

## A STUDY OF EVE TEASING IN BANGLADESH

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### ABSTRACT

This study determines the actual condition of female mobility on the public space in the male dominated society. In patriarchal society women are secluded from domestic sphere which is rigidly practice in Bangladeshi society at today of twenty first century. The study was conducted on 110 respondents through survey method. In the exploration of the nature of eve teasing, violence, mobility of female in the public space the study has focused some specific factors cordially that affect the female of the study area. The findings of the study elucidate that majority of respondents are victim of teasing for twice or more time. In educational institutions a significant number of respondents faced both oral and physical type of teasing where boys even teacher tease girls bitterly.

The gender disparity in the society prevails here that some of the victim couldn't protest the situation of teasing directly and high percent of victims don't go to the law enforcing agency for stop the violence, thus the problem of women on the public ground free movement remains behind the comprehend of initial social concern of the policy initiators. The migratory place bring severe situation of eve teasing for girls according to the respondents response. From the views of the respondents greater portions of 89% of eve teasing happened with the proposal of affairs and also marriage, friendship and other factor responsible for this evil. Most of the respondents blame the social system is the basic sources of the eve teasing and the change of the social system is necessary for impediment of the evil from society.

**KEYWORDS:** Eve Teasing, Harassment, Adolescent Girls

### INTRODUCTION

Violence or fear of violence has been turned out to be a central concept in the discussion of current development issues. As a serious type of violence eve teasing is addressing as an emerging issues. It has become a serious issue resulting in terrible and sometimes horrifying consequences. Though Eve teasing is considered as a public nuisance all over the world, in our country it has gradually become brutal form of sexual harassment often resulting in grievous hurt, abduction, acid throwing, rape murder and forced suicide Eve teasing. A report published recently says as many as 67% teenage girls were killed in Bangladesh during the last decade due to the refusal of love or marriage proposals. (Sarwar Hussain, 2009) However, few incidents go unnoticed. For this reason social degradation and suicide rate are increasing.

In recent year government and non government organizations in Bangladesh have the attention of violence against woman and also the eve teasing in Bangladesh is one of the poorest countries of the third world. Bangladesh has a population of 150 million of which 48.31% are female (Majumder, 2002) while one quarter is adolescent girls between the age group (10-19). Traditionally teenage marriage is prevailed the lack of security, lack of knowledge, patriarchy social system, for rigid purdha system which restrict their access to participation of outside activity and also higher education this situation turn to lack of knowledge about their rights to reveal the. Visible image of woman, this study was conducted to identify the effect of eve teasing on the adolescent girls, The primary focus of this study was on the adolescent girls who

have assessed by a composite measure of six different indices like-Socio economic status of the eve teased girls family, the nature and extent of eve teasing, the psycho social impact, laws regarding the eve teasing, the people who are guilty and the causes of eve teasing.

### **Objectives of the Study**

Some of the major objectives of this study are as follows:

- To find out the socio economic status of eve teased girl's family.
- To explore the nature and extent of eve teasing among adolescent girls.
- To investigate the psycho social impact of eve teasing of the adolescent girls.
- To know the causes of eve teasing in two wards of Jessore district.
- To identify the people who are blameworthy for eve teasing.

### **Operational Definitions**

#### **Eve Teasing**

In this study eve teasing means disturbance or harassment of girls in social atmospheres. Eve teasing includes bad comments, showing obscene symbol, ugly physical movement of body, obstruction on the way, giving whistle, nasty behavior like pulling lady's gauze scarf, etc. towards young girls.

#### **Adolescent Girl**

Generally the term adolescent means the growing up children. In this study the adolescent girls are within (13-19) age group.

#### **Impact of Eve Teasing**

Eve teasing indicates vulnerable situation created by vagabond boys saying bad comments, giving whistle seeing girls, try to kidnap even in front of parents of the girls, treating for acid throwing, etc.

#### **Limitations of the Study**

The study has taken into account of Eve teasing in Bangladesh. Some drawbacks of this study are identified which are below:

- This study was conducted on limited number of adolescent girls.
- This study was confined to two wards of Jessore district. It does not represent the situation in other parts of the country.

#### **Methodology**

The study design was survey one. Data were collected from the Adolescent girls (age between 13-19) who have faced the violence of eve teasing. To realize the objective of the study data about respective concepts were collected through incorporating relevant items in the questionnaire and analyzed and interpreted using descriptive techniques. Data were collected from the field through the use of purposive sampling method. The whole data collection process was based on the study objectives and the total sample size is 110. A questionnaire was also developed. Data are computerized, analyzed and interpreted using software's like SPSS, Excel, etc.

### Sources of Data Collections

There were two sources of data collections i.e. primary and secondary data. The data were collected through face to face interaction by interview schedule. Here the adolescent girl whose age is in-between 13-19 was the source of primary data. Secondary data were collected from different NGOs and other governmental agencies. Such as some booklets, pamphlets and brochures from the law department such as-BBS, Books, Journals and daily newspaper, reports etc.

### Theoretical Framework

Biological Theory is based on physical differences between the sexes. Hormonal and body size differences make males more aggressive than females. This formulation assumes males as perpetrators, and females as victims, of sexual harassment. Though males should be taught self-control, but physically they are aggressive. On the other hand, females are less aggressive than males. Although punishing male perpetrators might be useful to society (as a deterrent), it would be rather ineffective in changing the behavior of individuals. Counter-indicators of this theory are actual instances of females sexually harassing males, a seeming increase in the rate of sexual harassment over time, and the influence of expectations on "proper" male and female behavior (Lee et al., 1996).

