

**Two-Day long Training on**

# **Prevention of Land Disputes & Violence Against Women**

**Participant: Team Leaders of Badabon Sangho and Legal Aid Providers**



**বাদাবন সংঘ**  
**Badabon Sangho**  
(A Women's Rights Organisation)

# Training Schedule

Time	Session	Topic	Method	Facilitator
<b>Day 01</b>				
09.00 - 09.30 am	Introduction		Game	Nayema Jahan
9.30 - 10.00 am	Purpose of the Training	Participants will be given idea about the purpose of the training	Discussion	Nayema Jahan
10.00 - 11.00 am	Session - 1	Human rights for Women	Discussion	Advocate Meherunnesa
11.00 - 11.30 am	Tea Break			
11.30 - 1.00 pm	Session - 2	Definition of violence, forms and types	Story telling, Listening to the stories & sharing opinions	Advocate Meherunnesa
1.00 - 2.00 pm	Lunch Break			
2.00 - 3.00 pm	Session - 3	Familial disputes, Ownership of land and violence	Role-playing, giving feedback and sharing experiences	Advocate Jahang-hir Siddiqui
3.00 - 4.00 pm	Session - 4	Inheritance and custody	Debate, taking suggestions of the participants through discussion and feedback	Advocate Jahang-hir Siddiqui
<b>Day 02</b>				
9.00 - 9.30 am		Discussions of the previous day	Trainees will be able to relate with the topics intently.	Nayema Jahan
9.30 - 10.00 am	Session - 5	Crime, General Diary, Statement	Discussion and explaining with case-stories	Advocate Jahang-hir Siddiqui
10.00 - 11.00 am	Session - 6	Warrant, Summon, Arrest, Search and Imprisonment	Discussions and explaining with case-stories	Advocate Jahang-hir Siddiqui
11.00 - 11.30 am	Tea Break			
11.30 - 1.00 pm	Session - 7	Pornography	Discussion and feedback session	Advocate Meherunnesa
1.00 - 2.00 pm	Lunch Break			
2.00 - 3.00 pm	Session - 8	One-stop Crisis Center (OCC)	Discussion on One-stop Crisis and why it is needed.	Advocate Meherunnesa
3.00 - 4.00 pm	Session - 9	What should we do	Discussing on what the trainees should do after	Nayema Jahan



**Brief  
Training  
Module** |

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## Training on Violence Against Women

Name of the training	: Training on Violence Against Women
Participants	: Team Leaders of Badabon Sangho and Legal Aid Providers
Duration of the Training	: 2 Days
Number of Participants	: 15-17 Person
Language of the Training	: Bengali

## Basic Objective of Training Courses

After completing this training session, participants will have proper knowledge about the definition and types of violence against women and necessary laws for every day life as well as the government services, which they will be able to implement in their personal, familial and societal life to help those women and children who are the victims of violence by taking legal actions

## Exact goals of the training

After this training -

1. Participants will be able to talk about women's human rights;
2. In their daily life, they will be able to talk about several topics of civil and criminal laws, such as, custody, inheritance law, familial violence, general diary and statement, warrant, summon, arrest, search and pornography etc. And will also be able to help women and children who are victims of the violence to take legal actions.
3. Participants will be able to elucidate about Government's legal aid services and social security programs.

## Methods of training

The training mainly will be conducted in an interactive method. As specified techniques, delivering speech and discussion, group discussion, Q/A sessions, case-study, presentation etc. will be followed.

## Training materials and instruments

To run the training sessions effectively, ingredients and materials like hand-outs, marriage certificate form (Nikah Nama), notepad, pen, colorful poster paper, tape recorder and audio cassette, white-board, flip-chart, art line markers (Of different colors), White board markers (of different colors), masking tape, laptop, multimedia projector etc. will be used.

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## Note to Facilitator

### Before the Training

- Deciding and selecting the types and numbers of participants.
- Determine the date and venue of the training.
- Inform all the participants and training related people about the topic, date and location prior to the training.
- Going through the training module to conduct the training session properly.
- Collect and organize the required materials and hand-notes for the sessions.
- Training according to the training module.
- Cross-checking the seat plan of the training room.
- Making an outline for managing the session.

### During the Training

1. Getting all participants' registration done at the beginning.
2. Greeting the participants and asking about their well-being.
3. Making sure that the etiquette of the training room is maintained.
4. Assessing the previous lecture and getting into the current session through a discussion.
5. Topics should be presented in an easy, beautiful, clear manner.
6. Dividing the discussions in small portions and assessing by questioning.
7. Maintaining eye contact with the participants while talking.
8. The sessions should be conducted with confidence so that the participants find the facilitator reliable.
9. While questioning, keep it open for all the participants. Anyone from the team can answer. But if no one responds, then ask individually.
10. Listening to the participants with patience.
11. Making everyone participate in the session and ensuring two-way conversation.
12. Listening to participants' questions intently and answering them in an easier manner.
13. Asking the participants to share incidents that are relevant to the discussed topic.
14. Talking as a member of the team, not as a facilitator.
15. Sharing relevant stories to the topic in order to keep the monotony away.
16. Keeping a smiling face and using body-language while talking.
17. After completing a topic, assess the participants by questioning them.
18. Discuss about the implementation of the acquired knowledge from the training session.
19. Ensure participants' attendance of the next session and thanking everyone before ending the session.



## Index

Sl. no.	Topics of the sessions	Page
1.	Human Rights for Women	01
2.	Definition, form and types of violence	02
3.	Familial Disputes, Ownership of Land and Violence	05
4.	Inheritance and Custody	07
5.	Marriage Laws	08
6.	Crime, General Diary and Statement	09
7.	Warrant, Summon, Arrest, Search and Imprisonment	10
8.	Pornography	12

# Session 01: Human Rights For Women

## Objective

After completing this session participants will be able to -

- As a woman, define rights and human rights for women and it's necessity in their life ; and
- Explain the women rights given by Bangladesh's constitution.

## Method

If it is possible, perform a play. If not, then show a video and after that, discuss human rights and seek their feedback. Ask the participants about their understanding from this session, ten minutes before ending it.

