

CHILD MALTREATMENT IS A SILENT RUINATION OF THE FUTURE GENERATION OF BANGLADESH: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS



LL.M THESIS

A RESEARCH MONOGRAPH

**SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE CREDIT REQUIREMENTS FOR
AWARDING THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS BY DAFFODIL
INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

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Letter of Transmittal

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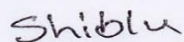
Daffodil International University

Subject: Submission of thesis paper on “**Child Maltreatment is a silent ruination of the future generation of Bangladesh**”

Dear Sir,

I am so much delighted to submit my research paper “**Child Maltreatment is a silent ruination of the future generation of Bangladesh**” with your supervision and unswerving guidance throughout all the time. I have collected as much information as I could from articles, journals, books, and cases and many other sources. During these Six months of activities on research, I have gained valuable experience for my future and better career.

I believe that this research paper has enriched both my knowledge and my experience. For future queries regarding this paper, I shall always be available.



Sincerely Yours,

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Certificate Approval

This is to certify that Md. Shibli Siddiki, ID: 213-38-012, Program: LL.M, Batch: 36 is a regular student of Department of Law, Daffodil International University. He has successfully completed his research on “**Child maltreatment is a silent ruination of the future generation of Bangladesh**” and prepared this paper under my direct supervision. I think that thesis is worthy of fulfilling the partial requirements of LL.M.

I wish his Happiness, Good health, and Every Success in his life.



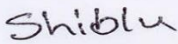
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Declaration

I am Md. Shibli Siddiki, ID: 213-38-012, I am a student of Department of law in Daffodil International University (DIU). I hereby declare that this thesis title “**Child Maltreatment is a silent ruination of the future generation of Bangladesh**” is the outcome of the investigation done by me and prepared by myself under the supervision of S.M. Saiful Haque, Assistant Professor, Department of Law, Daffodil International University (DIU). I also declare that this research paper or any part thereof has not been or is not being submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree.



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Acknowledgement

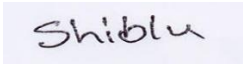
I would like to acknowledge everyone who played a role in my academic accomplishments. First of all, my parents, who supported me with love and understanding. Without their support, I could never have reached this current level of success.

By the grace of Almighty, I would like to state that, it is a great opportunity for me to write about this topic like “Child Maltreatment is a silent ruination of the future generation of Bangladesh.” At the time when I was preparing this thesis paper, I am gone through the different books and websites which help me to find a lot of new topics.

I would like to give a special thanks to my honorable supervisor, S. M. Saiful Haque Sir. Only because of his support, I am properly understanding the different system of legal research and theoretical problems in my thesis paper.

Apart from this thesis paper, it will certainly be the vast importance for those who are want to gathering a knowledge about this subject. I hope they will find it comprehensible.

I am trying my best to collect all the documents and sources which are related to the subject. But as much as possible I am trying my best to collect all the information related to this topic.



Shibli

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Executive Summary

There is a provision; The Research Monograph is subject of LL.M. program, which is belonging to Department of Law. It requires a six months attachment with real practice by research assigned by the supervisor of the University and guidance by books, internet, article, social aspects etc. Research methodology program guides how academic achievements are implemented in practical field.

This research has the specific objective to analyze the right of the confusion of “Child abuse is a silent ruination of the future generation of Bangladesh.”

The study requires a systematic procedure form selection of the topic to final research paper. To perform the study data sources are to be identified and collected, they are to be classified, analyses, interpreted and presented in systematic manner and key points are to be finding out.

Abstract

Children are the builder of the future nation. Today's children will lead the next generation. One day they will achieve the leading positions in the society. We need to keep in our mind that today's child is tomorrow's treasure. They are like a golden crop. How the farmer keeps the duty to take care the seed before harvesting time, same we need to follow up them before a certain age. Otherwise, they may be to a wrong way, they may do any crime, they may be addict on dangerous drugs before gaining a proper knowledge. So, it is the responsibility of the state to protect the rights of the children. In recent the entire world is concern to protect children rights. But children are maltreated through many ways like physically, mentally, emotionally, and sexually in their own residence, educational institution, and workplace. Children are deprived from medical, educational; food and nutrition facilities and they are forced to labor. It is important to protect the rights of children otherwise it will be violation of human rights. Here we can teach them religious knowledge in their childhood at family because family is a primary school for a baby and his/her parents are the first Teacher. So, we should follow up our child to make him as a treasure for the nation. In Bangladesh, state government shall have to consolidate the laws and ensure proper implementation of laws. This research is divided into three aspects first part has made upon theory. In second part opinion from the people has taken. In last part, discussed the issues briefly.

