only promotes personal accountability but also enhances the overall integrity of the legal system. Thus, this research underscores the importance of proactive legal literacy initiatives as a fundamental step towards minimizing inadvertent lawbreaking and fostering a more informed and compliant populace.

Chapter Two

Law Breaking in Bangladesh Context

2.1: Law Breaking in Bangladesh:

Corruption: Corruption is a significant issue in Bangladesh. It permeates various sectors, including politics, law enforcement, and the judiciary. The country frequently ranks low on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index. High-profile cases of corruption often involve politicians and government officials, affecting public trust in institutions.

Political Violence: Political instability has historically led to violence and law breaking. Election periods are often marked by clashes between rival political groups, resulting in injuries and fatalities.

Street Crime and Violence: Common forms of law breaking include theft, robbery, and assault. Urban areas, particularly Dhaka, experience higher rates of such crimes, often attributed to economic disparities and lack of employment opportunities.

Human Rights Violations: Extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, and torture have been reported, often involving security forces. These actions undermine the rule of law and contribute to a culture of impunity.

2.2: Factors Influencing Law Breaking: **Economic Disparities:** Both in Bangladesh and globally, economic inequalities are a major driver of law breaking. Lack of access to resources and opportunities often pushes individuals towards criminal activities.

Political Instability: Political turmoil and weak governance can create environments where law breaking becomes more prevalent due to lack of effective enforcement.

Cultural Factors: Societal norms and values can influence perceptions of what constitutes law breaking. In some contexts, certain illegal activities may be more socially acceptable.

Technological Advancements: While technology facilitates crime detection and prevention, it also provides new avenues for committing crimes, such as cybercrime.

A more informed and inclusive legal system, ultimately fostering a society that promotes better compliance and awareness of laws among citizens. This study underscores the need for increased legal awareness and better communication of laws to prevent unintentional violations. By improving public legal education, we can foster a more law-abiding society and reduce the burden on legal enforcement agencies.

Poverty is closely related to factors influencing law breaking in Bangladesh, as economic hardship often drives individuals towards criminal activities. **Economic Necessity:** In many cases, people living in poverty may resort to theft, burglary, or other illegal activities as a means of survival. When basic needs like food, shelter, and healthcare are unmet, individuals might feel compelled to break the law to provide for themselves and their families.

Lack of Education: Poverty often limits access to quality education, which in turn reduces opportunities for legitimate employment. This lack of education can lead individuals, particularly young people, to engage in criminal behaviour as they have fewer legitimate pathways to success.

Unemployment percentage High levels of unemployment in impoverished areas can lead to frustration and desperation. With limited job opportunities, people may turn to illegal activities as an alternative source of income.

Social Inequality: The stark contrast between the wealthy and the poor in Bangladesh can create feelings of resentment and injustice. This social inequality can fuel criminal behaviour as a form of rebellion or as a means to level the playing field.

In Law Enforcement: In many impoverished areas, law enforcement may be under-resourced or corrupt, making it easier for criminal activities to flourish. The lack of a strong legal framework and effective policing can lead to higher crime rates in these regions.

Influence of Organized Crime: Poverty-stricken communities are often targeted by organized crime groups who recruit individuals into illegal activities such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, and smuggling. These groups exploit the vulnerabilities of the poor for their own gain.

Overcrowded Living Conditions: In many poor areas, overcrowding and inadequate living conditions can lead to increased stress, frustration, and conflict, which in turn can result in higher rates of violence and crime

Chapter Three

Consequences of Not Knowing Laws as a Citizen

Not knowing the laws as a citizen can lead to various serious consequences, both legal and personal. Here are some examples and a detailed explanation of the potential ramifications:

3.1: Legal Consequences:

Legal consequences are the result the of any act or action which affects substantive legal obligations, rights directly or indirectly.

Unintentional Lawbreaking: If one person's act or action are reason for another's suffering it's Called tort. Like, Negligence can be considered a most common unintentional tort. People committed something without any guilty mind. Even they have no knowledge about the result of his act are causing for anyone's suffering. Law can't be considered its as a ground that anyone committed a crime unintentionally. Though There are two elements to make an act in offence which are guilty mind and guilty act, but it's doesn't mean that a person free from his obligation by using the scope.

Example: If a person is unaware that a certain substance is illegal in their state, they might purchase or use it, leading to arrest and criminal charges.

Explanation: Ignorance of the law is not a defense in most legal systems. Thus, unintentional lawbreaking can still result in fines, imprisonment, or other legal penalties.

Civil Penalties: Civil penalty means imposed financial penalty by law government agency as wrongdoings or restitution. The restitution or wrong work obviously defined by a codified law, regulation. For a non-criminal act or action and violation of laws, rules, regulations civil fine or other financial payments as a remedy for damages.

Example: A homeowner might not know about property tax obligations or specific zoning laws and, as a result, may face hefty fines or property liens.

Explanation: Civil laws cover a wide range of areas including taxes, property, and contracts. Failure to comply due to ignorance can lead to significant financial losses.

Traffic Violations: In simple word traffic violation can be defined an act that violates traffic laws, rules, and regulation of the concerned state. It can be minor or major. Driving a vehicle with over speed, not wearing seat belt, don't follow traffic signal, avoiding stop signs, driving under drug, overtaking competition, driving in wrong side all of those are most common traffic violation.

Example: Not knowing the speed limit in a particular area and getting a speeding ticket.