## Material

Mainly discussion

## Time

1.30 hours

## Procedure

- Start the session with a role-play. If it's not possible, then play videos.
- Greet the participants. Ask the participants' some questions to assess how much they remembered from the previous session.
- Get into the main discussion through relevant conversations. Tell the participants, "Now we are going to talk about your rights which means women rights and human rights for women."
- At this point, ask the participants what they understand about women rights and human rights for women. Get the gist from their understanding and accordingly explain women's human rights to them.
- Then inform the participants that, "The constitution of Bangladesh recognizes equal rights for both men and women. It has also individually talked about men and women."
- Now, ask the trainees about the women rights given by the Bangladeshi constitution. Summarize what they say and then talk about the rights given to the women by the constitution of Bangladesh.
- Afterwards, according to the objectives, assess the learning of the session by asking them questions. Discuss about the implementation of these learnings in real life and end the session by thanking everyone.

N.B: To discuss the topics take help from attachment - 1. The script for the play or the video should be prepared beforehand.

# Session 02: Definition, form & types of violence

## Objective

After completing this session participants will be able to –

- Describe, what is violence? The reason behind it and its types
- Elucidate the pattern, reason and result/impact of familial violence.

## Method

Reading stories, Discussions and storytelling.

## Material

Papers with stories written.

## Duration

1 hour

## Procedure

The facilitator will tell the participants a story at the beginning of the session.

One day she was coming to the office by bus from Khulna. A guy was standing beside her seat. Suddenly she noticed that the guy was leaning towards her seat. He was trying to touch my chin with his thighs. I noticed that he was trying to observe my reaction. I instantly understood his motive. I stood up asking him, “**Do you understand that you are leaning over me?**” People in the bus got alert hearing me shout.

- Now the facilitator would give the participants 4 stories printed on paper. Participants will divide into 4 groups with their stories and share their opinion. The facilitator will now tell the groups to discuss these stories among them and find out how it is a type of violence. Please find the stories next page:

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## Story 01

Rokeya (38) has been widowed for the past 4 years. With her only son she lives in her brother's family. Working as a laborer she tries to contribute to her brother's family. Although her sister-in-law doesn't treat her well, she has allowed Rokeya to stay with them. Her son's name is Riyadh (11). Every day either he goes to work with his mother or just sits idle. Or else, he roams around the local area. One day Rokeya saw the manager of the hatchery giving Riyadh a chocolate. She was happy. She thought the manager might be showing sympathy to the orphan boy. Another day, Rokeya saw the manager calling Riyadh to the hatchery. After some time she saw Riyadh leaving the hatchery. Riyadh told her that the manager gave him 20 taka to buy chips.

After some days, Rokeya saw Riyadh walking around the manager's room. She realized that Riyadh was expecting money. One day, **Riyadh came to her crying and said that the manager had stripped him off. What kind of violence is this?**

## Story 02

By the end of 2017, Sraboni Golder got married to Monohor Golder from Lashkar village of the Upazila of Dakop from Khulna. Sraboni Golder's father Mr. Monotosh had tried his best to arrange a proper wedding for his daughter. Mr. Monotosh is a school teacher and teaches Bengali. Other than that, he gives private tuition to some other students to earn some more. Mr. Monotosh sold 1 Bigha of his lands to buy his daughter jewellery for the wedding. After a few days of the wedding, one day Sraboni came to her mother and shared that Monohor doesn't pay attention towards her. She even heard from the neighbours that Monohor is doing drugs on his way home at night. For a few days, even if Sraboni was awake for the whole night, Monohor slept like dead meat beside her. He didn't even show much interest in his newly wed wife. Sraboni was a bit concerned about it. Then one day Monohor took her ear ring and sold it and when she tried to protest, he slapped her.

Sraboni's mother discussed all these with Mr. Monotosh. Mr. Monotosh got worried.

Then he called Monohor's father to discuss it. Monohor's father got angry and said, **"It's completely Sraboni's fault. We are not going to take your daughter back to our house."** **What kind of injustice is this towards Sraboni?**

## Story 03

Molay Biswas is a farmer. He went shopping in Khulna with his daughter Taposhi for the upcoming puja. Taposhi was asking for a Pakhi dress from Khulna for a long time. Taposhi's mother has permitted her 9 years old daughter to go to Khulna with her father. After waiting for a long period of time in the Bhoroshapur bus stand, they got on a bus filled with people. The father stood leaving some space for his daughter. Suddenly, Molay saw his friend Haran on the bus, sitting nearby. Molay walked towards Haran. He addressed him by "Dada". **Haran Mondol asked Taposhi, "How are you, child?" and then forcefully took her on his lap. After a certain time, Taposhi's face went all pale and the pain was prominent.** She stood up and was like that for the rest of the time.

Haran tried to take her on his lap again. But, after Molay saw his daughter's unwillingness he told Haran, "It's okay, if she doesn't want to sit. Let her be." **What type of violence is this?**

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## Story 04

Mojid Shekh has a happy family with two daughters. He has no son. Elder daughter Doli Sultana has married the love of her life who lives in the next village, named Sajedul. Although Sajedul's parents did accept this marriage, Doli's father didn't accept Sajedul as his son-in-law. Doly and Sajedul have a daughter; "Rupa". She is 14 now. Suddenly, Sajedul died of a heart attack. After a crying spree, Doli went to her father's place while her in-laws were blaming her for her husband's death.

After a few days, Doly's youngest brother-in-law Kamal called her. At times, Sajedul's elder brother Rafikul also started calling her to console. Doly took it nicely in the beginning, but later on she realized that their intention wasn't clean. It shook Doly that someone can think of their own brother's wife in such an improper way. Then, one day Kamal's friend called and informed, "Kamal's wife has complained against Doly for having an extra-marital affair with kamal. So, everyone from that family is furious at you." Meanwhile, Doly had asked for some financial support for Rupa's education from her in-laws. Doly's elder brother-in-law said, "Sajedul has left nothing. Even if he had, after what you have done with Kamal, don't even dare to come back here. And Sajedul's daughter will not inherit anything. If he had a son then he might.

- Now the facilitator would ask the participants what type of violent conspiracy was this and what they have learnt about the types of violence after reading those stories.
- After the groups have done sharing their learnings, the facilitators will discuss these four types of violence and end the session.



