

DISSERTATION  
ON  
**Reforming Rape Punishment in Bangladesh: A Comparative  
Overview**

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## **Declaration**

I solemnly declare and affirm that this research is my own work, except some quotations and summaries which have been duly acknowledged. The purpose of this research is to complete my undergraduate degree as it is a requirement for the completion of my degree.

# **Reforming Rape Punishment in Bangladesh: A Comparative Overview**

## Table of Contents

<b>Sl.</b>	<b>Topic</b>
	<b>Abstract</b>
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>
<b>1.2.</b>	<b>Methodology</b>
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Limitation of Research</b>
<b>1.4.</b>	<b>Research Question</b>
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Definition of Rape</b>
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Causation of rape</b>
<b>2.2.1</b>	<b>Anger rape</b>
<b>2.2.2</b>	<b>Power assertive rapist</b>
<b>2.2.3</b>	<b>Sadistic rape</b>
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Legal proceedings regarding rape in Bangladesh and the real scenario</b>
<b>3.1.1</b>	<b>Filing a case in police station</b>
<b>3.1.2</b>	<b>Collection of evidence</b>
<b>3.1.3</b>	<b>Role of the court in rape cases</b>
<b>3.1.4</b>	<b>Punishment for rape in Bangladesh</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Applying classic criminology theory in reforming rape punishment and a comparative view</b>
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Retributive theory for deciding rape punishment</b>
<b>4.3</b>	<b>Rape punishment in different countries</b>
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Changes to bring in the legal proceedings for rape in Bangladesh</b>

<b>5.1</b>	<b>Conclusion</b>
<b>6.1</b>	<b>Bibliography</b>

## **Abstract**

Rape is a crime in our society and country taken a severe form and spreading day by day like a virus. There are legal provisions for punishment of rape in Penal code and special laws. Convicts are subject to capital punishment according to the laws in force. Notwithstanding that the rate of rape incidents is increasing at a scary rate. So why would there be increase of a particular crime in award of which capital punishment is imposed? The answer can be lack of effectiveness and improper implementation.

In this research I will try to figure out and show that rape crime cannot be reduced or removed from our society just by giving the convicts highest grade of punishment. Rape criminal needs effective form of punishment and the trial must proceed with 100% clear motive to penalize the offender and get the victim proper justice. Methods and way of collecting evidence, non-persuasive statement from the rape victim, speedy trial in court etc. shall be discussed in this research work. Applying retributive and deterrent theory of criminology in determining the punishment of a rape criminal shall also be discussed.

Besides imposing of effective punishment another most important matter in a rape incident is the victim. In our justice system one of the biggest complaints is that the rape victims don't get the proper justice and remedy. In my research work I will try to show that more effective remedies for a rape victim can be awarded by our justice system.

In determining all the aspects mentioned above I will analyze and refer some effective form of punishments and effective remedies for rape incidents in developed countries and in addition to that my personal findings will be given in this research work.

## Chapter 1

### **1.1 Introduction**

‘Rape’, hearing the word the first thing comes in mind that a disturbing scenery where a female is laid down somewhere like she was hunted by some ferocious wild animal, whatever her age is or of whatever race, color, shape she is. The wild animal, by which she is hunted looks totally similar to us. It looks like a complete human but it actually is not! This animal is known in the name of rapist which lives among us in this civilized society. Our law and order system have made some rules for the punishment of these animals called rapist. We, the civilized society have been able to bring down and get in control every ferocious animal on earth which lives in jungle or deep down in the sea far from us and our civilized society but we have not been able to bring down and control the animals living among us even by imposing rules and regulations against them. In the 21<sup>st</sup> century of mankind we are still failing to protect our women and children from an animal living among us! What is reason behind this failure and why is these animals (rapists) are so hard to get in control? Are the punishments imposed for rape not enough or is it not being executed in an effective way?

### **1.2 Methodology**

In this research I have gone through the **Penal Code 1860, Nari O Sishu Nirjatan Daman Ain 2000**, rules regarding definition of rape, punishment for rape in Bangladesh, **Constitution of The People’s Republic of Bangladesh**, rules regarding the equality of everyone before the law and case studies as primary sources. The secondary sources I have researched on various journal articles, newspaper articles and scholarly writings.

### **1.3 Limitation of Research**

This research has discussed about the problems in legal proceedings, existing punishments for rape and adopting new method in penalizing the rape offenders. However, the limitation of this paper is the non-availability of the resources. Besides, non-availability of the case laws and books. Lack of materials regarding this topic. Due to lack of time it was not possible to conduct an interview.