Developmental Theory assumes that social interactions are the medium to communicate feelings. Sexual attraction is natural instinct for human being but there is special difficulty communicating strong positive and negative feelings related to sexual attraction for young unmarried people. Inability to express such feelings in socially appropriate ways leads to (wittingly or unwittingly) engaging in harassing behaviors. As adolescent girls are more socially skilled than boys, they engage in fewer harassing behaviors. As young people mature, such behaviors diminish, though some never learn 'proper' sexual behavior (Lee et al., 1996).

Abuse of Organizational Power Theory Power is forcibly imposing own opinion to other. Within organizations, people have different levels of access to power positions. The power hierarchy puts supervisors in a position to misuse their authority. Within educational institutions; teachers and other members of the school staff have power over students. This organizational power perspective can explain the sexual harassment of pupils by teachers (Lee et al., 1996).

Abuse of Societal Power Theory is based on a concept in where societal male dominance can explain the sexual harassment of female teachers by adolescent male students and the harassment of female doctors by male patients (Grauerholz, 1996; McKinney, 1992).

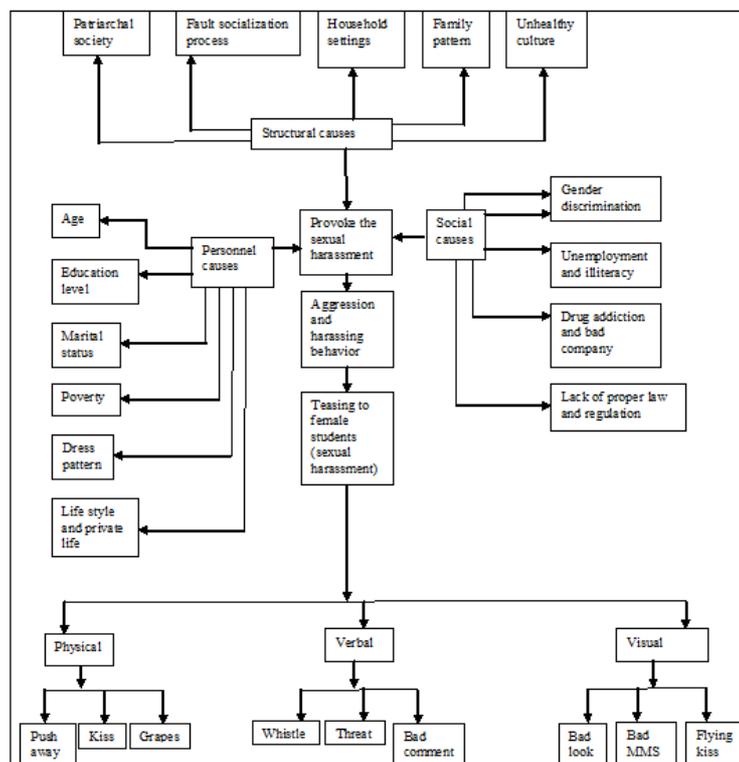
Cultural Theory Culturally based theories do not focus on the power positions of individuals, but rather on the immediate environment of sexual harassment. Educational institutions are viewed as communities where individuals share norms and values, such as ethical or moral bonds (Bryk and Driscoll, 1988; Bryk, et al., 1993). From this perspective, sexual harassment is viewed as a sign of inadequate attention to norms, values, and daily behavior in schools (Lee et al.1996). Unwanted sexual harassment take place in secret and that the victim does not talk about these experiences because of shame, fear of revenge by the perpetrator, or fear of being blamed or they take it as a normal behavior. Sexual harassment in educational settings has formerly been described as a darker side to campus life, often unnoticed (Hughes and Sandler, 1988).

Psychodynamic Theory suggests that the three compartments of the human mind (id, ego, and superego). Some theorists suggest that sexual offenders have very weak superegos (morals) and very powerful ids (sexual impulses, libido). Sexual deviance is an expression of the unresolved problems experienced during the stages of development; the

human psyche is composed of three primary elements: the id, the ego and the superego; sexual deviancy occurs when the id (pleasure principle) is overactive (Lee et al., 1996). Interactions Theory Charles Horton Cooley (1902) argued that we learn who we are by interacting with others. Based on not only our own personal qualities but also how other perceives us. Two Primary Propositions: (a) the mind is social, and (b) society is mental (Lee et al.1996).

Perpetrator has learned the sexual deviancy from his or her environment. This theory also incorporates "modeling". This would suggest that the offender learned the behavior from watching someone else behave in a similar fashion, or even by their own sexual abuse. Studies have suggested that anywhere from 30 percent to 80 percent of offenders have been sexually abused themselves in the past, and this information may offer credible evidence to support this theory. There are many offenders, however, that report that they have never been sexually abused, and never witnessed sexual abuse in the past. Many offenders do appear to be continually learning and advancing in their sexual deviancy. They learn how to obtain victims more effectively; learn how far they can go; learn what things arouse those more; learn how to avoid or escape detection (Bryk and Driscoll, 1988; Bryk et al., 1993).