# Session 03: Familial Dispute Ownership of Land & Violence

## Objective

After completing this session participants will be able to –

- Describe the types of violence women face due to familial disputes and eviction from land ownership.

## Method

Role-play and discussion.

## Ingredient

VllP Card, Hand Note

## Duration

1 hour

## Procedure

- There will be a short role-play of 5-6 minutes before the facilitator gets into the main session.
- The facilitator will play the role of a woman and the co-facilitator will act as the husband. The role-play will be like–

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## Role-play

Azizul and Sumaiya have been married for almost 5 years. Their daughter Moni is only 2 years old. Sumaiya usually stays occupied with household chores for the entire day. She has to cook from the morning, feed the cows, wash clothes, give medicine to her father-in-law, take care of Moni, send food to Azizul and so on. The last Monsoon, Sumaiya's father died. She is from Sonatola village of Rupsha Upazila. Sumaiya has a brother and a sister. On her way back home, a land-broker asked for her number and she gave Azizul's number.

From then on, that broker calls Azizul every other week. They want Sumaiya to sell her portion of her father's property. Azizul said, "Companies are buying lands from the Rupsha area at a high price. For Bigha they are paying 20 lakhs. Sell your portion of land and bring me some money. I will buy a motor-cycle, open up a shop and the rest will be deposited in a bank.

At first, Sumaiya didn't pay any heed to it. She wanted to keep her father's belongings in her name. She doesn't care even if they can be sold at a higher price. She wants her daughter Moni to inherit these in future. But why would she sell the property and give Azizul money? He always bears loss from his hatchery every year. Sumaiya brushed the thought off. But Azizul kept talking about the property everyday. She noticed that Azizul's behaviour was changing. In the meantime, she got to know that Azizul went to Rupsha and contacted the broker. Every night he started talking about the property.

After some time, Azizul started to bring up issues which Sumaiya couldn't even imagine before. He started to say how Sumaiya isn't good looking, how she is bad at work, how she is bad at maintaining relationships and so on. Sumaiya was shocked but didn't understand where it was coming from. She thought it would be over soon. **But, it got worse and he started to abuse her physically. Sumaiya used to cry the whole night.** She knew the broker was giving Azizul many tempting offers but she couldn't share this with anyone. The brokers have been causing issues in many other families too.

- After the role-play, the facilitator would give everyone a VllP card. Then he will ask, "What Sumaiya should do?" and ask everyone to write the answer down on the VllP card. Participants will present their VllP card after they finish writing.
- Then ask the participants if anyone from their village has experienced the same situation or not. If they did, how it took place. Let some of the participants share the experience.
- At the end, ask each participant if they have a clear understanding of everything or not.

# Session 04: Marriage Laws

## **Objective:**

After completing this session participants will have knowledge about:

- Marriage Registration of Hindu and Muslim, Legal age of marriage, \*Dowry, Divorce Registration.

**Method:** Playing video and discussion.

**Material:** Video, Presenting papers and posters of marriage and divorce registration

**Duration:** 1 hour.

## **Procedure:**

- Play a video at the beginning of the session that shows how a woman faces difficulties for not having papers related to marriage registration or getting their marriage registered.
- Then the facilitator will ask the participants if they have experienced such things.
- Facilitator will discuss the issues after hearing all of them.
- In the middle of the discussion facilitator will show paperworks related to Hindu and Muslim marriage registration, divorce registration and related paper works.

N.B: As it is a sensitive issue, don't force any participant to talk. And in the beginning inform the participants, "We are just letting you know about these things. We don't encourage divorce."

\*Dowry: The provided valuables in Muslim marriage from husband to his wife.

# Session 05: | Inheritance and Custody |

## Objective:

After completing this session participants will be able to -

- know about the deserved property share of the female inherent.
- have idea about custody and classifications of custody
- describe the existing custody laws that discriminate between men and women.

**Method :** Debate and discussion.

**Ingredient:** VllP card and poster

**Duration:** 1 hour

## Procedure

After greeting every one, ask the following questions to the participants to assess their learning from previous sessions. If they fail to answer any question, answer it for them. Then, through a relevant conversation get into the main discussion.

- Explain the inheritance right of women in both Hindu and Muslim laws and provide ready made hand-outs.
- What costs are included in alimony?
- Who, when and why provides someone alimony?
- By answering these questions, the facilitator would try to draw everyone's attention towards the main discussion.
- Then the facilitator would hang two white boards or poster paper on two sides of the room. "It's women's responsibility to give birth and raise a child" will be written on one side, and on the other side of the room will be written, "It's women's responsibility to raise a child". The facilitator would request the participants to stand in front of the statement they are supporting.
- If any of the participants says that they don't support either of the statements individually and rather stands in between; tell them to stand in the middle of the room.
- The facilitator will give each of the participants 2 minutes to present the logic why they support the statement. To defend their point, they can describe any related incident that happened with them/their relatives/neighbor/villagers.
- If any of the participants is not comfortable to share, the facilitator would try to understand their point of views by conversing with them.
- Through this, the facilitator would discuss the inheritance and custody laws. In this case, they will highlight the laws from both Hindu and Muslim perspective. They will also discuss those custody laws which discriminate between father and mother. Inheritance laws will be pointed out from a women's perspective as well.
- After the whole discussion, the facilitator would ask everyone if they think they are getting equal rights as a woman? Then the facilitator would end the session after hearing everyone's response.

# Session 06: Crime, General Diary & Statement

## Objective:

After completing this session participants will be able to describe -

- crime, Felony and misdemeanor crime;
- about general diary (G.D) and statement.

**Method:** Q/A

**Ingredient:** None

**Duration:** 1.5 hours

## Procedure:

- Greet all the participants and assess their understanding from the previous lesson.
- Afterwards, get into the session by discussing the following three questions in detail.
- What is crime?
- How many types of crimes are there in the criminal law?
- Which are felonies and which are misdemeanor crimes?
- At this point, discuss about G.D. Ask the participants if anyone from their village has ever filed a G.D. If they know then listen and discuss the following questions.
- In which cases a G.D. is required?
- When do we need to file a G.D.?
- Where and to whom you can file a G.D.?
- Why do we have to file a G.D.?
- Then discuss about the statement by answering the following questions.
- What is a statement?
- Why does a person give a statement?
- Who can give a statement?
  