## 1.4 Research Question

Are the existing punishments and legal proceedings being enough and effective to decrease the rate of rape crime in Bangladesh and can a reform of punishments for rape bring an exemplary change in decreasing rape?

## Chapter 2

### 2.1 Definition of Rape

In general, sexually assaulting a person or forcibly doing penile penetration in any manner physically (vaginal or anal) or orally to a person without her consent or with consent by showing fear or without reasonable belief that there is consent can be called rape. Generally, penile penetration is considered primary action for calling a sexual assault rape and other actions are considered secondary and just sexual assault.

As per the **Penal Code 1860, section 375** rape is said to be done when a man has sexual intercourse with any woman under following circumstances-

1. Against her will.
2. Without her consent.
3. With her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her in fear of death, or of hurt.
4. With her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband, and that her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married.
5. With or without her consent, when she is under fourteen years of age.<sup>1</sup>

Section 375 also says that penetration will be enough to consider the sexual intercourse to happen.

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<sup>1</sup> Section 375, The Penal Code 1860

Moreover, there is an exception in this provision that if a man has sexual intercourse with her wife not below 13 years of age without her consent that will not be considered rape. The existing law itself gives legality to '**marital rape**'!

**Nari O Sishu Nirjatan Daman Ain 2000**, a substantive law of Bangladesh, has provision containing punishment for rape, attempt to rape, rape and murder and a modified definition of rape.

As per section 9(1) if a man has sexual intercourse with a woman without her consent or having consent by putting her in fear of death or hurt and without any marital relationship that will be considered rape. If the woman is below 16 years old than even if she gives consent to sexual intercourse that will be rape.<sup>2</sup>

## **2.2 Causation of rape**

If said in short, behind every rape incident there is an unstable and sick mentality person who treats women as a sex object or assumes that it is normal to fulfill the biological needs with women by using force and without consent. The mentality matters the most in case of offences like rape. Anger, frustration, superior-inferior mentality, revenge, rejection, insult, low self-confidence etc. are some of the emotions which drives a person to think of committing rape. Here are some of the categories of a rapist's mentalities mentioned below-

### **2.2.1 Anger rape**

In this category a person rapes a victim out of his anger. Generally, the rapist is known to the victim from earlier. The rapist defend himself saying that the victim provoked him by activities or verbally or by any other indirect reason which made him angry to rape the victim. Ex-Suppose a boy proposes a girl he is interested in but the girl rejects his proposal and on top of that verbally abuses him and insults him publicly. This reason is enough for that boy to rape that girl out of revenge and anger.

This category of rapist uses much more force on the victim than a general rapist does to achieve penetration. Beating up the victim, abusing, tearing up victim's cloths and showing rage are the doings done by the rapist in case of anger rape.

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<sup>2</sup> Section 9(1), Nari O Sishu Nirjatan Daman Ain 2000

### **2.2.2 Power assertive rapist**

For this category of rapist rape is like a fantasy for them. Power rapists have a feeling of inadequacy, lack of confidence in them. They think of having dominance, control, authority over the victim. They use fear to take a victim under control by using weapons, threats and don't use excessive force than necessary to rape. They imagine that by overpowering the victim they can make the victim enjoy the rape even though the victim resists at first.

This type of rapists commits several rapes in a short period of time as they try to figure out the right one similar to their imagination.

### **2.2.3 Sadistic rape**

This is a type of rapist which is a combination of above two categories of rapists. Sadistic rapist finds it erotic and arousing when the victim is in pain and suffering. Pain of the victim gives them the pleasure they seek by raping.

Most of the murder after rape incidents are committed by this type of rapist. They feel the ultimate pleasure by murdering their victim. Women who are in vulnerable positions in society like prostitutes, working class women, minor girls etc. are this rapists main targets.

## **Chapter 3**

### **3.1 Legal proceedings regarding rape in Bangladesh and the real scenario**

In Bangladesh on today's date nearly 13 women are raped on an average everyday.<sup>3</sup> This rating of rape is not decreasing rather increasing day by day at an alarming rate. From a report of **Bangladesh Mahila Parishad (BMP)** it is seen that around 731 rape cases were filed in this year, 2019 till June 30, 2019.<sup>4</sup> There are allegations of rape against law enforcement agencies, attempt to rape, rape which can be seen by a statistics given below.

