



Daffodil
International
University

DISSERTATION

ON

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF

**VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE DIGITAL AGE OF
BANGLADESH**

**A thesis paper is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the LL.M.
Department of Law**

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We declare that thesis has been prepared by us and has not previously been submitted to any other university/ college/ organization for any academic qualification/certificate/diploma degree.

This work presented our original work and it's not submitted before. The work we have presented does not make any breach of copyright law.

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the thesis “**ADDRESSEING VIOLANCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE DIGITAL AGE OF BANGLADESH: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS**” is done by our in the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of LL.M (Final) from Daffodil International University of Bangladesh. The thesis has been carried out under our guidance and is a record of this research which is carried out successfully.

It is further certified that, no part of dissertation has been submitted elsewhere for any Degree or Diploma.

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For we research paper, we conducted primary and secondary research. Our primary research consist a small survey with our colleague and family members. Our secondary research based on online journal; portal magazine etc.

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PREFACE

Research is essential for pursuit of higher study and acquiring scientific knowledge in any discipline. In-depth study of law is hardly possible without undertaking research. This Research Dissertation entitled.

“ADDRESSEING VIOLANCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE DIGITAL AGE OF BANGLADESH: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS” Has been done by us as a part of the LLM (*masters*) course curriculum. This research is intended to a comprehensive analysis of the existing situation in our country. The basic purpose of this research is to find out the current functions undertaken by the Government, the legal profession.

The intention behind this research is to clarify to the Government for enact laws for the protection and security of our women who are working in different sector for their livelihood, studying in different places, using internet for better communication and gathering knowledge by using internet.

We do not claim that our views and observations are correct from every point of view. There may be shortcomings and wrongs which all are mine and we are responsible for those.

We should also acknowledge that we alone had composed the whole research dissertation with very short time. So we hope that readers will take into consideration all these and bear with errors and other shortcomings for better research dissertation.

Any Enquiry on the contents of this Research dissertation will be most welcome by us

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work presented in this dissertation is based on the work carried out by the author himself under my supervision in the Department of Law

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It is further certified that the work presented here is suitable for submission as the style and contents, for fulfillment of the Degree of LLM: Master of laws.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AD : Appellate Division

HCD : High Court Division

SC : Supreme Court of Bangladesh

UN : United Nations

UDHR : Universal Declaration of Human Rights

RIB : Research Initiative Bangladesh

BDHR : Bangladesh Sweepers' Human Rights

DCC : Dhaka City Corporation

DLR : Dhaka Law Report

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Abstract

Inappropriate behavior is a sexual separation and violation of women's rights human rights. Most women in Bangladesh are forced to persuade and irrational consideration in Bangladesh, because they are female, because they are helpless against women for the strength and courage needed, and they find that they are able to tolerate peacefully. This article deals with inappropriate behavior in Bangladesh. It is a better time to start and end cybercrime and to get even more protection for this crime, because it is a growing crime and the most patient and devastating crime against state, personal, mass and end, but at least not psychological, social-cultural and economic stability. Access to motivational policies, inappropriate behavior of the country and activities taken by the government Demonstrate the reach of legal assumptions. In the article, we have given a review on what we understand by an inappropriate behavior and its effects, evaluations defined by special reports on women and women's anger against biscuits. The behavior of the ladder is not any other wonder that is involved in Lead behavior and can remember Lead any time. Various variables moving forward to create badges that use Bangladesh, shortage, horror and use of the web are disconnected. Web access in Bangladesh is developing all the way through rapid portable communication, all web editions have achieved 85.918 million in the end of April, Some 33% respondents of cell phones and around the Web are women.

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Introduction:

This policy briefly identifies the current law limitation in the case of sexual harassment against women and adequately protecting women and girls in order to bring the perpetrators to justice. It deals with related laws related to other countries, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom. Finally, the law enforcement agencies and women and girls have been advised to develop effective remedies for sexual harassment and sexual harassment.

Although children are generally at risk from digital sexual harassment, even as marginalized communities face hate speech, we have been able to focus briefly on women and girls. Sexual harassment in Bangladesh is a new topic. Sexual harassment is an illogical behavior that is directed by male or female male or female male or female male or female. It is primarily happening against women. Sexual harassment refers to physical behavior or sexual nature by any other word. And cyber harassment can happen through the internet. Cyber-sexual harassment can occur anywhere in our society and at any time. For example: public transportation for public transportation women, in the work place. Through the Internet such as Facebook, Instagram, Emo and many other things that are used for harassing a woman.

Cyber harassment and sexual harassment are thought to be spread in the field of formal and informal sectors. Both men and women can be victims of harassment, but women may be affected by it due to inequitable gender relations among many societies.

Some groups of women workers such as harassment, especially girls and young women, domestic workers, women with small job security, migrant women and male-dominated profession or training institutions, and, more generally, in public transport and apparently adapt themselves to the modern world. Use the Internet for good communication. In this situation where a large number of minor women are looked after and harassed by them.

1.2. Definition Of sexual Harassment:

Inappropriate behavior is an uncommon vulgar gesture, claims for sexual gratitude, and other sexual or physical disorders. When: When the person's work or the fearful, the opponent, or the unfavorable workplace is reasonably influenced by the cause or effect of an unknown conflict, the expiration of a person's business or state or residence or firing.

Inappropriate behavior involves unreasonable weight for real or current attacks or rape, sexual support and deliberate communication, hanging on or out of sexual appearance or speed, or fade and irrational characters, phone calls, or sex and weight related material for dates and similar A person's clothing, life arrangement, or appearance, listening to kisses, screaming, and lip lips, sexual representative clothing, hair, Contacting the body, hugging, kissing, tapping, or strokeing involves sexual comments, keeping an eye on a person and lifting (eyes), looking at someone, making sexual comment about a person's body, making sexual comment Etc.

According to the ILO, sexual orientation "affects a physical, verbal or non-verbal oral sex and other lead sex and the pride of men, which is inappropriate, irrelevant and unfavorable to the beneficiaries, where a person is dismissed, or lodging, as the lead is clearly or Used specifically, which is a choice for a choice that affects the person's choice Is the rate. Directly for the benefit of a terrible, inappropriate or embarrassing to work. "

According to the UN Secretariat's message, due to isolated behavior, lack of enthusiasm, and abuses of power, it identifies unreasonable gestures, sexual support, verbal or physical direct or sexual motion, or something else as "inappropriate behavior". The behavior of sexual acts that can be sensitized or shown to show any other crime or embarrassment, when such a lead is associated with work, it is a state of business or a terrific, immoral or hostile workplace.

According to the Supreme Court order of Bangladesh; Sexual harassment involves immediate decision-making behavior (readily or irrespective of advice) as physical contact and progression.

1.3. Statement of the problem:

Despite being a member of the civilized society, most of the modern people are contrary to the main philosophy of morality. Injustice and barbarism are in the winning mood; Finding moral morals is very rare and therefore, the attitude of exploitation and supremacy has become the main weapon of destroying harmonious life of global peace-loving communities. Here, the incidence of sexual harassment has become the deepest fact in Bangladesh for more than a decade.

Effective policies against sexual harassment and the lack of legal framework are the biggest visible reasons in Bangladesh, and for that reason, innocent girls and women have become the

hottest victims of finding murderers-so-called opportunists. According to a recent study, "Freedom to Move":

"Experience of women in urban public transport conducted by Bangladesh Action Aid Bangladesh has revealed that 84% of female travelers have surveyed that they have been subjected to verbal or physical sexual harassment." And public spaces for women empowerment "

Studies have shown that 88% of women have seen any kind of oral and physical harassment when they carry on ongoing marketing; 62% of them stressed that they restrict their movement and they spend strenuous time going alone. Unfortunately, 81% of them felt that they would not report to the law enforcement because they were helpless and had no respect for women.

In this study, the safe public transport system uses a pre-arrangement of safe public transport and enjoying their rights and not experiencing any threat or sexual harassment. They also mean that men should stop showing women as sexual matters and start seeing them as people.

When a girl is harassed, she is being policed morally by patriarchal standards; In our society, it is a common picture that restricts and control its human rights based on its gender, and then when it tries to report such harassment, the society condemns the victim, which is internal patriarchal values. ¹

1.4. Objective of the study:

Each examination work has a target, else it must fall flat. In this examination I have chosen three goals, these are

- a. To decide the meaning of advanced lewd behavior.
- b. To break down the current laws in our nation relating hostile to lewd behavior.
- c. To look at the down to earth situation of inappropriate behavior of ladies in our nation.
- d. To make a few suggestions to kill inappropriate behavior of ladies in Bangladesh.

