University of Barishal

A Comparative Analysis of Legal AidCase Outcomes in Bangladesh (Year 2018-2023)

Submitted by:

Name: Juliya Akter Sornali
ID: 01.052.11
Batch: 52

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Research Questions:

- How have the number and types of legal aid cases changed over time in Bangladesh?
- Are there significant differences in case outcomes based on gender, age group, or region?
- What factors influence the duration of legal aid cases, and how can these factors be addressed to improve efficiency?
- How does the funding source (government, NGO, or private) impact case outcomes and the overall effectiveness of legal aid services?
- Are there regional disparities in access to and outcomes of legal aid services?

Data Analysis

To understand the trends and patterns within the legal aid data in Bangladesh, by employing pivot table analysis. This technique allowed us to aggregate and summarize the data based on various criteria, such as region, case type, gender, and outcome throughout the year 2018 to 2023.

Key Findings

1. Case Analysis by Region and Year: Helps track the trends in legal aid case distribution across regions and identify any increases or decreases in case filings.

2. Legal Aid Outcomes by Gender: Show whether certain outcomes (e.g., resolved, withdrawn, or pending) are more frequent among male or female recipients of legal aid.

3. Average Case Duration by Case Type: By analyzing this can see which types of cases take longer to resolve and where legal aid services might need improvement in efficiency.

4. Funding Allocation by Provider and Year: Show how funding distribution varies between government, NGO, and private legal aid providers over time.

5. Case Distribution by Age Group and Outcome: Provide insight into which age groups are seeing the most success in their legal aid cases and where more support might be needed.

Introduction

This project aims to investigate the effectiveness of legal aid services in Bangladesh by analyzing a dataset of legal cases. The dataset includes information on year, region, case type, gender, age group, outcome, legal aid provider, duration, funding source, amount allocated, and number of cases. Through a comprehensive analysis of this data, in the year 2018 to 2023 seek to understand the trends, patterns, and disparities in legal aid case outcomes and objectives across different regions, case types, and client demographics in Bangladesh. Legal aid means the assistance in the legal matters both inside and outside the courts to the poor and indigent litigants. Legal aid is a system of government funding for those who cannot afford to pay for advice, assistance and representation. Legal professionals use the phrase 'legal aid' to mean-counseling on any legal issue, giving honorarium to any pleader/ conciliator/ arbitrator, providing monetary aid to bear expenditure of the case, defending a person in a court of law.

Project Data:

Primary Sources:Theories of jurisprudence,statues, precedent and other official documents.

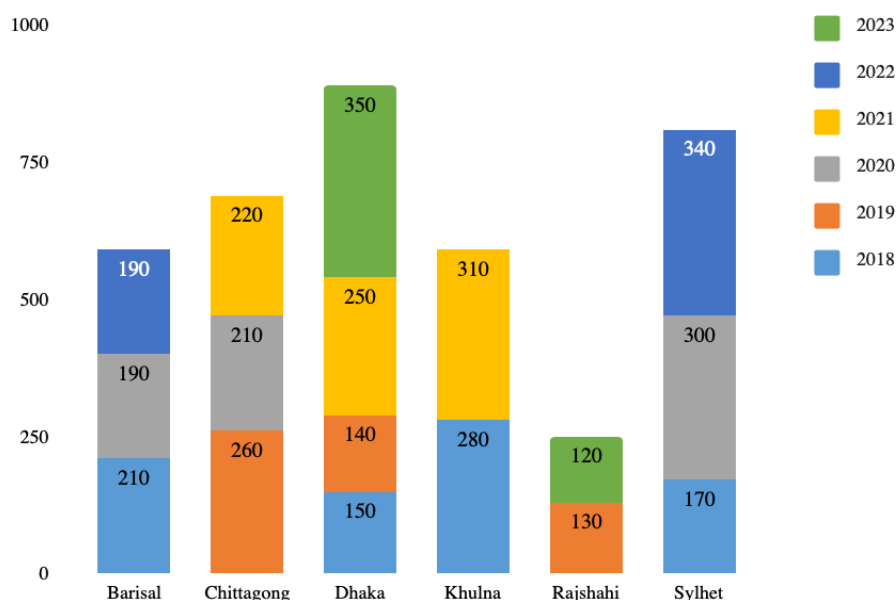Secondary Sources: Websites, articles, news paper, books, journals etc.