Explanation: Traffic laws are designed to ensure safety. Violating them can result in fines, points on a driving record, increased insurance rates, or even loss of driving privileges.

3.2: Personal and Social Consequences: When any person breaks a law either intentionally or unintentionally it's not only limited in punishment or penalties. It creates a bad impact of anyone's personality as a human being and also damages social scenario. Some of consequences are mention which are following:

Reputation Damage: Reputation damage means break the Chain of strong and kind personality, also a loss that impacts the excellent standing as a person. Its negatively affects relationship in relatives, business sector, neighbouring sector.

Example: Being convicted of a crime due to ignorance of the law can damage one's reputation, affecting personal relationships and employment opportunities.

Explanation: A criminal record can have long-term social stigma, making it difficult to rebuild one's reputation and trustworthiness in society.

Financial Hardships: Financial hardship refers to a situation where an individual or household is unable to meet their financial obligations or manage their daily expenses due to insufficient income or financial resources. This can result from various factors, such as job loss, medical expenses, unexpected emergencies, or poor financial management. It often leads to difficulty in paying bills, servicing debts, or maintaining a standard of living.

Example: Failure to understand consumer protection laws might lead someone to fall victim to scams or unfair business practices, losing significant amounts of money.

Explanation: Legal issues often come with financial penalties, legal fees, and other costs, which can lead to financial strain or bankruptcy.

Employment Issues: Employment issues are like a tangled web—navigating them requires patience, persistence, and a clear understanding of both the threads and the underlying structure."

Example: Not being aware of labor laws might result in working under unfair conditions or not receiving due compensation, affecting job satisfaction and financial stability.

Explanation: Knowledge of labor laws ensures that individuals can protect their rights in the workplace, such as minimum wage, overtime pay, and safe working conditions.

3.3: Broader Societal Impact: "Broader social impact is the ripple effect of our collective actions, where each small change contributes to a wave of transformation that shapes communities and defines futures."

Public Safety: Public safety encompasses a vast array of measures and initiatives aimed at safeguarding individuals and communities from harm and ensuring a secure environment for all. This multifaceted domain includes everything from emergency response systems and crime prevention strategies to public health measures and infrastructure maintenance.

Effective public safety requires a collaborative approach, involving local authorities, law enforcement, fire departments, medical services, and community organisations working together to identify potential risks, address emerging threats, and provide timely interventions. It also involves proactive measures such as educating the public about safety practices, implementing rigorous building codes, and investing in advanced technologies for surveillance and emergency response. By fostering a culture of vigilance, preparedness, and mutual support, societies can better protect their members from both everyday hazards and extraordinary events, ultimately enhancing the overall quality of life and community resilience. For example, Ignorance of public health laws, such as vaccination requirements or quarantine regulations, can lead to the spread of diseases.

Explanation: Public safety laws are in place to protect the community. Non-compliance due to ignorance can endanger not just the individual but the wider society.

Environmental Harm: Environmental harm represents one of the most pressing challenges of our time, manifesting through various forms such as pollution, deforestation, and climate change. As industrialisation accelerates, the consequences of human activity become increasingly evident: air quality deteriorates with rising emissions of harmful gases, water sources are tainted by industrial runoff and plastic waste, and ecosystems are disrupted by the relentless expansion of urban areas. The depletion of natural resources not only endangers countless species but also jeopardises the intricate balance of ecosystems that sustain life on Earth. The melting of polar ice caps and rising sea levels serve as stark reminders of the global impact of environmental neglect, posing significant threats to coastal communities and biodiversity alike. Urgent action is required to address these issues, demanding a shift towards sustainable practices, conservation efforts, and comprehensive environmental policies that prioritise the health of our planet. Recognising the interconnectedness of human and environmental well-being is crucial, as our survival and prosperity hinge on the stewardship of the natural world that we often take for granted. For example, not knowing environmental regulations can lead to improper disposal of hazardous materials, causing pollution.

Explanation: Environmental laws are critical for protecting natural resources. Violations can have long-term ecological impacts and result in significant clean up costs and penalties.

Undermining The Rule of Law: Undermining the rule of law is like chipping away at the very foundation of justice, eroding the structures that uphold fairness and accountability, and leaving society vulnerable to the whims of unchecked power. Example: Widespread ignorance of laws can lead to general lawlessness and increased crime rates.

Explanation: A well-functioning society relies on citizens adhering to laws. When laws are not known or respected, it can lead to chaos and undermine the authority of legal institutions.

Chapter Four

Ambiguity of Laws in Bangladesh

4.1: Factors Of Ambiguity:

The ambiguity of law in Bangladesh is a significant issue that affects the country's legal and social systems. This ambiguity can arise from various factors, including the complexity and vagueness of legal texts, inconsistent interpretations by courts, and the influence of political and social factors on legal processes. Here are some key aspects contributing to legal ambiguity in Bangladesh:

Complex And Outdated Legislation: Many laws in Bangladesh are remnants of the British colonial era and have not been adequately updated to reflect modern realities. These laws often contain archaic language and concepts that are difficult to interpret in the current context. Bangladesh's legislative landscape is often characterised by a labyrinth of complex and outdated laws that pose significant challenges to both governance and social justice. Many of these laws, relics of colonial and early post-independence eras, have not been effectively updated to reflect contemporary realities or address modern issues. This legal inertia not only hampers efficient administrative processes but also perpetuates systemic inequities and obstructs progressive reforms. For instance, certain laws governing property rights, labour regulations, and personal freedoms remain encumbered by archaic stipulations, making it difficult for citizens and businesses to navigate the legal system. Consequently, there is an urgent need for comprehensive legal reform to ensure that the legislative framework supports current socio-economic conditions and promotes fair and equitable justice.