¹ *Sexual Harassment: Enough is enough*. Available

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/316647430_Sexual_Harassment_Enough_is_enough [accessed 22nd March 2019].

1.5. Research question:

- What establishes inappropriate behavior? What are the progressions and disjuncture between badgering in the open circle and in the virtual world?
- What is the connection between lewd behavior and explicit states of work? How do practices of enrollment and chaperon employer stability issues influence ladies' defenselessness to inappropriate behavior?
- What sort of information do ladies have about their legitimate rights with respect to provocation? Has the presentation of a lewd behavior law had any kind of effect in impression of suitable conduct or discipline?
- What are the best approaches to furnish ladies with more assurance in the working environment and in the virtual world to?

1.6. Methodology of the study:

The data provided in the study will be used for analysis and, as an aid, the research method is analytical and evaluation that has been used. To prepare this paper, I followed articles written by many books, judicial seminars, newspapers, website information, various authors and my personal observation. We all know that a study is done by various methods like qualitative and quantitative methods. Since we have been working efficiently in opportunity, there is not enough time to complete our research, so I have tried every effort to collect information about my research from the internet and books and newspapers, so based on the qualitative form of this study, the Osceola method.

1.7. Scope and Limitation of the study:

Explore Objects Wellsprings are essential and helpful archives. Nowadays, improper behaviors of long time, in this thesis, I look around in the present situation and see in a woman who is victims of barbaric behavior. There is a test that has a tonic thing and a ton which needs to collect an information. There is not enough time to gather all the information in a semester for more than one month and there is not enough information about a search subject and it is not possible to test the time of tie up properly. It would be better for us to get enough time to complete our search, at that time, we look at important and educational data for the end of my

exam, I think it is an event that I have more than anything to test me and respect my search The hole can fill.

1.8. Literature Review:

I've studied some books and articles for managing research paper. Their summary is followed:

Sexual harassment towards social network social: Bangladesh context, Saudi Sharmin Ahmed Sona, American International University - Bangladesh, Dhaka, Bangladesh. In this journal article, he wrote about the current situation of sexual harassment using social networking sites.

Violence, sexual harassment and law by Saira Rahman Khan: In this article, he started this brief examination, we need to know what the word "violence against women" means. In the first issue of the UN declaration to eliminate violence against women, the first official definition was included in "abuse of women" in 1993.

. The definition reads: "There is no such thing as gender-based violence, which is caused by physical, sexual or psychological harm or violence against women, such as threats of activities, forced or indiscernible deprivation. In the public. Or personal life

1. Sushmita S Digital Bangladesh Digital Sexual Harassment: In this article, cyber-sexual harassment can stop annoying comments on Facebook and Twitter so that the girl's image can be uploaded to the public forum without her consent, pornographic content from unwanted exhibitions, sexual online attention.

2. Harassment does not always complete strangers, but off-line social interaction can be friend or known. When such incidents happen, most girls will not report it to school authorities or they will not fear their family that they will blame and question their characters.

In a country where sex is prohibited, some people prevent the issue of old or the same cousin brothers or subsequent strikes. They are not aware of the legal and organizational support available in open risks online.

1.9. Significance of the study:

Uninterrupted behavior against women is a peaceful but terrible mistake, which is essential in the residential and social fields of Bangladesh. Due to social disrespect and absence of attention, the sympathy of these wrongdoers can not raise their voice against it. In any case, an inappropriate behavior is caused by an unscrupulous wrongdoing which makes it very serious, it damages its mitigation, makes its weaknesses weak, unforgiving, and often experiences itself. Perhaps the Mirandel people are deceived twice because they can not talk to anyone about this harmful treatment and the needle is disconnected. This is a reason which really energize more badly Since peace thinks the culprit is resistant to any kind of punitive activity. In most cases, victims of sexual abuse in Bangladesh are women. In this examination, an attempt has been made to listen to the accounts of the victim's exploited people. Saline practices are unreasonable, unwanted and beneficial, which are not directly beneficial, which adversely affect the ambition of men and of men outside and outside the environment environment. Shame behavior can be verbal (commenting on your body, spreading sex bits, sexual comment or complaint, dirty joke or story), physical (hijacking, screaming, burning or moon, contact, swimming, explicitly rape) or visual (exhibition) Bare pictures or sexual articles, indecent signs). Young people and young people can be brutal.

Chapter Two

2.1. Digital sexual Harassment:

Improved unfair treatment is a sort of digital wrongdoing against women. Digital mistake is referred to as a mistake deposited through the web throughout the world. Nowadays, the real issue of concern throughout the world is becoming.

It is very quick to consider using the time factor to improve the present time execution factor. It is just guessable due to internet usage. Internet term can be identified as a collection of a large number of PCs supplied by a system of electronic associations between PCs. There is a large number of PCs associated with the web. Everyone acknowledges the use of the Internet, but there is another aspect of currency that works on the internet by using digital errors.

For the purpose of banning or misusing the word of the wrong word, or for violating any law or forcing a discipline firmly. Various words speak to cybercrime - Extremist movement directly identifies with the use of a PC, PC framework or other database explicitly in violation, keeping away or stealing or stealing online information, or with gear and data loss.

Digital fault work is the most recent and perhaps most confusing problem in the digital world. "Digital faulty works can be considered species, in which the family is a traditional mistake, and wherever the PC is directly registered or an article or subject." "A crime that uses a PC as an instrument, methods for continuing to target or other wrong things, comes close to digital error."

In our society, uninterrupted behavior can happen at any time and at any time. Such as: public transport, workplace, at a terrible place. Through the Internet, for example, Facebook, Instagram, Emo are many things that are used to explicitly burn a woman.

2.2. CASE STUDY: CYBER VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: THE CASE OF BANGLADESH

Access to internet in Bangladesh is growing rapidly through mobile telephone, the total number of internet subscribers has reached 85.918 million at the end of april, 2018. At least one third of the subscribers of mobile phones and internet are women. As of december, 2017, the government's information and communication technology division's cyber help desk has received more than 17,000 complaints, 70 percent of complaints made women among the key motives of such cyber-crimes against women are defaming the victim; revenge; compelling the

victim for physical relation; blackmailing for money; physiological torture; ego and power trips; the obsession for love and emotion etc. In a somewhat conservative society like Bangladesh, the effects of cyber violence against women are victims only they have a chain reaction on their families and eventually tear a hole in our social and ethical fabric. Every year there are 11 suicide attempts by women due to cyber violence. Around 90 percent of the instances of online violence are not reported by the victims. Information received under right to information (rti) act reveals the cybercrime tribunal received 520 cases of which 328 cases were dropped. There is a concern that sometimes the overreach of legal tools related to women in cyberspace help the enforcement agencies.

2.2.1 Digital Sexual Harassment in Digital Bangladesh:

16-year-old Rabeya Living in a small town in Sylhet, the introduction of the Internet was a blessing in many ways. The strict parents who did not allow him to go out of the house alone were happy with the others. Long ago, he developed a relationship with a person who claimed to work in a bank in Dhaka, with whom he shared the intimate story of his life. A few months after the chat, he claimed that he would send his own pictures directly. When he refused, his complete loss to him changed; She started her high unpublished pictures and videos and made her look and character. Rabeya tried to stop and remove her friend's list, threatened to call her parents, and she called it "a prostitute."

The pictures, the threats and calls became more frequent and the days became more aggressive, and no one asked for help, an injured and horrific Rabeya, who blamed herself for himself, finally reached the point of his break and tried to commit suicide.

Although he was alive, this episode had left a deep spots in Rabeya; He developed an unbelief around him and continued to suffer clinical depression. His parents married him for a 10-year-old man, to learn what had happened.

Such incidents - and worse - takes place every day in digital Bangladesh. Many women and girls using digital platforms are affected by some forms of cyber harassment on their lives. But in countries where the most visible types of sexual violence, homes and workshops become minors, cyber-sexual harassment or cyberbullying incidents are rarely reported by public victims, workers or lawmakers, or by highlighting the police.