Table of Content	page
Letter of Transmittal	ii
Certificate Approval	iii
Declaration	iv
Acknowledgement	v
Executive Summary	vi
Abstract	vii
Chapter-1	
1 Introduction of Child maltreatment	11
1.1 Primary Introduction	12
1.2 Problem Statement	12
1.2.1 Social Step	12
1.2.2 Legal Step	12
1.3 Research Questions & Answers	12
1.4 Objectives	13
1.5 Scope	13
1.6 Methodology	13
1.7 Limitation	14
Chapter-2	
2 Literature Review	15
2.1 Introduction	15
2.2 Definition of Child	15
2.2.1 Child in Bangladesh	15
2.2.2 Child in Foreign Country	15
2.3 Comprehensive View on Previews Research	15
2.4 Gaps in the Literature	16
2.5 Conclusion	16
Chapter-3	
3 Problem Background	17
3.1 Child Maltreatment	17
3.2 Forms of Child Maltreatment	17
3.2.1 Physical Maltreatment	17
3.2.2 Sexual Maltreatment	19
3.2.3 Emotional Maltreatment	20
3.2.4 Neglect	21
3.3 Violation of Human Rights	21

Chapter-4	
4 Methodology	22
4.1 Research Method	22
4.2 Data Sampling Method	22
4.3 Data Sources	22
4.4 Secondary Sources	22
4.5 Primary Sources	23
4.6 Qualitative Research Method	23
4.7 Conclusion	23
Chapter-5	
5 Survey Analysis and Findings	23
5.1 Social Position Stage	23
5.1.1 Gender	23
5.1.2 Age	24
5.1.3 Occupation	24
5.2 Analysis of Question Part	25
5.2.1 Child Maltreatment is an offence of harming a child through physical, mental, and emotional ways	25
5.2.2 The Ratio of Child Maltreatment is increasing day by day	25
5.2.3 Children fall in frustration and loose interaction with people because of child maltreatment	26
5.2.4 Human rights are being violated through child Maltreatment	26
5.2.5 Child court is necessary as early as possible	26
5.2.6 Without proper implementation of provision child Maltreatment becomes unstoppable	27
5.2.7 Ensuring speedy trial of child maltreatment cases also an effective way to prevent this offence	27
5.2.8 Every victim must be guaranteed the right to seek legal redress	28
5.2.9 Social unrest is one of the major factors for increasing children oppression	28
5.2.10 Social neglect destroys mentality of a victim	28
5.2.11 Social awareness is most important to prevent child maltreatment	29
5.2.12 To make people concern, it needs to show awareness through TV, advertisement, and social media	29
Chapter-6	
6 Discussion and recommendation regarding to prevent Child Maltreatment	29
6.1 Recommendation	35
Chapter-7 (Conclusion)	35

Title:

**“Child Maltreatment is a Silent ruination of the future
generation of Bangladesh.”**

CHAPTER-1

1. Introduction of Child maltreatment

1.1. Primary Introduction:

Children are sinless as like a flower. The sanctity spread through appearance of child. It is blessing from Allah to have a child. Today's children are builders of future nation. ¹The Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (SM) said "anyone who does not show mercy to our young ones and respect to our old ones is not one of us." Any human being who is under age of 18 or is not an emancipated minor, to be called as a child². Children are backbone of nation if the backbone cracks down the whole nation will become unstable.

