

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN BANGLADESH: A SOCIO-LEGAL ANALYSIS



RESEARCH MONOGRAPH

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Letter of Transmittal

To

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Subject: Prayer for Submission of Dissertation

Dear Sir,

It was a great challenge for me to doing a research about "**Child Sexual Abuse in Bangladesh: A Socio-legal Analysis**". But I have tried my best to collect all the relevant information from various sources for better research on the topic. I hope this will get a positive response from you which makes the research work more easier. I will be grateful if you accept this thesis and it will be much beneficial for me if you give valid recommendations on this topic. I am always available to explain any further part of this document at your convenience.



Sincerely yours,

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Letter of Approval

This is certifies that the work “**Child Sexual Abuse in Bangladesh: A Socio-legal Analysis**” is a real work done by Mobarok Hossain. His ID: 221-38-044, Department of Law, Daffodil International University. He completed his thesis work with my guidance and advice.



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Declaration

I sincerely declare that the title of the thesis “**Child Sexual Abuse in Bangladesh: A Socio-Legal Analysis**” that I submitted to fulfill part of the requirement for a Master of Law degree, Department of Law, Daffodil International University. I further declare that the work presented in this thesis is original and has not been submitted, in whole or in part, to any other university for a degree/certificate/diploma academic. The work I have presented does not infringe any copyright.



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Certification

I certify that the thesis on "**Child Sexual Abuse in Bangladesh: A Socio-legal Analysis**" has been done by Mobarok Hossain, ID: 221-38-044. It is prepared to partially satisfy the requirement for a Master of Laws degree, Department of Law, Daffodil International University. The research was conducted under my direction and as a good faith search the work was carried out successfully. The information and discoveries introduced in this thesis seems to be authentic, Mobarok Hossain is really working hard and very loyal to his works.
Best of luck for his futures.



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Dedication

First of all, I have great respect and gratitude for Allah. I would like to express my gratitude and love to my parents for their encouragement and conditions for further study. They always guide me to be a good person and push me to devote myself to the good of the country.

Abstract:

First I explore in my research that what the child sexual abuse and how children are sexually being abused. I will also try to show the effects of child sexual abusing on children and will express their mental health breaking moments. I will also try to show the effects of child sexual abusing on children. I have studied some research, books, journals on child sexual abuse that discuss the causes of child sexual abuse and where children are abused. I have shown in my research a remedy for child abuse that others have not discussed much. I have also tried to show why abusers abuse children and how they access children. In this study I used quantitative data. I have collected information from various researches, books, journals. As a result of this research, I learned about the causes and nature of child abuse. I have come up with a symbol to protect children from abuse. Through this research I have understood what we should do to protect children. Awareness of children's families and knowledge of child sexual abuse can help prevent it.

Keywords: Child Sexual Abuse (CSA), Abuser, Children, Sexual Harassment, Violence, Physical, Sex, Touches.

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Chapter One

Preliminary

1.1 Introduction

Child sexual abuse is one of the many scourges of modern civilization. Tell me what has increased recently? - Child sexual abuse. Whether it is a 5-year-old child or a 1-year-old baby, whether it is a boy or a girl, many are victims of sexual abuse. These children are victims of sexual stimulation by elderly, adolescent or middle-aged mentally ill people. Millions of children, both boys and girls, are victims of sexual abuse in the world today. Among them there are first world countries like America as well as developing countries like Bangladesh.

What is child sexual abuse; If a person, to satisfy his sexual urge illegally, touches the sexual organ or other organ of a woman or a child with any organ of his body or with any substance, his act shall be said to be sexual oppression. (The Nari o Shishu Nirjhatan Dhamaan Ain, 2000)

Children are abused in various ways. Before that, you have to talk about touching. There is a matter of touch. Everyone's touch is not the same. Affection resides in the touch of parents and siblings. It has a deep sense of trust and security. No other bad people touch but it is not there, people with bad intentions touch painfully and touch private body parts. Abusing a child in the name of affection him is a very regular occurrence these days.

All over the world, children are victims of various forms of violence. Incidents like sexual harassment, violent attacks, physical and mental abuse are happening to them. In Bangladesh too, children are victims of such injustice - they are treated like this in private or government offices, homes, schools, streets, workplaces and various institutions.

Many children are being subjected to sexual abuse in Bangladesh. According to children's rights activists in Bangladesh, ninety percent of the country's children are victims of sexual abuse, ranging from rape to unwanted physical touch in educational institutions as well as family boundaries. In some cases, children are being sexually abused by close relatives, especially fathers, uncles, aunts, or brothers. Street children are most at risk of sexual abuse. Street children are the most abused, as most of them are without family or guardians. And the street children who live with their families are also being tortured because of the ignorance or eccentricity of their family members.

1.2 Problem Statement

At present child abuse or child sexual abuse is being noticed. The children of Bangladesh are also victims of this, along with other countries of the world. Children are subjected to abuse in various places including their educational institutions, school buses, roads. And in most cases, children are abused by their close relatives, uncles, cousins, brothers, teachers, housekeepers. We can also see street children or other children being sexually abused by their neighbors. Children are lured by promises of toys, chocolates and perform sexual acts with them. In doing my research I found that not much work or research has been done on child sexual abuse before. I found out some of the reasons or problems behind child sexual abuse. For all these reasons, children are being abused.

Through my research I have come up with some remedies that can be followed to prevent child abuse or child sexual abuse. We tried to find out what steps we should take to prevent child abuse or child sexual abuse.

