

The Plight of Child Rape Victims in Bangladesh: Causes, Consequences and Sufficiency of Legal Protection

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Abstract

Due to the increasing prevalence of child rape victims in Bangladesh, one of the most dedicated instances of physical assault against children, child rape victims have unexpectedly attracted national attention. The legislative process has made several attempts to solve this issue by establishing stringent laws. However, these laws have not been effective in discouraging crime and have earned harsh criticism for how they were applied. The majority of child victims of sexual assault in Bangladesh don't seek justice because of the confusing judicial system there. In addition to these challenges to the law, discrimination based on gender has been the social norm in patriarchal societies because women consistently experience oppression, abuse, and harassment. With all of those variables in mind, the objective of this essay is to critically examine the present legal framework for child rape victims in Bangladesh in order to discover any flaws that make it impossible to execute full justice for the victims. The paper will additionally address important societal issues that can obstruct full justice. This socio-legal study is carried out according to a qualitative assessment centered on a doctrinal approach, where both primary and secondary information are employed in order to accomplish the objective while taking the subject matter of the article into account. Finally, the present investigation promises to provide some concrete advice, such as updating the legal description of child perpetrators of rape in Bangladesh, recommending changes to trial operations, and recommending additional investigations into the subject matter.

Keywords: Rape, Child, Sexual abuse, OCC, Court and Rape Victims.

1. Introduction

In Bangladesh, sexual assault of children is not as prevalent in the headlines. It doesn't surprise us anymore since it has become a routine occurrence. The occurrence of rape against children merely represents an additional unmemorable story among the continuous sea of miserable news. Consequently, the fact that, on average, three youngsters were raped every day in the entire country in 2019 wasn't enough to create much of a stir. Rape is an around-the-world problem that affects every country and culture. It affects individuals in different walks of life and spheres of society and happens in a variety of circumstances. Women, men, girls, and boys are all capable of being molested. Rape occurs everywhere, including houses, workplaces, jails, places of worship, health care facilities, and institutionalized settings—as well as during times of conflict and warfare. It has an assortment of negative effects on the perpetrator's psychological and physical well-being, causing them to struggle with trauma, injuries, and difficulties affecting their sexual and reproductive wellness, as well as hopelessness, nervousness, and suicidal thoughts.

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2. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the manuscript are:

- i. to give crystal clear concept on child rape scenario in Bangladesh,
- ii. to evaluate causes and consequence of child rape,
- iii. to identify the national legal frameworks on child rape,
- iv. to check and analyze the legal frameworks on child rape to evaluate it,
- v. to find out the problems to assure the accountability of law enforcing bodies,
- vi. to find out legal mechanism to control and prevent child rape victims rate and
- vii. to recommend policies to overcome the problems.

3. Methodology

This research has been made in an analytical, descriptive, and informative form, not in a qualitative method, in the sense that the issues have been resolved into elements and constituent parts. Not only that, but also the structure of the issue has been described and classified. It has been mainly administered by collecting secondary data; while academic work was of course consulted for the purpose of serving, the majority of the information that informs this paper is derived from books, journals, articles, blogs, websites, and e-sources relating to the Act or regulation in Bangladesh. In the preparation of this research, data was collected from different primary sources, including observation and informal discussion. The study limits itself to the conceptual analysis of child rape, checking the legal framework, causes and consequences, finding out some problems, and furnishing recommendations.

4. Child Rape

A kind of childhood molestation known as molestation of children occurs when an adult or older adolescent exploits a kid as a means of sexual satisfaction. The conduct that occurs involving a kid and a mature individual or a different kid who, due to the child's age¹ or stage of development, is in a position of accountability, trust, or authority, and the act in question being meant to meet the wants of the unidentified person, is proof of child rape². This could include, but is not restricted to the solicitation or compulsion of a child to engage in any illicit sexual conduct, the exploitation of a child in prostitution or other criminal sexual activities, and the exploitation of young people in pornographic performances and publications.