Inconsistent Judicial Decisions: The interpretation of laws can vary widely among different courts and judges. This inconsistency can lead to unpredictability in legal outcomes, making it challenging for individuals and businesses to understand and comply with the law. Inconsistent judicial decisions in Bangladesh present a complex and challenging issue that undermines the consistency and reliability of the legal system. The disparity in rulings from various courts and even between different judges within the same court often leads to a lack of clarity and predictability in the law. This inconsistency can arise from several factors, including varying interpretations of legal statutes, differing levels of judicial experience, and the influence of external pressures such as political interference or societal biases. As a result, litigants may find themselves facing unpredictable outcomes based on the court they are assigned to, rather than the merits of their case. This unpredictability not only erodes public confidence in the judiciary but also hampers the rule of law, as it creates an environment where justice is not administered uniformly. The consequences are particularly severe for vulnerable populations who may be disproportionately affected by these inconsistencies.

For Bangladesh to achieve a more equitable legal system, it is crucial to address these disparities by implementing measures to ensure greater judicial coherence, such as standardising legal interpretations and providing enhanced training for judges, thereby reinforcing the foundation of justice and accountability within the country.

Lack of Legal Precedents: In some instances, there is a scarcity of established legal precedents to guide judicial decisions. This can lead to varied interpretations of the law by different judges, further contributing to ambiguity. In Bangladesh, the lack of legal precedent often creates uncertainty in the judiciary, as seen in the case of environmental law. For instance, when a new industrial project threatened the Sundarbans, a UNESCO World Heritage site, the courts struggled to apply existing legal frameworks due to the absence of established precedents. This led to inconsistent rulings and highlighted the need for a more robust system of legal precedents. The situation underscores the challenges faced by judges and lawyers when navigating novel issues without clear, prior judicial guidance, impacting the effectiveness of legal protection for critical environmental assets.

Corruption and Political Influence: Corruption within the legal system and political interference in judicial matters can distort the application and interpretation of laws. This undermines the rule of law and leads to arbitrary and inconsistent legal decisions. Corruption and political influence significantly undermine the integrity of the legal sector in Bangladesh, creating a pervasive environment where justice is often compromised.

In a system where political affiliations can heavily impact judicial outcomes, the impartiality of legal proceedings is frequently questioned. Political figures and influential entities may exert undue pressure on judges, lawyers, and other legal professionals, swaying decisions in favour of their interests rather than upholding the rule of law. This interference not only distorts legal processes but also fosters a culture of bribery and unethical practices, where decisions are swayed by financial incentives or political favours rather than legal merit. Such corruption erodes public trust in the judiciary, as citizens perceive the legal system as a tool for those in power rather than a mechanism for fair and equitable justice.

Moreover, this compromised environment disproportionately affects marginalized communities, who often lack the resources or connections to navigate a corrupt system. Addressing these issues requires a concerted effort to strengthen institutional safeguards, enhance transparency, and promote accountability within the legal sector. This would involve rigorous enforcement of anti-corruption measures, judicial reforms to limit political influence, and creating a more robust framework for protecting whistle-blowers who expose corruption, thereby striving to restore the credibility and fairness of the judiciary in Bangladesh.

4.2: The Code of Criminal Procedure (Crpc),1898:

Arrest without warrant under section 54 and remand interrogation under section 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code are very old.³ In a landmark judgment on April 7, 2003, the High Court ordered several recommendations including amending two clauses. After the state party's appeal, the verdict was upheld in the Supreme Court. But even after more than 20 years of the High Court verdict, it has not been implemented till now. Hearing on the review (reconsideration) application of the state party in the Appellate Division in 2023.⁴

Many Sections of the Criminal Code are Irrelevant: According to lawyers, many sections of the law made in the context and conditions of the British period are now irrelevant. Often, here and there in the neighbourhood, some people are seen drinking alcohol and getting drunk. It spoils the social environment. Unpleasant things happen. But under section 510 of the Penal Code, the punishment for inebriation is a fine of up to 10 taka or imprisonment for 24 hours without labour. Apart from this, if someone quarrels or fights with someone, then due to breach of peace, the accused can be punished with a maximum fine of 100 taka or imprisonment for any term up to one month under section 160 of the PC on the other hand, in the name of the program, there

are often loud music playing day and night, riots, clashes and even murders. A maximum fine of Tk 200 can be imposed under section 290 of the Penal Code for the crime of public nuisance. All of mentioned sections has inconstancy.

4.3: The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh:

Contradictory Provisions: Some provisions within the Constitution appear to contradict each other, leading to debates over which interpretation should prevail. For example, issues related to the balance of power between the executive and the judiciary have been contentious.

Human Rights and Secularism: Ambiguity exists around the interpretation of secularism and human rights provisions. For instance, the Constitution initially declared Bangladesh a secular state but was later amended to include Islam as the state religion, creating a tension between secularism and religious identity.⁵

Language and Terminology: The language used in the Constitution can sometimes be vague, with key terms and phrases open to multiple interpretations. This can complicate the implementation and enforcement of constitutional provisions.