1.3 Objectives of the Research

1. To find out where children are sexual abused.
2. To find out by whom the child is being sexually abused.
3. To find out how child sexual abuse affects their lives.
4. To find out how to protect child sexual abused.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What are the most prevalent nature, location, time of child sexual abuse in Bangladesh?
2. Why are children Sexual Abused?
3. What Kind of social support is available for the victims after incident?
4. Which procedure following to stop child sexual abuse in Bangladesh?

1.5 Literature Review

A literature review makes the researcher aware of other works. It helps to find the knowledge or thought gap between the previous researcher and the current researcher.

Elma Kaiser & Allison N. Sinanan (2019), in their Research “Survival and Resilience of Female Street Children Experiencing Sexual Violence in Bangladesh: A Qualitative Study”. (KAISER & SINANAN, 2019) In this research Authors said, the main objective of her research was to observe the female street children, how they take refuge on the street and why they are forced to come to the street. To find out if there is any sexual violence on them or if they are victims of sexual abuse. In this study, in-depth interviews were conducted with 12 female street

children aged 13 to 14 years. He said this age group is considered because they are more at risk than the elderly. This study shows that the children have been victims of sexual abuse in one way or another. Some have been abused by their stepfathers, brothers, uncles or their close relatives. Or some are sexually abused by other street children while they live in the street. He also mentions the experience of children living on the streets of his research.

In my opinion, there are some gaps in this study, the author only discusses the causes of sexual abuse of street children and why they resort to street but does not talk about how or what steps can be taken to remedy it. They did not give any awareness advice to street children what to do if they are subjected to such torture. He could have highlighted the remedy in his research.

Farzana Islam and Gulshan Ara Akhter (2015), in their Research “Child abuse in Bangladesh” (F & GA, 2015). Author focus; In Bangladesh, many children are deprived of their basic human rights due to unwanted health, nutrition, education and social conditions. Additionally, children are subjected to severe sexual, physical, and emotional abuse in homes, workplaces, institutions, and other public spot. The nature and scope of violence against children, regardless of age, gender or class, increases every day. These include physical torture, rape, murder, and sometimes vile acid attacks. The authors also said children were sexually abused in a variety of ways. Child Sexual Abuse Adult sexual gratification by kissing, caressing a child's genitals, talking to a child about sexually suggestive matters, or forcing or enticing a child to engage in any type of sexual activity. This subject is taboo in Bangladeshi society. Reliable quantitative data are scarce. Children of all ages are at risk of being sexually abused and harassed at home by relatives and family friends. Obtaining qualitative data is also difficult because of the culture of shame and silence associated with abuse.

Kazi Nazrul Fattah & Zarina Nahar Kabir (2013), in their research; “No Place is Safe: Sexual Abuse of Children in Rural Bangladesh” (Fattah & Kabir, 2013) The study analyze the context of child rape and attempted rape, the victim's relationship with the perpetrator, and the socio-demographic background of the victim and perpetrator. Based on the findings, the following discussion focuses on a few of the key aspects of child sexual abuse (CSE) such as children's vulnerability to sexual abuse, gender roles and custom in society. society and male domination, diversity of perpetrators and society's tolerance of children. In its limited scope, this study attempted to explore patterns of child sexual abuse in rural Bangladesh. It is clear that the situation of child sexual abuse is widespread and present in all sectors of society. Children, especially girls, are very vulnerable. There are few places where young girls are safe from the risk of sexual abuse. Parents' lack of awareness and vigilance at home and in the community to protect children from sexual abuse, children's failure to disclose abuses and inadequate reporting systems all contribute to so a very author-friendly environment.

Aaron Lundberg & Richard F. Dangel (2018): “Using Root Cause Analysis and Occupational Safety Research to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse in Schools” (LUNDBERG & DANGEL, 2018). The author focuses his research on how child abusers gain access to children. He also mentions

in his research how children are sexually abused at school by their teachers or other classmates. This study outlines some steps to reduce child sexual abuse and how it can be remedied. This article describes how RCA, a respected scientific methodology, can be used to increase knowledge about how child sexual abuse occurs in schools and other youth organizations. . But knowing how sexual abuse occurs is not enough. Schools, like other youth welfare organizations, are known to prevent the occurrence of sexual abuse in the school environment by teachers, coaches, counselors, contractors, agents, and more generally other children You must use the one you have to know.

Stephen Smallbone, William L. Marshall and Richard Wortley (2014) “Preventing Child Sexual Abuse” (S, L., & R., 2014) In this book, the Authors talks about child sexual abuse. He discussed child sexual abuse definition, dimension scope, psychology, punishment, and prevention strategy in his Book.

Authors also talk about, Child sexual abuse (CSA) is commonly referred to as a distinct and unique phenomenon, but the circumstances and events that make up CSA are extremely diverse. Wide variations have been observed in the characteristics, approaches, and persistence of CSA offenders, victim characteristics, circumstances, outcomes, and the physical and social environments in which CSA occurs. The multiple dimensions of these CSA and the wide variation within them, at first glance, make the task of prevention overwhelmingly difficult, if not impossible. However, it is important to recognize that the incidence of CSA is not evenly distributed in any of these dimensions. Not all children are equally at risk of becoming victims of sexual abuse, not all victims are equally affected, and all adolescents and adults are equally at risk of becoming criminals. Not all offenders are equally at risk of developing chronic crime patterns. All physical and social environments pose the same risk of developing CSA. We begin here by considering how CSA is defined. We then draw on available evidence to sketch out the key empirical dimensions of CSA, namely the characteristics of offenders, the characteristics of victims and the characteristics of the settings in which CSA occurs. We conclude the present chapter by considering what is known about the scope of the problem. (S, L., & R., 2014)

1.6 Methodology

The research is qualitative in nature and is based on secondary sources such as books, journal articles, government regulations and newspaper reports. Relevant literature has also collected through internet browsing. The Study Area is Bangladesh. I selected Bangladesh because this research is about Bangladesh's perspectives.

