



Scenario of Sexual Assault on Patients at Faridpur Medical College Hospital in Bangladesh

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Abstract

Violence against women is one of the general offences in Bangladesh. It is increasing day by day although dynamic law against prevention. Rape is one of the silent barbarous sexual offences in our country. Despite potential laws against it, the evil of rape continues to increment. Increasing trend of the voiceless cruel sexual offence (rape) represents a major psychopath sexual illness and public health problem and growth of the country. The goal of the study was to determine the pattern of alleged outrage victim such as physical, sexual and burn victims in a village region of southern part in our country basically faridpur, madaripur, rajbari, shariotpur, gopalganj district of Bangladesh with the ultimate object to create public awareness about the brutal crime. This retrospective study was carried out from 2012 to 2019 total eight years admitted victim where admitted at One stop Crisis Center (OCC) and Divisional DNA Screening Laboratory (DDSL), Faridpur Medical College Hospital. Among the study subjects highest number of alleged outrage cases were below the age of 20 years. More than two-thirds of the adversary was known to the victims; greatest of the incidents occurred in the victims' houses and neighbor places. The study also revealed that number of physical victims 535, sexual victim 352 and burn victim 10, total 897 victims admitted at OCC and received free service of medical, law, police and mental support and service. According to DDSL, total 274 number of sexual assault victim collected DNA sample and stored laboratory freeze finally through the order of judicial magistrate to serve free test service for DNA profiling. Common awareness about rape would be efficient to report in due time with preserving the evidence of crime and new techniques like DNA diagnosis may be of aid to find out the assailant.

Keywords: Violence; Rape; OCC; Victim; DDSL

Introduction

Violence in opposition to women is prevailing in Bangladesh with an fearful condition. It is the most general and vicious form of violence versus woman in Bangladesh [1]. In Bangladesh, police statistics on cases registered on ferocity against women (VAW) display that rape is the second most usually reported form of vio-

lence against women, following dowry related vexation [2]. Following to data collected by Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP), cases of violence versus women were upper in March likened to February and January this year. A whole of 56 rape cases and 132 cases of other forms of ferocity against women were recorded in March, 2020 in Dhaka, while it was 45 and 120, respectively, in February.

January saw 42 rape cases and 86 violence cases, following to the data. On the other hand, 67 cheat cases were recorded in March, in opposition to 61 each in February and January. In March, 168 cases of theft were indicated against 157 in February and 165 in January [3]. According to the Bangladesh Mahila Parishad (BMP), 731 women and children were raped in the first 6 months of 2019. In comparison, 942 same cases were filed in the entire year of 2018. Children have become increasingly vulnerable and have become extremely susceptible to sexual vandalism. In the first 6 months of this year, the number of children sexually abused and raped has duplicated and reached the number for the total year of 2018, reports the National Committee for International Rural Women’s Day Celebration (October 2019) [4].

Materials and Methods

This retrospective recitation was carried out in one stop crisis center (OCC) and Divisional DNA Screening Laboratory department of Faridpur Medical College, Faridpur, Bangladesh. During the time from 2012 to 2019, a whole of 897 alleged physical, rape and burn victims’ report build of five districts (Faridpur, Rajbari, Madaripur, Shariatpur, and Gopalganj) were enrolled. Related document were collected from the conserved copies of the reports in the department with the oral permit of the reporting coordinator and scientific officer.

Results

According to One-stop Crisis Center (OCC) Faridpur Information, 897 number of physical, sexual and burn assault victim where admitted during from 2012 to 2019 period that are given below (Table 1 and Figure 1). According to Divisional DNA Screening Laboratory (DDSL) Faridpur Information, 274 number of sexual assault victim where DNA sample collection from 2012 to 2019 period that are given below (Table 3 and figure 2).

Year	Month	Physical assault	Sexual assault	Burn assault	Total victim
2012	February-December	74	22	03	99
2013	January-December	65	26	02	93
2014	January-December	65	37	00	102
2015	January-December	67	34	01	102
2016	January-December	81	37	01	119
2017	January-December	63	58	02	123
2018	January-December	58	69	00	127
2019	January-December	62	69	01	132
Total	95 month	535	352	10	897

Table 1: Victim report from February 2012 to November 2019.

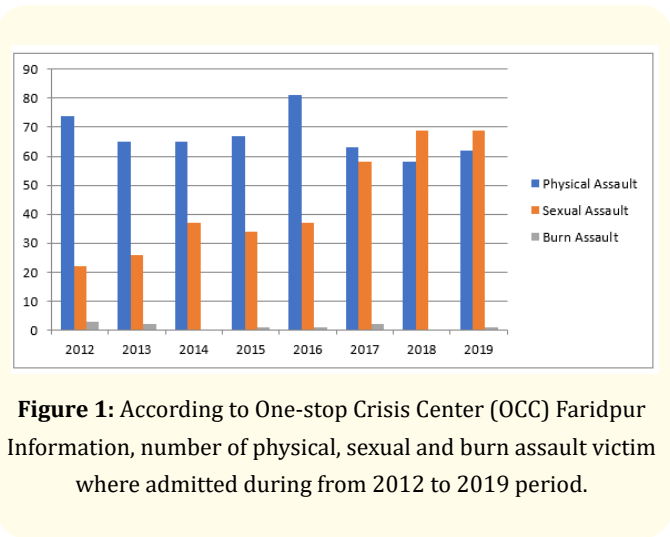


Figure 1: According to One-stop Crisis Center (OCC) Faridpur Information, number of physical, sexual and burn assault victim where admitted during from 2012 to 2019 period.