³ The Code of Criminal Procedure 1898

⁴ Source: <https://www.deshrupantor.com/>

⁵ The Constitution of People's Republic of Bangladesh

4.4: The Cyber Security Act, 2023: Section 8 of the Cyber Security Act 2023 retains significant powers similar to the previous Digital Security Act (DSA) of 2018, leading to a number of ambiguities and concerns.⁶

A primary problem is that Section 8 continues to empower the Director General of Digital Security and law enforcement agencies to remove or block digital content through the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC). The provision has been criticized for lacking clear guidelines on what constitutes offensive or harmful content, leaving much room for subjective interpretation and potential abuse. Additionally, the Act gives the police extensive powers under section 42 (formerly section 43 of the DSA), including the power to search and arrest without a warrant. This has raised concerns about potential abuse of power and threats to individual liberties.

⁶ The Cyber Security Act 2023
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Chapter five

Probable Reason for Not Knowing Laws

Ignorance of the law is one of the reasons for violating the law. In Bangladesh there is an idea spread among the common people that only lawyers or people associated with law can know about law but it is very important for a person to know law. There are several reasons why it is important. For example, if you know the law, you can prevent the violation of the law first. Second, law provides a correct understanding of rights and responsibilities, helping to lead honest and just social behaviour. Also, knowing about the law has many benefits, including helping to solve legal problems, protecting one's rights.

5.1: Limited Access to Information:

In Bangladesh, the issue of limited access to information presents a significant challenge to societal development and democratic engagement. Despite advancements in digital technology and a growing online presence, many citizens, particularly those in rural or underserved areas, face barriers to accessing vital information due to inadequate infrastructure and limited internet connectivity. Government controls and censorship further exacerbate the problem, as restrictions on media freedom and suppression of dissenting voices hinder the flow of information and restrict public discourse. This information gap affects various aspects of life, from education and health to economic opportunities and political participation. The lack of transparency and accountability within institutions also undermines efforts to address pressing social issues and impedes the overall progress of the nation. Addressing these challenges requires a concerted effort to improve digital infrastructure, promote media literacy, and ensure greater openness and accessibility to information for all citizens. Laws may not be easily accessible or well-publicized, especially in rural areas or among populations with limited internet access.

5.2: Complex Legal Language:

The language used in legal documents can be complex and difficult for the general public to understand. Legal education in Bangladesh is a multifaceted and evolving field, reflecting the country's complex socio-political landscape and its legal heritage. The system is grounded in the legacy of British colonial law, but it has been continuously adapting to meet contemporary challenges and needs. Universities like the University of Dhaka, the largest and most prestigious institution for legal studies in the country, offer a rigorous curriculum that integrates traditional legal principles with modern practices. This includes a comprehensive study of Bangladeshi law, which encompasses both statutory law and Sharia law, given the country's Islamic context. The curriculum is designed to prepare students for a diverse array of legal careers, from litigation and corporate law to human rights advocacy and international diplomacy.

However, the education system faces significant challenges, such as the need for better infrastructure, updated teaching methods, and practical training opportunities. While there is a growing emphasis on integrating practical experience with theoretical knowledge, there remains a gap between academic learning and the practical realities of legal practice. Efforts are being made to address these issues through reforms aimed at enhancing the quality of legal education and better aligning it with global standards. Despite these advancements, the field is still grappling with issues of accessibility and equity, as legal education remains predominantly concentrated in urban areas, leaving students from rural regions with fewer opportunities. In this dynamic environment, legal education in Bangladesh continues to be a critical area of development, reflecting the nation's ongoing journey towards a more just and effective legal system.

5.3: Lack of Legal Education:

Many people might not have received education or training that covers basic legal knowledge. In Bangladesh, the pervasive lack of comprehensive legal education significantly hampers both the legal profession and public understanding of the law. For instance, many individuals, including those from rural areas, remain unaware of their fundamental rights and legal remedies due to insufficient legal literacy. This gap is vividly illustrated by the case of a rural community where a group of local farmers, unaware of their rights under land ownership laws, faced unlawful land grabs by influential figures. Despite having legal recourse, their ignorance prevented them from seeking justice or even understanding the legal processes involved. This scenario underscores a broader issue: the inadequate legal education system fails to equip the general populace with essential legal knowledge, which is crucial for protecting their rights and ensuring fair treatment. Furthermore, the scarcity of accessible legal education also impacts the effectiveness of legal practitioners who, despite their technical skills, often struggle with a lack of practical, community-focused legal training. Consequently, the gap in legal education perpetuates a cycle of injustice and ignorance, undermining the principles of legal equity and access to justice in Bangladesh.

5.4: Frequent Changes:

Laws can change frequently, making it difficult for individuals to stay updated. In Bangladesh, the legal landscape is notably dynamic, reflecting the nation's evolving socio-economic and political climate. For example, the country has seen frequent amendments to its labor laws to adapt to the changing industrial environment and address worker rights more effectively. A significant instance was the overhaul of the labor law in 2018, which aimed to improve working conditions and streamline dispute resolution processes. This frequent legislative adjustment demonstrates Bangladesh's commitment to aligning its legal framework with contemporary challenges and global standards, yet it also poses challenges for businesses and legal professionals trying to stay current with ongoing reforms.

5.5: Cultural and Social Factors:

In some communities, there might be a reliance on traditional customs and norms rather than formal legal systems. A fascinating cultural and social factor that influences a lack of awareness about laws is the varying emphasis placed on legal education within different societies. In some cultures, there is a profound focus on traditional knowledge and oral customs, which may overshadow formal legal education. This can result in communities where legal knowledge is not systematically disseminated or prioritised, leading to gaps in awareness about legal rights and obligations. Additionally, social factors such as economic disparities and limited access to formal education can further exacerbate this issue. In some regions, legal literacy might not be integrated into general education systems, leaving individuals reliant on informal channels for legal information. Thus, the unique interplay between cultural values and social structures can significantly impact how laws are perceived and understood within different communities.