1.7 Types of Data

I am collecting qualitative data for the present study. Emphasis will be placed on qualitative data in the field of research as the present research will be qualitative and descriptive. If necessary, a very small portion of the quantitative data will be used in the present research. In this study I

using secondary data and this data is collected from books, journals, articles, government rules, newspaper reports, etc and also browsing the Internet.

1.8 Source of Data

In this study I am using secondary data and this data is collected from books, journals, articles, government rules, newspaper reports, etc and also browsing the Internet. The data will be collected by me.

1.9 Study Area

In my research the Study Area is Bangladesh. I selected Bangladesh because this research is about Bangladesh's perspectives.

1.10 Limitations of the Study

This Research time is limited. Secondary sources of information are also limited. There is a shortage of adequate texts. The researcher did not find much previous work in the proposed field in Bangladesh. Despite these limitations, the researcher can easily overcome these limitations of the research.

1.11 Expected Outcome

Since child sexual abuse is not only a problem but also a curse, the present study will shed light on the current context of child sexual abuse and the effectiveness of child abuse laws and current victim protection measures in Bangladesh. Also discussed to the role of family, society and law enforcement agencies in dealing with child sexual abuse in Bangladesh.

Chapter Two

The Conceptual Aspect of Child Sexual Abuse

2.1 Definition of Child, Sexual Abuse and Child Sexual Abuse

2.1.1 Child

The definition of a “child” varies from culture to culture, and children in many societies have been found to take on adult responsibilities long before they reach the age of 18 years. (Fattah & Kabir, 2013)

A child is any person under the age of 18. (UNICEF)

2.1.2 Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse in this study refers to rape and attempted rape reported by the victims. (Fattah & Kabir, 2013)

2.1.3 Child Sexual Abuse

In general terms, child sexual abuse can be defined as sexual contact with a child that occurs under one of three conditions:

- when a large age or maturational difference exists between the partners;
- when the partner is in a position of authority over or in a care-taking relationship with the child;
- when the acts are carried out against the child by using violence or trickery. (ULLMANN & HILWEG, 1997)

According to Section 10, The Nari O Shishu Nirjhatan Dhaman Ain, 2000; If a person, to satisfy his sexual urge illegally, touches the sexual organ or other organ of a woman or a child with any organ in his body or with any substance, his act shall be said to be sexual oppression (The Nari o Shishu Nirjhatan Dhaman Ain, 2000)

2.2 Pedophilia or sexual attraction to children

Child sexual abuse is a broad term. Child sexual abuse is when an adult physically or sexually abuses a child in any way, mildly or severely, or uses a child to make child pornography. Among these incidents, which are committed by the elderly members of the family, are called incest. And if children are sexually abused by adults before they have any idea about sexuality, it is called pedophilia. In this case, the adult will have a kind of attraction to the child, which is not

present in other cases of child sexual abuse. Again, not all pedophiles will physically abuse children.

2.2.1 Pedophiles Definition

People who are attracted to children for sexual stimulation and therefore sexually abuse children are called pedophiles. They can be someone outside the family or someone within the relatives.

2.2.2 Pedophilia

Medical science uses the term pedophilia specifically to refer to sex with children. Pedophilia is a strong sexual desire for children, which is definitely a mental disorder. Pedophiles choose their next victim from children's profiles and pictures on Facebook in addition to child pornography websites. While mixed character pedophiles have sex with both adults and children, there some pedophiles who are only interested in sex with children. In fact, children are victims of child molestation by pedophiles.

Pedophilia or sexual attraction to children is the perverted taste of some people. Whom we can call demented and in our society, pedophilia or sexual attraction to children has become a terrible social disorder. The number of pedophile men is increasing alarmingly in society.

Child rape is a stigmatized part of civilized society. Today, civilization is prospering due to the advancement of science and technology. When there is no source of knowledge in which people are not improving, at the same time, horrific scandals like child rape are increasing alarmingly. Not a day goes by when we don't see incidents like child rape in the pages of newspapers. The more depraved a nation is, the more child rape becomes a daily occurrence in that nation. We cannot provide a safe environment for even a child to grow up. He has to grow up in an environment of constant fear.

Chapter Three

Laws and Legal Provisions

3.1 National Law

Nari O Shishu Nirjatan Daman Ain 2000:

Bangladesh has a law to protect children from sexual abuse, which is the Nari O shishu Nirjatan Daman Ain, 2000. Under this Act, a separate tribunal has been established in every district of Bangladesh for women and children, known as Nari O shishu Nirjatan Daman Tribunal. Under this law, child sexual abuse is punished and prevention.

Nari O Shishu Nirjatan Daman Ain 2000; Enacted to protect women and children. Section 10 of this Act provides for Protect of children from sexual harassment.

According to Section 10, this section provides punishment for sexual harassment, etc;

This section states that if a person unlawfully touches the genitals or any other part of a woman or child with any part of his body or any object or molests a woman with the intention of gratifying his sexual desire, this act shall constitute sexual assault and harassment. The said person shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years but not less than three years and shall also be punishable with fine in addition thereto. (The Nari O Shishu Nirjatan Dhaman Ain, 2000)

The Bangladesh Pornography Control Act 2012:

Forcing children to perform sexual acts, sharing images and videos of them being sexually abused, and distributing or selling them on the Internet is also child sexual abuse.