2.2.2 Feni girl burnt in reprisal after sexual abuse charges against principal:

An 18-year-old girl, Nusrat Jahan Rafi, was injured in the 18-year-old Dhaka Medical College Hospital's burn and plastic surgery institute. Police on Saturday arrested teacher and student for questioning on Sonagazi Islamia Senior Fazil Madrasa on Saturday. Sonagazi police station officer. Kamal Hossain said that the police arrested Sirajuddaula after Nurar's mother filed a case against him. On 27th March, Rafiah's brother Mahmudul Hasan Noman told reporters that the followers of Siraj threatened to withdraw their case, complain about submission. Akam Musa daughter Nusrat of Charchandia village of Sonagazi municipality went to madrasa on Saturday and sat for HSC equivalent examinations. Some students called him on the roof and threatened to withdraw his case. He refuses to take a case against him and refuses to give him a kerosene and throws him into the fire. "He said that after arresting him on March 27 on charges of sexual assault, Rafi's brother Mahmudul Hassan Noman told reporters that the followers of Siraj had threatened to withdraw the case and submit the case to the family, daughter of Musa Nusrat of Charchandia village of AKM Sonagazi municipality on Saturday. Went to the madrasa in the morning, and the HSC is equivalent to the coming seat. Some students call him up to the roof and threatened to withdraw his suit, and when he refused to withdraw the case, then pouring kerosene on her.

Teacher charged for sexual harassment in Sirajganj:

Two students have been sexually harassed by a school teacher for harassing a school teacher in an investigation conducted by Sirajganj Primary Education Office. The investigation report was sent to the District Primary Education Officer on Sunday. The accused Saiful Islam, a co-teacher, Kutirichor Government High School in Kamarkhanda upazila has been arrested. The investigation committee has decided to transfer the conviction of Saiful and his colleague Tariqul Islam and gave show cause notice to another female teacher of the school. The inquiry committee recommended divisional arrangements against Saiful. District Primary Education Officer Siddique Mohammad Yusuf Reza said, "What he has done is unethical and there is no scope to abstain from punishment." This is secret from the public since it was published in public on Saturday, parents of the students further complained to the teacher. Q. The students are admitted to a local hospital for treatment. The local authorities said that the accused teachers are the cousins of the president of the school management committee, both the principal and the teachers could not reach for comment. The Dhaka Tribune, Kamarkhanda Police Station

OC, Habibul Islam, Md. Abdul Hamid, Dhaka University Vice Chancellor Palk said. Abdul Quader Molla was presided over by the accused.

2.2.3. Brief History of using Internet in Bangladesh

At the end of 1995, the Bangladesh Assembly Vision (Very Small Aperture Terminal) applied to buy applications in data circuits and on 4th June, 1996 the VSAT Association was charged and the web was in Bengal outside of blue and primary use. The web web was the result of the results of the National Poll in 1996, but this presentation did not create an adequate market at the beginning. After 1996, there were only two ISPs (Internet Service Providers) and one of the many clients of the country. However, in 1997 as a milestone in this field it is a great title using the web. After increasing the quantity of ISPs between twelve and ten thousand, some new ISPs started their administration afterwards, which met the corresponding progress in the segment. As soon as possible, law and order took the growing liberal national action for the management and rapid development of this industry, and after 2005 we had 180 ISPs. In 2006, Bangladesh was associated with the submarine cable (SEA-ME-WE 4 submarine cable), which operated more data transmission and comfort than at any other time. After this, Bangladesh Telecommunication Company Limited, BTCL (now BTRC, 'Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission') has exceeded the cost of data transmission in the general intercontinues, starting now from BTRC about three hundred forty (ISP NTOID-94), ISP Zone-79, ISP Zonal -53, ISP class A-99, ISP category B-16, ISP category C-04) Listed ISP permit holder 3 There are approximately 4.5 million clients associated with them, which is almost 032% of our population

2.4. Who is the Harasser & who can be harassed?

It is highly regulated regularly that the inappropriate behavior of the working environment limits the connection between male supervisors and female subordinates. In any case, this argument is not valid. As the barbarous behavior can be submitted by colleagues, including the extravagant Badgering; A subconscious enthusiasm of a boss. Male experts may be very excited by female workers or it seems to be the same sex banding, which means that men working with male workers or female specialist bags can be female. In the work environment, an expert may be bad by outsiders, bosses, associates or non-delegates, for example, clients, vendors, and providers and more. Another regular observation is that the beneficiaries of the behavioral person are the victims of barbaric behavior. The truth will be said, irrespective of

the "target" or not, irrespective of the person being affected by unfavorable leadership, an accident of inappropriate behavior. In the United States, the Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) level says, "Unfortunate accidents can not be boring to the person, but may be influenced by adverse direct.

2.5. Types of Sexual Harassment

The Global Labor Organization (ILO) is inappropriate behavior group. This unreasonable behavior can be physical, verbal, or non-verbal oral physical behavior, and affects other lead sex and the concerns of men, depending on sex, which is inappropriate, unexpected and unexpected beneficiary. It also likewise involves unreasonable barbarity, for example, to create obedience or a threat workplace. For example, in an inconsistent workplace situation, such as unfortunate damages are presented inevitable board, information about open preparations is not available, or family obligations are not considered for progress, two distinct types of brutal behavior in the US law: (1) renewal and (2) Workplace threat.

2.5.1. A hostile work environment:

It is an illogical behavior of a sexual nature that creates an uncomfortable working environment for some employees. Examples of this behavior include sexually explicit conversations, sexually suggestive photographs, fouls or adverse language or inappropriate touch. The United States sample demonstrates the dynamism of such sexual harassment in adverse environment environments.

2.6. The Causes of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace

Sexual harassment occurs when there is gender-based reluctance in relation to job. It is the definition of the idea of Bangladesh Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which may have various underlying objectives. The most common is the desire to introduce gender rules for both sex workers to deal with the job. Other motivations include retaliation against workers for the various perceptions of men and women, the willingness to control worker's livelihood, and submission of sex to their boss demands. The main reasons for sexual harassment at work are as follows.

2.6.1. Enforcing Gender Norms

Sexual harassment occurs when there is gender-based reluctance in relation to job. It is the definition of the idea of Bangladesh Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which may have various underlying objectives. The most common is the desire to introduce gender rules

for both sex workers to deal with the job. Other motivations include retaliation against workers for the various perceptions of men and women, the willingness to control worker's livelihood, and submission of sex to their boss demands. The main reasons for sexual harassment at work are as follows:

2.6.2. Psychological Perceptions

A Michigan State University study published in March 2011 stated that psychological perceptions greatly affect the nature of sexual harassment. Women are often annoying, but terribly dismissive of such behavior, research showed. According to researchers, such responses can be a defense mechanism to avoid traumatic stress from widespread reactions. On the contrary, it was sad to see men's sexual harassment when they were frightened or upset. From these reactions, it is known that men can not tell when men can face conflict with it, researchers say.

2.6.3. Retaliatory Behavior

Reactive behavior against employees who refuse to submit sex on an employer's claim often appears as a motive. The Commission quoted this argument as an equal employment opportunity in Bangladesh when it sued California's packing firm for involvement in such behavior. 12 Farmer Field Officer Filoamna Rules Supervisor complains of complaining about comments, suggestions and inappropriate touches. When Ruelas reported the behavior of the management, he was not asked to work again.

2.6.4. Workers Accounts of their Experiences of Sexual Harassment

Laboratories in the electronics and clothing industry publish independent patterns and fraud sites which are occupied and fixed. Explanation of harassment is the sexual assault, suggestive remarks of leering rape, disrespect and male colleagues, senior officials and strangers to the street strangled from oral obscene behavior.

Women's 5CPD Dialogs Work Environment Report 65 There were clear differences between the factories working in electronics and garment factories, as well as in the factories located in small-large factories as well as those located in the EPZ and those outside. The single electronics worker did not report the physical harassment inside the workplace. In contrast, more than half of non-EPZ workers have been given some experiences of physical harassment. It is to be noted that the incidence of harassment in EPZ factories is much lower than the non-EPZ clothing factory. The factories located in the export processing zones provide more protection to women workers from outside. The workers expressed their sense of security inside the EPZ and the lack of the workers and the care of foreign buyers.

The most common form of harassment identified by the workers of three groups was the use

of extensive work of abuse or expletives which they are subject to during the working time. At first glance, it does not seem to be an important or threatening form of sexual harassment. However, the highly relevant vocabulary and physical language that the supervisor and other female workers use to discipline, create an adverse, fearful and sexually charged environment. Workers also blame the following supervisors, linemen, line leaders, and production managers: Closer hairs, slapping hitting, stroking, touching the body, even sitting on modern machines in their machines such as kissing workers. Non-verbal forms of harassment are wonderful, roaming, tearing, very close and impressive.

Non-EPZ or "Bangla" garment factories responded to higher levels of sexual intimidation and strengthening. The timetable and quotas of the meeting are related to the speed of directly producing the intensity of gali and other sexually explicit disciplinary regimes in garments - to translate uninterrupted oral force training to meet their individual production targets. Supervisor, head of the line and others use their position in women's lure or threats to meet their sexual needs.