Economic Barriers: Legal consultation can be expensive, and not everyone can afford to seek professional advice. In Bangladesh, poverty is a substantial barrier to legal literacy and access to justice, deeply affecting the ability of impoverished communities to understand and navigate the complexities of the legal system. For instance, rural areas, where poverty is most pervasive, often lack basic legal resources and education. In these regions, many people live in informal settlements or rely on subsistence agriculture, leaving them with limited access to legal information and services. The absence of legal knowledge is starkly evident in cases like land disputes, where impoverished farmers may unknowingly fall prey to exploitative practices due to their unfamiliarity with property rights and legal protections. The 2018 Bangladesh National Household Survey revealed that a significant portion of the population, particularly in the rural poor demographic, does not fully understand their legal rights or the procedures to seek redress. This lack of awareness is compounded by the financial inability to afford legal representation or navigate bureaucratic hurdles, leading to a cycle where the poor remain vulnerable to exploitation and injustice. Without access to legal education and support, the poorest segments of society are unable to protect their rights effectively, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and disenfranchisement. Thus, addressing poverty is crucial not only for economic development but also for enhancing legal awareness and ensuring equitable access to justice across all segments of Bangladeshi society.

There are more than 20 slums in our country and more than 4.4 million people in the capital city live in slum area.⁷ There are several reasons why slums are more prone to crime:

1. **Poverty and Economic Crimes:** Slum dwellers are generally poor and their economic condition is precarious. Because of this, they may turn to criminal activities, such as theft or drug dealing, which may be seen as a means of making a living.

⁷ Source : Wikipedia

2. Anti-social Environment: The slum environment is generally unhealthy and the social environment is poor. Such an environment can be conducive to criminal activities, such as gang culture and violence.

3. Lack of Law Enforcement: Slums have less law enforcement presence and effective surveillance. Due to these criminals can easily continue their activities.

4. Drug Addiction: Drug addiction is a major problem in slums. The availability and use of drugs leads to an increase in criminal activity.

5. Immoral networks: Some slums are used as safe havens for criminal networks, which encourage criminal activities.⁸

All these factors combine to increase the incidence of crime in slums, which poses a challenge to the peace and security of the society.

5.6: Some important and common sectors breaking law unintentionally:

Some important and common sectors breaking law unintentionally which are as following:

1. We often see baby food from different companies as breast milk substitutes in shops, supermarkets and pharmacies. It is a legally punishable offense to entice customers to buy by arranging it. The Breastmilk Substitutes, Baby Foods, Commercially Prepared Infant Supplements and Equipment for Their Use (Regulation of Marketing) Act, 2013 provides for making advertisement, exhibiting, distributing, promoting any form of condensed or packaged milk powder used as substitute baby food, equipment for use of artificial infant food. or disclosure shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with a fine of five lakh taka or with both. But sellers do not know that this law exists, and as a result, breast milk substitutes can be seen in stores. When asked about this law, the sellers said that they have never heard about this law before.
2. Sale of antibiotics without the prescription of a registered physician is made a punishable offense under the Act. On September 18, 2023, the government approved this law proposed by the Department of Drug Administration. The law states that antibiotics cannot
3. Be sold or dispensed without a prescription from a registered physician. Anyone who violates this rule will be fined Tk 20,000 and the registration of the drug store will be cancelled. However, various pharmaceuticals are seen selling antibiotic medicines without a registered doctor's prescription. This law was created to prevent health risks to people but as health risks are increasing, the law is being violated as well.

⁸ Source: Dhaka Tribune

4. Plastic-polyethylene materials are closely related to our daily life, but we have no idea how much this plastic-polyethylene harms the human body and the environment. Therefore, the production, use, marketing and transportation of polythene bags was banned in Bangladesh in 2002 in terms of Environment Protection Act-1995 considering it harmful to the environment.⁹ Section 25 of the Act states that if a person produces prohibited polythene material, he can be punished with imprisonment for 10 years or a fine of Tk 10 lakh, or with both. Also, there is a provision of 10,000 rupees fine along with jail for six months if polythene is marketed. But at present, all the buyers and sellers are using polythene openly in the markets. No one knows about the legislation that has been enacted in this regard.

⁹ The Environment Protection Act, 1995
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Chapter Six

How Much the Country has Gone Backwards Due to Breaking Law

The impact of legal infractions on a country's progress can be profound and far-reaching. When laws are broken, particularly at high levels of government or within influential sectors, it often leads to systemic corruption and inefficiency. This, in turn, stifles economic growth, undermines public trust, and impedes social development. For instance, when governments or corporations engage in illegal practices, such as embezzlement or fraud, it can divert crucial resources away from essential services like education and healthcare. Furthermore, widespread lawbreaking can weaken institutional frameworks, making it difficult to enforce regulations and uphold justice. This erosion of legal integrity can create a cycle of instability, where the lack of rule of law deters investment and fosters an environment where illicit activities become normalized. As a result, the country may experience stagnation or even regression in various sectors, hindering overall progress and development.

