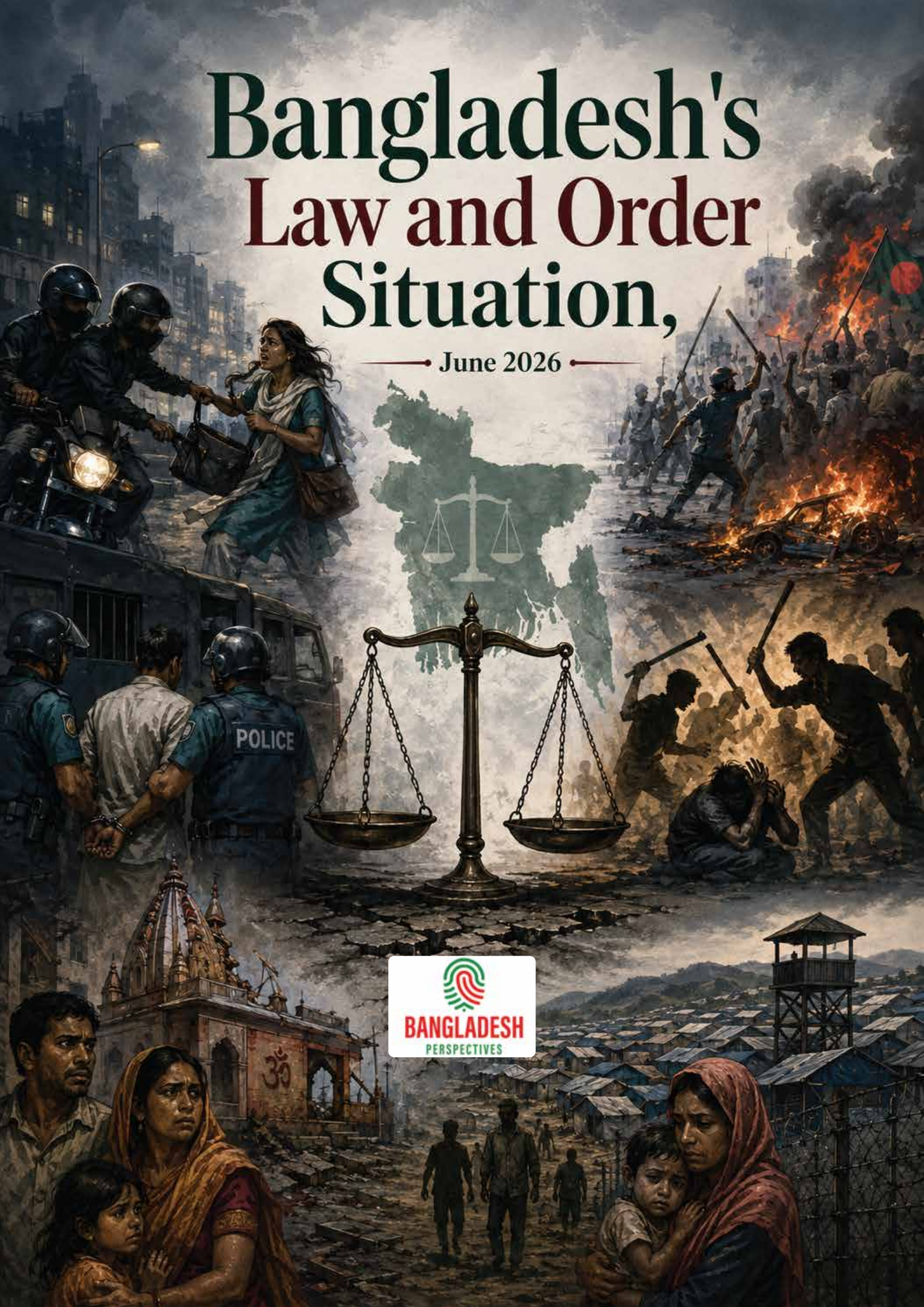


# Bangladesh's Law and Order Situation,

— June 2026 —



# Executive Summary

Bangladesh continues to face significant law-and-order challenges following the political transition of 2024.

While some forms of state repression reported under the previous government have reportedly declined, human-rights organizations, opposition politicians, and civil-society groups have raised concerns about rising crime, political violence, mob attacks, arbitrary detentions, and insecurity affecting minority communities.

Recent parliamentary discussions and independent reports describe the situation as “fragile” and “alarming,” particularly regarding violent crime, abductions, violence against women, and politically motivated unrest.



## KEY AREAS OF CONCERN



### RISING CRIME

Increases in murders, robberies, thefts, muggings, and abductions.



### POLITICAL VIOLENCE

Election-related violence and political polarization continue to pose serious risks.



### MOB ATTACKS

Mob violence and vigilantism by non-state actors have resulted in numerous deaths.



### ARBITRARY DETENTIONS

Reports of politically motivated arrests, mass cases, and denial of bail raise serious due process concerns.



### MINORITY INSECURITY

Religious and ethnic minorities face attacks, land-grabbing, intimidation, and violence.