- Exercise: At times, G.D. can get influenced by the people or officers while writing it at the police station. In that case, it's safer to take a pre-written statement with them, written by someone who knows it better. Or, the facilitator can divide the participants into four groups and conduct a practice G.D. writing session. (In that case, the facilitator can show some G.D. related videos and if possible can show some written copies)
  
- At the end, the facilitator would ask questions to assess the learning from the topics discussed above. Then, they will talk about how to implement them in real life. The facilitator would now end the session by thanking everyone and inviting them to the next session.

# Session -07: Warrant, Summon Arrest, Search & Imprisonment

## Objective:

After completing this session participants will be able to –

- Describe necessary rules and regulations regarding warrant, summon, search and imprisonment.

**Method:** Q/A and storytelling.

**Ingredient:** None

**Time:** 1.5 hours.

## Procedure:

- Greet all the participants. Assess the learning from the previous session by asking a few questions. For the facilitator few sample questions are given below –
  - a. What is a countable and undeniable crime?
  - b. In which situations one should file a G.D.?
  - c. Where can we file G.D.?
  - d. How much does it cost to file a G.D.?
  - e. What are the benefits of filing a G.D.?
  - f. What is a statement?
  - g. When do we need to give statements?
  - h. Who can give a statement?
- Then discuss what is summon and also who is summoned.
- Now, the facilitator would tell another story with the consent of the participants.

Once Abed was arrested by police. Abed's wife Jorina went to the Matbor (Head of the village) to free him. Matbor asked for a bribe. Jorina sold her dairy cow and goat and gave the Matbor ten thousand taka. Matbor asked for more money from Jorina after visiting the police station once. On the other hand, police had already sent Abed to the court for not getting any money. Then, Abed's younger brother borrowed some money and hired a lawyer. The lawyer bailed Abed from the court.

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- After sharing the story ask the following questions participants:
    - If everyone has understood the story?
    - To whom Jorina went after Abed got arrested?
    - How did Jorina manage money?
    - Did Matbor do anything?
    - Where did the police send Abed?
    - How did Abed's brother bail Abed?
    - Where should we go when the police arrest us?
  
  - Discuss about Arrest, search and imprisonment with help of following

- What is arrest?
- When can a police officer arrest without a warrant?
- What should a person do when the police want to arrest them?
- What should an accused do after being arrested?
- What is search?
- What is body search?
- What are the rules of body search for a woman?
- For how long can police hold a person arrested?

Consequently, ask questions according to the objectives of this session. Then, discuss with the participants about the implementation of the learnings of this session in real life. End the session by thanking everyone and assuring their participation in the next session.

# Session 08: Properties & Paperworks

## **Objective:**

After completing this session participants will have:

- knowledge of paperworks related to properties and lands
- knowledge of laws about lands/properties and how to keep them secure.

**Method:** Q/A and Story-telling.

**Material:** None

**Duration:** 1 1/2 hours.

## **Procedure:**

- Greet the participants. Assess their knowledge about paperworks related to lands and properties by asking a few questions.
- Show some paperworks related to lands and properties during or at the end of the discussion.

## **For the facilitator:**

1. Story:
2. Paperworks related to lands and properties.

# Session 09: Pornography

## Objective:

After completing this session participants will be able to –

- tell what is pornography and pornographic materials;
- identifying forbidden acts according to the Anti-pornography Act 2012;
- describe the duration of investigating criminal offenses, accountability of the crime, penalty etc. according to the Anti-pornography Act 2012.

**Method:** Q/A and Discussion.

**Ingredients:** None.

**Duration:** 1.5 hours

## Procedure:

- Greet the participants and ask them questions to assess how much they remember from the previous session.
- Get into the main discussion through some relevant conversation. Ask the participants what do they know about pornography and what is their idea about it. Listen to their answers thoroughly.
- Then, explain them what pornography actually is.
- Next, give the participants ideas about the pornographic materials.
- Then, tell the participants, “Pornography was inducing the decay of moral and social values and was fueling various disputes in the society. To prevent the societal disputes and to preserve the moral and social values, in 2012 the Anti-pornography Act was enacted. Any offense which falls under this act is unforgivable and not eligible for fine.” At this point, discuss the following questions:
  1. What are the restrictions of Anti-pornography Act 2012?
  2. According to Anti-pornography Act 2012, which crime has what kind of duration to finalize the investigation?
  3. According to the Anti-pornography Act 2012 what is the penalty for any offence that falls under the law?
  4. What are the punishments of falsely accusing someone in this act?
- At the end, ask a few questions to assess the session and tell them the ways of implementing these lessons in real life. End the session by thanking everyone for attending.

N.B: To describe the topics take help from the attachment 17.

# Session -10: One-stop Crisis Cell (OCC)

## Introduction:

One-Stop Crisis Cell (OCC) activities are underway in Dhaka, Rajshahi, Chittagong, Sylhet, Khulna, Barisal, Rangpur and Faridpur Medical College Hospitals under the Multisectoral Program for Prevention of Violence against Women and Children by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, a joint venture of the Governments of Bangladesh and Denmark. Since then, a total of 60 one-stop crisis cells have been set up in 40 districts and 20 upazilas in the 3rd phase (2011-2016) of the project to facilitate the services of women and children across the country. Various government agencies have been liaising with NGOs, civil society and other stakeholders to provide integrated services at the district and upazila level for the rehabilitation and social reintegration of women and children victims of violence.