Historical and contemporary examples abound, demonstrating how systemic violations of the law can profoundly derail a nation's advancement and long-term prosperity. In recent years, Bangladesh has experienced significant setbacks due to widespread violations of the law, which have stymied progress and exacerbated socio-economic challenges.

One prominent example is the deterioration of environmental standards, largely attributed to rampant illegal activities such as unregulated industrial discharge and encroachment on protected areas. The unchecked expansion of brick kilns, often situated in violation of environmental regulations, has led to severe air pollution and adverse health effects for local communities, undermining public welfare and compromising the country's environmental sustainability. Furthermore, the pervasive issue of land grabbing, where influential individuals or groups illegally seize public or private land, has displaced countless families and disrupted agricultural productivity, which is vital for the nation's economy. This widespread disregard for legal frameworks has also contributed to corruption and weakened institutional integrity, as enforcement agencies and judicial systems are frequently undermined or manipulated by those in power.

As a result, Bangladesh's progress towards equitable development and environmental stewardship has been significantly hindered, illustrating the profound impact that legal infractions can have on a nation's advancement and the urgent need for effective reform and enforcement to reverse these detrimental trends.

6.1: women's income is no longer a secondary issue in Bangladeshi society, it is essential. Not only for family and social needs, but also for the economic development of the country. According to the census and household census the number of women is 16 lakh 34 thousand the impact of legal infractions on a country's progress can be profound and far-reaching. When laws are broken, particularly at high levels of government or within influential sectors, it often leads to systemic corruption and inefficiency. This, in turn, stifles economic growth, undermines public trust, and impedes social development. For instance, when governments or corporations engage in illegal practices, such as embezzlement or fraud, it can divert crucial resources away from essential services like education and healthcare. Furthermore, widespread lawbreaking can weaken institutional frameworks, making it difficult to enforce regulations and uphold justice. This erosion of legal integrity can create a cycle of instability, where the lack of rule of law deters investment and fosters an environment where illicit activities become normalized. As a result, the country may experience stagnation or even regression in various sectors, hindering overall progress and development. Historical and contemporary examples abound, demonstrating how systemic violations of the law can profoundly derail a nation's advancement and long-term prosperity. than men. Although the number of women in the country is more the opportunities in the labour field are less.

6.2: A report titled “Women Business and law- 2024’ of the world Bank provides an overall picture of the barrier women face entering and advancing in the workplace.¹⁰ The report was released on 190 countries and territories just ahead of International Women’s Day. Nepal is at the top of South Asia where Bangladesh is at the lower possession.

6.3: Professor Ismat Ara Begum, Department of Agriculture Economies, BAU, titled “Putting Women in the Centre of Agriculture” in December 2020 mentioned that the participation of women in agriculture has increased by 10 percent compared to men in the last 25 years. However, only 15% of women are getting wages.¹¹

6.4: The rate of female students is increasingly at different levels of education. the rate of female students is higher than that of male students at the primary and secondary levels. The rate of male and female students is almost equal at the College level and the rate of female students in universities is more than 36 percent. But compared to that, the rate of women in government jobs has not been increasing for five years.

¹⁰ Source: World Bank

¹¹ Source: <https://www.prothomalo.com>

It has stopped almost the same place. A report published by CPI among 180 countries about corruption percentage in 2023, where Bangladesh railway s 149.¹²

In Bangladesh, corruption often intertwines with the breaking of laws, exacerbated by a widespread lack of awareness about legal frameworks. Many individuals, including those in positions of power, may engage in corrupt practices such as bribery or misuse of authority without creates a climate where corruption can thrive unchecked, as individuals may not recognize the boundaries set by the law or the consequences of overstepping them. The resultant cycle of corruption and ignorance weakens institutional integrity and impedes efforts to promote transparency and justice, ultimately eroding public trust and governance. Addressing this issue requires comprehensive legal education and awareness initiatives, alongside stringent enforcement measures, to break the cycle of corruption and foster a more informed and accountable society.

Ignorance of the law may be a major cause of corruption in the country, but it is not the only cause. Ignorance of the law can affect corruption in several ways:

1. Negligence and Misuse: Ignorance or incompetence of the law can lead to negligence among people to obey the law, which opens the way to corruption.
2. Taking Unfair Advantage: In ignorance of the law, corrupt people often take unfair advantage and, in many cases, they consider such activities legitimate.
3. Weak Law Enforcement: In the absence of proper knowledge and enforcement of the law, corruption investigations and prosecutions are weak, leading to increased corruption. Lack of law awareness among general public makes them unable to fight corruption.

However, there are other causes of corruption such as: weak legal framework, weak administrative system, political influence, and economic instability. Along with raising awareness about the law, it is possible to take effective measures against corruption by addressing all these factors.

Due to lack of proper knowledge of the law, people can be cheated in various ways in the employment sector. If workers are not aware of the basic concepts of law, they may be subjected to injustice and exploitation by employers. For example, in most jobs, if the employee does not understand what is stated in the original contract or letter of employment, they may lose out on pay, hours, vacation rights, or other benefits. In addition, ignorance of laws related to safety and hygiene at work may force workers to work in unsanitary or hazardous environments, which may cause them physical harm. Further, exploitation of workers' rights such as illegal overtime, wage deductions or non-payment of holidays is a common problem. Due to lack of knowledge of the law, workers do not understand their rights and are not able to take legal action, which causes them long-term harm. Thus, the importance of protecting one's rights in the workplace by acquiring knowledge of the law and applying it appropriately is immense.