**Conceptual Framework**



**Figure 1: Shows that how Structural Causes (E.G. Patriarchal Values, Fault Socialization Process, Household Settings, Family Pattern and so on), Social Causes (I.E. Gender Discrimination, Unemployment, Insufficient and Inactive Law), and Personnel Causes (Such as Age, Education, Marital Status, Poverty, Dress Pattern and so on) Provoke Sexual Aggression Against Female., Female Students are Often Subject of Three Forms of Harassment, Such as Physical, Verbal, and Visual. However, Verbal Harassment, Among the Three, Is More Frequent in Educational Institutions**

**Literature Review**

Zindi (1994) investigated the nature and extent of sexual harassment in higher educational institutions in Zimbabwe. Following survey method, the findings of the study showed that almost all female students, including married ones, were sexually harassed in their educational institutions. The major worrying fact was that 93 percent of the students would not report sexual harassment to any authority for fear of victimization or because they do not believe that the present

structures are set to protect them.

Gruber et al. (2008) compared the impact of bullying and sexual harassment victimization on the mental and physical health of adolescents. A sample of 522 middle and high school students from a school district in a northeastern state in the U.S. was used to address two questions about bullying and sexual harassment. Bullying occurred more frequently than sexual harassment for both girls and boys but not among sexual minorities. Girls were bullied or harassed as frequently as boys, but sexual minorities experienced higher levels of both. Compared to bullying, sexual harassment had adverse effects on more health outcomes. These adverse effects were especially notable among girls and sexual minorities.

Imonikhe and Aluede (2012) examined how teachers and students of tertiary institutions in Edo State of Nigeria perceived sexual harassment. The study was carried out, following survey method, in tertiary institutions, consisting of two hundred lecturers and students each. The findings indicated that sexual harassment is prevalent in schools and it affects negatively on the academic performance of the victims. The findings also enumerated that sexual harassment of female students in Nigeria's tertiary institutions was highly prevalent, the range was highly extensive. Such experience lowers student's self-esteem; reduces concentration in studies, and earns unmerited grades. Kayuni (2009) analyzed the extent and factors contributing to sexual harassment in the University. Most of the female students faced harassment daily. In the classroom, they were verbally harassed by their male classmates. Sometimes, their teachers sexually harassed them. The personnel factors are most influential; in fact, the dress pattern was sorted out as the key factor for sexual harassment.

Lee et al. (1996) investigated the frequency, severity, and consequences of sexual harassment in educational institutions. The study found that most of the girls (83%) received unwanted sexual attention in school. Social background is related to either the probability or the severity of sexual harassment. The personal and contextual factors associated with both the occurrence and severity sexual harassment. Personal characteristics included measures of social and academic status was associated with harassment experiences. The social context in which students operate would have an independent effect on harassment experiences. Nearly half of the students (46%), who were harassed, reported that the experience resulted in one or more of the five academic problems queried in the survey. Over a quarter of all harassed students (28%) report experiencing one or both of the psychological problems mentioned in the survey.

McMaster et al. (2002) examined sexual harassment in early adolescence. Sexual harassment is prevalent in high school and is associated with psychosocial problems for both victims and perpetrators. There are three ways of sexual harassment; these are verbal, visual, and physical. This study suggested sexual harassment is associated with the processes of developing sexuality and cross-gender socialization.

Newman (1998) considered sexual harassment as a national concern. He examined the magnitude of the problem and the devastating effects of sexual harassment on education. Sexual harassment on campus has wide-ranging and destructive effects on academic carrier and personnel live of an individual. Sexual harassment on campus can also have emotional and physical consequences. It also create obstacle on the socialization goals that universities strive to achieve.

Popovich et al. (1992) found that gender differences existed in perceptions of sexual harassment. Female raters tended to perceive the incident described as more likely to be sexual harassment, more likely to have an effect on the recipient of the harassing behavior, and more negative than did male raters. The authors also found in their study that males generally perceived the incident of harassment to be based on attraction, as opposed to females who perceived it to be more power based.

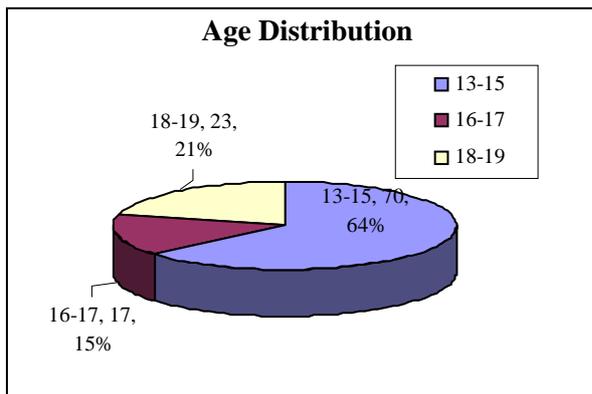
Lunenburg (2010) examined the negative impact of sexual harassment on the victims themselves.

Sexual harassment is abuse of power in which an individual controlling or threatening another individual. Evidently, it negative effects on victims’ job satisfaction, stress levels, and mental health. Harassed victims also may be more likely to withdraw from the workplace by being late or absent, avoiding certain tasks, or looking for another job.

**DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS**

**Age of the Respondents**

In this study 110 respondents were purposively from the adolescent girls who belonged to the age of 13-19 and required data were collected from the girls of this particular age group.

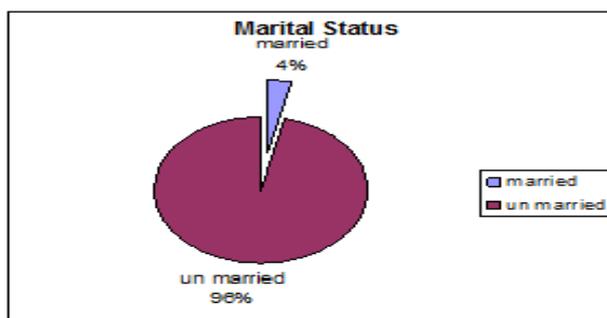


**Figure 2: Age Distributions of the Respondents**

Data presented in the figure 2 reveal that 63.6% of total respondents belong to the age group of 13-15 about 20.9% of total respondents belong to the age group 18-19 and only 15.5% of total respondents to the aged group of 16-17.