5. Causes of Child Rape

Bangladeshi custom continues to be hierarchical and domineering; therefore, a kid is constantly under supervision and safeguarded. In addition, they believe that using physical force to punish kids will help their growth. Numerous studies show that multiple variables, together as well as individually, are to blame for the rape of children, which is an abhorrent crime. These are the following:

¹ Schulhofer, Stephen J "Reforming the Law of Rape". *Minnesota Journal of Law & Inequality*, 2017. **35**: 335.

² Shepherd R. Child rape in Simpson's Forensic Medicine. 12th ed. London: Arnold; 2003.

Exploitation

Child employment is defined as the employment of young kids to perform business or domestic purposes. Violence against women can occasionally result from this type of abuse. The youngster is not with his extended family but rather with his employment. And such abuse affects a kid's mental and physical welfare as well as his academic achievement, character growth, and socialization. It also extends beyond intimidation and just labor by kids.

Poverty

Childhood abuse has a major socioeconomic root. The overwhelming majority of instances of rape involve households in poverty, where it is popular to sell children to pay for their basic requirements. Parents frequently believe that they possess the legal capacity to enslave their children since they delivered them into the outside world. Not all incidences involving kidnapping and rape involve simply impoverished households; some cases involve middle-class and rich families as well. Toddlers who are poor and in need are abused by adults who claim to be there for them while actually taking advantage of them. Where it is a trend to sell the child to fulfill his daily needs, parents often assume that because they have brought a child into the world, they have the right to give the child into bondage³.

Stress

Childhood rape is also significantly affected by tension. In the modern age, a person must balance a number of things in order to live a calm existence. However, there are some other things that are adding pressure to his life. These include inferiority complex, disease, bad living circumstances, large household, limited money, and a host of other things.

Lack of Education

The pathway to a child's destiny is schooling. And without it, everyone will experience immense difficulty⁴. Since they are outside of the protected sphere of educational institutions and social service agencies, untrained children are more susceptible to neglect and abuse and grow more susceptible to it.

Poor Health Problems

Youngsters who have a bad mental condition, a learning handicap, or an impairment of the body are more inclined than kids with no disabilities to come forward and report a kid being raped.

Homelessness

Homeless kids have been considerably more inclined to have witnessed or experienced assault. A number of children became the victims of raped while they are very young. The prevalence of domestic assault, rape, and other forms of interpersonal cruelty is significant among these homeless children.

³ Loveleen Kacker, *Childhood Betrayed* Child abuse and neglect in India, Thomson Press: India 2015.pp. 10.

⁴ Drew Pinsky, MD and Ted Stryker (November 5, 2007) "Loveline" Archived July 14, 2011, at the Wayback Machine (audio interview, 0:38:45-0:40:31). lovelineshow.com. Retrieved November 15, 2007.

Unemployment

Childhood molestation is very frequently caused by unemployment. Although it can result in separation and divorce, drinking, impoverishment, and numerous other consequences. Assault is one of the abuses that people may resort to in order to deal manage the stress of employment. Employment affects adolescents more severely than adults, according to uneven effects. Additionally, if unemployed rises by only one unit, mistreatment in all its manifestations will rise as well.

Acquaintances

Youngsters trust an individual they're acquainted with and, despite their discomfort; they find it difficult to oppose what that individual does. When parenting a child, the mothers' ages have a significant role⁵. Children are at significant danger if their parents are too inexperienced to provide for them with adequate safeguards. The needs of their children are not effectively met by them that they are unsure regarding how to respond in certain situations. Thus, it contributes to rape.

Behavioral Health Issue

A person who has mental disease, such as depressive symptoms, is considerably more likely to mistreat and ignore others. He is in an emotional state where he is unable to regulate his urges.

Lack of Self-Confidence

A person with a lack of self- confidence is more likely to abuse others because they often see themselves as worthless. Many studies prove that because of the human tendency a human being attracted to evil very early.