¹² Source: Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)2023
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Chapter Seven

Report Related to Law Breaking Unintentionally

7.1: Selected area:

I conduct the survey over 1500 people and it started from February to May. For a smooth output I categorised in different areas which are

- Traffic Rules
- Pedestrians
- Rules breaking in public place
- Educational institutions
- City areas
- Marginal areas
- Hospital
- Neighbour
- Online sector
- Seller and buyer.

7.2: Output of Survey:

Selected area	Breaking laws	Intentionally	Unintentionally	Did not responded
1.Traffic rules	86%	42%	21%	23%
2.Pedestrians	81%	36%	30%	15%
3.Rules breaking in public place	92%	45%	32%	15%
4.Ragging and bullying in educational institutions	76%	27%	30%	19%
5.Online sector	66%	21%	34%	11%
6.Selling and buying	73%	35%	15%	23%

- I collected some data from Dhaka Gulistan Meghalaya bus station on 22-12-2023. Meghalaya Bus Company runs their 50-60 buses daily. There we get a data of 120 drivers including Meghalaya Bus Company and some other rickshaw drivers, Laguna drivers. Where they were asked the following questions, 1. Whether they have a driving license, 2. Have they ever broken a traffic signal? 3. Does Bangladesh have any traffic related laws? And are they aware of the law? 5. Ever drive on the wrong side of the road? According to the BRTA (Bangladesh Road Transport Authority) statistics, there are 2.9 million registered vehicles operating on roads and highways across the country. However, in reality, there are at least 3.5 million vehicles in use. Among these, at least 2 million vehicles travel regularly, while around 500,000 travels irregularly. With the current road infrastructure, about 1.5 million vehicles can be accommodated reasonably. On average, 150,000 vehicles remain in garages throughout the year. There are approximately 1.6 million licensed drivers, but some vehicles are driven by unlicensed drivers. According to the Accident Research Institute of Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, the number of vehicles compared to the road network is astonishing. Road accidents occur due to an excess of vehicles, encroachments on roadsides, potholes, inexperienced drivers, overloaded vehicles, driving under the influence, traffic law violations, reckless driving, and crimes such as theft and robbery. Dr. M. Abdul Muktaidir of the Department of Civil Engineering at Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology told Janakantha that constructing roads and highways requires a long-term plan, at least a 20-year plan.¹³
- The selected places to collect pedestrian survey reports were, Matsya Bhavan Mor, Newmarket area, and also, I created an online pool and collected some data from my friends, relatives. I wanted to know from them whether they use foot over bridge while crossing the road? Walking on the sidewalk or not? Whether to use the dustbin? Whether to use zebra crossings?
- To collect the survey report on public places, I spoke directly to approximately 75-80 people in several places from last February to April. My selected places are Dhaka University TSC Chatter, Ramna Park, Dhaka Judge Court, Kamalapur Railway Station. I asked them the following questions, 1. Is smoking prohibited in public places? Is there any penalty according to this law in Bangladesh? 2. Where littering is prohibited by environmental laws? Are there any laws against loud talking, playing music on mobiles, etc.? And whether they have ever committed all these crimes?

¹³ Source: <https://www.daily.janakantha.com/>

- I did my survey work through an online pool create in 2024 batch of science department of Narsingdi National College on 3rd of January, I completed this survey through the participation of 315 people. For data collection I asked the following questions:
 1. Whether the bullying has been acknowledged? Or ever did?
 2. Is there any law on ragging in Bangladesh?¹⁴
 3. Are there any penalties for ragging?
 4. Have you ever had a fight on campus?
 5. Has any campus property been damaged?
 6. Do they have knowledge about these laws?

The policy titled 'Anti-Bullying and Anti-Ragging Policy 2023' will be applicable to all educational institutions in the country. This policy has been published on the Ministry of Education's website. It will be effective for all educational institutions across the country. The policy has been sent to the Chairman of the University Grants Commission, all university vice-chancellors, and all heads of institutions.¹⁵

- Nowadays, our lives have become highly intertwined with the online world. The online platform is in an unprecedented role as a medium for our studies, jobs, communication. The related crime is also high as the commitment is high. I have been able to collect this data with the help of various magazines, websites (Digital Literacy Centre) and my friends to determine the percentage of violations in the online sector.¹⁶ For this data collection the following points are followed: 1. Unlawful access to or damage to digital archives, 2. Spreading false information online, impersonating someone to cause financial loss or fraud, 4. Creating communal disturbance or disorder in any way.
- Bangladesh remains a colossal failure of this law on sale and purchase. Corruption and abuse of law in this sector in our country is very high. For the data collection of purchase and sale, I have collected data from 35 shops in the local market in my area on 10-1-2024 and 12-1-2024 myself and with the help of family members. We also collected data by talking to some shoppers, the shops included grocery stores, confectioneries, bakeries, and some tea stalls. To collect the data, I have worked on the following points: 1. Are there any expired products in the store? 2. Do you check the originality of the company in importing the product? 3. Do you know about the consumer law? 4. What happens to expired products?

¹⁴ The policy for the Prevention of Bullying and Ragging in Educational Institution 2023

¹⁵ Source: <https://www.prothomalo.com/education/>

¹⁶ Source : Digital Literacy Center

Chapter Eight

Concluding Remarks

8.1: Findings:

- A significant portion of the Bangladeshi population is unaware of existing laws and regulations, which contributes to unintentional legal violations.
- Legal education is not adequately integrated into the mainstream educational curriculum, leading to a gap in legal knowledge among citizens.
- The complexity and volume of laws and regulations make it challenging for individuals to stay informed and compliant
- In some cases, traditional practices and cultural norms conflict with formal legal standards, leading to inadvertent breaches.
- Inconsistent enforcement and lack of clear communication about legal expectations exacerbate the problem of unintentional violations.
- Limited access to legal resources and advice, particularly in rural and underserved areas, prevents individuals from understanding their legal obligations.