## Objective:

- To make services available for women and children who are victims of torture across the country
- To create a women and child friendly environment in the concerned District Sadar Hospital and Upazila Health Complex
- Coordinate activities between public and private organizations to facilitate access to services for abused women and children
- Establishing links between existing services at the central and grassroots levels for the abused women and children

## Location of One-stop Crisis Cell (OCC):

### a. District Sadar Hospital:

1. Munshiganj, 2. Narsingdi, 3. Gazipur, 4. Netrokona, 5. Tangail, 6. Sherpur, 7. Madaripur, 8. Shariatpur, 9. Narayanganj, 10. Chapainawabganj, 11. Naogaon, 12. Bagura, 13. Nator, 14. Pabna, 15. Sirajganj, 16. Panchagarh, 17. Lalmonirhat, 18. Dinajpur, 19. Kushtia, 20. Meherpur, 21. Chuadanga, 22. Jhinaidah, 23. Magurah, 24. Jessore, 25. Satkhira, 26. Bagerhat, 27. Sunamganj, 28. Habiganj, 29. Jhalokathi, 30. Pirojpur, 31. Patuakhali, 32. Barguna, 33. Brahmanbaria, 34. Chandpur, 35. Lakshmipur, 36. Feni, 37. Khagrachari, 38. Bandarban, 39. Cox's Bazar Medical College Hospital.

### b. Upazila Health Complex:

1. Jhinaigati (Sherpur), 2. Kuliarchar (Kishoreganj), 3. Pangsha (Rajbari), 4. Tongibari (Munshiganj), 5. Tungipara (Gopalganj), 6. Barua (Cumilla), 7. Ramgoti (Laksmiganj), 8. Teknaf (Cox's Bazar), 9. Langady (Bandarban), 10. Chatak (Sunamganj), 11. Kulaura (Moulvibazar), 12. Tetulia (Panchagarh), 13. Parbatipur (Dinajpur), 14. Chilmari (Kurigram), 15. Nandagram (Bagura), 16. Shibganj (Chapainawabganj), 17. AlamDanga (Chuadanga), 18. Jhikargacha (Jessore), 19. Shyamnagar (Satkhira) and 20. Kolapara (Patuakhali).

f falsely accusing someone in this act?

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## One-stop Crisis Cell Manpower:

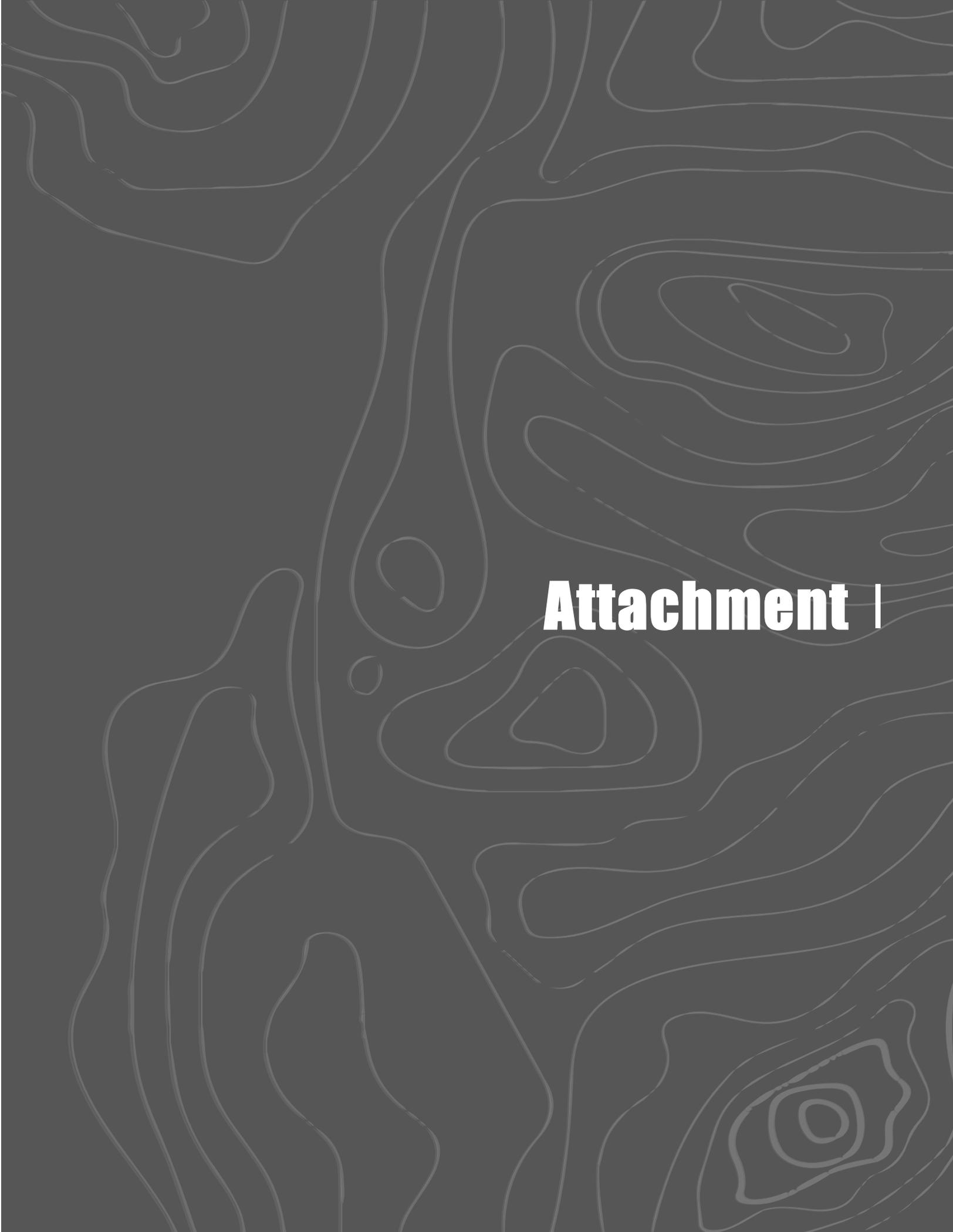
In every One-stop Crisis Cell, there are 1 program officer, 1 computer operator and 1 messenger/cleaner. Other than these, residential medical officers (IMO) of related hospitals and Upazila health complex provide all necessary instructions.