6. Effects of Child Rape

Childhood exposure to child sexual abuse⁶ can cause behavioral changes in children, such as disciplinary issues, sleep issues, dreadful vision anxiety, and sadness, among other things. This also affects the capacity of a kid for growth mentally, which interferes affect his ability to feel, empathize, sympathize, explanation, and act rationally and benevolently. Children who have experienced neglect or physical abuse are more likely to be detained as young offenders, to grow up to be sadists, and to engage in criminal behavior.

The connection between psychosocial and physical wellness

The Inquiry has learned that a child's rape can have significant and far-reaching repercussions. Some survivors and those who have been impacted experience these impacts well into adulthood. Child rape can have an impact on one's physical and mental wellness, romantic and familial relationships, faith, as well as school and profession⁷. Victims and survivors can also be two to four times more likely to become victims of sexual, physical or emotional abuse again in their lifetime.

⁵ Child Abuse and Child Sexual Abuse, available at: <https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/Home/ViewSubject?catid=32>

⁶ Frank PW.Ten-year researchupdate review: child sexual abuse. Journal of the American Academy of Child & adolescent Psychiatry 2003; 42(3): 269-278.

⁷ Saukko P, Knight B. Fatal Child rape. In: Knight's Forensic Pathology. 3rd edition 2004; 461-468.

Effect on Physical Health

Victims and survivors of child rape may have poorer physical health than those who have not been abused. Children can sustain physical injuries during sexual abuse. Victims and survivors who engaged with the Truth Project reported that they experienced a physical injury (12%) such as internal damage as a result of the sexual abuse⁸. Children can also contract sexually transmitted diseases as a result of the abuse.

Effect on Religion and Faith

Two distinct issues were recently brought up within the Investigation by the Truth in History Project whenever thinking about how child rape affects a victim and surviving person's religious or spiritual views. When the offender was associated with a belief system or faith, the victims and survivors may begin to doubt their religious and spiritual convictions. As a method of coping for resilience and healing, they could also turn to religion and faith. According research, it might be typical for those who are victims or survivors of sexual abuse to become disappointed with spirituality and religious beliefs. They may feel abandoned or chastised by a deity, leading them to start doubting their worldview. Studies show that this is particularly likely when the perpetrator is someone who represents God in the eyes of the victim, or has used religion or spiritual beliefs to justify the sexual abuse.

Effect on Education and Later Life

The Committee of Inquiry has learned that eyewitnesses and survivors of kidnapping and molestation exhibit various reactions to the crime. A number of survivors and victims have stated how getting higher education helped them cope with or flee from the act of sexual assault. Others, nonetheless, have worse academic achievement and worsened career chances in higher education, colleges, and universities. This is in line with the results of pertinent study. A number of survivors and victims have disclosed to the Truth Project that they suffered in educational institutions; lost interest in learning, and felt just like their futures had been taken from them. Others dropped out of school early (8%), while 16% of students reported being unsatisfied at school or having problems with schoolwork⁹.

Effect on Emotional Well-being and Mental Health

Children rape survivors and perpetrators deal with and react to abuse in multiple manners, although their reactions might evolve over time. For some people, the psychological harm caused by the sexual abuse may be at least as serious as the physical traumas¹⁰, if not more so. Children may feel a variety of feelings in the aftermath of encounters with sexual abuse, including dread, grief, rage, guilt, self-blame, and uncertainty. Both survivors and victims may feel embarrassed

⁸ Breaking the Silence. Non-commercial sexual abuse of children in Bangladesh. Dhaka: Breaking the Silence; 1997.

⁹ Mohiuddin H, Khatun A, Kamal MA. Corporal punishment in Bangladesh school system: an analytic appraisal of elimination strategy directions. *ASA University Review* 2012; 6(2).