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<sup>3</sup> Muktadir Rashid, 'Bangladesh sees nearly 13 rapes every day', *New Age* (Bangladesh, May 22, 2019) <<http://www.newagebd.net/article/72764/bangladesh-sees-nearly-13-rapes-every-day>> accessed on December 08 2019

<sup>4</sup> 'A shocking 731 rapes reported in first six months of 2019' *DhakaTribune* (Bangladesh, July 8th, 2019) <<https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/nation/2019/07/08/a-shocking-731-rapes-reported-in-first-six-months-of-2019>> accessed on December 08 2019



Rape: January 2001 - December 2018

Years (s)	Total number of victims	Total number of women	Total number of children	Unidentified age of females	Gang Rape			Sub-total of gang rape	Killed after being raped			Sub-total of killed	Committed suicide after being raped			Sub-total of suicide
					Women	Children	Unidentified		Women	Children	Unidentified age of females		Women	Children	Unidentified age of females	
2018	635	176	457	2	89	88	0	177	15	32	0	47	1	1	0	2
2017	783	225	553	5	93	108	2	203	14	18	0	32	4	5	0	9
2016	757	232	511	14	107	99	6	212	17	12	2	31	1	2	0	3
2015	789	293	479	17	141	131	5	277	32	33	0	65	2	3	0	5
2014	666	244	393	29	118	92	17	227	31	34	1	66	7	5	0	12
2013	814	336	452	26	127	94	15	236	30	40	1	71	2	4	0	6
2012	805	299	473	33	101	84	12	197	31	39	5	75	0	10	0	10
2011	711	246	450	15	119	115	5	239	54	34	2	90	4	9	0	13
2010	559	248	311	0	119	95	0	214	61	30	0	91	2	5	0	7
2009	456	213	243	0	97	79	0	176	64	33	0	97	4	4	0	8
2008	454	202	252	0	110	70	0	180	68	30	0	98	5	4	0	9
2007	459	213	246	0	119	72	0	191	56	23	0	79	1	0	0	1
2006	639	412	227	0	0	0	0					126				13
2005	907	588	319	0	0	0	0					126				14
2004	896	569	327	0	0	0	0					117				13
2003	1336	842	494	0	0	0	0					142				17
2002	1350	748	602	0	0	0	0					114				12
2001	622	484	138	0	0	0	0					0				0
Total	13638	6570	6927	141	1340	1127	62	2529	473	358	11	1467	33	52	0	154

This is the statistics of a survey by a human right agency named ‘Odhikar’. From 2001-2018 the total account of rape crime on victims is mentioned in this statistic.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> <<http://odhikar.org/statistics/statistics-on-violence-against-women/>> accessed on December 08 2019



Rape by Law enforcement agencies ( 2001-2018)										
Year(s)	Total victim women/ girls	Allegations against Law Enforcement Agencies :								
		Police	RAB	Jail Police	Army	Ansar	Police and Ansar jointly	Village Police	DB Police	BGB
2018	5	1			2					2
2017	4	4								
2016	4	4								
2015	4	3				1				
2014	6	5			1					
2013	7	3	1		1	1	1			
2012	13	10			1	2				
2011	4	1			1	1			1	
2010	6	3			1	1		1		
2009	3	2							1	
2008	5	3	1	1						
2007	3	3								
2006	3	3								
2005	3	2	1							
2004	1	1								
2003	4	2			1					1
2002	7	7								
2001	8	3			4					1
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

Source: Odhikar documentation

This is the survey on the allegations of rape against law enforcement agencies of Bangladesh from 2001-2018.<sup>6</sup>

In 2019, out of 731 rape incidents 113 were gang raped and 26 were murdered after being raped.<sup>7</sup> All the above informations are based on an private organization survey and news paper reports which means there are more rape incidents of which cases are not filed. There are provisions in statutes regarding the punishment of rape, law enforcement agencies are there to arrest and take the offender in custody, courts and tribunals are made to ensure justice for the rape victim and to penalize the rapist. But the question remains that why the rate of this particular offence is still not

<sup>6</sup> <<http://odhikar.org/statistics/statistics-on-violence-against-women/>> accessed on December 08 2019

<sup>7</sup> Mahila Parishad Report, '731 women raped in 6 months', *The daily Star* (Bangladesh, July 08 2019), <<https://www.thedailystar.net/country/731-women-raped-in-bangladesh-in-6-months-1768477>> accessed on December 08 2019

decreasing rather increasing in a scary rate? The answer cannot be a precise one because the reason is not a particular one. Let's take a brief look step by step at the reasons behind the failure of the legal proceedings to control the rape incidents and ensuring justice.