### ROHINGYA CRISIS

Security challenges in Rohingya camps, including crime, exploitation, and funding shortages.

## THE SITUATION IN CONTEXT



### FRAGILE AND ALARMING

Law-and-order conditions remain fragile, with multiple indicators pointing to increased insecurity.



### VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Rising incidents of violence against women remain a major concern across the country.



### POLITICALLY MOTIVATED UNREST

Continued political tensions and unrest contribute to instability and public fear.



Bangladesh's path toward stability and inclusive governance requires stronger rule of law, accountability, protection of human rights, and focused attention on the security of all communities, including the most vulnerable.

# 1. Rising Crime Rates

Statistics cited in Bangladesh's parliament from Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB) indicate significant criminal activity during the government's first 100 days.



Reported figures for  
March–April 2026 included:



**605**

Murders



**294**

Muggings



**90**

Robberies



**196**

Abductions



**2,214**

Theft cases



**129**

Attacks on  
police personnel



These figures are drawn from Transparency International Bangladesh (TIB) report presented in Parliament covering the government's first 100 days.

## VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The same report highlighted thousands of incidents involving violence against women and children.



The data reflects the serious law-and-order challenges facing the country, underscoring the need for strong measures to ensure public safety, justice, and protection for all citizens.



# 2. Political Violence

Political tensions remain a major factor affecting public security.

According to the Human Rights Support Society (HRSS), election-related violence between **October 2025 and February 2026** resulted in:



**10**  
DEATHS



**2,503**  
INJURIES



### ELECTION-RELATED VIOLENCE PERIOD



Observers noted that while election day itself was relatively peaceful, **violence occurred throughout the broader electoral period.**



# Human Rights and Law Enforcement Concerns. Arbitrary Arrests and Detentions



Human Rights Watch reported that thousands of individuals have been detained under politically sensitive circumstances since the transition period.

## The organization noted:



**8,600**

Approximately 8,600 arrests during "Operation Devil Hunt."



Continued use of mass criminal cases naming large numbers of suspects



Routine denial of bail in politically charged cases



The government has disputed allegations of mass arrests.



## Deaths in Custody and Alleged Abuse

According to human-rights monitoring cited by HRW, dozens of people have reportedly died following encounters with law-enforcement agencies, including allegations of custodial torture and mistreatment.



Dozens of deaths reported



Allegations of custodial torture



Physical abuse and mistreatment



Denial of proper medical care



# Minority Security Concerns

The security of religious and ethnic minorities remains a significant concern.



Human-rights groups have documented:



Attacks on temples and religious institutions



Land-grabbing allegations



Physical assaults and intimidation

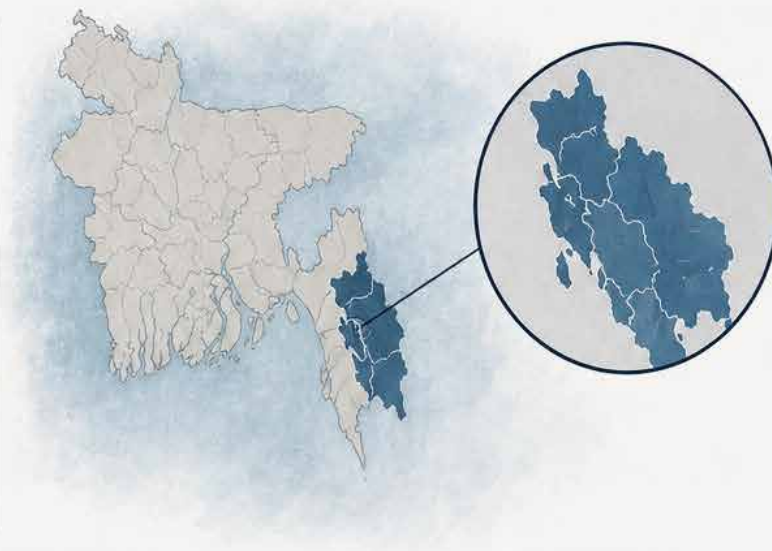


Violence against indigenous communities



**505**  
INCIDENTS

One report documented 505 incidents involving minority communities during the first four months of 2026, including attacks on property, religious institutions, and individuals.



Human Rights Watch also reported attacks against Hindu communities and continuing concerns in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.



# Minority Security Concerns

## Rohingya Camp Security

Security conditions in Rohingya refugee camps continue to present challenges.



### International agencies report:



Gang activity



Extortion



Forced recruitment



Gender-based violence



Human trafficking risks



Funding shortages have increased concerns about worsening instability inside the camps.



International support and adequate funding are essential to improve security, protect vulnerable populations, and prevent further deterioration of conditions in the camps.

# Conclusion

Bangladesh's law-and-order situation in mid-2026 remains under considerable strain. Key challenges include violent crime, political polarization, mob violence, concerns about due process and arbitrary detention, insecurity affecting minority communities, and ongoing pressures related to border management and the Rohingya refugee crisis. While authorities maintain that they are addressing security concerns, domestic and international monitoring organizations continue to call for stronger rule of law, greater accountability, and improved protection of vulnerable communities.