Year	Region	Case Type	Gender	Age Group	Outcome	Legal Aid Provider	Duration (Days)	Funding Source	Amount Allocated	Number of Cases
2023	Dhaka	Civil	Male	26-35	Resolved	Govt	90	Govt	5,000,000	200
2023	Dhaka	Criminal	Female	18-25	Pending	NGO	150	Donor	3,000,000	150
2022	Sylhet	Family Law	Male	36-45	Withdrawn	Private	120	Govt	4,000,000	180
2021	Khulna	Civil	Female	46-60	Resolved	NGO	60	NGO	2,500,000	170
2021	Chittagong	Criminal	Male	26-35	Resolved	Govt	200	Govt	6,500,000	220
2023	Rajshahi	Labor Law	Female	18-25	Pending	Private	140	Donor	3,500,000	120
2022	Barisal	Criminal	Male	36-45	Resolved	NGO	130	Govt	5,000,000	190
2022	Sylhet	Family Law	Female	26-35	Withdrawn	Govt	80	Govt	2,200,000	160
2021	Dhaka	Criminal	Male	46-60	Resolved	Private	220	Donor	7,000,000	250
2021	Khulna	Labor Law	Female	26-35	Pending	NGO	100	Govt	3,000,000	140
2020	Chittagong	Civil	Male	36-45	Withdrawn	Govt	180	Govt	4,500,000	210
2020	Barisal	Family Law	Female	18-25	Resolved	NGO	160	Donor	3,700,000	190
2020	Sylhet	Criminal	Male	46-60	Pending	Private	240	Govt	8,000,000	300
2019	Dhaka	Family Law	Female	36-45	Withdrawn	NGO	110	Donor	2,800,000	140
2019	Rajshahi	Labor Law	Male	18-25	Resolved	Govt	90	Govt	5,500,000	130
2019	Chittago	Criminal	Female	26-35	Pending	Private	220	Donor	6,500,000	260

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2018	Khulna	Civil	Male	46-60	Resolved	Govt	140	Govt	7,200,000	280
2018	Sylhet	Family Law	Female	36-45	Resolved	NGO	200	Donor	4,300,000	170
2018	Barisal	Criminal	Male	26-35	Withdrawn	Govt	190	Govt	5,000,000	210
2018	Dhaka	Labor Law	Female	18-25	Pending	Private	160	Donor	3,500,000	150

1. Case Analysis by Region and Year:

By the cases throughout regions basis while analysis thous by year indicate the number of cases are filed and formulated under legal aid in case of region base for example Barisal as per the data in the year 2018 the filling cases number was 210, while that decrease in 2020 by the number of 190 same as 2022.As follow the others regions along with year.

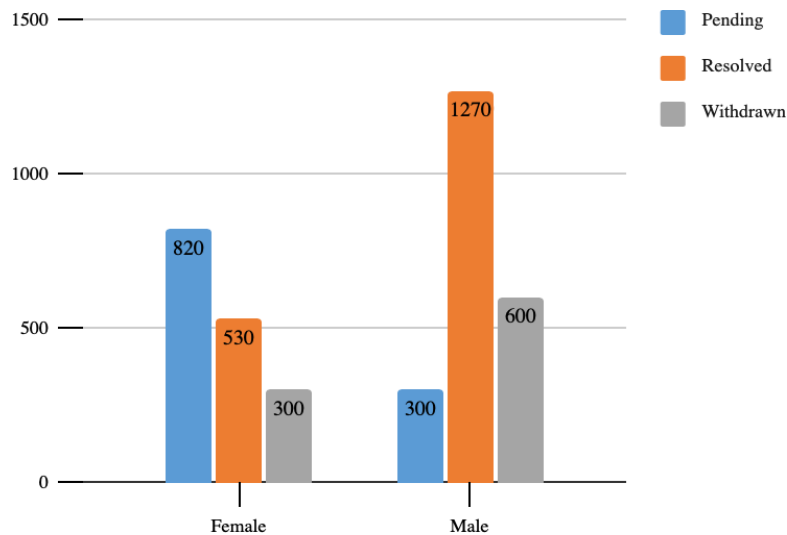| Sum of Number of Cases	Year						
Region	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
Barisal	210		190		190		
Chittagong		260	210	220			
Dhaka	150	140		250		350	
Khulna	280			310			
Rajshahi		130				120	
Sylhet	170		300		340		

2. Legal Aid Outcomes by Gender:

In the outcome of legal aid in case of gender where show the difference between male and female leading cases on resolved, withdrawn, or pending are more frequent among male or female recipients of legal aid in Bangladesh scenario in the year from2018 to 2023 where show the pending cases female 820 cases and male as by 300 pending cases. The rate of resolved cases is high on male than female .