¹⁰ Mason JK, Purdue BN, the Physically and Emotionally Abused Child: The Pathology of Trauma, 3rd Ed. New York: Oxford University press; 2000. Report of the consultation on Child rape prevention. Geneva: World Health Organization; 1999.

or self-conscious and frequently lack the tools or confidence to discuss exactly happened to them.

Relationships with children and grandchildren

The detrimental effects rape of children may have on motherhood may be one of the greatest effects. Some survivors and victims' worry that because of the sexual abuse they experienced as kids, they won't become good parents or that those around them will see them as a threat to their own children. A number of survivors and victims have shared their experiences of being unable to do simple things like change diapers or even just give their own kids hugs.

Relationships with Parents and Siblings

Some of the victims and survivors of child rape have reportedly informed the Inquiry that their interactions with their parents or siblings have been harmed as a result of the crime. The following may be the case if the abuser was a relative, a close member of the victim's relatives, or if the victim confessed the abuse to a relative or sibling but thought that person did not believe them.

Relationships between individuals are affected

The negative effect that raping a child may have on one's capacity to establish and sustain emotional and platonic relationships is among its most severe impacts. It may have a lasting impact on the interpersonal interactions that those who have been impacted have now and in the future. They may find it difficult to talk to partners, family and friends about the sexual abuse, preventing others from being able.

The long-term effects of Child Rape

The long-lasting psychological trauma that child molestation may bring about is by doubt one of the most concerning consequences that last. Instances of child rape frequently cause youngsters to misunderstand what harmonious connections entail. This lack of understanding of how to communicate with love relationships might have a disastrous effect on the manner in which their future relationships will evolve. Long-term child rape victims might have no inkling that sex and relationships can be a healthy part of developing into an adult¹¹. This lack of knowledge or general lack of interest in establishing appropriate romantic connections can cause those targeted to feel "different" or "unusual" for not experiencing the exact same feelings as those around them. Additional psychological consequences may result from these conflicted feelings. Numerous kidnapping and sexual assault perpetrators have feelings of anxiety, sadness, a lack of self-worth, eating disorders, obsessive-compulsive disorders, and violence, among numerous

¹¹ Cashmore , Shackel R, The long-term effect of child sexual abuse, Child Family Community Australia; Policy and practice paper ,January 2013

additional psychological conditions. Individuals may use unhealthy coping strategies, including as self-harming behavior excessive alcohol drinking, and drug use, to handle these issues. One potential for a long time consequence of child rape is suicide. Pregnancy can have long-term effects in some cases; if the victim is young when they are abused and has a kid, this can have a number of socioeconomic effects. A victim of abuse may suffer from permanent scarring, deformity, and sexually transmitted illnesses as the consequence of the treatment.

7. Legal Protection of Child Rape Victims

7.1 The Preliminary Investigation and Enquiry

The Bangladesh Supreme Court established guidelines for managing cases involving rapes in 2018 and decided that police were postponing documenting the allegation of a woman who had been brutally raped on a microbus in Dhaka in 2015. These included recording the victim's testimony while a social worker was present, assigning female police officers to handle allegations at law enforcement agencies, offering assistance to victims with impairments, and making it illegal for police to register a case lacking a valid reason. However, these rules are rarely observed, and it seems like there is no system in place to hold cops who break them responsible. If they happen to be able to file a complaint, plaintiffs are further discouraged by protracted court proceedings, demands from authorities and defendants to dismiss charges, and violent interrogation. The Evidence Act, which was of 1872, has a section referred to as section 155(4) that states: "When an adult male faces charges for rape or an assault or ravish, it may be established by evidence that the prosecutrix were of essentially immoral character." Professionals and rights organizations have regularly urged for the abolition of this provision. This clause pushes defense attorneys to disparage the reputation of women if they file charges, which obviously discourages survivors from coming forth. Due to the lack of testimony protection statute in Bangladesh, individuals seeking legal recourse and those prepared to provide evidence on their behalf run the danger of receiving significant threats, discrimination, and even murder. Although change has been frequently demanded by activists, The repercussions for assault in the nation's capital is outlined in Section 376 of the criminal code, which expressly excludes conjugal assault and does not offer legal protection to those who have been sexually assaulted who are males, boys, transgender, hijra, or intersex. All companies and institutions of learning are required by the standards to create specific panels to address sexual misconduct accusations in order to avoid it from happening. The Constitutional Court-ordered committee on sexual abuse should be established by the Bangladeshi government, and it ought to release its findings and conclusions public. Comprehensive sexuality education should also be offered in schools, especially instruction on what constitutes agreement. Defenders of human rights watch noted, "and provide instruction to authorities and court personnel on dealing with perpetrators of gender-based harassment¹²." In addition to heeding activists' requests for the ultimate passage of a sexual harassment statute, witness protection, and the modification of anti-

