

EVE-TEASING PROBLEM IN BANGLADESH: EFFECTS AND LEGAL REMEDIES

Mithila Das, Ranada Prasad Shaha University, Bangladesh
Subrato Bharati, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT

Eve-teasing has a tremendous critical persuade over the society, family and obviously, the nation. The drawbacks of eve-teasing are apparent to us. Approximately all young girl is a survivor of teasing, particularly by the youthful local teaser. A girl married age of 16 reveals, however she desired to be engineer or doctor yet could not be such a result of forced marriage and eve-teasing. Accordingly, several early ages girl are depriving of their fundamental rights to education. Eventually, they are turning into a burden to society and family due to the deprived of financial independence, nobody could be enabled. Finally, they become parasite in nature. As a result, legal actions ought to be appropriately implemented for controlling these circumstances.

Keywords: Eve-Teasing, Legal Remedies, Legal Action, Problem, Legal Acts.

INTRODUCTION

Eve teasing is a leading problem in South Asia. This word is mainly used to the greatest extent to mean the sexual abuse, harassment or assault to the female by male in Bangladesh. The statistical report of 2011 in the Bangladesh education said though the dropout ratio among young girls was more significant than their male complements. As per the report 46.73% of young boy dropout in 2011, whereas it was 56.43% among young girls, it said. The admission rate in primary education level had improved enormously to 9.83%, although the dropout percentage was relatively high, 39.80% in 2011 (Khatun & Islam, 2018).

There are several laws which require precise and genuine evidence of cruelty against women. A small number of legal acts are in consecutive order:

1. Section 375, Penal Code, 1860
2. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898
3. The Child Marriage Control Act, 1929
4. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939
5. The Muslim Marriages and Divorces Registration Act, 1974
6. The Dhaka Metropolitan Police Ordinance (DMPO) of 1976
7. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1980
8. The Family Court Ordinance, 1985
9. The Legal Aid Provision Act, 2000
10. The Prevention of Children and Women Repression Act, 2000
11. The Acid Control Act, 2002
12. The Acid Crime Prevention Act, 2002

Accordingly, the law of our nation discards it to be a violent act for the issue is not confirmable.

Dr Samuel Johnson referenced, initially, it offers help to the casualty as she can improve the loss affected to her. Next, it provides the victim with vast satisfaction to realize the eve teaser abolished and punished. She enhances a sense of happiness, joy and recovers her self-esteem and confidence. Moreover, it provides a severe warning to the eve-teasers that they do not treat in this abominable practice (Wafa & Mostofa, 2013). Consequently, intensely decreases the eve-teasing.

CONCLUSION

The issue of eve-teasing ought not to be reduced and trivialized to a law-and-order problem as it can regularly grow into brutal crime, i.e., murder and rape. Eve teasing is a painful experience which can leave mental scars and has destructive consequences for the broader community. As a result, legal actions ought to be appropriately implemented for controlling this condition.

REFERENCES

- Khatun, M.N., & Islam, M.J. (2018). Crime in Bangladesh: A Historical Overview. *Social Science Review*, 35, 1-33.
- Wafa, S.M., & Mostofa, M. (2013). A study of eve teasing in Bangladesh. *International Journal of Humanities, Arts, Medicine and Sciences*, 1(3), 85-104.