The children (male and female) are maltreated through many ways like mentally and physically. Nowadays sexual abuse is getting common incident day by day, which halt the mentality of a children to hold their head high on the society. The rapid growing of sexually harass is tough to measure and all the victims cannot be able to get the protection of law. Besides Physical abuse to children occur in many ways for example beating in the family, educational and work place which silently ruin their mentality. Whither education is incredibly important for a child and adolescent but there are some people forcefully using children in many workplaces. In Bangladesh, tendency of forced labor is increasing rapidly, further more Children are facing immense torture in their workplace which is totally prohibited by the law. There is another form of maltreatment for example – Emotional maltreatment, maltreated by negligence, child marriage and children are brutally attacked by acid, trafficking, and homicide etc. Nowadays some unfair people are using children to commit various criminal activities like- drug supply, theft, extortion, etc. The street children are also involving in taking drugs, which polarized them to be a criminal.

In Bangladesh scenario, according to UNICEF-approximately 12.5 million children in Bangladesh are living in poverty and from them one fourth are deprived of their fundamental rights³. 89% children in Bangladesh are not getting educational facilities⁴. Where education is the backbone of a nation their progress of a child cannot be imagine without education.

To make a pause in the segment of child maltreatment, it is important to ensure proper implementation of laws and needs to consolidate the existing laws and emphasize on speedy trial to establish exemplary punishment. Government needs to support NGO's for getting extra boost on their activities.

¹ '<https://Quranacademy.io/Blog/How-to-Treat-Children-According-to-the-Quran-and-Sunnah/>'.

² 'Government of Peoples Republic of Bangladesh'

<https://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/sites/unicef.org.bangladesh/files/2018-07/Children Act 2013 English.pdf>.

³ 'UNICEF' <https://www.unicef.org/media/media_51925.html>.

⁴ Mohammad Tariq Ahsan, 'N' <www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10300110701255807>.

Children are the key factors to civilize a nation and next generation. They create the road map to achieve the success of nation. So, people need to keep concern on children to provide a worthy life. Now the time has come, people must raise their voice against maltreatment. Government needs to keep sharp eye to abolish this abuse.

1.2. Problem statement:

There are many established laws to protect the right of children, many organizations are working, and many researches has done on this topic but still there are many research gaps. Children maltreatment are increasing heinously. Now the question arises where we need to emphasize for ensure children right and protect their lives.

1.2.1. Social Steps

The child maltreatment becoming threaten to the society and for the nation. It is impossible to give a pause without social awareness in child maltreatment. By the effort of any individuals this crime cannot be demolished. Every single person must be concerned to prevent this offence and must be established social awareness.

1.2.2. Legal Steps

State can prevent offences by proper laws and execution of it. There are many established laws in Bangladesh to protect the children rights but still these implemented laws are fragile. All offender involved in maltreatment must be brought under the law and they need to be punished as early as possible. State shall have to ensure the protection of victim and the witness. Abdus Shahid Mahmud director of BSAF said- “there are laws on child issues, but there are no any specific laws to protect the victim and the witness and they feel insecure to complain as a victim⁵.” There are some NGOs also working for protecting the rights of children, those are -

- SHOISHOB,
- SAVE THE CHILDREN,
- PROTECTION OF CHILD,
- MANUSHER JONNO FOUNDETION etc.

Government must inspect and support their activities to polarize their field work. So, the government of the state must be concerned to prevent this offence and to establish proper rule of law. Otherwise, the nation will lose asset.

1.3. Research Questions & Answers:

- What is Child maltreatment and what types of child maltreatment are existing in the society of Bangladesh?
- Are human rights violated through child maltreatment?
- What is child abuse prevention?
- Why child abuse prevention is important?

Answers:

⁵ Arifur Rahman Rabby, <<https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/law-rights/2017/11/04/child-abusereaches-horrifying-level>>.