**Marital Status of the Respondents**

Marriage is a social contract. Here figure 2 shows in the adolescent period the marital status of girl.



**Figure 3: Marital Status of the Respondents**

The data presented in the Figure 3 Characterized that among the 110 respondents the 96 % were unmarried and only 4% adolescent girls were married.

**Religious Status of Respondents**

**Table 1: Percentage Distribution of the Respondents by Religious Status**

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Islam	88	80.0
Hinduism	22	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data presented in the Table 1 shows that among the 110 respondents highest 80% are the follower of Islam, 20%

of total respondents are the follower of Hindu religion.

**Educational Background of the Respondents**

Education is the most influencing factor to know about eve teasing. For the study purpose respondents were selected mainly girl from different educational level at a particular aged group of 13-19.

**Table 2: Educational Qualification of the Respondents**

<b>Educational Status</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Illiterate	1	0.9
Primary	4	3.6
Secondary	68	61.8
SSC	15	13.6
HSC	11	10.0
Graduation	2	1.8
Others	9	8.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0</b>

In the Table 2 data presented that only 9% respondents are illiterate, in primary education 3.6%, about 61.8% respondents are in secondary level, in SSC about 13.6%,10.0% respondents were HSC, in graduation about 1.8% and others is 8.2%.here others included(polytechnic , engineering and so on).

**Type of Family**

**Table 3: Family Types of the Respondents**

<b>Family Types</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Nuclear	96	87.3
Extended	14	12.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0</b>

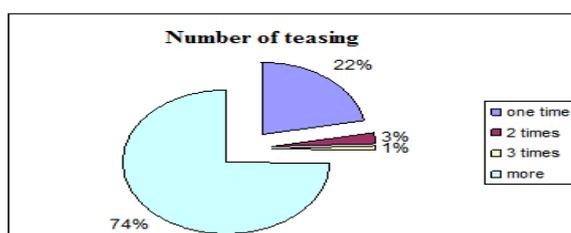
Data of the Table 3 shows that among the total respondents of 110 about 87.3% respondent’s family type are nuclear and only 12.7% respondents are in joint family. So most of the respondents live in nuclear family

**Nature and Extent of Eve Teasing**

Eve teasing is a social problem and is the common feeling of common people. And most of the people said that the delinquent teenage boys, local hoodlums, even rickshaw pullers, bus drivers, street vendors, traffic police and often bosses or supervisors or colleagues of the working women tease them by uttering indecent comments.

Eve teasing takes place in open place like road, market, in front of the school, coaching center and so on. Eve teasing also takes place in the form of singing songs, staring lustfully, whistling, pinching, chasing, doing vulgar movement, and teasing through cell phones also. In now teasing through cell phone is the most disturbances factor.

**Number of Teasing**



**Figure 4: Number of Time Respondents is Teased**

Figure 4 Indicates that among 110 respondents about 74% respondents have faced eve teasing more times, 22% respondents have faced one time, and 3% respondents have faced two times and only 1% for 3times.

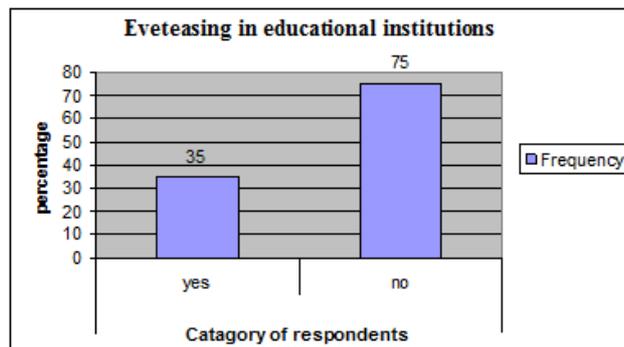
**Types of Eve Teasing**

**Table 4: Percentage of Type of Respondents by Teasing**

Type of Teasing	Frequency	Percentage
Whistle	23	20.9
Obscene language	67	60.9
In Phone	15	13.6
Physically	1	0.9
Others	4	3.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data of Table-4 expound that there are various types of eve teasing the adolescent girls are facing in the society. Here Table 4 indicates that 20.9% adolescent girls are faced teasing by whistle, 60.9% mention by obscene language, and 13.6% faced teased by phone, only 9% girl said that the type of eve teasing they faced was physically and 3.6% respondents mentioned others.

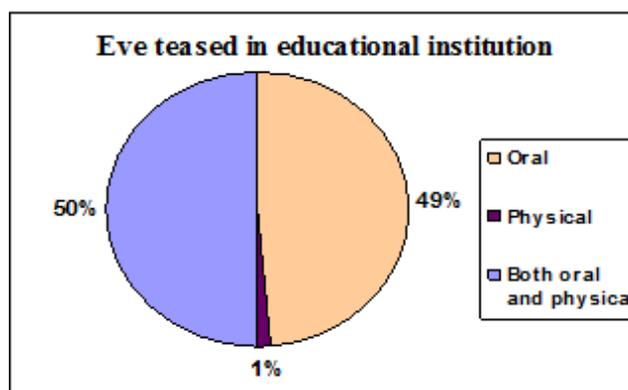
**Number of Respondents Who are the Students**



**Figure 5: Percentage of Respondents Face Teasing in Educational Institutions**

Figure 5 indicates that among 110 respondent 35% have faced eve teasing in educational institution that were in combined school and 75% have not faced teasing in educational institutions for studying in girls school.