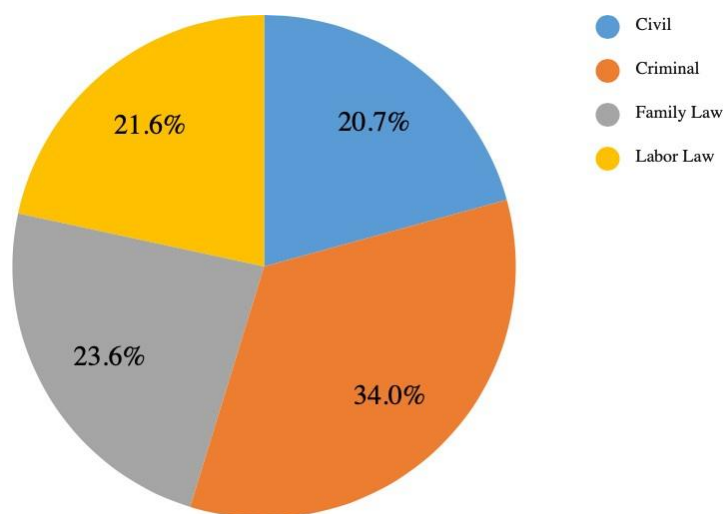| Sum of Number of Cases	Outcome		
Gender	Pending	Resolved	Withdrawn
Female	820	530	300
Male	300	1270	600

By the chart makes the difference clear between gender differences of legal aid cases.

3. Average Case Duration by Case Type

By analyzing this can see which types of cases take longer to resolve and where legal aid services might need improvement in efficiency on the matter of civil, criminal family law and labor cases that come through legal aid and the case durations by days on average makes it easier for understanding data analysis with charts.

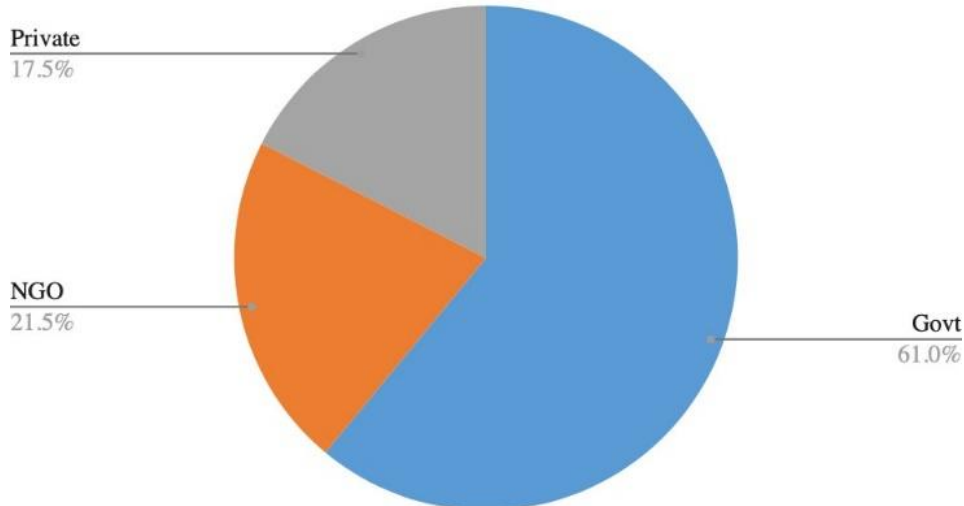| Case Type	Average of Duration (Days)
Civil	117.5
Criminal	192.8571429
Family Law	134
Labor Law	122.5

4. Funding Allocation by Provider and Year

Government-funded legal aid providers consistently received the largest share of funding. NGOs experienced a slight increase in funding allocation in recent years, potentially indicating a growing role in providing legal aid services.By the funding distribution varies between government, NGO, and private legal aid providers over time indicates the contributions of Legal aid provider, govt NGOs and private sector contributions for cases through legal aid in Bangladesh .