- Marginalised communities, including the poor and uneducated, are disproportionately affected by legal ignorance and face harsher penalties.
- There is a need for more widespread and effective legal literacy programs to educate the public about their rights and obligations.
- Media and technology can play a crucial role in increasing legal awareness, but their potential is underutilised.
- Developing comprehensive strategies to improve legal education and awareness can help mitigate the issue of unintentional lawbreaking.

8.2: Recommendations:

If the common man wants to know about the law, first of all he needs his own interest. People want to know about the law when they are in danger, but if they had known about the law before they were in danger, that person would not have faced that danger. Laws of our country have provisions to protect the life, property and honor of every citizen, which is the responsibility of the state to ensure. But this universal subject is not included in our general education curriculum. Because of this, few people know about these things except some lawyers and some law enforcement people.

As a result, he often becomes a victim of harassment. In order to inform common people about law, the state can take initiatives to include various subjects of law in the general education curriculum. The government can take initiatives to organize various workshops to make the common people aware of the law. Through the workshop, common people will be aware of the law and prevent violations of the law.

Another way to learn the law is to apply the law. When a new law is made, if it is properly enforced by the law enforcement agencies, the general public will easily know about it and will be aware of the law not to be violated in the future.

1.Enhanced Legal Education Programs: Develop and implement comprehensive legal literacy programs targeting underserved communities, particularly in rural areas, to raise awareness about basic legal rights and obligations. These programs should be tailored to different age groups and educational levels to ensure broad accessibility.

2. Community Legal Aid Centres: Establish local legal aid centres in remote and economically disadvantaged areas, providing free or low-cost legal assistance and advice to individuals who cannot afford traditional legal services. These centres should also offer workshops and seminars on common legal issues.

3. Integration of Legal Education in School Curricula: Incorporate basic legal education into school curricula at various educational levels to ensure that young people are aware of their legal rights and responsibilities from an early age.

4. Digital Legal Resources: Develop and promote user-friendly digital platforms and mobile applications that offer legal information and guidance in multiple languages and dialects, ensuring broader access to legal knowledge for those with limited literacy or internet access.

5. Partnerships with NGOs and Community Organisations: Collaborate with non-governmental organisations and community-based groups to reach marginalized populations and provide targeted legal education and support services.

6. Government and Private Sector Initiatives: Encourage government and private sector initiatives to fund and support legal education and access programs, leveraging corporate social responsibility (CSR) to improve legal literacy among underserved populations.

7. Regular Surveys and Research: Conduct regular surveys and research to assess the effectiveness of legal education and aid programs, identifying gaps and areas for improvement to ensure that interventions are addressing the needs of the most vulnerable populations.

8. Public Awareness Campaigns: Launch national public awareness campaigns using media and community outreach to highlight the importance of understanding and adhering to legal norms, and to disseminate information about available legal resources.

9. Strengthening Legal Aid Legislation: Advocate for reforms in legal aid legislation to ensure better funding, more comprehensive coverage, and improved accessibility for those in need, ensuring that legal aid systems are robust and responsive.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks: Develop and implement monitoring and evaluation frameworks to track the impact of legal education and aid programs, ensuring accountability and continuous improvement in addressing legal ignorance and access issues.

8.3: Conclusion: Unintentional law breaking is a significant issue with far reaching implications. By addressing the root causes through legal education, implication of laws and improved accesses to legal resources, Society can reduce the incidence of unintentional violations and enhance trust in the legal system. Future research should continue explore Innovative solutions and evaluate the effectiveness. In conclusion, the exploration of "Breaking Laws Without Knowing Laws" has illuminated a critical yet often overlooked aspect of legal systems: the inherent tension between legal ignorance and personal responsibility. This monograph has demonstrated that while the principle of "ignorance of the law is no excuse" is a foundational element in jurisprudence, it is increasingly clear that the complexity and opacity of legal codes can lead to unintended legal transgressions by individuals who lack the requisite knowledge.

Through a comprehensive analysis of various case studies, theoretical frameworks, and empirical data, it has become evident that a significant number of individuals, particularly those from marginalized or under-resourced backgrounds, frequently encounter legal pitfalls not due to malfeasance, but due to a lack of accessible and understandable legal information. This disjunction underscores the urgent need for legal reforms that not only simplify and clarify legal standards but also enhance public legal literacy.

Furthermore, the research highlights the importance of integrating more robust educational initiatives and support systems to bridge the gap between legal theory and practical understanding. Such measures could include more extensive public legal education programmes, improved access to legal resources, and more transparent legal procedures.

Addressing the issue of legal ignorance with these strategies is not merely a matter of enhancing legal compliance but is fundamentally about fostering a just and equitable society where the law serves its true purpose—promoting fairness and safeguarding rights without inadvertently penalising those who are uninformed. In sum, this monograph calls for a paradigm shift in how legal systems address the intersection of ignorance and accountability. It advocates for a more inclusive approach that aligns legal expectations with the practical realities faced by individuals, thereby ensuring that the rule of law is upheld not just in theory but in a manner that is comprehensible and achievable for all.

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