## KEY CHALLENGES



### Violent Crime

Rising murders, robberies, abductions, thefts, and attacks on law enforcement personnel continue to threaten public safety.



### Political Polarization

Election-related tensions and violence have resulted in deaths and injuries, reflecting deepening political divisions.



### Mob Violence and Vigilantism

An increase in mob attacks by non-state actors has led to deaths and widespread fear and insecurity.



### Due Process and Arbitrary Detention

Reports of politically motivated arrests, mass cases, denial of bail, and deaths in custody raise serious human rights concerns.



### Insecurity Affecting Minority Communities

Attacks on religious institutions, land-grabbing, assaults, and violence against indigenous and religious minorities remain a major concern.



### Border Management and Rohingya Crisis

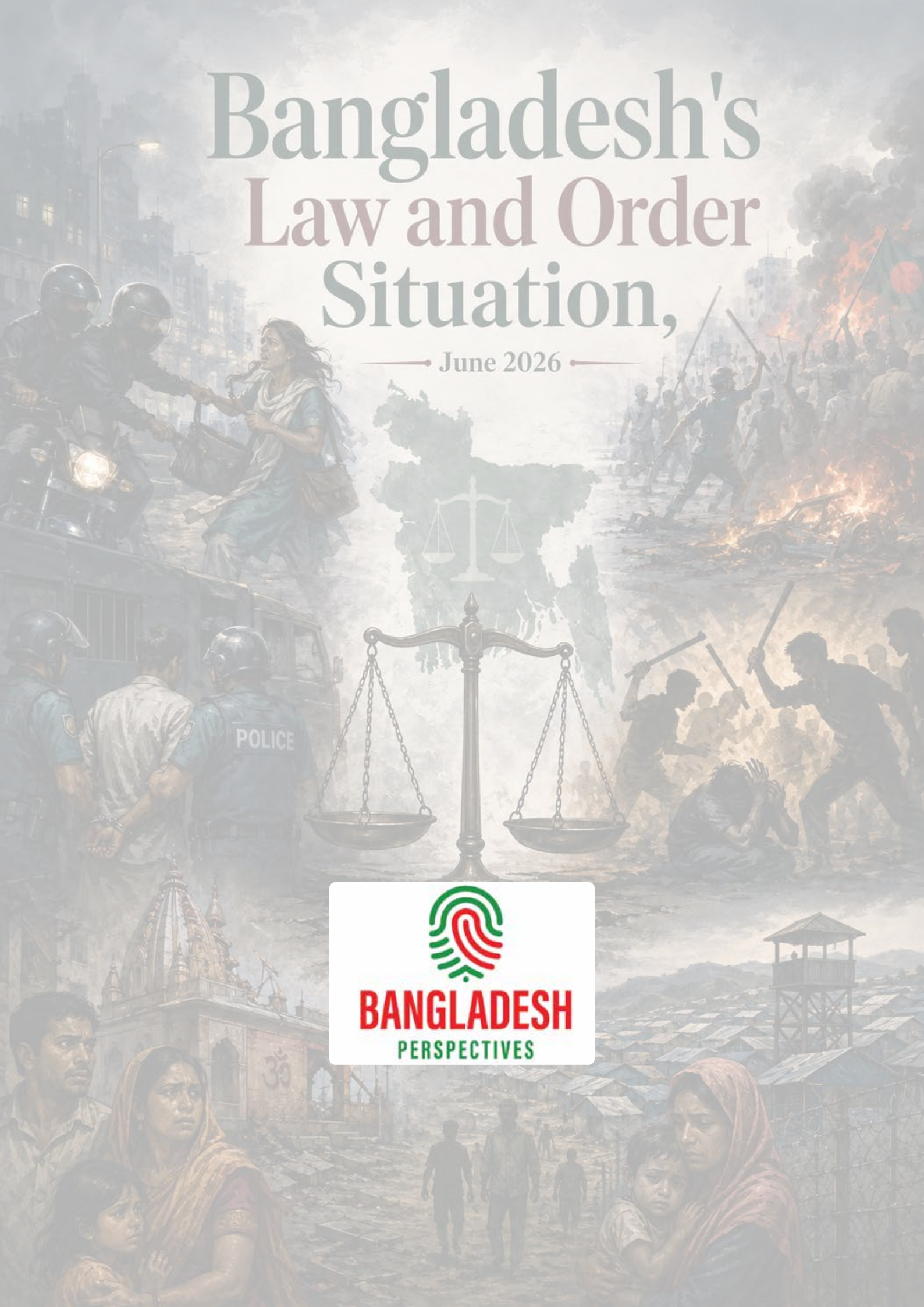
Security challenges in refugee camps, including crime, exploitation, and funding shortages, continue to pose risks to stability and human rights.



This assessment reflects findings from parliamentary debates, international human-rights organizations, and recent reporting available as of June 2026.

# Bangladesh's Law and Order Situation,

June 2026



**BANGLADESH**  
PERSPECTIVES