¹² Hodgkin R, Newell P. Implementation handbook for the convention on the rights of the child prepared for UNICEF. 3rd edition. Geneva: 2007. Amnesty International. Children in South Asia-securing their rights. London: Amnesty International; 1998.

discrimination laws, it should make sure that suitable and readily available services for psychological assistance are offered.

7.2 Penal Code, 1860¹³

A man is said to commit "rape" that except in the case hereinafter excepted, has sexual intercourse with a woman under circumstances falling under any of the five following descriptions:

- i. Against her will.
- ii. Without her consent.
- iii. With her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her in fear of death, or of hurt.
- iv. 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.
- v. With or without her consent, when she is under fourteen years of age.

Explanation: Penetration is sufficient to constitute the sexual intercourse necessary to the offence of rape.

Exception: Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under thirteen years of age, is not rape.

Punishment for Rape

As per section 376 of the Penal Code, 1860 whoever commits rape shall be punished with for life or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine, unless the woman raped is his own wife and is not under twelve.

7.3 Child Rape under Nari O Shishu Nirjatan Daman Ain

In accordance with the terms of Nari o Shishu Nirjatan Daman Ain, 2000, crimes including rape of children, hurling caustic objects, and sexual persecution are dealt with. This legislation primarily outlines penalties for offenses and is punitive in nature.

The primary focus of this statute is assault of women and children. Based to this Act, a woman is defined as a woman regardless of their age, and a kid is defined as someone beneath sixteen (amended). Nari o Shishu Nirjaton Damon (amendment) Ain 2000 is now the name of the amendments.

Rape

A person who commits assault with a woman or a kid faces a harsh life sentence in jail as well as a fine. If in consequence of rape or any act by him after rape, the woman or the child so raped, died later, the offender shall be punished with death or with transportation for life and also with fine not exceeding one lac taka.

¹³ Was drafted in 1837 by the Law Commission constituted in 1834 headed by Thomas Babington Maculey for drafting several laws for Indian sub-continent and was passed in 1860 but came into force in 1862.

8. One Stop Crisis Center

Free representation as well as medical treatment is available, but many people are uninformed of them, and that eventually causes victims' agony to never stop. In Bangladesh, assault against women is a severe problem that takes many forms. The victim needs quick legal assistance to obtain justice as well as mental and physical therapy in order to be reintegrated into society in a respectable manner. In order to provide all required assistance to female victims of assault, One Stopping Crisis Center (OCC) was founded. When a victim of physical assault is in a bad state and needs to appear in judgment or at the police station, it becomes challenging and almost impossible to do so. OCC therefore offers the unfortunate individual both medical and legal support. Through the Multi-Social Sectoral Program on Violence towards Women, the governments of Dhaka and Denmark together adopted this ground-breaking effort. An effort between the federal government and NGOs, it is a cooperative project of five ministries under the direction of the Department of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs. Since 2001, OCC has been offering women-specific services as part of this programme. Unfortunately, a lot of victims are unaware that OCC even exists. Without any question, the OCC deserves appreciation for its assistance of the victims. It is commendable that such a center of competence for victims of violence has been established. OCC service has shown to be beneficial, but efforts should be made to ensure that it is created permanently rather than being restricted to a construction. The obstacles that OCC faces, such as a shortage of experienced counselors and not enough staff members, should be highlighted. In order to ensure people are aware of OCC and victims may assure their entitlement to receiving free medical care and legal assistance, a significant role for the media, human rights advocates, social services providers, attorneys, and enforcement is required.