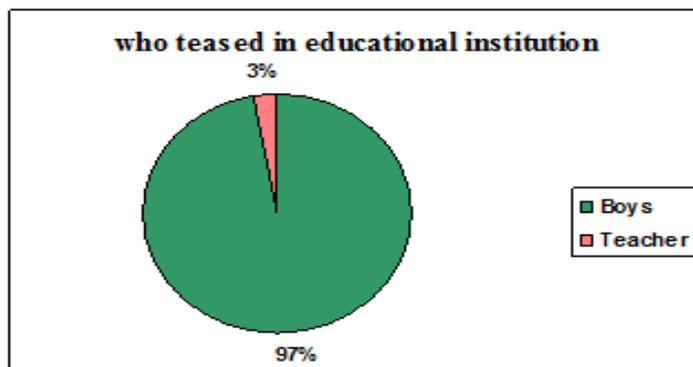
**Type of Teased in Educational Institution**



**Figure 6: Type of Eve Teasing in Educational Institutions**

The figure 6 indicates the respondents who eve teased in educational institutions. Among them about, both physical and oral have faced 50%, 49% respondents have faced only oral and only 9% respondents indicate physical.

**Eve Teasers Who are Involved in Eve Teasing**



**Figure 7: Person Who Eve Teased in Educational Institutions**

Figure 7 indicates that the respondent who were the victim of eve teasing in educational institution mention that in educational institution about 97% is occurred by boys and only 3% are teased by teacher.

**Time of Eve Teasing**

**Table 5: Time of Eve Teasing Faced More**

Time	Frequency	Percentage
Day	69	62.7
Night	2	1.8
Mid night	1	0.9
Afternoon	14	12.7
All time	22	20.0
Others	2	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data of Table 5 indicates that among 110 total respondent 62.7% mentions that face eve teasing during more in day, 20% face in all time. 12.7% respondents indicates at afternoon, 1.8% respondent face at night, also 1.8% indicate others and only .9% face at mid night.

**Psycho Social Impact of Eve Teasing**

There are several forms of violence that constitute a violation of women's right to live with dignity and self-respect. These include rape, incest, domestic violence, widow immolation, female feticide and infanticide, trafficking in women, sexual harassment, molestation, eve-teasing, witch-hunting, dowry deaths, the increasing instances of stripping and parading of women and so on. The list is endless. New modes of victimization are constantly emerging.

The impact on women is both physical (physical impairment, even death at the hands of spouses) and psychological (high levels of stress, even mental). Besides the psychological and physical trauma experienced by the battered women, domestic violence has also led to enormous economic loss for nations. The discrimination and violence that women are subjected to has its genesis in socio-cultural values that spring from the patriarchal ethos. The psychological effects can range from shock, anxiety, fear, humiliation to post-traumatic stress disorders.

**Duration of Eve Teasing in Area**

**Table 6: Percentage Distribution of Duration of Teasing**

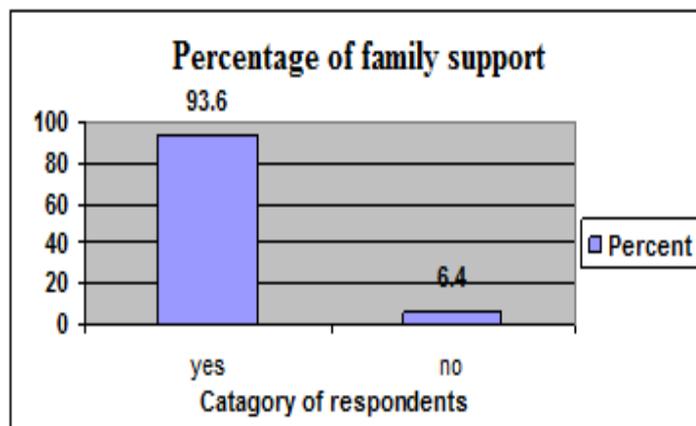
Response	Frequency	Percentage
Many days	76	69.1
Until old	8	7.3

**Table 6: Contd.,**

Until marriage	11	10.0
3-4 months	9	8.2
Total	104	94.5
No Response	6	5.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data that presented in the Table 6 among total respondents of 110 were indicate eve teasing existed many days about 69.1%, 10.0% respondents were indicated until marriage, 8.2% were mentioned 3-4 months and only 7.3% respondents were said that it existed until marriage. The total responded 94.5%, 5.5% respondents were not mentioned any response.

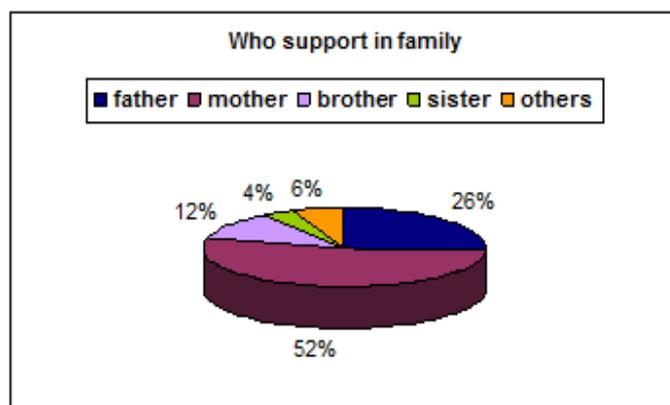
**Respondents Supported by Family**



**Figure 8: Percentage Distributions of Respondents Supported by Family after Suffering**

Data of Figure 8 indicates that 93.6% have mentioned yes regarding family and only 6.4% respondents were indicated that they haven't get any support from the family.