Since exposure of pornography is causing degradation of moral and social values and giving rise to various crimes and it is necessary to prevent the same, the said Act has been framed. The Bangladesh Pornography Control Act enact in 2012. According to Section 8 (1) If any person produces pornography or procures and contracts participants for the production or compels any woman, man or child to participate or induces any woman, man or child to participate in any enticement and captures still images, video images or films with or without his knowledge, he shall be deemed to have committed a crime and for such crime he shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment up to 7 (seven) years and fine up to 2,00,000 (two lakh) taka.

According to section 8 (6) under The Bangladesh Pornography Control Act 2012; Any person who produces, distributes, prints and publishes pornography using a child or sells, supplies or displays child pornography or advertises any child pornography shall be deemed to have

committed an offense and shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 (ten) years and shall be punished with fine up to 5,00,000 (Five Lakhs) Taka.

3.2 International Law & Convention

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC):

The recognition of the dignity of every human being in the world and the recognition of equal rights in accordance with the principles and declarations of the United Nations is the foundation of freedom, justice and world peace. In view of the above, each member state of the United Nations has reaffirmed its belief in fundamental human rights and respect for the dignity and worth of human beings as enshrined in the Charter. It has made a strong commitment to advance the society more independently and to improve the quality of life.

Keeping this in mind, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Principles of Human Rights recognize that every human being without discrimination of any kind regardless of race, colour, sex, language, creed, political or opinion, nationality or social identity, class, birth or any other status shall enjoy all the rights and freedoms described in this declaration.

According to the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, every child deserves special care and support. Be confident that the family is the primary organization of society. Therefore, all family members, especially child members, should remember the social and legal provisions of the declaration regarding the care, safety and welfare of the child, especially in the context of the responsibility of adopting and nurturing the child, and remember the national and international social and legal policy declaration regarding the safety and welfare of the child.

The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Conduct of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules) must adhere to the provisions of the Declaration on the Safety of Women and Children in States of Emergency and Armed Conflict. We must not forget that in every country in the world there are children living in very difficult conditions and needing special attention. The traditions and cultural values of each community must be taken seriously for the protection and normal development of each child. We need to recognize the importance of international cooperation for improvement.

- Bangladesh ratified The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in August 1990 to ensure a violence-free environment for all children.

Child sexual Abuse Protected by under Article 34 of UNCRC.

According to Article 34 sexual exploitation and abuse; All children must be protected from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse, including unlawful sexual activity, prostitution and in pornographic materials (UNCRC).

Chapter Four

Data Analysis & Findings

4.1 Introduction

Child sexual abuse is working as a curse nowadays. Child sexual abuse has increased so much nowadays that children are not safe anywhere now. Children are subjected to abuse in various places including their homes, educational institutions, school buses, and streets. And in most cases children are abused by their close relatives, uncles, aunts, brothers, teachers, housekeepers or householders.

Child sexual abuse is one of the many curse of the modern world. From developed countries to underdeveloped countries, children are everywhere unsafe today. The children of Bangladesh were not spared from this curse. Social, and economic factors such as mental and moral degradation are also largely responsible for heinous acts like child sexual abuse.

4.2 The most prevalent nature, location, time of child sexual abuse in Bangladesh

Child sexual abuse is a scourge for which social, economic, as well as psychological factors are responsible. Currently year, many children around the world are victims of sexual abuse. Which includes both boys and girls. Children of Bangladeshis are also victims of this. Children in Bangladesh are subjected to abuse in various places, including their homes, educational institutions, school buses, dormitories, relatives' houses, streets. And in most cases, children are abused by their close relatives, uncles, cousins, brothers, teachers, housekeepers or neighbors.

According to Children's rights activist in Bangladesh; ninety percent of the country's children are victims of sexual abuse, ranging from rape to unwanted physical touch in educational institutions as well as family boundaries. In some cases, children are being sexually abused by close relatives, especially fathers, uncles, aunts, or brothers. (Fattah & Kabir, 2013)

In our country, most adults are often out of the house for work or other purposes, leaving small children in the house. And when the parents are away from home for work or other reasons, then abusers find the children alone and sexually them by luring them with promises of toys, money, or chocolate. Children are victims of sexual abuse in many ways. On the way to school, some are sexually assaulted by home teachers, some children are sexually assaulted by a close family member.

Nowadays, children are not spared from sexual abuse even in their educational institutions.

We constantly hear in newspapers, news or around us that children are sexually abused in various ways. Some children are abused by their teachers or classmates at school, some children are abused at home by housekeepers. Children are currently not safe anywhere, many children are being abused by tutors. The tutors or the housekeepers torture the children in various ways by getting them alone. When the parents of the children go out of the house leaving the children alone at home or with the housekeeper, they use that opportunity to abuse the children inhumanely.