Those respondents who have to work instead of the night (usually in Bengali factories), most of the work is done for sexual harassment or rape within the factory and before they are able to go home. There is no facility in this factory to spend the night safely for women. The only responder has been admitted in the factory for rape. However, it has been suggested in an interview that sexual attempts at factory premises, especially in smaller organizations, are not unusual features of night work.²

2.7. Harassment in social networking sites:

Different countries have their own social networking sites. Popular among them are Facebook, Google+, Tumblr, Twitter (United States-based sites), Canada's Nexpia, Badoo, Bebo, Victacock, Delphi, High 5 and Hewsees (most of the Netherlands), Seward, Mixie, Orkut, René, Weibo and Asia and Pacific Vafe on the islands of the ocean. Most of Facebook, High5, Twitter, Google+ etc are used in Bangladesh. Facebook is one of the most popular SNSs that connects with members daily and connects with millions of friends. Why is it cash-free, why it is so popular? In this busyness era, Facebook has made easy ways Connect with each other. Social networking sites (SNSs) have opened communication doors by allowing people from around the world to develop contacts and develop relationships. There is a lack of Bangladesh behind this culture. SNS girls like Facebook.com have become an important part of

² article of dr.siddik *Workplace Environment for Women* 5CPD Dialogue Report 65.avaiable at <https://www.cpd.org.bd>

Bangladesh's culture. But these social technologies expose large amounts of personal information to the youth, and in particular prevent women from hindering privacy risks for women. Social media connects with us more digital relationships, at the same time, they spoil our ability to maintain healthy relationships in real life.

2.7.1. Facebook:

Women are more likely to log into Facebook, have more friends, and have a higher percentage of friends. Both genders are equally unfamiliar with Facebook's Terms of Service and Privacy Policy. A survey³ observed that Women were more likely to use Facebook's "My Privacy" feature, but not to a statistically significant level. Women definitely self-censor their Facebook data more than men do. This is pronounced in the number of mobile phone numbers made available to the public. In facebook the harasser target some omens ID and Threats them by sending sexual videos or picture for harassment.⁴

2.7.2. Cyber Defamation:

Estimation of the right-thinking people of the society in the sense of reducing the person or annoying him, or expressing him for hate or humiliation or ridicule, to intimidate any person. Cyber defamation is not different from conventional defamation except for the involvement of a virtual medium. For example, Facebook account.

2.7.3. Women Trafficking:

Human trafficking is a disgusting event. Bangladesh is a source and transit country for trafficked men, women and children for forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. The author said, "The trafficking of women involves buying, transporting, compulsory movements, and / or selling and fraudulent means, cheating, force, direct and / or indirect threats, misuse of abuse, and all work across women's borders. To force a woman against and forcibly prostitution, forced marriages, ties and forced labor, alms, organs Ijya objectionable and

³ Harvey Jones, Jose Hiram Soltren. Facebook: Threats to privacy. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, available at <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1csZ9HoSSmjkUIA5K27s-phdas1rEPcl0rDZfsIPXfXk/viewanalytics> accessed date- 06.11.2018

⁴ Cyber crimes against women folks in social media

Pdf available at

http://dspace.bracu.ac.bd/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10361/4769/Violence%2C%20sexual%20harassment%20and%20law_25%20nov

offensive situations in areas without consent. "This trafficked internally and across the border in India, Pakistan, Malaysia and Middle East countries has occurred..⁵

2.7.4. Pornography:

The site has a large number of "revenge pornography" in the photographs, which have evoked clear signs of the connections. The delayed event, a pattern of retaliation has been seen. They posted on Facebook on the unfortunate incident of personal pictures. They are the most part of the question people. At that time, former employees posted their private pictures or recordings only to provide transcript structures, or even a business. In some cases, women such as pictures or recordings only move to quarrel or manhandling. Women are also facing the risk of such safety in Bangladesh. As a result, occasionally unfortunate killings are reasonably unforgivable and quarrelsome, they become physically ill, as separateness or self-destructive action of the most saddened scenes.

2.7.5. Harassment & Cyber Stalking:

Cyber-stocking means each person on the Internet to follow each step. This can be done with the help of many protocols available in e-mails, chat rooms, user netgroups etc.

2.7.6. Sextortion

Sextortion is one form of cyber fundraising. This happens when people claim that they provide their sexual images, sexual gratification or other things of value. These claims threaten the victims or embarrass the victims, if they fail to comply, for example, if they threaten to distribute personal and intimate photos of the affected people or to distribute their personal information, they do not agree to send offensive sexually abusive images. In some cases, criminals will target victims on social media websites. They will use friendship, flattering, romance and manipulation to instigate victims to send nude photos to themselves. Once the offenders have these basic images, they use them to blackmail their victims, threaten to post pictures online and send to friends and family through social media, if they do not accept the criminal demands for more obvious elements. In other cases, the perpetrator can hack the victim's computer, which tries to take away their harmful code which allows remote access. They will use this access to receive personal information such as financial account information,

⁵ Hoque, NM Sajjadul. Female child trafficking from Bangladesh: A new form of slavery. Canadian Social Science, 6(1):last access

which threatens to distribute them until they agree with their demands. The victims of sextortion are often minors, but may be adults. For detailed discussion of sextortion with suggestions on how to charge it.⁶

2.7.7. Making fake profile:

According to the 2013 statistics, 583 million fake profiles of Facebook have been deleted. These statistics indicate the intensity of fake profiles on the Internet. These fake profiles can be opened on social networking sites anywhere in Facebook, YouTube, LinkedIn, Twitter or Cyber Space.

This fake profile is open for several reasons:

- Harassing a group or a person
- To hide the actual identity for doing illegal work on Facebook
- Religious, anti-national sentiment spreads
- business purpose
- Spamming
- Fake profile has a reputation, personality, negative impact on a group or a person's mentality. Fake profile is one of the main reasons for cyber harassment. False profiles, false news are posted and messages are sent, which can cause serious misunderstandings between victims and their friends and family.

2.7.8. Putting Bad Comments

A common case of bad comment on cyber space. This cyber gangster is against special religion, country, society, people, culture, sports groups, women, children, celebrity images. About 29% of the comments on the internet are bad or illegal. (Cyber Security International Journal, 2014) Foolish people make unnecessary and irrational remarks and harass targeted individuals or groups. Sometimes, such bad comments are supported by stupid people and the victim faces serious threats and humiliation.

2.7.9. Spreading False News and Rumor about Someone

⁶see Darcy Katzin, Mi Yung Park, and Keith Becker, *Social Networking Sites: Breeding Grounds for "Sextortion" Prosecutions*, UNITED STATES

When a news is published or circulated in a mainstream media, the news is verified, edited and verified by the editor. And he is responsible for the news of law enforcement.

However, the situation in online media is different. One can publish and spread a news and may remain anonymous. He will not be liable to anyone. So, he has full freedom to publish and spread a news and is often used to spread lies and spread rumors of freedom.

Recently, BBC Online newspaper and social media released a survey. The results of this survey are dangerous. More than 1/4% of the news online.

The most annoying and horrible fact is that people believe in those stories and share them on various social networking sites.

This news creates a hack and confuses a person or a group with serious problems.

2.8. Sexual harassment among homeless women

In order to assess the status of sexual harassment among homeless women, female respondents were asked whether they are contacted for unwanted physical contact or sexual offers while walking or lying areas. More than two-thirds of female respondents had experienced in some way of unhealthy physical contact or sexual promotions, the victims of homeless women were told to describe their relationship with the type of sexual harassment and harassment in their last events. They are harassed by boyfriends and others. Many people lived closely with homeless people, strangers, public utility workers' employees, local losses, and law enforcement personnel harassed women through unwanted physical contact, unwanted sexual advances, touching, annoying, rude gestures and rape. last year. Table 7 shows that male respondents are using locally available medicines by taking various locally available medicines such as smoking marijuana, heroin injection, locally produced grain alcohol, chewing tobacco (Gul), and sleeping pills. Four percent of men use medicines every day. When asked, two-thirds of medicines contain syringes and needles with a series of others who share drug injection. In response to a question about how frequently the reaction of the female reactionary person is, three quarters of people say it is frequent. 8% of instances of spontaneous reactions experienced such encounters per day, 43% reported two or three harassment episodes per week, and 23% experienced harassment two or three times per month.