### **3.1.1 Filing a case in police station**

After a victim is raped the first thing she or anyone on her behalf does that they go to police station to file a case against the rapist. But in the starting they face one of the biggest difficulty that the police refuses to take the case in many cases. The reason behind it is that the rapist may be someone with high personality, socially well known, politically connected or a wealthy character. These reasons are enough for police not to file a case for the victim against that rapist. Sometimes the victims are threatened by the rapist not to file a case otherwise she or her family may face serious consequences. In the **Constitution of Bangladesh, article 27** it is said that all person are equal in the eye of law and entitled to equal protection of law.<sup>8</sup> But in reality the scenario is totally opposite in terms of equality before law.

### **3.1.2 Collection of evidence**

This stage is another harrasing moment for a rape victim. The proof of rape totally depends on the evidence collected from the physics of the victim. The DNA of the rapist on the victims body, any mark of scratches, sign of semen of the rapist in anywhere of the victims body, victims cloths which were worn during the occurrence of rape are the primary evidences of the rape used against the rapist in the court of justice. Most of the times police take more than necessary amount of time in investigating the incident of rape which destroys most of the important evidences. In police station there are no separate female duty officer to take statement of a rape victim therefore the victim has to describe the horrific experience of rape before a male police officer which is another traumatic experience for the victim during that situation. Unlike other countries in Bangladeshi legal system a rape victim has the burden of proof on her to prove the rape rather than the accused to have the burden of proof on himself according to **The Evidence Act, 1872**. The victim has to prove that she has not given consent and was forced into the rape. This same rule applies for women and child who has literally no idea about sex.

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<sup>8</sup> Article 27, The Constitution of Bangladesh

### 3.1.3 Role of the court in rape cases

In the court during a rape trial the victim is almost re-raped by the defence lawyer. During cross-examination the defence lawyer asks the victim irrelevant and scandalous question which becomes much more disturbing for the victim. The defence lawyer tries to discredit the victim by questioning her morality and bringing her sexual history in the court room before hundreds of people. **The Evidence Act, 1872** has a provision stating that a rape victim can be discredited by showing that she has an immoral character.<sup>9</sup> It means if a prostitute is raped or a girl is raped by her lover, in revenge, because of separation after a long-term relationship will have no opportunity to seek justice for being raped just because she is or was sexually active.

### 3.1.4 Punishment for rape in Bangladesh

According to the **The Penal Code, 1860 section 375** if a person commits rape he will be subject to life imprisonment along with monetary compensation and if the rape is followed by murder of the victim the punishment will be death penalty.<sup>10</sup> In another special law **Nari o Sishu Nirjatan Daman Ain, 2000 section 9** the punishment for rape and rape followed by murder is life imprisonment and death penalty or life imprisonment respectively.<sup>11</sup> It is surprising that for a crime in occurrence of which capital punishment is imposed is increasing day by day as we have seen in the statistics mentioned above. It is not the punishment only which controls crime rather it is the proceedings which takes the rapist to the punishment. In our country's judicial system, in 95% of the rape cases the accused is acquitted because of improper investigation and lack of evidences.<sup>12</sup> Very few rape offenders meet the punishment for their act and therefore the very purpose of justice is hampered. If an accused of rape is given imprisonment he comes out of the jail by taking bail. Again, in the criminal courts it takes lots of times in disposal of a case because the regular court proceeding is very time consuming. In the trial, the gap between two hearing dates of a case can extend to a maximum of 3 months as seen in real practice and there remains plenty of proceedings due. If the case is of rape and murder then the situation gets more interesting, the human body starts to decompose within 72 hours after death. It will not definitely

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<sup>9</sup> Section 155(4), The Evidence Act, 1872

<sup>10</sup> Section 375, The Penal Code 1860

<sup>11</sup> Section 9, Nari o Sishu Nirjatan Daman Ain, 2000

<sup>12</sup> UNB, 'Tough law ineffective: 4517 women children assaulted in 2001, *The New Nation*, Dhaka (17 August 2002)

wait for the judge's decision for investigation to collect evidences from the deceased's body for a period of 3-8 months or more. The dates of cases is scheduled and recorded in writing by the 'Peshkar' of a judge and with the permission of the judge the peshkar can give dates to the parties of a case. He (peshkar) uses this opportunity to demand money from the parties and records the dates in that accordance. To deal with this lengthy process of the criminal court a separate tribunal was made regulating by the **Nari o Sishu Nirjatan Daman Ain, 2000**. In this tribunal every case under this act is to be disposed within 180 days from the date of filing the case but in practice this does not happen.