Almost daily the media reports incidents of school-age children being sexually abused by educators , coaches, bus drivers, volunteers, outside contractors, or by other students. (LUNDBERG & DANGEL, 2018)

I see in a news of Daily Jugantar newspaper, a 26-year-old young sexually abused two children in Rangabali Upazila of Patuakhali. According to the complaint, one of the two children who were victims of sexual abuse is 7 years old and the other is 8 years old. They lived with their families in a shelter project in the upazila. Their families have complained that they were sexually assaulted in a room of the shelter project on the day of Eid-ul-Azha. The family of two children who were victims of sexual abuse complained that the two children were playing in the trees on the day of the incident. At this time, 'Mojo' lured them to eat Acacia. Later, they took the two children to room number 29/5 of the shelter project and sexually abused them in an attempt to rape them. (Alam, 2022)

According to Children's rights activist in Bangladesh; The majority of the victims were children between the ages of 7 and 15. The culprits' ages ranged from 9 to 70. The biggest proportion of perpetrators, or slightly more than 47% of the 692 whose approximative ages were recorded, were found to be between the ages of 18 to 25. It was shown that there were more perpetrators who were not married than those who were married (68.5% versus 31.5%, respectively). (Fattah & Kabir, 2013)

Instances of school-age children being sexually molested by teachers, coaches, bus drivers, volunteers, outside contractors, or other students are reported in the media almost every day. (LUNDBERG & DANGEL, 2018)

Students are more victims of sexual harassment in the country. 53 percent of women victims of harassment are students, according to the recently published survey report of Bangladesh Mahila Parishad. In this situation, although the High Court has given specific instructions to stop sexual harassment against women, it has not yet been implemented. Analyzing children's news under the title 'Bangladesh Children's Situation 2021', the development organization 'Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)' said that despite the absence of children in public gatherings for most of the past year due to Corona, 818 children were raped across the country from January to December 2021. The number of child rapes in 2020 was 626. Apart from this, 94 more children were tried to be raped at the same time. 14 girls died due to rape. 110 children were sexually abused during

this time. According to the Human Rights Culture Foundation (MSF) survey data, 692 women and 945 children and adolescents were sexually abused in 2021. 11 women were killed after rape. Apart from this, three women committed suicide after rape. (Vodro, 2022)

Countless children in our country are sexually abused by their father, brother, uncle, uncle, brother-in-law, or neighbor. When they tell their family members about being sexually abused, most parents don't believe them or listen to their children. In many cases, children are forced to stay in the shelter of their stepfather due to the separation of their parents, and the stepfather is sexually abusing the girl child. Sometimes it is also seen that girl children are being abused by their maternal uncles, uncles or cousins. And our research has also shown that girl children are being abused by family members or close relatives and are leaving the family and home without being able to tell or believe anyone. The children left the house they took shelter on the way. The main reason for leaving their homes is sexual abuse in some way and not being able to tell or convince family members.

Our research collects surveys of some organizations on children that show how and by whom children are being sexual abused and they are shelter in street.

Salma shares her experiences with her family and the reasons for coming to the streets.

Salma says when I leave my house I had nothing but my Kameez and Salwar on me. I myself came to Dhaka. I lived with my father and stepmother. My stepmother used to beat me, but my father never told anything her. Sometimes my stepmother's Brother used to visit us. He would touch me, hold me and make me feel very uncomfortable. I could never share it with anyone because no one would believe me. Besides, I was afraid of my father. My father was a farmer. I study in 5th grade. I had to work at home. I had to wash dishes, collect firewood for cooking, collect leaves for our goats and many other household chores. The time I had a lot of studying for my final exam. My father would beat me with a thick stick if I refused to do any household work. The skin on my back was torn and blood poured out. Then he chained me to a tree. I was screaming in pain. Suddenly father came running towards me with an ax. I screamed louder in fear. Uncle rushed to save me. Four days after that my friend Sumi suggested me to come to Dhaka. (Kaiser & Sinanan, 2019)

Another one share her story; Tina shared story about her experience before she moved to the streets of the city, I went to visit my Uncle and Aunt one day. I stayed the night because my Aunt wanted me to. I slept with my Aunt and in the middle of the night my Aunt got up and left the room. I was on bed all by myself. After a while I felt someone was trying touch my private part. I got so scared that I started to scream and calling my Aunt. I saw my uncle next to me saying that it was okay, and he was just trying to cuddle me. I left the next day and never visited my Aunt again. I was so afraid that I never shared this story with my parents either. I could not bear the feeling anymore. One day I left my house and started to walk. I ended up coming to the city (Kaiser & Sinanan, 2019).

4.3 Child Trafficking for Prostitution

Children are not the only victims of sexual abuse by relatives, neighbors, or others. Another phase of child sexual abuse is child sex or prostitution.

Traffickers from different parts of the country abduct children and sell them to different sex gangs or sex gang leaders for 20-30 thousand Taka. And these trafficked and sold children are trafficked in the various sex centers of the country. These trafficked Children are being forced into sex work/ Prostitution in various sex centers of the country which is considered as child sexual abuse.

According to the investigation, most of the country's sex centers are used for children of Child Prostitution. After being sold here, the children are separated from their families and can't go back home and can't leave this place.

Another thing to be noted is that the children born in different sex centers of the country are given fattening drugs to change the body of the children at a very young age and they are used to sex worker, which is child sexual abuse and a very heinous crime.

4.4 Filming sexual scenes with children

Child pornography is also a form of child sexual abuse.

According to US-based organization National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC), Bangladeshis are also involved in child pornography. Bangladesh is ranked fifth in the world in terms of child sex work, taking pictures and videos of their sexual abuse and sharing them.

Forcing children to perform sexual acts, sharing images and videos of them being sexually abused, and distributing or selling them on the Internet is also child sexual abuse.

The police do not have any specific information about who is involved in such crimes or who is committing such crimes, nor are they seen to be very active in this regard. However, under the Bangladesh Pornography Control Act, production, possession, transfer, marketing and defamation of any form of pornography are considered offenses and the maximum penalty is 10 years imprisonment.