Chapter-Three

Overview of recent condition

3.1. Recent condition:

Recently, according to the guidelines of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court, according to the verdict of Roy Petting No. 5916/2008 on 2009/05/2009, it was indicated as follows: "In many articles for the inadequacies of women's repression in sexual relations and educational institutions and to build social services, our great commitment to the Constitution is to free women from gender discrimination and to reduce the barriers identified by gender equality, at every corner of life, we are interested in introducing specific guidelines as directed. All taxes as detailed below Behavior will be followed in place and educational institutions and effective legislation in this case will be enforced. Blast has adopted a gender policy for equality between men and women, and in light of the Blast Service Rules, Policies and Guidelines on 06.22007. The guidelines of Honorable High Court Division And the gender policy has been reviewed in the present context and the principle of "sexual violence and harassment prevention and protection policy" of the organization should be considered as a part of the gender and should be effective immediately. To implement this policy, a "zero tolerance" approach will be adopted. Today is International Day for Violence Against Women. I am not very fond of the international day, should remember that no violence should be done to women, or the disabled people should respect them, or we pay tribute to the indigenous community, or women are human rights. And freedom. These, and more, the matters are respected and respected on the basis of everyday. However, by saying, I am raised by my conscience that I have not written about the problem of women for a long time, only November I need excuse. However, I do not want women to live on different types of violence - we all know about it. We also know that little arrangements have been made to stop the violence. What I want to discuss here is that we have the paper that is useful enough to reduce and eliminate violence - if we want to do it.

3.2. Women and Cyber Harassment: A Bangladeshi Perspective

There is not enough natural resources in Bangladesh and the ICT industry is trying to achieve economic development. In the last few years, many countries have taken advantage of the policy framework by ICT, have set guidelines and before preparing a national ICT strategy as part of the overall national development plan. Bangladesh wants to use ICT as a driving component for socio-economic development. The present government has announced this aspect in 2021 by 2021, in the year 2021 this country will become a digital country and every per capita income will be equal in the country of middle income. But the government and other concerns should be considered in connection with the expansion of the Internet and other networks to make this country a digital country. Women and the victims of cyber crime and harassment everywhere in the world are the worst victims. "Using modern telecommunication networks like the Internet and mobile phones deliberately for the mentally and physically harmed victims of deliberate crimes against women"⁷. "Violations focused against ladies with a rationale to purposefully hurt the injured individual mentally and physically, utilizing present day media transmission systems, for example, web and cell phones"

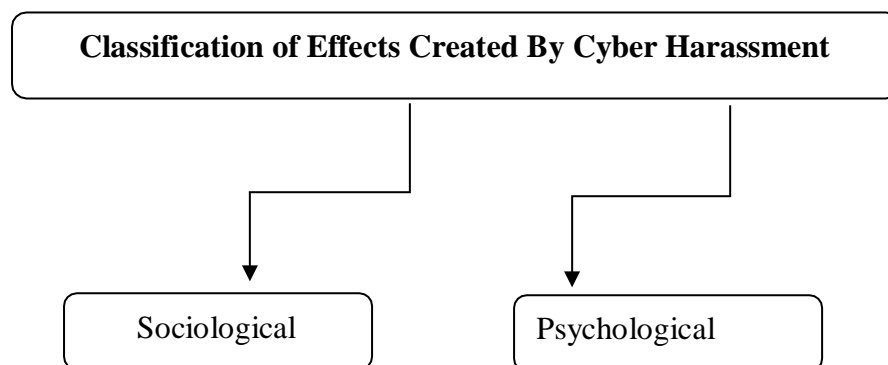
With the rise of modern technology, electronic devices are becoming cheaper and cheaper. As a result, more people are using the internet. Especially social networking sites and blogs. The first statistic shows that 44,625,000 internet users and 3,352,680 of them are Facebook. Use of this information is not classified, for example, according to the nature of online activity or gender-based participation. But it is clear that the rise of Internet penetration has expanded and accessed social media in the country. Moreover, there is no way to know how many these Facebook accounts were set up using fake IDs. Statistics can not accurately and accurately indicate the situation. Each harassment is a unique story, there are various types of complexity. However, we can get some ideas by skimming through some real life stories. Rabeya, 16, living in a small town in Sylhet, the introduction of the Internet was a blessing in many ways. The strict parents who did not allow her to go out of the house alone were happy to enter the other world, where there was no one to know about her interaction or what she needed to do. Long ago, he developed a relationship with a person who claimed to work in a bank in Dhaka, with whom he shared the intimate story of his life. After several months of chatting, he claimed that

⁷ Halder Debarati and Dr. Jaishankar K., **2011**, Available at <https://www.dwatch-bd.org/ggtp/Research%20Reports/Sexual%20Harassmen.pdf>, Last visited 23rd March 2019

he sent him a clear picture of himself. When he rejected it, his complete loss to him changed. She started sending her extremely inappropriate images and videos, and made abusive comments about her appearance and character. Rabeya tried to stop and remove her friend's list, threatened to call her parents, and she called it "a prostitute." This story can only indicate a little scenario in the situation. The sum of this story is more horrible and complex. This harassment has many types of influences in society and society.

3.3. Effects of Cyber Harassment On women in Bangladesh

The effects of Cyber Harassment On women are many. We can divide these effects into two major parts.



3.3.1. Sociological effect:

Bangladeshi people are not well educated Since they are not well-educated, they can not make everything fair on Facebook, Twitter, YouTube or blogs. Many of them can be false Many of them may be fake. Many of them have no authentic news source. " However, the common tendency is to believe everything posted on the Internet. This is the most dangerous thing in ignorance. When a fake profile is opened to a girl or something bad, a girl is posted illegally in the online, most people consider it to be true. They simply do not search for the truth and they believe in rumors. In some cases they are spreading rumors. And then rumors started reaching more and more people. In a short time hoax became popular. The victim became a criminal in his society or family, but is not responsible for it Sometimes women's account gets hacked and

then hacker uploads edit naked photographs of victims. Sometimes, they send messages from other victims and demand money from them. While talking to a victim named Nazmun Noor Bani, he said, "The fake account that is using my name is being represented very nicely to me. My family members also blame me for it, although I do not know that those who open fake profiles are my name and photo Some of my friends have also shared the shared content in this fake profile. Some people I Ani has not commented on the profile of the worst. So, my social life is tragic. This take a lot of time."⁸

Such cyber harasses are mostly teenagers and young people in general. As the main user of social networking sites, blogs and other sites are usually from the younger generation, most criminals and victims are young and teenagers alike. "When I was doing my level, this group of 4-5 boys liked me at the same time, they all asked me differently but I am not interested." I decided to take revenge and send it to my brother. "My brother almost threw me. When such incidents happen, most girls do not report it to school authorities or they do not fear their family that they will blame and their characters are questioned. In a country where sex is a taboo thing, some people feel very embarrassed to express the problem with the cousins of the old or even the same age and are harassed - or subsequently the subsequent injury caused by them. They are not aware of the legal and organizational support available to the hazards they are open online. In most cases women can not stand against harassment and danger. They do not even share this with their close friends. They are very afraid of social responses. In most cases, instead of retaliation of society, the person is guilty of blaming. She is a class IX student, she did not share the story of harassment with anyone: "I used Skype to live with a close friend who lived in the UK. One day, I did not know whether she was drunk, but she started her camera and she was naked, Show me his things! I can not tell anyone about it. We had a lot of friends and I was afraid people were about me Say something bad and say, maybe they said I was involved in cyber sex. " We are being social Most of the things published on the Internet are universal and everyone can access it. When a woman opens a fake account or an edited nude picture is published, then her position becomes weak. Although he is not guilty, the society makes him guilty. These little things can also lead to other problems as well as emotional disturbances.

3.3.2. Psychological Effect

When a fake account is opened, a girl will face many problems. The main problem is affecting the mental health of the girl and her daughter. This effect can be divided into the following points.

- Defeat
- Offense, embarrassment, self blame
- Panic, fear, terrorism alone or they will be harmed, others or pets. • feeling detached and helpless to stop harassment
- Depression (all symptoms related to depression)
- anxiety, panic attack, sleep disabilities - nightmares, ruminating
- Personality changes are more susceptible, introspective or aggressive
- Using self-medicines alcohol / medicine or prescribed medication
- Suicidal thoughts or attempts Cyber harassment can be a serious psychological problem as a woman mentioned earlier. "When I found a fake profile in the context of pornographic content, I was really amazed, I could not tell anyone, some of my so-called friends started smiling at me, and I could not tell anyone, sometimes I thought about suicide ", Nasrin Akter revealed her experience of a victim When the girl is tortured in front of many people on the Internet, it has a negative effect on her mentality. In most cases it can not be shared with anyone. As a result, many girls can not prevent these long and emotional disorders.