### Service Providing Procedure of One-stop Crisis Cell:

- Confirming all services provided by District Sadar Hospital and Upazila Health Complex.
- To assist the abused women and children to get the following services from government and non-government organizations:
  - Legal aid
  - Psychosocial Counselling
  - Life-executive training
  - Rehabilitation and uniting in the society
  - Shelter service
- Coordination of institutional services for women and children victims of torture in the district and upazila
  - Exchange of information on violence against women at district and upazila level;
  - Coordinating with national law enforcement agencies;
  - Follow-up of cases taken in family court; And
  - Follow-up of the Women and Child Abuse Suppression Tribunal case

### Activities of One-Stop Crisis Cells are:

- To provide necessary counseling to the abused women and children and to assist in accessing the services available in the hospital and to coordinate with the assistance provided by governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- To provide psychosocial counseling to overcome the psychological problems for the trauma and oppression caused by the victims' family.
- To inform all the concerned authorities about the judgments and directions of the High Court for the prevention of physical and sexual abuse as early as possible.
- To take initiative to provide the medical services available to the victims for any physical and sexual abuse at the hospital immediately.
- To take active part in various anti-dowry and anti-child marriage initiatives taken by the government and private initiatives.
- Reviewing the condition of the victims in the service cell to assist in accessing existing services at the local level and providing specific remedies in the light of the prevailing regulations.
- To provide legal assistance through coordination with various agencies and organizations.
- Establish effective communication with government and non-government networks involved in anti-torture activities.

The background of the page is a dark gray topographic map with white contour lines. The lines are irregular and wavy, representing elevation changes across the terrain. The text is centered on the right side of the page.

# **Attachment I**

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## Attachment 01: Key Messages for Participants to Know

### Topic: Human Rights for Women

Human Rights for Women:

Human rights are equally available to all people in the world but almost all women in the world are being deprived of these rights. Women's human rights are not a separate or a special issue, women are human beings or human children, therefore women deserve human rights. When women's human rights are ensured, women's rights are established.

But if women were given equal rights as human beings, women would not have been left behind, women would have achieved equal recognition along with men by playing a role in productive work. None of the rights that are being claimed or are being ensured for women through legislation are outside of human rights. But many people think that women are getting extra opportunities when it comes to women's rights which is a completely wrong concept. Our responsibility will be to establish women's human rights.

Rights for Women in Bangladeshi Constitution:

The Constitution of Bangladesh recognizes the equal rights of women with men. There was no difference between men and women. On the contrary, the constitution of Bangladesh has clearly stated the need to enact special laws for the advancement of women.

The rights of women mentioned in the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh are mentioned below:

1. Ensure equality of participation and opportunities for women in all walks of national life. Article-19 (3)
2. The state will strive to ensure equality of opportunity for all citizens. Article-19 (1)
3. All citizens are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. Article-27
4. The state will not discriminate against any citizen simply because of religion, group, caste, gender or place of birth. Article-26 (3)
5. Women and men will have equal rights in all spheres of state and public life. Article-27 (2)
6. No citizen shall be subjected to any kind of disability, compulsion, constraint or condition to enter any place of public entertainment or to use public restrooms or for admission to any educational institution merely on the grounds of religion, group, caste, gender or place of birth. Article-26 (3)
7. Special provisions may be made in favor of women or children or for the advancement of any particular backward section of the citizens. Article-26 (6)
8. There will be equal opportunity for all citizens in employment or promotion in the service of the Republic. Article-29 (1)
9. No citizen shall be disqualified from employment or promotion in the service of the Republic merely on the grounds of religion, caste, creed, sex or place of birth, nor shall they be discriminated due to any of these reasons. Article-29 (2)
10. No person shall be deprived of life and liberty except in accordance with the law. Article-32
11. If subjected to the prohibitions imposed by law, then every citizen with the same qualifications shall have the right to take up any lawful profession or scholarship and to conduct any lawful business or business, as prescribed by law. Article-40

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## Attachment – 2: Key Messages for Participants to Know

### Topic: Form of violence and Domestic Violence

#### Domestic Violence:

Domestic violence refers to the physical, emotional, sexual or financial harm inflicted on another woman or child member of the family by a person in a family relationship.

#### Types of Domestic Violence:

1. Physical
2. Emotional
3. Sexual
4. Economic

#### Different types of domestic violence manifest as follows:

Beating, throwing acid, rape, killing, not being allowed to eat, not being treated when sick, forcing to have children, not being given a chance to rest, being forced to work, being forced to do all the work, sometimes getting married, child marriage, Not helping with household chores, giving less food during pregnancy, not seeing a doctor during pregnancy time, not caring during pregnancy, forced sexual intercourse, sexual harassment, glaring, divorcing, taking dowry, forbidding to talk, not coming home, returning late at night, abusing, restraining, threatening, showing bloodshot eyes, making obscene remarks, making obscene gestures, not allowing to study, not letting them to go out, keeping them under house arrest, not caring for children, not allowing to make any financial decisions, taking away all the earned money, not to bear the expenses of wife and children, not allowing to spend earning money independently, depriving of property rights, child marriage, discouraging from all work, holding unreasonable dissent in conversation, not to sit together and eat, not to give clothes, throwing out from the house, not allowing to protest against lies, etc.

#### Various causes of domestic violence:

- Family Attitude (Social Structure)
- Underestimation of homework
- Social degradation
- Comparing women with beautiful consumer goods
- Rejection of love
- Reluctance to have sex (husband and wife)
- Rejection of marriage proposal
- Dowry
- Family conflict
- Unawareness about the law
- Reluctance to give property ownership to women etc.
- Child marriage
- Polygamy
- Divorce and separation
- Patriarchal social structure
- Religious prejudice
- Women's backwardness in education and employment
- Dependence

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## Consequences of Domestic Violence / Negative Impact:

The consequences of domestic violence are not detrimental to only women but also have negative effects on men, families as well on society. E.g.

### In the case of a Person:

- Loss of health
- Not being stable physically and mentally
- Increased anxiety, increase harassment

### In society

- The peace of the society is ruined
- Frequent trials are to be arbitrated
- Creates moral declination in society

### Positive aspects or benefits of establishing a violence free family:

- Inter-relationship of husband-wife, son-daughter, brother-sister is healthy
- All of the family works are done following proper regulation
- The fightings and quarrels get eliminated
- Everyone gets food, education and health care equally
- Children gets educated properly
- Everyone remains with better health and stable mentally
- Family becomes cooperative and peaceful
- Family's improving becomes faster
- Family values and respect increases
- Anti-social work, lawsuits and fights decrease from the family and society, etc.