Any person who produces, distributes, prints and publishes pornography using a child or sells, supplies or displays child pornography or advertises any child pornography shall be deemed to have committed an offense and shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 (ten) years and shall be punished with fine up to 5,00,000 (Five Lakhs) Taka.

4.5 Sexual Abuse of Street Children

Our research has also shown that numerous street children are being sexually abused on a regular basis. Street children are being abused by their neighbors or other children or teenagers living on the street with them. It is often seen that children are abused by some hawker, rickshaw puller or other person on the road.

Most of the children in the street they do not have families and spend the night sleeping on the side of the road, under various foot-over bridges or under bridges, at stations. And abusers use this opportunity. The abuser sexually abuse children in these ways to satisfy his marital needs. Most abusers are addicted to drugs and therefore have no cognitive impairment.

4.6 Child sexual abused reason

Child sexual abuse is a social disease that is currently being noticed. Family, social, economic factors as well as psychological factors are largely responsible for child sexual abuse.

Children are innocent and tender-hearted. They do not know how to protect themselves from sexual abuse. Children do not know how they can become victims of sexual abuse. Abusers can easily take advantage of this innocence mind in children. As a result of this innocence of children, they torture children by tempting them with various toys, chocolates, baby food. Using children for sexual abuse or sexually abusing them is the main reason because of their innocence and, for this reason, the abusers select children.

There are also numerous reasons for child sexual abuse.

Due to social degradation, lack of family education, lack of religious knowledge, wide spread of pornography and above all lack of proper application of law, children are subjected to heinous and despicable acts like sexual abuse.

Lack of family and religious knowledge can also be said to be the cause of child sexual abuse. If an abuser has good family education and religious knowledge, he will never become a child abuser or a spectator. Where children are religiously treated with gentleness and are instructed to treat them well, a religiously educated person will not brutalize children. So it can be said that a torturer must lack religious knowledge.

The causes of Child sexual abuse can be said to be the neglect of family and parents towards children. In our society, many parents go out leaving their children alone at home, sometimes with house servants or neighbors. And taking advantage of this opportunity, children are being abused by neighbors or house workers. By bad touch children's private parts or otherwise. But the parent has no regard for this matter. They never ask their child about this. They do not think that children can be abused by their close relatives or neighbors. And the children also do not say

anything to Parents out of fear or their ignorance. It is this indifference on the part of the parents that causes the child to be sexually abused.

One of the biggest causes of child sexual abuse is the simple and naive mind of children. Taking advantage of this simplicity and simplicity of children, sexual abusers brutally abuse them. Children are tortured by tempting them with various toys, chocolates, drinks.

Another cause of child sexual abuse is the proliferation of pornography. Due to the prevalence of pornography, the abuser becomes addicted to porn and loses his knowledge and uses children to satisfy his sexual needs as children are ignorant of his private parts and have no knowledge about it. Most children have no idea that no one can touch their private parts. Children can be easily tortured because they are simple so they are tortured by tempting them with food, toys. An abuser is therefore a psychopath.

A cause of drug or drug addiction for sexual abuse. Street-dwelling youths or hawkers are addicted to drugs they are sexually abusing street-dwelling children.

And the biggest cause of child sexual abuse can be said to be lack of proper enforcement of laws. In our country and around us children are constantly being sexually abused and there are reports of torture but the enforcement of the law is not enough. Law enforcement agencies do not seem to play a role in stopping child sexual abusers. And in the absence of proper enforcement of the law, sex offenders are not afraid to abuse children.

This indifference of law enforcement agencies and improper application of the law is responsible for child sexual abuse.

Family members are also largely responsible for child abuse, many times young children have to travel alone to schools and coaching centers. Also, parents believe that children are being sent to the teacher's home to study. But the solitary position of the girl child at home or in any other place makes her insecure. Some people deviating from social discipline are raping in private places such as schools, coaching centers, vehicles and other places. Sometimes children are at risk of being sexually abused by tutors at home. Besides, we saw news teachers often torture the helpless children of madrasa-based orphanages. (Islam, 2018)

4.7 Effects of sexual abuse for children's lives

Child sexual abuse can have short-term to long-lasting harmful effects on a Children's lives. Effects such as depression, anxiety, loss of self-esteem, insomnia, post-traumatic stress disorder, emotional imbalance etc. can occur in the abused children. These sad events continue to eat away at a person even after growing up. Many also make suicidal attempts.

A child who is a victim of child abuse has to bear this pain for whole life. This will make beautiful future painful. And due to this, many children commit suicide or grow up to take revenge mind. And this form of revenge way is brutal abuse of the other child. A child who is a victim of torture carries mental pain for life. Child victims of violence are not only personally affected but also socially affected. Child abuse not only makes a child's life miserable, but also makes his family members miserable. Abused children and the children's family may suffer social abuse or neglect. In our society, more injustice is done to the victims of crime than to the perpetrators.

4.8 Social support is available for the victims after incident

Social support and family support have important implications for child protection. But in our country, victims of child sexual abuse do not get much social support.

In terms of our social condition, if a child is sexually abused, then that child is socially neglected or shunned. In contrast to protesting this injustice to the child, the child and the child's family are socially marginalized. The child's family or the child itself is deprived of such mundane acts that happen to the child. In most cases of child sexual abuse, we see an influential person in society trying to cover up the incident without redressing or punishing it on behalf of the perpetrator. Instead of being on the side of the victim, pressure created on the victim has made the incident a secret. Most parents in our country try to keep it a secret without taking legal action because of the fear of public shame or society when their child is subjected to sexual abuse. And in our society, no action is taken to remedy it or social help is given to the victims.