The malpractice in legal proceedings in our judicial system is to some extent everywhere. The police, doctors, lawyers and even the judges has chance to get corrupted and most of the times they choose to do so. So, in this circumstances it becomes near to impossible for a rape victim to get justice through regular legal proceedings.

There are defects in legal proceedings, punishments are there in the law for rape but it is not being enough to ensure justice. So, what may be the remedy to get the victim justice and the offender to get exemplary punishment? The defects in legal proceedings might be controlled by bringing in some changes and creating accountability but can the laws regarding rape be changed to set an example in the society and to create fear in the mind of a rapist? The answer cannot be given in one word but why the reform is necessary of the rape punishment it will be shown in step by step.

## Chapter 4

### **4.1 Applying classic criminology theory in reforming rape punishment and a comparative overview**

For applying the criminology theory we have to first look the existing law applicable in Bangladesh and what theory of criminology is applied in the punishment. In Bangladesh death penalty and life imprisonment is awarded for rape offenders. These offences inflict deterrent theory of criminology. The purpose of the deterrent theory is to impose such punishments for a crime which shall be exemplary in the society and will create fear in the mind of the offender. Therefore, no person shall think of committing that crime knowing its consequences. There are some lackings in the deterrent theory. A habitual offender gets hardened by the increasement of



crime gradually. If he is habitually commits offence like rape or he is of that mentality that the punishment will not make any impact on him he will repeat the offence over and over again. He knows the consequences of his act therefore it will be insufficient to restrain him from committing another rape. The consequences should be of such nature which makes effective impact on the mentality of the rapist and others in the society.

#### **4.2 Retributive theory for deciding rape punishment**

Retributive theory is a classic criminology theory of making punishments for crimes. The idea of this theory is to bring pain on the offender of similar kind as his action was. It has come from an idea of Bible, "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth". The amount of sufferings the victim has tolerated by the offender the same amount of sufferings should be inflicted upon the offender. The form of punishments under this theory may seem harsh but the object of the punishment is to maintain morality in the society by showing painful consequences. When a person completely overlooks the moral values to commit such crimes which is in the eye of a general person a complete moral disgrace, it is necessary for the criminal legal system of that society or country to impose such punishments which will maintain that morality in the society.

Rape is such kind of crime which is committed by such persons who completely has lost his moral value and turned in a psychopath. That is why they do not hesitate to rape a 3 months child to a 80 years old women. Rape is a similar offence Like other offences but it is quite different in nature and the aftershock on the committance of this offence leaves a permanent damage to the victim psychologically. Many victims commits suicide instead of complaining before the justice system because this offence leaves the victim in such a condition that she does not want to remember the incident or repeat it in words anyhow. This situation mostly happens in countries like Bangladesh where the victim is more criticized than the rapist. Our country is a muslim majority country therefore it holds some religious values. Talking about sex publicly is almost like a taboo and being raped is a shameful act besides the victim and her family are often criticized and rejected. So where a person from its family does not get proper sex education in minority it creates an imagination of women biology which is most of the times not natural. They think of women a creature made for physical intimacy only and they can be obtained anyhow possible. They hardly think women a similar human being like them rather they start to believe the women inferior to them. This mentality at one time creates a rapist because of lack of

knowledge about the women in our society. They were never taught to respect women, they were only taught to suppress women. Therefore, along with developing our moral values we need to impose severe punishment for those who does not have moral values. This will deter the rapist to commit futher offence and warn other people in the society that rape is a crime which should not be done even in imagination.

The severe the damage is dealt to the victim the severe the punishment is. Execution in public, chemical castration, death by firing squad can be severe enough punishment for rape in our country.

### **4.3 Rape punishment in different countries**

Around the world there are different methods of punishment for rape in different countries. Some of those punishments are so severe and some are very normal in comparison to the severity of the crime. We will focus on the severe form of punishments in other countries around the world.

#### **China**

China is a very strict country in consideration of rape crime. It imposes death sentence and mutilation of the genitals of the rapist in different cases as the case may be.

#### **Iran**

In Iran the rapist is executed in public by hanging or shot in the head.

#### **Saudi Arabia**

In Saudi Arabia a rapist is sedated and then killed by behading in public. In some cases the rapist is killed by throwing stones till death.

#### **Afganistan**

The rapist is shot in the head within the four days of trial for rape.

#### **Egypt**

The rapist is hanged in public places to death as an waring for everyone who will think of committing rape.