### In the family

- Frequent quarrels and disputes
- Regular unrest in the family
- Income improvement decreases
- Family breaks apart and creates unrest
- Wealth gets wasted and scarcity increases
- Kids overlooked without proper food
- Children's education gets badly hindered

### Ways to eliminate domestic violence can be as follows:

- Working in consultation with husband and wife.
- If there is a mistake while working, husband and wife should talk patiently without blaming each other.
- Not favouring violence in any way .
- Educating children equally regard less of gender.
- Discussing the evils of dowry.
- Discouraging everyone from giving and taking dowry.
- Male members' involvement to help with the household chores .
- Giving equal work responsibility to boys and girls in household chores from an early age.
- Alerting everyone of the evils of dowry.
- Arranging the marriage of girls at a suitable age.
- Involving girls in income generating activities, etc.

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In addition to the above, the following issues may be considered for the elimination of violence:

- Considering women not only as women but also as human beings
- Making everyone aware of the diverse contribution of women
- Awareing to all, the evils of violence against women, to the individuals, families and society, etc.

Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act 2010 Field of Complaint for Domestic Violence Remedies:

Individuals seeking education in domestic violence remedies-

- You can go to the police officer or to the police station
- You can go to the enforcement officer (Upazila Women's Affairs Officer is acting as the enforcement officer)
- You can go to the non-government organizations that are working as service providers, with the permission of the government.
- Remedies can be obtained by applying directly to the Judicial Magistrate Court.

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## Attachment - 3: Key Messages for Participants to Know

### Topic: Family Relationship & Violence

Ways a marriage contract ends:

- In case of death of either of the spouse;
- Through divorce;
- Through mutual consent of husband and wife;
- Through the courts

Can a wife divorce her husband?

If the word “Yes” is written in the 18th column of the Marriage Contract (Nikahnama), the wife can exercise the power of divorce like the husband. This power is called talaq-i-taf-weez by the wife to divorce her husband.

Provisions for divorce in accordance with the law:

1. Verbal divorce is not effective;
2. If you want to divorce, you have to give notice to the chairman and the other party
3. Upon receiving of the notice, an arbitral tribunal shall be constituted with the chairman and one representative from each party;
4. The arbitral tribunal will try to reconcile the two. Otherwise, the divorce will take effect after 90 days from the date of giving the notice or after the child is born if the wife is pregnant (which happens later).

Punishment if divorce is not granted according to law:

In case of divorce, notice has to be given to the chairman. Divorce without notice will result in imprisonment for up to 1 year or a fine of up to BDT 10,000. or both.

Is there any obstacle in re-marriage between a divorced husband and wife?

According to the Muslim Family Law Ordinance of 1961, which is currently in force in Bangladesh, there is no restriction on re-marriage between a divorced husband and wife.

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## Attachment - 4: Key Messages for Participants to Know

### Topic: Violence related to inheritance & Custody

Custody:

Custody is the power or right to look after the minor's body and property.

Child's Custody:

According to Muslim laws, father is the true legal guardian of a child. Mother is the care-taker.

Normal Guardian:

Below mentioned personnel are the natural guardian of the minor's property, following orders:

1. Father
2. Person assigned by the father
3. Paternal grandfather
4. Person assigned by the paternal grandfather

Can a father sell his minor child's property out?

A father cannot transfer immovable property of a minor except in the following cases.

- a. If the property is found to be worth twice as much, in that case.
- b. If it is essential to sell it for the maintenance of the minor, in that case.
- c. If it is essential to sell it to pay off the debt of the deceased, in that case.
- d. If the cost of maintenance of the property is more than the income, in that case. etc.

Inequality between father and mother in guardianship law:

- a. Under Muslim law, the father is the real legal guardian of the child. The mother can only be the caretaker of the child.
- b. Since the father is legally the guardian, he can make decisions about the child; But a mother can't do that.
- c. If the mother gets married elsewhere, she loses the right to custody of the child, which does not apply to the father.

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## Attachment - 5: Key Messages for Participants to Know

### Topic: Crime, General Diary, Statement

#### Crime:

In common parlance, what is punishable by law is a crime. Any act or attempt to do so will be considered a crime if it is punishable under Bangladeshi law.

Crime is divided into two parts in the criminal law- (1) Assumed crime, and (2) Felony.

#### Felony and Misdemeanor:

Crimes in which the police can arrest the accused without a warrant are considered a felony. And all the crimes that require a warrant for the arrest of the accused are called a misdemeanor.

#### General Diary:

A description of an incident which is usually filed by a person in the form of an application with the police. A general diary (G.D.) is to be made in the following cases-

1. If a person or his family member is threatened of being oppressed criminally
2. If someone fears of being a victim of serious crime
3. If something goes missing
4. If any organization faces any illegal threat

If G.D. is done, the police can take preventive measures against the occurrence of crime. It is a documentary testimony that later comes in handy, if a case is filed.

#### Statement

This is the first report given to the police station in case of any serious crime. In fact, it is a charge against the perpetrator for a crime.

The victim or the relative or any person who has committed the crime can confess. The officer-in-charge of the police station is bound to accept the report of any serious crime.

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## Attachment - 6: Key Messages for Participants to Know

### Topic: Warrant, Summon, Arrest, Search & Imprisonment

#### Warrant:

A warrant is a written order issued by a magistrate to arrest the accused and produce him in the court.

#### Summon:

A summons is an instruction sent by a court to a person to appear in court on a fixed date. The following persons may be summoned-

- A. A person accused of minor offenses; and
- B. For the witness to appear in court.

#### Arrest:

Detention of a person according to the law is called arrest. In the following cases, the police can arrest without a warrant.

- There are credible news of being accused or being involved in any serious crime;
- Home demolition equipment was found without any reasonable cause;
- Individuals from whom stolen goods have been found;
- If someone is found guilty by a court;
- Causing obstruction in police work or escaping from police custody;
- Fleeing from naval forces;
- Individuals, against whom any other police officer puts instructions to arrest.

If the police want to make an arrest, the person should take the following steps:

- May want to see the warrant;
- May want to know the reason for the arrest order;
- Leaving the police without causing obstacles with the police work.

What should the accused do after receiving?

The accused should hire a good lawyer and get bail from the court.