- Child abuse" or "abuse" is "all forms of physical or mental ill-treatment, sexual Abuse, neglect or negligent conduct or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential damage Responsibility, trust or Power (WHO, 1999) Child abuse is the physical, sexual or psychological abuse or neglect of a child or children.
There are four major classifications of Child Maltreatment which are physical, emotional, sexual and neglect.
- The two main forms of violent discipline are physical punishment and psychological violence. All over the world, children are subject to one or both of these. Available data suggest that in some countries, violent discipline is the norm. The bar chart here shows the percentage of children ages 2–14 who, according to self-report by caregivers or other family members, experienced any violent discipline at home in the past month, whether in the form of psychological aggression and/or physical punishment.
- The term "prevention" is generally used to represent actions that stop an action or behavior. It can also be used to represent activities that promote a positive action or behavior. Research has shown that successful child abuse interventions must reduce risk factors and promote protective factors to ensure the well-being of children and families. Protective factors are family and community conditions that, when present, promote child and family health and well-being. These are characteristics that act as buffers, helping parents who might otherwise be at risk of abusing their children to find resources, support, or coping strategies that allow them to parent effectively, even under stress.
- The effects of child abuse can be profound. Research shows that child maltreatment is associated with adverse health and mental health outcomes in children and families, and that those negative effects can last a lifetime. In addition to the impact on the child, child abuse and neglect also has a profound, wide-ranging impact on the community. An analysis of the immediate and long-term economic impact of child abuse and neglect found that child abuse costs \$258 million per day, or about \$94 billion per year.

1.4. Objectives:

On this topic many research and literature review has done. This study trying to focus on the actual reason of child maltreatment and the way to prevent this hatred crime. Besides this study discuss the proper remedy of the victim and the punishment.

1. To measure the actual condition of child maltreatment in Bangladesh
2. Discuss how the children are abused in various forms by the abuser.
3. To discuss child maltreatment is violation of human rights.
4. To measure the accuracy of implemented laws to prevent this offence

13

1.5. Scope:

In the present scenario of Bangladesh, child maltreatment is quite common offence which become a threat for next generation and for the state. This research will briefly disclose the reason of child maltreatment resulting bodily harm, mental torture, sexual maltreatment, emotional maltreatment, and the way to prevent this hatred crime. The accuracy of the implemented laws. The enforcing capability of enacted laws and effectiveness of its. The activities conducting by NGOs to prevent child maltreatment. And furthermore, the necessity of social awareness to raise the words against the offender. The effectiveness of child maltreatment in society and nation are prevailing through this research. The principal issue of this research is to supersede the concept of child maltreatment from the society and established a concept that children is asset for build a prettier nation.

1.6. Methodology:

This proposed research is a qualitative method. The research will follow a descriptive and analytical study of the child maltreatment, silent ruination of next generation. Both primary sources like text of laws, documents, survey data, reports and secondary sources for example books, articles, are used for the help of this research. This research has analyzed qualitatively with depth information and to observe a targeted audience behavior. In such a situation this research used to derive a conclusion to prevent child maltreatment. Interview has taken from the local individuals. This research prevail the way children are abused in our society and focus the necessity of execution the implemented laws.

1.7. Limitation:

This research is made on the topics of child maltreatment. Many researches have done on this topic but this research shall disclose the actual reason and effectiveness of child maltreatment. The destination of this research paper is to protect the children rights and to prevent the child maltreatment through social awareness and enforcement of implemented laws. The main barrier of this research is COVID-19 pandemic. Entire world has concern about its effeteness and all the educational institution were remain close, so it was difficult to take interview from children are studying in the school.

CHAPTER -2

2. Literature Review:

2.1. Introduction:

Literature review hold up the discussion of other scholar on any specific topics. Every research needs to find out the actual fracture which never disclose in another research and it can also be merged to the research concept. To make research, it is important to know the other discussion or speeches given by scholar. The concept of research can be strengthened through literature review. The motives of any topics can be specified through literature review. Initial segment of any research on any topics, literature review plays a significant role to reveal the actual subject matter of that topics. Literature review means an overview of current knowledge, identify relevant theories and gaps in existing research.

2.2. Definition of child:

2.2.1. Child in Bangladesh: In terms with Bangladesh Labor Law 2006, defines “any person below the age of fourteen is consider as child”.⁷ According to section 02 of the Prevention of Women and Children Repression Act 2000 defines “any person who has not completed sixteen years of age considered as child”. In the terms with section 04 of The Children Act 2013 defines any person who has not reached eighteen years of age shall be regarded as minor⁸.