Social support and social support for victims of child sexual abuse can be an extremely important approach. But in our society, instead of helping, abuse or contempt is more.

Although some government and non-governmental organizations work in our country to help victims of child sexual abuse, there are very few.

4.9 Conclusion

Children are sexually abused in many ways, not just rape. Children are also abused by showing indecent gestures, touching their private parts badly, bad touching the child in the name of caressing or cuddling. Children are most likely to be abused when they are estranged or separated from family members. When children are left alone, the animal nature of abusers awakens and abuse them. Awareness of this by children's families and ourselves can create fear in the minds of abusers and deter them.

Chapter Five

Child Sexual Abuse prevention policy

5.1 Introduction

Child sexual abuse is one of the most dangerous and heinous crimes of today. It is becoming like an epidemic day by day and is rampant. We have to find a way out of this and we should take some steps to prevent child sexual abuse.

Parents and guardians can prevent child sexual abuse only when they understand what types of child abuse can occur and how to prevent it.

5.2 It is important to strengthen family ties

The first step in child protection policies is to have a proper understanding of the nature and scope of sexual abuse. This process should start from your own home. There should be an easy-going atmosphere at home where children feel free to open up to their parents. Sexual abuse is difficult to disclose, even more so when the abuser is someone close to the family – which is often the case. Children often do not divulge incidents of abuse but express their fears in different ways. (Sultana, 2019)

5.3 Be aware of the child's behavior

Usually girls children are victims of child abuse. But boys can be too. This results in a change in the nature of some. Some want to be closer to their parents and some don't want to mix with anyone. Some develop restlessness, inattentiveness to studies, loss of appetite or increased appetite. For some, the abnormal behavior is to a different degree. Habits such as bed wetting, finger-sucking etc. return. These behaviors do not necessarily prove sexual abuse, but parents should be aware of any abnormalities in a child's behavior and try to find out why. As much as it is necessary to give importance to the issue of child abuse, it is necessary to be aware of ourselves. A child who has been abused or who we believe may be abused must be listened to carefully. The child may not understand what has happened but feels bad. (Sultana, 2019)

5.4 Through awareness of children

So let's shed some light on how to warn little clueless children, or protect them as a family. According to pediatricians, children often don't understand what abuse is. Perpetrators torture many children under the guise of play, which they mistake for a game. The torturer scares the child again after the torture. Another reason children don't tell their parents is because they don't want to believe it. In such cases, parents should:

- I. Every parent should often listen to their child carefully.
- II. Children should never be left alone with relative or non-related men for long periods of time. In most cases, parents cannot believe that their brother, father or uncle could do such a thing; But the hard truth is that the majority of child abuse cases are caused by the covetousness of the child's loved ones.
- III. The concept known as 'good touch-bad touch' should be introduced to the child. That is, which touch is good, which is bad, the child must understand.
- IV. It is important to form children's confidence so that children can share everything with their parents, especially mothers or grandmothers, aunts and uncles. A trusted best friend plays a key role in preventing child abuse.
- V. It is important to remember that although children play with thousands of imaginations, sexual perversion is not a child's imagination, so any such incidents should be dealt with. be serious even if your child says something insinuating.
- VI. Regardless of nationality, not just pedophiles or child sex abusers, any sexually deranged offender has a greater power to convince victims that they will not be believed if they reveal the abuse or that they will kill the victim's parents. And so parents, especially mothers should tell their children that they are more important than anything else in the world and there are many to ensure their safety. Knowing this, children can openly share many things with their parents.
- VII. Security is very important. Sometimes, if a child believes that an incident is not just sexual abuse, but even when a humorous incident is told, openly discussed or ridiculed, in many cases it is destroys children's trust. Any fun facts to share can be discussed with the child's permission or behind the scenes.
- VIII. Every mother should occasionally undress or bathe her child until puberty, in order to be aware of any unusual sores or sores on the child's body.
- IX. Adulthood or puberty does not mean that children are safe from pedophile vultures, and therefore regular discussions with them, daily happenings are essential. Such discussions can protect children not only from child sexual abuse, but also from drug addiction, bad company and abandonment.
- X. It is most important to prepare children to prevent child abuse, it is important to inform and warn them about certain things from the age of 4/5 years

- a) Not talking to strangers or going anywhere with them. It is important to tell young children that the world is a beautiful place, and most people are good, so that they are not afraid all the time. However, among these good people there are a few bad people, so it is important to be careful.
 - b) Breast, lips, genitals and rear in case of girls - Lips, genitals and rear in boys are considered sensitive areas. Therefore, from the age of two years, children should be made aware of these parts of the body through pictures or stories. They have to be reminded about it every few days
 - c) If a person hugs them or touches their private parts, shout for help immediately. If you want to take it in your arms, you have to try to get away by throwing your arms and legs with the help of screaming and biting.
 - d) It is important to make children aware of their own sensitive area as well as the sensitive area of the abuser. There are countless examples where when the pedophile tried to pick up the child in his arms, caress it or pick it up, the child defended himself by hitting the pedophile`s private parts with all his might.
 - e) It is important to let every child know that they feel free to tell their parents, especially their mother, about any problem they have and that they trust them.
- XI. The ideal victim of a sexual abuser is a child whose parents are indifferent to the child. Child sexual abusers usually target their victims over time, in cases where they see parents who don't give enough time to their children, don't pay close attention to the child when they go out, or are irresponsible and leave the child with someone for long periods of time, or leave the house with themselves or Their children are busy with TV, chatting and are ideal victims. So it is important to give time to children, the attention of parents to children is very important.