#### Search

A search is a thorough exploration of the place where the person who will be arrested is hiding. If the person to be arrested is hiding in a room and does not come out even after giving instructions, the police can break down the door of the room. But the condition is, if there is/are a woman/women, police have to give them instructions and enough time to leave. The arrested person can be detained by the police for up to 24 hours. After the arrest, the police will be able to search the body of the arrested person. However, in order to search the body of a woman, it is necessary to be extra careful of her decency while following the search by a woman or a female police officer.

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## Attachment - 7: Key Messages for Participants to Know

### Topic: Pornography

#### Pornography:

According to the Anti-pornography Act, 2012, pornography means any obscene dialogue, acting, gesture, nude or half-naked dance that causes sexual arousal, which can be captured and displayed in movies, videos, audio-visual images, stills, graphics or any other way and that has no educational or artistic value.

#### Equipment for Pornography:

Equipment for pornography refers to cameras, computers or computer parts, CDs, VCDs, optical devices, magnetic devices, mobile phones or parts used in the production, storage or display of pornography, and any electronic, digital or any other technological device. Sexually explicit books, periodicals, sculptures, cartoons, or leaflets.

#### Prohibited acts under the Anti-pornography Act, 2012:

Pornography production, safe keeping, peddling, carrying, supplying, buying, selling, concepting or displaying.

#### Time limit for investigation of the crime:

Under Anti-pornography Act, 2012 the time limit for investigation shall be 30 (thirty) working days and if due to sensible reasons the investigation cannot be completed within this time limit then with the approval of Superintendent of Police or officer of higher rank, additional 15 (fifteen) working days can be taken.

However, if it is not possible to complete the investigation within the stated time for logical reasons, additional 30 (thirty) working days might be extended with the approval from the court.

#### Penalty for offenses under the Anti-pornography Act, 2012:

- A) A person who produces or contracts any participants to produce pornography or forces any women, men or child to participate, or engages any women, men or child with or without their knowledge to capture still images, videos or films, he/they will be deemed of committing a crime and will be punished with rigorous imprisonment to a maximum period of 7 (seven) years and a fine up to BDT. 2,00,000 /- (two lakh).
- B) A person who degrades the social or personal status of the victim through pornography or to extort money by blackmailing or to gain other benefits or mentally abuses the victim with their intimate image/video captured with or without consent shall be deemed to have committed a crime and will be liable. He will be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment up to a maximum period of 5 (five) years and a fine up to BDT 200,000 /- (two lakh).

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- C) Any person providing pornography through internet or website or mobile phone or any other electronic devices will be deemed to have committed a crime and for such offense will be liable to a maximum period of 5 (five) years rigorous imprisonment and a fine up to BDT 200,000 /- (two lakh).D) A person who causes public nuisance by displaying pornography shall be considered to have committed a crime and shall be liable to a maximum period of 2 (two) years rigorous imprisonment and a fine up to BDT 1,00,000/- (one lakh).
- E) According to the Anti-pornography Act 2012, any person selling, renting, peddling, supplying, publicly displaying or promoting any form of pornography or preparing, producing, transporting or storing it for any purpose or advertising the places available to get pornography, will be deemed to have committed an offense and will be punished with a maximum period of 2 (two) years rigorous imprisonment and fine up to BDT 1,00,000/- (one lakh).
- F) Any person using a child to produce, distribute, print and publish pornography or sell, supply or display child pornography or advertise any child pornography shall be deemed to have committed a crime and shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum period of 10 (ten) years and a fine of up to BDT 500,000 /- (five lakhs).
- G) According to the Anti-pornography Act 2012, any person directly involved or found aiding and abetting anything with pornography will be considered to have committed a crime and shall be punished as same.

Executability of the crime:

Crimes committed under the Anti-pornography Act, 2012 will be cognizable and non-bailable.

Penalty for false case, complaint etc.:

Under the Anti-pornography Act, 2012; any person with official authority or any empowered individuals or any other officials or committee who files a case or complaint under any section of this Act for the purpose of causing harm to an individual knowing that there is no just or legal reason to file a false or harassing case or complaint against them shall be deemed to have committed an offense. Will be sentenced to a maximum period of 2 (two) years rigorous imprisonment and a fine up to BDT 1,00,000/- (one lakh) for the offense.

In any event, a case filed under the said Act where the court acquits the accused at the tribunal hearing and at the trial's end, and if the court concludes that the allegations against the accused are baseless and done for harassment, then the plaintiff is guilty. He will be sentenced to a maximum period of 2 (two) years rigorous imprisonment and a fine up to BDT 1,00,000 /- (one lakh).

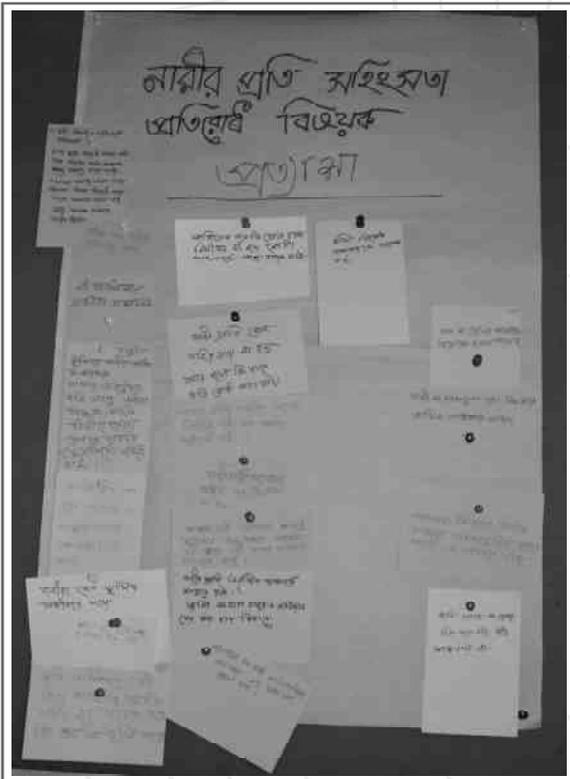
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Some Snaps of the training  
**Prevention of Land Disputes & Violence Against Women**  
at a glance!



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বাদাবন সংঘ  
Badabon Sangho  
(A Women's Rights Organisation)