Physical assault	Sexual assault	Burn assault	Judgement		FRT/Discharge	FIR	
			Convicted	Judgement		Running	Total FIR
78	227	06	02	36	74	201	311

Table 2: Total case report from February 2012 to November 2019.

Month	Year							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
January	00	01	01	01	00	05	02	04
February	00	03	03	01	05	01	01	01
March	00	01	03	02	04	00	00	02
April	01	01	03	03	04	04	04	05
May	01	05	03	02	01	07	05	09
June	00	02	06	01	03	04	10	07
July	02	01	01	01	01	05	12	06
August	01	01	02	02	04	06	04	04
September	01	02	06	03	01	05	04	08
October	01	02	01	03	03	03	02	08
November	01	04	03	00	01	02	02	05
December	03	00	01	06	01	05	03	-
Total Yearly	11	23	33	25	28	47	49	59
Total 8 Year = 274 rape case sample collection in DDSL, FMCH.								

Table 3: DNA evidence collection from rape victim from February 2012 to November 2019.

Age (year)	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
0-10	05	05	04	09	08	10	10	13
11-20	08	17	18	15	17	24	24	34
21-30	06	08	10	04	03	10	08	17
31-40	01	04	06	02	01	04	06	04
41-50	00	00	02	00	00	01	01	01
51- upto	00	00	00	01	00	01	01	00
Total	20	34	40	31	29	49	50	69

Table 4: Age determined from rape victim from February 2012 to November 2019.

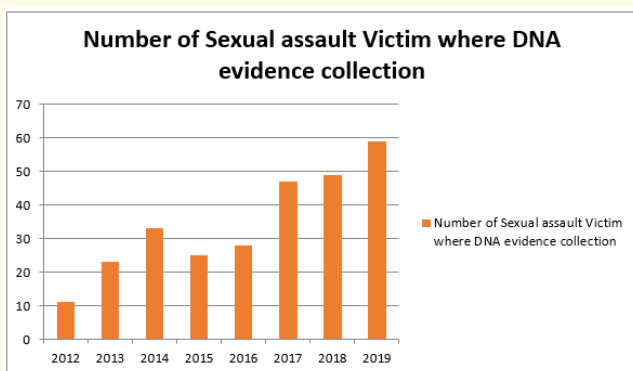


Figure 2: According to Divisional DNA Screening Laboratory (DDSL) Faridpur Information, number of sexual assault victim where DNA sample collection from 2012 to 2019.

Discussion and Conclusion

In this lesson majority of the victims of alleged rape cases were under the age of twenty years who were children and young women. Same findings were seen Hossain, *et al.* [5], where they reported that highest of the victims were juvenile, below the age of twenty years. This result is a bit upper than that of report of Odhikar where they narrated that 55% of the rape victims were under the age of sixteen in 2013 [6]. It is to be prominent that Odhikar use to conduct these types of observation with more resources on a grandiose study population. In the study about three-fourths (64.60%) of the adversary were known to the victims. They were either familiar, friends, neighbours, relatives and others. This findings is in line with that of the exploration done by Growing Up Safe and Healthy (SAFE) project 2 and studies of Sarker, *et al.* [7], Islam, *et al.* [8], and Al-Azad, *et al.* [9].

The remark of negative opinion may be because of washing of the genitalia after incidents, in case of wedded women, sexually habituated women and in cases where the victims could not protect. Appearance of spermatozoa in vagina is the testimony of sexual connection, but not rape and non appearance of spermatozoa in the vagina is not testimony of sexual connection has not taken place. Another significant cause of negative finding is the lateness in reporting for medical examination. So the outcome of negative evidence does not expel rape and positive record does not confirm rape.

The retrospective data analysis is spread over 95 months where DNA evidence has increased from mere 10% in 2012 to almost 60% in 2019 that showed the increased the sexual assault patient in every year. Accusation of rape is simple to be made, very difficult to prove and harder to disprove. Young women and children are the most attackable group for sexual crime maximum being below the age of twenty years basically 11 to 20 years child that are showed (Table 4). The incidence among under 10 - 34% and that among 11 - 20 is around 50% in all the year highlighting the problem among teenagers. This age child and teenage women are vulnerable group. So every parents should be careful of their children for prevent rape. Majority of the victims narrate after 24 hours of sexual assault after washing their genitalia, which is the general cause of negative findings of medical examination. Quickly reporting without washing the genitalia and applying new diagnostic techniques like DNA testing or DNA profiling might aid to detect the assailant.

In our country limited forensic DNA laboratory, lengthy judgment is another reason to violence against women. So, government should be taken right action to overcome this problem through establishment more forensic DNA laboratory set up in every district in our country and accelerate to short time judgment system in our country. Finally awareness to women, children and police officer about which evidence are need for DNA test, that are storage properly and immediately goes to hospital when raped any women or child, for forensic medical examination. Thus we are buildup violence against women free society in our Bangladesh.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors announced no conflict of interest to prepare this research paper.

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