2.2.2. Child in foreign countries: According to the minor protection law China,⁸ every person who has not completed eighteen years shall be known as children. According to article 4 of the Child welfare law of Japan defines,⁹ every person below the age of eighteen years shall be regarded as child. According to the Convention on the rights of the child,¹¹ a child is a person who has not completed eighteen years.

2.3. Comprehensive view on previews research:

⁶ Dr. Zulfiqar Ahmed, Bangladesh labor law 2006

⁷ ‘Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh’
<<http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act835/section-32516.html>>. ⁸ Act No. XXIV of 2013.

⁸ ‘Minor Protection Law of China’ <<https://www.loc.gov/law/help/child-rights/china.php>>.

⁹ Child Welfare law of Japan, ‘Article 4’

<<https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/human/child/report2/definition.html>>. ¹¹ UNICEF, ‘The Convention on the Rights of the Children’ <<https://www.unicef.org/child-rights-convention/convention-text-childrensversion>>.

¹⁰ Md Jomir Ali Shikder,

<<http://dspace.daffodilvarsity.edu.bd:8080/bitstream/handle/123456789/3196/P12598%2826%25%29.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>>.

¹² According to research of Jamir Ali Shikder, “to prevent child maltreatment, it’s needs to make aware to the parents of negative impact through child maltreatment and established social

awareness though social media like TV programs, advertisement and arrange seminar in rural area to make concern people about the effectiveness of child maltreatment.”

¹³ In the view of Mohammad Saiful Islam, “to prevent child maltreatment the parents need to stop assertive behavior with children. Social awareness needs to be increased. Make concern the people by newspaper, magazine about child maltreatment.”

2.4. Gaps in the literature review:

Many researches have done on this topic. Many scholars have explicated their thoughts through their research about child maltreatment. Also, they include the impacts of child maltreatment. But still there are some gaps which should be disclosed. This crime cannot be suppressed in any way without proper enforcement of the law because the law enforcement situation in this country is fragile. State must ensure speedy trial on this issue and exemplary punishment should be taken for the offender. State shall have to ensure protection of witness and victim and need to establish child court as early as possible.

2.5. Conclusion:

The literature gives an overall view that child maltreatment has made a complicated and fatal dilemma for children as well as for nation. This literature helps to find a worthy solution that abolishes the child maltreatment from Bangladesh.

¹³ mohammad saiful Islam, <<http://iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/Vol20-issue12/Version5/J0201255866.pdf>>.

CHAPTER -3

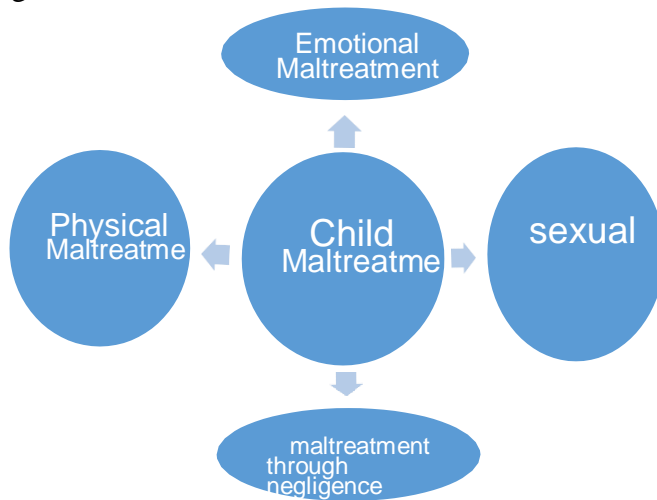
3. Problem background:

3.1. Child Maltreatment:

The Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act 2010 defines, “if death, physical and emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation done by parents or any caregiver through any act is called child maltreatment¹¹.” World health organization defines “¹²the violation and negligence like physical, mental, emotional, sexual harm which result in harm to their health, behavior and grow up occurs under age of eighteen is called child maltreatment.” In the United States, the centers for diseases control and prevention (CDC) and the Department for Children and Families (DCF), define “¹⁶any threaten or potential harm done by parents or caregiver through any act is called child maltreatment.” Child maltreatment is an immoral act which is committed in family, workplace, educational institute, and society result in bodily harm, mental torture, sexually harass, early marriage and neglect to provide playmates, depriving medical facilities to the person who is under age of eighteen.