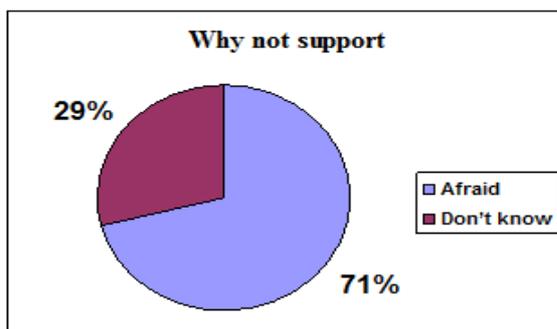
**The Person Who Support in Family**



**Figure 9: The Person Who Support in Family**

The figure 9 shows that the respondents who are supported from family among them 26% of the respondent's fathers gave those supports, 52% got support from mother, 12% was supported by their brothers, 4% of the respondents were supported by their sisters, and 6% are from others in the society, so maximum respondents got support from their mothers.

**The Causes for Not Supported by the Family**



**Figure 10: The Reasons for Not Supported by Family**

Figure 10 indicates that in family those respondents have no support they indicate for afraid about 71% and only 29% respondent’s response that they don’t know why they cannot get any support from their family.

**The Type of Protest**

**Table 7: Types of Protest**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Oral	78	70.9
Physical	3	2.7
No Response	29	26.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data of table 7 indicates that the respondents who protest directly are mainly of two types. In this 70.9% respondents protest orally and only 2.7% respondents protest physically, there are some respondents who protest but not mentioned the type.

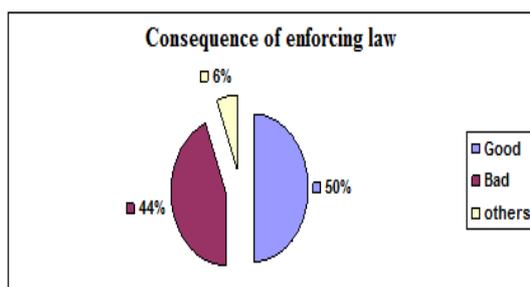
**Shelter of Law**

**Table 8: Shelter of Law**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	15	13.6
No	95	86.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The data of Table 8 shows that in those situations when respondent face teasing many time they have taken shelter of law among the total 110respondents 13.6%respondents have taken shelter of law (traffic police, police, Thaana police) and 86.4% respondents have not taken shelter of law.

**Consequence of Enforcing Law**



**Figure 11: Percentage Distributions of Respondents Regarding of Enforcing Law**

Figure 11 represents that the respondents who have been taken shelter of law among them the result 50% indicated the result was good, 44% respondents mentioned nothing effective was bad, only 6% indicated others.

### Agencies Responsible For Eve Teasing

Eve-teasing of women in public places is a growing concern in Bangladesh and also throughout this sub-continent at present. It is appalling and in some cases an extremely perilous practice. This is something that the women are supposed to either just tolerate or are even accused of bringing it upon themselves. But the fact is that the act of eve teasing is widely condemned and considered a nuisance by the public and is also punishable as eve teasing does not involve any physical harassment the law refuses to recognize it as a violent act. What is discerned here is that women becoming victims of eve teasing is not seen seriously even by the police. Yet eve teasing can be as cruel and as violent as physical assaults. In Women and Children repression and Prevention Act-2000 an excellent provision was included in section article 10 that teasing of women like making obscene comments or gestures was an offence covered by it providing for up to seven years of simple imprisonment or meticulous imprisonment for two years. But the act was amended in 2003 where no one can be charged with sexual abuse of a woman until it is physical. And thus those who bother women in public places such as streets, shopping places and buses can no longer be tried under this law. Defending the amendment, the government has said the provision had been abused to harass rivals. Plaintiffs could not prove any cases of eve teasing

### Law

**Table 9: Awareness of Existing Law of Respondents**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	1	0.9
No	108	98.2
Total	109	99.1
No Response	1	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data of Table-9 explicates that among 110 respondents total 98.2% are not aware of existing Law against eve teasing, and only 0.9% respondents are aware of this ,also 0.9% respondent do not have any response about this. So it also clear that in the society the awareness of the existing Law about eve teasing percentage is very Low.

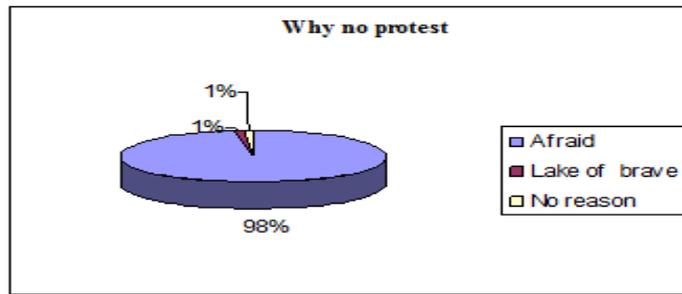
### The Role of Respondents to Protest Eve Teasing Others

**Table 10: The Role of Respondents to Protest Eve Teasing of Others**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	50	45.5
No	57	51.8
Total	107	97.3
No Response	3	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data of Table 10 explicates that the respondent who faced eve teased in front them about 45.5% respondent protest it and 51.8% respondent have never protest against it. Only 2.7% respondents have no give any response about it.