9. The Court Procedure

"You seemed to have experienced sexual assault with your own consent?" is a question that the investigating authorities, investigators, prosecutors, and judges frequently use to cast the victim as "an individual of easy virtue" based on the evidence from the trial recordings and examinations. The innocent victim consequently loses faith in the legal authorities. Whenever a child's psychological damage is obvious and the victim believes it is too difficult to endure, the procedure of bringing the sufferer to court persists. Additionally, the punishment given to a kid for an offense they committed ignores the conditions or factors that led to the victim becoming a victim of sexual abuse and suffering severe physical harm¹⁴. It reveals that the investigation of the causes of the offence by a child has to take into account the circumstances in which the child was in.

¹⁴ UNICEF. Opinions of children of Bangladesh on corporal punishment: children's opinion poll 2008, Dhaka: Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Government of Bangladesh, Dhaka: UNICEF; 2009.

9.1 Rape Victims: Only Female Magistrates to Record Statements

According to a directive published by the highest court's management, only female judges will henceforth take testimonies by female and juvenile rape and sexual assault victims in order to ensure a fair inquiry and the functioning of justice. According to the circular, female judges must be assigned to this purpose by chief judicial and head metropolitan magistrates nationwide. According to a directive from the Chief Justice of Pakistan Syed Mahmud Hossain, the Registrar-General Md Zakir Hossain of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh issued the communication. According to the circular in shape female prosecutors would take down the survivors' testimonies to ensure a fair inquiry and accountability in situations involving rape and sexual misconduct. The Women and Children Repressed emotion Reduction Act, 2000 contains a clause that allows victims' comments to be recorded in these types of circumstances, according to the advisory.

9.2 Camera Trial

The phrase "camera trial" refers to a proceeding that takes place behind closed doors and involves an impartial arbitrator secretly reviewing sensitive, secretive, or confidential information before deciding whether any of it may be utilized by one side or another or made public. The Women and Children Repressed emotion Protection Tribunal, who is Dhaka-2, issued a decision in response to the accused party's request for a time extension in the case filed for the 'rape' of two university females. On August 6, before the tribunal judge Shafiul Azam's private room, the girl, who is also a plaintiff, will give a testimony in front of the attorneys for both sides and one of the accused. But on the morning of Monday, the complaining party showed up before the court of appeals. Safat and Nayeem were charged with violating Section 9(1) of the Women and Children Repressed emotion Act. Safat, Rahmat, and Billal were charged under the provisions of subsection 30 of the Protection Act.

10. Metropolitan Police under Victim Support

- i. In order to address the issue of Violence against Women rampant in the Bangladesh society, Victim support Centre is a groundbreaking initiative of the Bangladesh Police.
- ii. Started its Journey 17th February, 2009 with the help of PRP
- iii. From July, 2011 it is totally run by Bangladesh Police budget
- iv. Provide integrated services like counseling, medical help legal assistance and guidance on access to justice.

Quick Response Unit

- i. Four teams now walking rotationally headed by one sub-inspector.
- ii. Provide legal assistance complain regarding in hot line.
- iii. Quickly rush to the place of occurrence and provide rendered assistance.
- iv. Rescued victim in emergency cases.