3.4. Suicide Attempts Due To Cyber harassment In Bangladesh

Year	Suicide Attempts
2010	8
2011	15
2012	19
2013	23

Image: Suicide attempt for cyber crimes and harassment in Bangladesh (Bangladesh Women Lawyers Association 2014)

This picture shows that the amount of suicide due to cyber harassment is increasing every year. Most of today's psychiatrists are concerned about the rise of cybercrime. This crime can be a big threat to the mental health of older adults and adolescents as well as other age groups. Recent additions to cyber crime crime branch. This crime is increasing everywhere in Bangladesh as well as in Bangladesh. Crime brings cyber harassment. Most of our people are uneducated. Even among educated people there are many people who lack the common man. About 30% of online users are women in our country. This tiny part of gender lacks technical knowledge. So, it is very easy for a criminal to torture women. After being attacked online, most women face social and psychological problems. Law enforcement agencies and the BTRC are not yet effective. Due to their vulnerability, criminals get extra privileges to harass women. With appropriate steps, the government will reduce the rate of cyber harassment. However, it is necessary to stop all the awareness of the common man. If we do not have a general knowledge about the Internet, we can not reduce cyber crime and harassment rates. We can not avoid or reduce cybercrime and harassment but if the society is aware of this properly, we can reduce the social and psychological effects of cyber harassment on women.

Chapter-Four

Legal mechanism

4.1. Legal Framework in Bangladesh:

The Constitution of Bangladesh guarantees every person the right to life, personal freedom and to act according to the law and prohibit discrimination on the basis of others, gender, race, religion and caste. "It guarantees the right to freedom, the news, and freedom of expression of every citizen, these rights can be limited, but any restrictions must be reasonably required by law and for certain specific interests: These safe interests include 'modesty', 'morality' Defamation contempt of court and revival of crime etc. Bangladesh is part of international international human rights contracts. In relation to our discussion, on the freedom of discussion, and ensuring the right to safety and security for women and girls, the International Convention on the Most Important, Citizens and Political Rights (ICCPR), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination (CEDAW), Convention of Child Rights, Racial Discrimination Convention of all form cleansing, and rights of people with disabilities Related Convention (CRPD) The United Nations Declaration relating to the end of violence against women adopted in the United Nations General Assembly in 1993, defines it as the duty of the states to take action against it. "Any act of sex-based violence, which can result in physical, sexual or emotional harm or loss of women, such as the threat of action, forced or deprived of independence, intentionally or indiscriminately in the public, may be life." The UN Committee on Committee to Eliminate Discrimination Against Women, which monitors the implementation of CDAWD, has specified that both the common international law and the special human rights contract may be responsible for the laws that are responsible for the state, if they fail to do work, to prevent violation of the rights or to punish the acts of violence And due diligence due to compensation. "The general recommendation for gender-based violence against women is 35, the committee said "The gender-based violence against men and women is in all spaces and spheres of a person's personal contact, whether it is public or private, in the family, community, public spaces, workplace, leisure, politics, sport, health services, educational settings and technology. Revisions include: Contemporary forms of violence in the Internet and digital spaces

environment. These settings, gender-based violence against women or non-state actor activities or State can be excluded. "

4.2. Laws and their implementation regarding cyber Harassment and sexual harassment

In Bangladesh:

The government of Bangladesh has enacted so many laws to deal with the threat of cyber harassment and the rise of sexual harassment.

- ICT Act 2006
- Telecommunication law amendment 2001.
- Women-to-child nirgatun law suppression law

And many more which will be described below:

SL.	LAW	Relevant Provision
1.	Pornography, Child pornography and offences Concerned	<p>Article 15</p> <p>(1) If any person (A) Publish pornography through any computer, computer program, computer system or computer network or device, social media or digital network; Or (B) there is a possibility to disclose any reason to disclose or disclose an advertisement, to distribute or display pornography or pornographic material; Or (C) Access to a computer, computer program, computer system or computer network or digital device, digital system or digital network without any development;</p> <p>(2) If a person- (A) Children publish pornography through a computer, computer program, computer system or computer network or device, social media or digital network; Or (B) No reason to disclose or disclose an advertisement, there</p>

		<p>is a possibility to distribute or display pornographic material for children's pornography or children; Or</p> <p>(C) Access to a computer, computer program, computer system or computer network or digital device, digital system or digital network with an additional purpose; It will be said that the alleged person has committed pornography or child pornography.</p> <p>(3) If any person commits an offense under sub-section (a), (b) and (c) under sub-section (1), then he shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years or fine of five lakh rupees or both.</p> <p>(4) If any offense under any item (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section (2), if he makes a mistake, then he shall be punished with fine which may extend to 10 (ten) years or fine (10 lakh) or both.</p>
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SL.	Law	Relevant provision
2.	Information, Communication and Technology Act (Amendment), 2013:	Article 57 states that "if a person deliberately discloses or publishes or publishes or distributes any material published or posted on the website or any other electronic material that is fake and obscene and is published and if any person can see, hear or read all the situations related to the person, its effect is as bad as the reader Or to be influenced by being corrupt, or to increase law and order, create the potential for creation, the state Any person or organization, then this activity will be treated as an offense. "Minimum punishment is seven years in prison, and maximum 14 years in prison and one core Far fine.

3.	Bangladesh Telecommunication Act, 2001⁹:	<p>A) Punishment for sending pornographic or pornographic messages by Section 69, maximum six months of jail or maximum fine of Rs 50,000, or both</p> <p>B) Punishment of a person due to annoyance or any other inconvenience caused by section 70 telephone calls. The highest punishment is Rs. 25,000 and the fine is paid for three months by default.</p>
4.	Nari O Shishu Nirjatan Daman Ain ¹⁰ (Amendment) 2003 (Suppression of Violence against Women and Children Act) :	<p>A) Punishment for sending pornographic or pornographic messages by Section 69, maximum six months of jail or maximum fine of Rs 50,000, or both</p> <p>B) Punishment of a person due to annoyance or any other inconvenience caused by section 70 telephone calls. The highest punishment is Rs. 25,000 and the fine is paid for three months by</p>
5.	Bangladesh Penal Code 1860 (BPC):	<p>A) Section 509 uses the humiliation of any woman by using the word, gesture or any other verb, to be heard or seen by women, or to the invasion of its privacy. The maximum punishment is one-year jail, or fine, or both.</p> <p>B) Section 500 penalizes any person to insult. The maximum penalty is two years in prison or fine or both, maximum punishment is two years in prison, fine, or both.</p> <p>C) Section 504 insults other humiliation of encouraging them to commit public peace or to commit crime. Maximum punishment is 2 years in jail, fine, or both</p>

⁹ Bangladesh Telecommunication Act, 2001, available at [http://www.btrc.govt.bd/sites/default/files/telecommunication_act_english_2001.pdf], last access 19th Dec 2018

¹⁰ Women and Child Repression Preventions Act,2000. Available at [http://www.bdlaws.milaw.govt.bd/bangla_all_sections.php?id=835], last access 19th Dec 2018

6.	Pornography Control Act, 2012	<p>A) Section 509 uses a woman's insult by listening, using gestures or any other action, by listening or viewing women or attacking her privacy. The maximum punishment is one-year jail, or fine, or both.</p> <p>B) Section 500 punishes a person for insulting. The maximum penalty is two years in prison or fine or both, the maximum punishment is two years in prison, fine, or both.</p> <p>C) Insult to humiliate Article 504 for encouraging people to commit peace or crime. Maximum punishment is 2 years in jail, fine, or both</p>
7.	Dhaka Metropolitan Police Ordinance, 1976¹¹:	Article 76 punishes any woman who is abusive or annoying by using pornography, words, gestures, or comments on a street or public place. The maximum punishment is one-year jail, fine, or both.
8.	The Children Act, 2013¹²:	<p>a. Clause No 3.6.6 prohibits showing pictures of women and children who are victims of rape or adultery.</p> <p>b. clause no 5.1.3 prohibits circulation of information which is confidential or defamatory to any person</p>
	Judgment	
1	BNWLA v. Government: Bangladesh¹³	In this landmark judgment, the High Court has highlighted the guidelines for dealing with sexual harassment in both public

¹¹ The Dhaka Metropolitan Police Ordinance, 1976. Section 76. Available at [http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/sections_detail.php?id=511§ions_id=13755], last access 19thDec 2018.