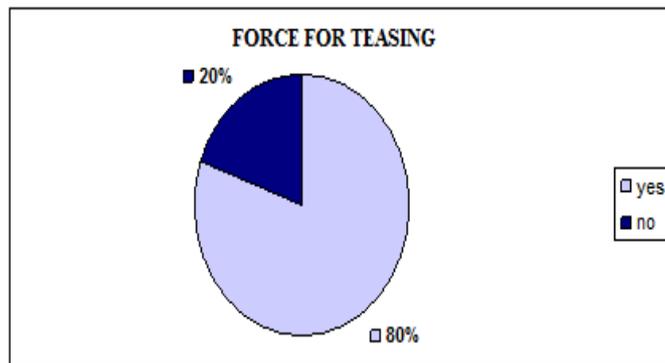
**The Reason for Which Respondents Do Not Protest**



**Figure 12: The Reason for Which Respondents Not Protest**

Data of figure 12 indicate that the 82.7% respondents who do not protest it reason indicate afraid 98%, for lake of brave 1% for no reason, the total respondents who protest were about 84.5%. Only 1% respondents keep silence they were not give any response. Generally boys are the main guilty for doing eve teasing. The young especially 19-year-old youth, who was caught eve-teasing, to distribute 500 handbills, detailing the consequences of indecent conduct, to youngsters outside schools and colleges.

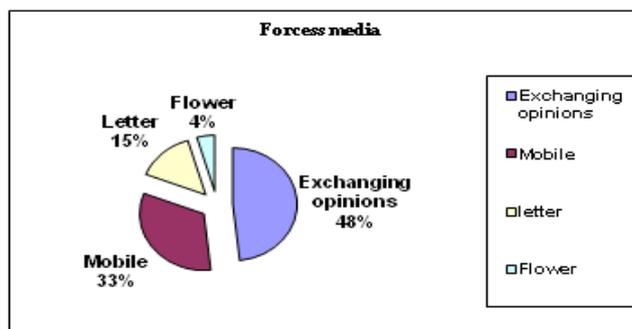
**Forces**



**Figure: 13: Forces as a Cause of Teasing**

Figure 13 shows that 80% respondent who have faced teasing by force and only 20% respondent indicate teasing not by forces. It is observed that is mainly eve teasing was mainly occurred by force.

**Media**



**Figure 14: Forces Media Related To Involve in Teasing**

The data in the figure 14 shows that many respondents faced eve teasing by forces and there are various media mentioned. Among them 48% respondents mentioned that they are face eve teasing by exchanging opinions, 33% respondent's are eve teasing by mobile, even now 15% respondents faced eve teasing by the media of letter, and only 4% respondent face by flowers.

### The Person Respondents Claim for Teasing

**Table 11: The Person Respondents Claim for Teasing**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Boys	14	12.7
Girls	2	1.8
Social system	94	85.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data of Table11 explicates that among 110 of total respondents about 85.5% respondents indicated social system as the responsible factors of eve teasing. About 12.7% respondents indicated boys and only 1.8% respondents indicated girls responsible for eve teasing, so in the study area that most of the respondents have mentioned the social system as responsible factors.

### Causes of Eve Teasing

Incidents of eve teasing are increasingly ending in fatal consequences, which are evident from the shocking stories of tonni, Tithi of Savar, Simi Banu of Narayanganj, Trisa of Gaibandha and many others that we do not even know. However, in Bangladesh, there is no strong law to counter eve teasing. Article 76 of the Dhaka Metropolitan Police Ordinance 1976 and Article 509 of the Penal Code of 1860 affirm that any acts, conducts, or verbal abuses that are used to disgrace women are punishable by law. However, these provisions really seem minor compared to the upshots. The most frustrating part of that incident is, there were hundreds witnessing the whole incident, but nobody even dared to protest! This is quite uncanny here. In fact, there can be found two notable dimensions to this incident - one, the aggressiveness of the males towards females and two, the silence or submissive attitude of the citizens (even teachers!) towards such incident. There are so many causes of eve teasing Unemployment at highest for ten years the number of people out of work. Fall in number of jobseekers A Small drops in the number of people Less than three in four children in England had received both MMR jabs. The overall increased the population. To egger adjust with other culture, the lack of proper socialization, and so on.

### The Persons with Whom Respondents Face Eve Teasing More

**Table 12: The Persons with Whom Respondents Face Eve Teasing More**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
With girls	22	20.0
With Boys	2	1.8
With Parents	3	2.7
Alone	82	74.5
Others	1	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data of Table-12 expound that adolescent girls face teasing in various situations. Among out of 110 respondent about 74.5% respondents indicates that they face teasing more when they move alone, 20% respondents face more teasing with girl, with boy about 1.8% respondents faced teasing, and there also with parents face teasing 2.7% respondent response. In Khulna, Rumi was an example who committed suicide for the effect of teasing.