Sum of Amount Allocated	*Year*					
Legal Aid Provider	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Govt	12,200,000	5,500,000	4,500,000	6,500,000	2,200,000	5,000,000
NGO	4,300,000	2,800,000	3,700,000	5,500,000	5,000,000	3,000,000
Private	3,500,000	6,500,000	8,000,000	7,000,000	4,000,000	3,500,000

2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022…

Private 17.5%

NGO 21.5%

Govt 61.0%
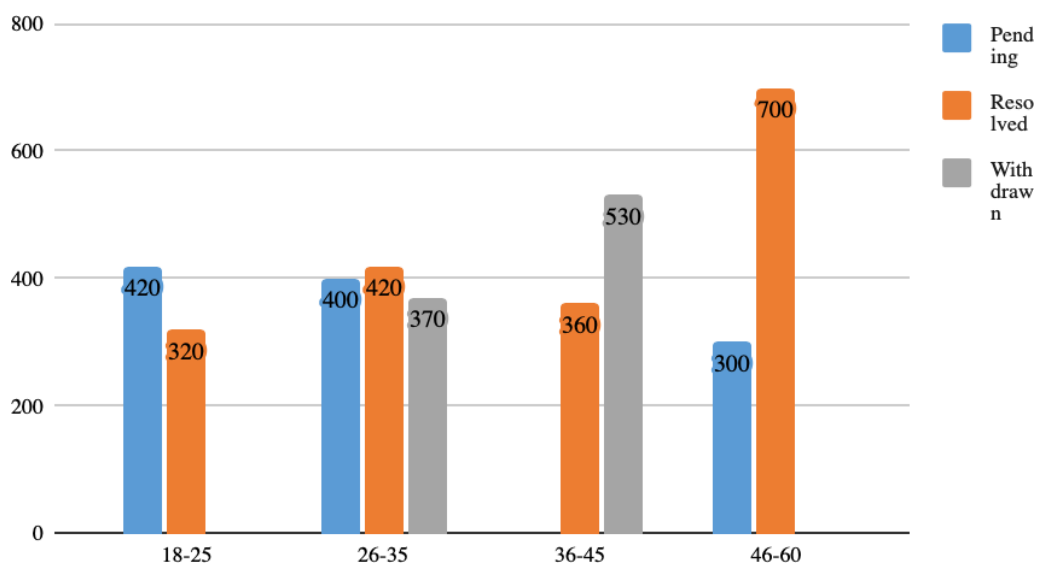
5. Case Distribution by Age Group and Outcome

The insight into which age groups are seeing the most success in their legal aid cases and where more support might be needed are shown by this table as per the outcome of cases as a result for pending,resolved,withdrawn cases in different age groups as divided by 18 to 25 then 26 to 35 and 36 to 45.Younger age groups (18-25) faced a higher proportion of pending cases, suggesting potential difficulties in accessing or utilizing legal aid services. Older individuals (46-60) were more likely to have their cases resolved, possibly due to factors such as accumulated resources or experience.

Sum of Number of Cases	Outcome		
Age Group	Pending	Resolved	Withdrawn
18-25	420	320	
26-35	400	420	370
36-45		360	530
46-60	300	700	

Conclusion

The analysis of legal aid cases in Bangladesh throughout the year 2018 to 2023 has revealed valuable insights into the trends, patterns, and challenges faced by individuals seeking legal assistance.In the data analysis and by showing them in pivot table and different pivot charts show the results more accurately and makes this more understable for working with this data for furthermore to solve the issues regarding this for improving the scenario and functions of legal aid cases in bangladesh. The findings highlight the need for continued efforts to improve access to legal aid services, particularly for marginalized groups such as women, youth, and individuals residing in underserved regions.

Recommendations:

- **Targeted Interventions:** Develop targeted programs to address the specific needs of vulnerable populations, such as youth and women.
- **Regional Capacity Building:** Enhance the capacity of legal aid providers in regions with lower case resolution rates.
- **Funding Diversification:** Explore alternative funding sources to reduce reliance on government funding and ensure sustainability.
- **Data-Driven Decision Making:** Continue to utilize data analysis to inform policy decisions and improve the effectiveness of legal aid services.

By implementing these recommendations, Bangladesh can strive to create a more equitable and just legal system that provides accessible and effective legal aid to all its citizens.