¹²Children Act, 2013. Available at [http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/bangla_pdf_part.php?id=1119]. last access 19th Dec. 2018

¹³Supreme Court of Bangladesh (2008). Writ Petition No. 5916 of 2008; 2011 BLD (HCD) 31. Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA) versus Government of Bangladesh and Others. Available at [http://www.supremecourt.gov.bd/resources/documents/276907_Writpetition_5916_08.pdf], last access 20 Dec. 2018

		and private sectors and in educational institutions. As a definition of sexual harassment, "Teasing" by appearing for obscenity, obscene passion, insulting language, trafficking, demand and sexual gratification and verbal presentation of sexual castings, as "establishing a complaint committee for each public and private workplace and educational institution and investigating complaints , And take preventive measures against sexual harassment.
	Policy	
1	National Broadcasting Policy 2014 ¹⁴	Article 81, strictly prohibits the publication of any good news, photos or information in connection with the law or any kind of media, print, electronic or internet access to the law. The maximum sentence is one-year jail or fine, or for the organization, suspension registration for two months or a fine of two lakh rupees.

Cyber-wing has launched the cyber-wing to increase the rate of police! This Wing is responsible for cyber crime monitoring and criminal tracking. Along with Bangladesh Police, Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission is also working to monitor and monitor cyber crime. This commission also blocks inappropriate websites, blogs and Facebook accounts. But the main problems of these two organizations are the lack of bureaucracy and communication with the public. Cyber criminals take advantage of the BTRC and Bangladesh Police's ineffectiveness. If we want to stop harassment online, then our Bangladesh Police and BTRC cyber wing will be modernized. We can not remove illegal content from the internet by keeping the appropriate creator in the right place.

¹⁴ Bangladesh National Broadcasting Policy, 2014. Available at [<https://www.slideshare.net/bnnrc/bangladesh-national-broadcastingpolicy-2014>], last access 20 Dec. 2018.

4.3. Lessons from Other Countries

4.3.1. United Kingdom and sexual harassment

cyber space. In addition, in reducing the amount of harassment, for example, a person communicates or attempts to contact a person in any way; Proof of disclosure or disclosure of any statement or other material related to a person, or arising from a person; Monitor user use by any form of Internet, email or electronic communication; Or watch or spying on a person.

4.3.2. India and sexual harassment

Sexual harassment in India is one of the weakest countries in South Asia. Various laws have been passed to protect women from sexual harassment at work. There are some cases related to sexual harassment of women in India. The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to work with dignity at the workplace. Under Article 14, 15 and 21 of the Constitution of India, there is a right to work with sexual harassment and dignity by ensuring gender equality. The Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD), the Parliamentary Consultative Committee in India recently met at Indira to discuss the issue of sexual harassment of women in the workplace. In India, the protection sought under section 509 of the Indian Penal Code 1860 (IPC), which punishes the pronunciation of any word, is intended to insult the honor of such a woman's exposure to the exposure of any word or object or the confidentiality of a woman. 33 More relevant under the Indian Penal Code 1860 The provisions, 222 (f) of section 24, punish the creation, rights, and execution of any material or material which is notorious, Polite, vague or blackmail motivated; Section 499 (FF) over defamation; And Section 503 (FF), which is a criminal threat concern (by anonymous contact). In 2015, the Supreme Court of India declared Article 66 as unconstitutional because it deliberately, excessively and equally attacked the constitutional right of free speech. The court's open ended and indefinite offense under this section was incompatible with the restrictions approved under Article 19 (2) of the Constitution of India. In order to arrest people for posting critical comments about social, political, and religious issues and political leaders on social networking sites, the police had previously abused the state in various states. Many people welcomed this decision as the 'glorious constitution' given the right to free speech given in Article 19 of the Constitution.

Export Promotion Council v India India A.K. During the analysis of definitions of sexual harassment in Chopra, Bishasa and others. Rajasthan State and others, the Supreme Court of India's Export Promotion Council v. A.K. Chopra, AIR 1999 SC-625 says that sexual harassment is applicable to sex or sexual vulgarism, sexual orientation, sexual orientation and other verbal or physical behaviors, including sexual orientation, directly or through any effect, especially when submitted or rejected Such behavior by the female employee is the effectiveness and inadequacy of the employment of women workers It was used to interfere with the workability of his work. **Hira Nath Mishra v. Principal Rajendra Medical College's College of Medical College**, filed a complaint with the chief about the wrong behavior of some boys of the hostel's college. The investigation committee president said

4.3.3. Nepal and Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment in the workplace in Nepal found that sexually transmitted problems are very common in the workplace, 53.84 percent of women workers / workers reported that there is a problem of sexual harassment in their workplace, 57.14% of men and 23.08 percent of female employees / workers saw this view that they were involved in sexual harassment at work Aware In the case of Sarmila Parajuli and others HMG / N and others, article 3434, Vikram Sambat 2060 (2002). The civil society in Nepal has already drafted a bill and the government is also working on it. But there is no Parliament in the last three years due to Nepal's legislative process. The problem has not been brought to open because the matter is banned and Nepalese women still do not share the problem between friends and it brings them to the attention of the authorities. Also, there is no way to resolve the problem at work and there is no specific law regarding sexual harassment and other relevant laws are not useful to solve the problem.

4.3.4. Sri Lanka and sexual harassment

Weak countries for women in Srilanka In 2012, there have been suicides of 38 thousand children and women in Sri Lanka. In 2011-1759, the cases of child rape, 330 rape, 5475 cases of child abuse, 29 cases of female torture and 1,194 child abuse cases were reported in the water supply and drainage ministry. Report The maximum number of rape of 173 children from Anuragapur, 166 from Kurunghala, 129 cases of child abuse from Colombo, 111 from Gampaha and Ratanpur, 106 from Molasses and 93 from Hambantota. Thirty people are top of the list for sexually harassing Kandy women. Colombo and Anupadhupura recorded 30 reports of the rape incident. Most of the 55 children in Anandhadhura have been sexually harassed against torture. Also, allegations of sexual harassment of 48, 41 and 40 children were found

from Ratnapur, Kalutara and Kurungala respectively. Colombo has recorded the highest number of child abuse cases, total 143. Meanwhile, 116 cases were filed in Gampa, 99 from Kurnungala and 67 from Ratnapur.

Chapter-5

Discussions and Findings

5.1. Summary of findings

In the study, 41% of the men older than the 60 year olds have been identified as men, who are responsible for 66% of such cases. About 94% of women are coming to public transport in Bangladesh, have been subjected to sexual harassment in oral, physical and other forms. Said a study. In a program held on Tuesday at a national press club program in Dhaka on Tuesday, it was said in a statement issued by BRAC, "Result of Research on Sexual Harassment and Women's Disaster Routes". This research, conducted by BRAC, development agency, identified men aged 41 to 60 years of age as the main culprit responsible for 66% of such incidents. The main reason behind sexual harassment on buses, especially on the bus, is the implementation of the law, the excessive crowd on the bus and the weak or no surveillance (such as the absence of a closed-circuit camera). Professor Syed Saad Andalib, Professor Shimen Mahmud, Fahmida Sadia Rahman and Poetry Chowdhury conducted this research. The study was conducted in three months between April-June, 2017 where 415 women participated in Gazipur, Dhaka and Birulia of Savar upazila of Dhaka district. According to the study, 35% respondents used public transport saying that men between the ages of 19 and 35 were subjected to sexual harassment and 59% of the 40-year-old men were victims of such harassment. Read also: Report: 13 women in 13 months rape in public tragedies. Respondents' sexual abuse forms include the incognito touch of the body parts of the predators such as chest, pitching, near hunting and pushing, touching the hair of the victim, holding hands on their shoulders, and hunting personal parts. When asked for their response to such harassment, 81% of women said they were silent, 79% said they had moved away from harassment. According to the research, in the current education system where men and women participate in child organizations, they bar the opportunity to learn gender equality lessons separately as well as develop the attitude and habits of dealing with both gender equally and respectfully. In order to help children develop such a spirit, adequate training and counseling for teachers and counselors is essential, the study has been mentioned. Professor Syed Saad Andalib said that

the broad trend of sexual harassment of roads and transport has called for a larger study which will reflect the countrywide view on this topic. Speaking on the occasion, that the praiseworthy progress in women education and professional employment has been done in Bangladesh, but the feeling of uncertainty among women is widespread. In order to address the existing issues, they demand strict implementation of the law except for the public awareness raising initiative. Earlier in February, a report of the Jatiya Jatra Kalyan Samity was published on the passenger welfare platform of Bangladesh, it has been said that in the last 13 months, at least 21 women were raped or gang raped in Bangladesh. Cyber space is now part of our life, and affects the rights of life and personal freedom. Cyber harassment and sexual harassment highlight the massive failure of both state and society to protect the safety and dignity of women and girls in private and public places. Social and cultural factors prevent women and girls from accessing information or expressing their concern about such things, which leads to silence and victimization of silence. It leads to psychological and emotional pain and many adverse consequences for those who are affected by cyber harassment and sexual harassment. The lack of awareness about crime between women and girls, they may be more silent and blame themselves for such crimes. Our laws and organizations limit the efforts of cyber harassment and ending and resolving sexual harassment. Justice Sector Actors often lack technical knowledge to understand the issues. As a result, the legal framework does not yet provide enough response to cyber harassment and sexual harassment. The draft for the new law still does not appear to address all kinds of cyber harassment and sexual harassment that has happened, and provides special challenges in the international arena. In some cases, the law is carrying out the purpose: Article 57 of the Information, Communication and Technology Act (Amendment) 2013 punishes a broad statement which defines religious feelings only in vaguely, and provides enough scope for misuse. The clause clearly reduces the fundamental right to freedom of expression guaranteed by paragraph 39 of the Constitution and goes beyond the limits of citizenship and political rights (ICCPR) approved under Article 19 (3) of the international agreement.