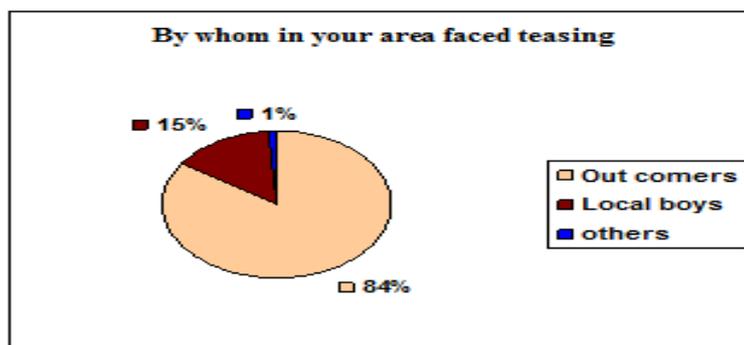
**Migration as a Cause of Teasing**

**Table 13: The Problem of Migratory People for Teasing**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	105	95.5
No	5	4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data of Table-13 indicates that about 95.5% respondents face teasing due to migration. And about 4.5% respondents don't face teasing for migration. So migration is the place where most of the respondents face teasing.

**Eve Teaser by Whom Respondents Face Problem in Area**



**Figure 15: Eve Teaser by Whom Respondents Face Problem in Area**

Figure 15 shows that the total respondents are affected by eve teasing in the area in various times by different people. There 84% respondent implies that they face teasing in their area by out comers, 15% face by local boys and only 1% faced by others(relatives, friends).

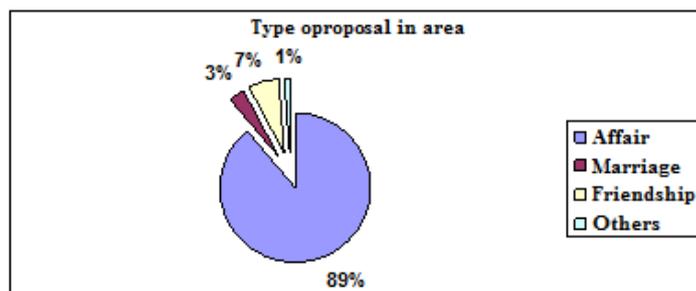
**Proposal as a Factor of Eve Teasing**

**Table 14: Proposal as an Influencing Factor**

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	91	82.7
No	19	17.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The data of Table 14 shows that in many times by given proposal eve teasing also happened Among the total respondents of 110 about 82.7% respondents supported this and only 17.3% respondents said that they did not face eve teasing by given proposal they mainly face orally in short times in outdoor.

**The Types of Proposals for Which Eve Teasing Occurred More**



**Figure 16: The Types of the Proposals for Which Eve Teasing Occur**

The data of Table 14 indicate that by given various kinds of proposal eve teasing also occurred. Out of the total respondents about 89% respondents indicate affairs, 7% respondent indicts friendship, 3% mentioned the proposal of marriage, and only 1% indicated others. So in general eve teasing occurred by given proposal of affairs.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Eve teasing may sound obscene but harmless in its behaviors but this act of molesting women has sometimes resulted in rape and even death of the victim.

## **COMPENSATIONS AND REMEDIES**

Eve teasing is a civil wrong. It is an unlawful infringement of the victim's legal rights. So according to the principle of Remedies there should be a remedy for the victim in the cases of eve teasing. This part is very important for many reasons. Dr. Samuel Johnson mentioned Firstly; it gives relief to the victim as she can recover the loss caused to her. Secondly, it gives the victim immense satisfaction to see the eve teaser punished and abolished. She develops a sense of satisfaction, happiness and regains her confidence and self esteem. Thirdly, it gives a strict warning to the eve teasers so that they do not indulge in this heinous practice. It, thus, strongly condemns the practice of eve teasing.

## **REMEDIES CAN BE IN THE FOLLOWING FORMS**

### **Public Humiliation**

The eve teasers should be humiliated public ally so as to make them aware and feel guilty of the shameful practice that they indulged in .People should socially boycott them as to make them realize their mistake. Their names should be published in the newspapers. Describing their shameful act in detail so as to make them feel guilty and realize their mistake.

### **Monetary Compensation**

Damages should be awarded to the victim in terms of money. It should be big money. It will recover the loss that she must have suffered and also will discourage men from involving in eve teasing.

### **Injunction**

The court can also ask the eve teasers to strictly abstain from indulging in eve teasing in case of repeated acts of similar kind.

### **Detention**

The court could also arrest a person for eve teasing under article 57, cpc. This would further discourage people from eve teasing. (Nature Has Given Women So Much Power That The Law Has Given Them Very Little. Dr. Samuel Johnson).

## **CONCLUSIONS**

Eve teasing is a wrong against the honor, dignity, and self respectness. Especially it hurts women immensely. There is a strong need for combating this fast growing problem. This study deals with the analysis of the grave problem of eve teasing in Bangladesh From this point of view respondent claim that they face eve teasing during more in day, it existed many days, most of respondents are not aware of the existing law and any organizational role, for eve teasing social-psychological pressure is most serious even death, a huge number of girls don't protest the teasing for being afraid and lack of brave and they alone in the public sphere face acute teasing.

The migratory place bring severe situation of eve teasing for girls according to the respondents response. In this study an immediate need to bring eve teasing as a separate head of liability under the Law of Torts. There should be a provision for a strong punishment for eve teasers. Whether eve teasing is a recognized principle of liability or not and if not it is the high time to recognize it as an independent area of liability. The laws castled to stop it and also with the legal remedies in the form of compensation that is available to the plaintiff. Observing the present situation which is most unsafe for women, this would mean strict laws against eve teasing. The remedy that is provided to the victim will be of a larger degree. This would definitely see a decline in the rate of eve teasing in Bangladesh In other words, a country like Bangladesh where women are worshipped at par with the Gods, this kind of behavior against women is unjust, unfair, and Hippocratic. We should be respectful to women. Then only we would be on the lines of happiness, prosperity, and success.

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