In the struggle of life, away from the child and even in exile, they can become confidants through regular sincere talks with the child.

5.5 Social protection and livelihood support

Sexual abuse and exploitation are linked to poverty and unemployment, among others. Social protection and family support therefore have important implications for child protection. Community-based child protection groups can play an important role in preventing sexual abuse and exploitation through targeted family support and social protection counseling. For the most vulnerable children and households in our communities. For example, in Bangladesh, community-based child protection groups are working to provide alternative livelihoods for sex workers, with the goal of ensuring that children, the second generation of girls, are forced into exploitative labour. It is to prevent you from engaging. (A COMMON RESPONSIBILITY, 2008)

5.6 Let's talk about how to resist and make the abuser aware

We first need to arrange for such pedophiles or those who have the mentality of incest or sexual harassment of children, to provide psychological therapy under the supervision of psychiatrists in various counseling centers. For which it is necessary to identify them first.

1. In this regard, they can be proactive themselves first. Elderly people who feel this kind of deranged mentality in themselves should go to the doctor, to a mental health center near you, without harming any child again. Remember, children are the future of a country or nation. They are like flowers, their hearts are soft, once a black spot is there it will damage them for life. And the child of your family is your wealth, your very own. So don't be shy, don't hesitate, don't delay, go to a psychiatrist today to get the necessary treatment.

2. Those who are not aware themselves, in fact, many people in Bangladesh may not be aware of any disease, they need to be identified or aware of a large social campaign.

a) Be it from family to various social gatherings,

b) Through social advertisement campaigns on Radio-TV,

c) Incorporating awareness lessons on the subject in school textbooks,

d) By organizing various awareness meetings-seminars-workshops in schools-college-universities to make all the students-teachers aware.

E) By repeatedly speaking about this discussion or awareness talk in various social networks and news media including blog-Facebook-forum, newspaper-magazine... etc. in many other ways.

5.7 Law prevents child sexual abuse in Bangladesh

Cases of sexual harassment are difficult to detect. Such crimes are also suppressed in the fear of social reform and the eyes of the powerful. Most parents do not have a good understanding of the law and child protection services.

Bangladesh has laws violence against women and children. However, it does not take into account cases of sexual harassment. But the trend of sexual harassment is gradually increasing. In many cases, adolescents commit suicide or become victims of further violence.

Nari O Shishu Nirjatan Daman Ain 2000; Enacted to protect women and children. Section 10 of this Act provides for Protect of children from sexual harassment.

According to Section 10, this section provides punishment for sexual harassment, etc;

This section states that if a person unlawfully touches the genitals or any other part of a woman or child with any part of his body or any object or molests a woman with the intention of gratifying his sexual desire, this act shall constitute sexual assault and harassment. The said person shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years but not less than three years and shall also be punishable with fine in addition thereto. (The Nari Oshishu Nirjatan Dhaman Ain, 2000)

Even though there are specific provisions of the law to prevent child sexual abuse, many parents do not go resort to the law for fear of public shame.

Another reason for this reluctance of parents to act is because our law enforcement agencies are not interested in stopping or acting on child sexual abuse. They don't easily believe the issue of sexual abuse of children.

Child sexual Abuse Protected by under UNCRC; Article 34 (sexual exploitation and abuse) All children must be protected from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse, including unlawful sexual activity, prostitution and in pornographic materials. (UNCRC)

5.8 Does the law protect boy children?

Many parents and even legal experts believe that if a boy is raped, there is no way to get justice under the Prevention of Women and Child Abuse Act. This is actually a misconception. The definition of child in the Act does not differentiate between boys and girls. Means all children up to 16 years. There is no gender division of children in the Children's Act either. So if a boy child up to 16 years is a victim of rape then it will be a case of rape. (Wara, 2022)

Chapter Six

Recommendation & Conclusion

6.1 Recommendation

- Parents should be more caring towards their children. Children's words should be given importance.
- Parents need to be aware of whom children associate with, play with and befriend.
- Give the child a clear understanding of the difference between the affectionate touch of parents, siblings, and other touches.
- Children should be aware taught to shout loudly and tell family members if someone misbehaves or touches them badly.
- Child Protection Act is still not fully implemented, Fully of Child Act needs to be implemented to protect children.
- Law enforcement agencies must play a more responsible role in preventing child abuse.
- In the implementation of child protection, various government and non-governmental organizations of the country should work to increase the awareness of the people of the country to stop child abuse.
- Above all, the family, the society and the country's government need to be more aware as well as responsible for stopping child abuse.

6.2 Recommendation for Future Studies

The Child Protection Act has not yet been fully implemented. Quality and equity in services provided to children remains lacking. Institutions which are supposed to play an important role in child protection are not allocated enough manpower and money.

If anyone wants to study more about this topic, he can study about the work of various organizations in the field of prevention of child abuse, their manpower and lack of funds.

6.3 Conclusion

Nowadays many children around us are being abused. There is no shortage of awareness to prevent child sexual abuse. Family, social and national awareness can prevent social ills like child sexual abuse. Along with family, social awareness, we have to make sufficient use of the laws of our country. In addition to our awareness of child sexual abuse, proper application of the law and the responsibility of law enforcement agencies can play a full role in protecting children. I have discussed in my research how children are victims of abuse, and ways to escape from it.

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