5.2. Recommendations for the Government

- Some recommendations for the government are given. They are as follows:

5.2.1. Information, Communication and Technology Act 2006, Article 57:

This category requires immediate cancellation. Some forms of online publication have been penalized under section 57 of the law, and many organizations and individuals have been criticized by violating the constitutional rights of widely and critical liberties. It does not provide adequate protection for women and girls in cyber violence.

5.2.2. " Protection of Victims and witnesses":

The Law Commission of Bangladesh has submitted two reports to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, in order to protect the witnesses and the predators, in 2006 (the latest report of 'the crime related to the victims' protection and the latest evidence related to the crime witnesses related to crime)) And then 2011 (Report No. 108). In the first report, many important issues have been addressed and acknowledging the importance of supporting devices that interact with the physical, mental and economic benefits of victims and witnesses.

5.2.3. Resistance to sexual harassment at work

Most women fail to recognize sexual harassment and treat it as a small and routine. Such as internal coapping process. The most common way to tackle sexual harassment is to ignore objectionable behavior or to deny its existence. The government, employers, and employees have some duties and responsibilities in order to prevent sexual harassment at workplace. The government should include appropriate laws regarding the protection of women workers who are victims of sexual harassment at workplace. The employer should take the complaint seriously and should demand appropriate measures to investigate such claims. If the first incident occurs, the employer should hand over the accused to the sexual harassment of the police. Employer or police station should face complaints of sexual harassment at the workplace. Employee's responsibilities for ending sexual harassment at work are as follows:

- Fix the unexpected name that is harassing, say it and specify.
- Hold the responsible harasser for his actions. Do not excuse him; It does not pose really happened. What he did to face face to face and to know the people. Privacy protects harassers, but visibility undermines them.
- Make it clear that all women have the right to be free from sexual harassment. The purpose of harassment is to highlight.
- Response to the appropriate level. Use a combined oral and physical response to physical harassment
- **Talking:** It's an effective tool to talk about sexual harassment. When talking about this, the problem becomes visible, it is acknowledged that it exists, and as a result it can take effective action against it. The issue of sexual harassment also gives an opportunity to make it clear. It helps to change the attitude of people towards this problem.
- **Keep records:** Keep an eye on what will happen in a journal or diary and keep any documents or notes or other documents you have received. Enter an account that happened to date, time, place, and what happened. Enter the name of any witness. Write a letter. People have successfully stopped sexual harassment by writing a letter asking people who have been harassing them for abusive behavior and behavior.
- **Be aware of situations and people who may harm you:** Don't ignore other's warnings about particular people or social settings. Acknowledge their concern for you and for themselves.
- **Trust your own instincts about possible danger:** In an uncomfortable situation, be direct and honest, and remove yourself from the situation immediately. Regardless of your previous behavior or signals you may have given earlier, you have the absolute right to halt any sexual exchange at any time. Accept this right and act on it.
- **Tell someone:** Being quiet or stoic about sexual harassment lets it continue. Talk to other co-workers; you may not be the only one harassed by this person. Do not blame yourself and do not delay.
- **Talk to Trade Union:** If you are a member of a labor union, talk to your union representative. The Union can take to combat sexual harassment. The goal is to make trade Union members sensitive to the problem and to create a climate to discourage sexual harassment and, if it occurs, a climate where victims will feel comfortable turning to the union for assistance

- **Sexual Harassment Awareness Training:** The setting up of a complaints committee and an anti-sexual harassment policy lays a strong foundation for a sexual harassment free workplace. However, effective training programs are essential to sensitize/train all their staff members, men and women, to recognize sexual harassment, deal with it when it occurs and prevent it. The training program is the best way to ensure proper understanding and implementation of your policy. It is the best forum to communicate to employees what behavior is acceptable and what is not, in a non-threatening atmosphere of mutual learning.
- **Sensing Mechanisms:** Setting up a mechanism does not mean that there is sexual harassment in your workplace. Prevention is always better than cure, and being proactive always helps. Along with performance, change in employees' behavior patterns also deserves employer's close scrutiny.

5.3. Other Recommendations

I am To ensure clear definition of cyber violence against women and girls and to correct or amend the laws and policies for effective remedies. Relevant organizations: Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (Law and Justice Department) A Present freedom of speech training and adaptation programs such as cyber laws, cyber-awareness and cyber security, and government officials and judicial actors (such as judges, lawyers, police and legal service providers). Relevant institutions: Supreme Court of Bangladesh; Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (Law and Justice Department); Bangladesh Bar Council; NLASO. III. Develop a guide for law enforcement agencies to use the laws related to cyber-crime and to ensure relevant protection regarding freedom of expression and freedom. Relevant Ministry: Ministry of Home Affairs E. Developing relationships with other countries and corporations in tackling the international field. Relevant ministry: Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs; Foreign Ministry. v. Develop language / information graphics / online content with easy language to enhance public awareness of cyber violence and available remedies and services. Relevant Authority: Department of Information and Communication Technology, Government of Bangladesh, Access to Information Program.

5.3.1. Civil society

I am Support for the relevant legal, policy and institutional reforms. A Identify stackerowners with mapping duty and their respective responsibilities. III. Conduct research on the best practices adopted in other countries, especially in Bangladesh, to address cyber harassment and

sexual harassment. E. Identity power building and awareness programmer for cyber-security and cyber-harassment and remedies for workplace and educational institutions v. Develop and implement cyber-security and training programmers for cyber-harassment and sexual harassment for judges, lawyers, social welfare officers, women's affairs officers, law enforcement agencies and legal services providers.

5.3.2. Media

I am Develop internal guidelines for victims of violence and news about cyber-harassment and sexual harassment witnesses. A Involve public awareness programmers through media, sharing information, contact details or personal information about victims or witnesses. III. How to Prepare Gender Sensitive Sensitive Reports Create journalistic capabilities. E. The complainant committee confronts or verifies online sexual harassment for compliance with the High Court directive.

5.3.3 Private sector

I am Develop actionable and effective mechanisms to deal with cyber-harassment and cyber-morality in their organizations to deal with sexual harassment against women. A For local internet service providers: Provide customers with national government and non-government emergency helpline communications, reporting cyber violence and referral. III. The complainant committee confronts or verifies online sexual harassment for compliance with the High Court directive.

Chapter-6

Conclusion:

We are now trying our best to be a developing country and to be developed. Secure technology has no alternative to digitizing Bangladesh, in which the sustainable internet should be used in priority. This progress demands our ICT specialists which we lack. The state will have to move forward to create such experts with the essential national enterprises. This statutory shield should be the most effective by performing the above courses of action. Finally, we need to remember that technology is something that changes its nature and direction every moment and that we will have the greatest power to replace each of our changes for the war.

In this busy schedule of our lives, it is a good day to reflect on the specific and important issues of human rights and to highlight the brightness of the discussion. But harassment and violence against women in Bangladesh, in a public, and personally, a series of, permanent issues. We have all the laws (though some corrections are required), all guidelines and policies, all government and non-governmental skills and all the necessary criminal justice tools - which are absent in eliminating this danger - are needed to cope with this monster with the necessary attention and Wish, hold it and punish it. Sexual harassment is the start of nightmares that have become very real. The court's instructions must be followed and the law should be amended and as soon as possible it is necessary to effectively enforce the forms of violence against women. Awareness program has been conducted in Bangladesh and business associations have taken an initiative to provide awareness about cyber harassment and growing problem of sexual harassment in our country. In case of harassment at work, Bangladesh should take special laws.