11. National Helpline Centre for Violence against Women and Children

Bangladeshi women experience several forms of harassment. People have no knowledge of their legal protections from violence or their privileges. They occasionally need to discuss these with a confident person. As a result, on June 19, 2012, the National Hotline Center for Aggression against Women and Children, a hotline center for Bangladeshi women and children victims, was established in order to offer victims urgent assistance and establish connections with pertinent organizations. 109 is the hotline number. It is a free phone line that is open twenty-four hours a day, every day of the year, every day of the week.¹⁵ The recipients can call using fixed and mobile devices, and it is reachable from everywhere in Bangladesh. It is a nonprofit organization that provides data regarding topics related to abuse, telephone therapy, police aid, referrals to other groups, and legal representation. However, it would not constitute rape if the complainant had willingly ingested large amounts of alcohol but was still competent to consent to having sex and made that decision.

12. Recommendations

Bangladesh should work on comprehensive law enforcement reform. Neither piecemeal action will result in significant, long-lasting change. There are numerous important areas where changes are needed to alter the way it works. First and foremost, there is a critical need for reform in the police force. Numerous encouraging reform suggestions for the police have been languishing with the proper governments for several decades. The state should encourage greater conversation about the reasons why our elected officials are unwilling to put these suggestions into practice. If we could restructure the police, provide them with operational autonomy, ensure accountability, and make the processes of investigation more transparent, we could ensure better and more effective investigations, leading to a significant increase in the conviction rate.

1. Create thorough, confidential regulations and processes and constantly enforce them.
2. Locate federal, state, and local legislation, regulations, and guidelines that uphold the privacy rights of victims.
3. Recognize system rules and practices that violate victims' rights to confidentiality and come up with suitable solutions.
4. Provide training on secrecy customs, which includes program procedures and guidelines, local, state, and federal safeguards for confidentiality, method campaigning needs, and advice for defending victims' right to privacy to sexually assaulted advocates for victims (which incorporates staff and volunteers), elected officials, and other independence and program representatives.
5. The criminal justice structure, which's mostly under the power of the executive, has to be carefully reconsidered by the state. An efficient justice system for criminals cannot exist under these conditions.

¹⁵ Available at <http://nhc.gov.bd>

6. The administration and safeguarding of witnesses as well as victims might be another area in need of improvement. Long ago, the Commissioners created a statute that hasn't yet been put into effect.
7. Bangladesh ought to dedicate more effort to thwarting fabricated accusations and assigning enough judges. Reform in each of these areas, rather than just one, can result in beneficial improvements in the purest sense.
8. The present rules, such as Nari o Shihu Nirjaton Daman Ain, may be changed to allow authorities to access victims' telephones for data collection and to guarantee that any victim receives the same high level of safety.
9. A person who has been raped will additionally bring a FIR inside any law enforcement station, regardless of where the event occurred under Bangladesh's jurisdiction.
10. Specific legislation might be passed to guarantee the rape victims' respect, confidentiality, safeguarding, quick justice, and restitution.

13. Conclusion

The situation of abuse of kids in the nation of Bangladesh right now is terrible, and it becomes worse on a daily basis in places like the homes of wealthy people, athletes, and political leaders. Abuse toward kids must stop, and the judges, law enforcement officials, and parents and guardians of children must be made aware of the elements of the Bangladeshi legislation that have the purpose of safeguarding them. Each person ought to refrain from abusing the children of others since this will have adverse psychological effects on the kids in the long run and will make them bad contributors to society. Since child abuse is illegal, the state needs to outright prohibit it, and those who do it should face consequences. The government should outlaw child labor and do everything possible to encourage parents to keep their kids out of child labor¹⁶. Even if schooling is free, this malign phase began because of the family's financial hardship and lack of resources. Afternoon earnings for a child employee are possible. If the state does not step in and provide a few advantages to the grandparents, such youngsters will not receive a quality education and will not have a bright future. Because this is the standard for what it means to be an identifiable individual under state law, each person has a responsibility to make sure that others are safe in their hands.

¹⁶ Kalam, SM, *Glimpse on Child Labor: A study on child labor situation in Dhaka city corporation area*, BRAC University Journal, 2007; 4(1) 19-29