In 2019, the rate of rape crime in Bangladesh is 9.82 out of per 100,000 persons and in comparison to that Egypt has a rate of 0.1 out of per 100,000 persons.<sup>13</sup> In China the rate is 2.2 out of per 100,000 persons.<sup>14</sup> It is true that most of the rape incidents remain unreported in every country of the world but the official statistics shows the effectiveness of the severe punishment awarded for rape. Besides that the countries legal proceedings matter a lot than the punishments only.

#### **4.4 Changes to bring in the legal proceedings for rape in Bangladesh**

Firstly, the most important thing to do is to make a rule for the police to take every rape complaint in consideration and not to refuse to take any case whoever the offender is. In the police station female police officer should be present always to take statement of the rape victim. Proper investigation has to be done and delay to investigation should be a subject to showcause.

Secondly, Medical examination of the rape victim is the most important evidence to prove the accused guilty. Female civil surgeons need to be appointed for the purpose of examining the victim and administrator need to be appointed by the **Ministry of Health** to re-examine any false or fake medical certificate and report to the ministry directly against that civil surgeon.

Thirdly, There is a tribunal under **Nari O Sishu Nirjatan Daman Ain 2000** where every crime under this act has to be disposed within 180 days from the date of filing of the suit. But in practice, this deadline is not followed. Strict orders should be given to the tribunal By the **High Court Division** to dispose cases within the deadline and separate bench should be made in order to proceed the trial for rape cases.

Fourthly, strict punishment like public execution, rigorous imprisonment, chemical castration, capital punishment need to be imposed for the rape crime by amending the existing punishment given for rape.

Fifth, proper sex education should be incorporated and made mandatory for every high school and rules should be made to follow them accordingly. This will allow the children to get the right

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<sup>13</sup> Rape Statistics By Country Population, (06 November 2019) <<http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/rape-statistics-by-country/>> accessed on 12 December 2019

<sup>14</sup> Rape Statistics By Country Population, (06 November 2019) <<http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/rape-statistics-by-country/>> accessed on 12 December 2019

idea about human biology and they will not have unnatural fantasy about women and it will also help to create morality in these children.

Lastly, sex stimulating drugs which create intoxication should be banned and in dealing of these drugs the persons connected has to be brought under punishment. Drugs are one of the major reason for committing any kinds of crimes as the person loses his mental stability for the time being.

## Chapter 5

### **5.1 Conclusion**

In Bangladesh rape is spreading like an infectious diseases which is getting out of control day by day. When crime is there, justice is there but in our country this theory does not seem to be applicable looking at current situation of the justice system. Our women are not safe outside anymore, women should remain in the house, women should not stay late outside, women should be properly dressed these concepts and comments are not the solution to the rape crime and to stop the rapists. Rapists only understand the voice of punishment because they never consider women as normal human being that is why a child is also raped in our country.

Pressureizing the women will not do the work, its time to support them and show that they are similar to us in every sphere. She is a human being even if she is raped, she is no object which becomes useless if she is raped. She is entitled to proper justice. The punishment for the rapists in our society should be exemplary that no one thinks of committing this crime and it is high time we started to develop the morality of the upcoming generation so that they don't become rapist anymore.

## **Chapter 6**

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#### **6.1 Legislation**

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6.1.3 Constitution of The People's Republic of Bangladesh

6.1.4 The Evidence Act, 1872

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6.2.2 'A shocking 731 rapes reported in first six months of 2019' *DhakaTribune* (Bangladesh, July 8th, 2019) <<https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/nation/2019/07/08/a-shocking-731-rapes-reported-in-first-six-months-of-2019>> accessed on December 08 2019

6.2.3 Mahila Parishad Report, '731 women raped in 6 months', *The daily Star* (Bangladesh, July 08 2019), <<https://www.thedailystar.net/country/731-women-raped-in-bangladesh-in-6-months-1768477>> accessed on December 08 2019

#### **6.3 Reports and survey**

6.3.1 <<http://odhikar.org/statistics/statistics-on-violence-against-women/>> accessed on December 08 2019

6.3.2 Rape Statistics By Country Population, (06 November 2019)  
<<http://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/rape-statistics-by-country/>> accessed on December 12 2019

6.3.3 <https://www.blast.org.bd/content/publications/BLAST-RLR-Conference-Report.pdf> accessed on December 12 2019

#### **6.4 Websites**

6.4.1 <https://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2019/06/alabama-chemical-castration/591226/> accessed on December 12 2019