3.2. Forms of child maltreatment:

Through series of immoral acts to develop child abuse



Child maltreatment is hatred crime which is growing immensely in Bangladesh. There are many forms of child maltreatment which are describing bellow:

3.2.1. Physical maltreatment:

¹⁴ Child Bureau, ‘No Titl’ <<https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/can/defining/>>.

¹⁵ World Health Organization, <<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/child-maltreatment>>.

¹⁶ Mohammod. Saiful Islam (n 13).

This is a usual form in child maltreatment. When any or group of acts done which result in physical harm, and intentional or unintentional injury by family, caretaker, teacher or in workplace, those acts shall be known as physical maltreatment. According to the New York state office of children And Family Services is “¹⁷non-accidental use of force that results in bodily injury, pain, or impairment. This includes, but is not limited to, being slapped, burned, cut bruised or improperly physically restrained.” Children’s mind is soft but people are gradually destroying it because of physical torture. Through the physical harm, children are gradually decaying which brings an effect on their behavior. They hardly cope up with the society. They are afraid to make playmate. ¹⁸The forms of physical maltreatment are given below:

1. Restrain physically
2. Burned
3. Slapped, punched. Kicked, shot.
4. Drugged
5. Denied sleep
6. Refrain from food

In Bangladesh scenario, these are quite common like the children are tortured in their educational institute by the teacher and the torturing level on the Madrasas student are increasing day by day. ¹⁹ According to the UNICEF and ministry of Women and Child affairs reported physical maltreatment happened in educational institution has given below

Primary school	92%
NGO school/ Kindergarten	83%
Madrasa	90%
Higher secondary school	86%

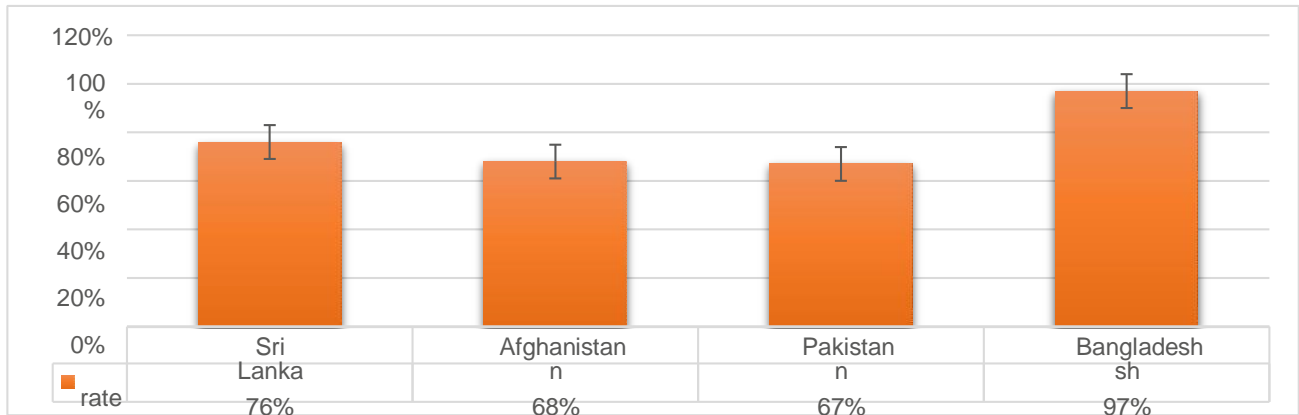
Besides children are maltreated at home either by parents or caretaker. Which is comparatively becoming excessive in Bangladesh rather than the other country. Among the SAARC enlisted countries like Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh the rate of child maltreatment is comparatively high in Bangladesh.

¹⁷ Natasha Tracy, <<https://www.healthypalace.com/abuse/adult-physical-abuse/what-is-physical-abuse>>.

¹⁸ Natasha Tracy, <<https://www.healthypalace.com/abuse/adult-physical-abuse/what-is-physical-abuse>>.

¹⁹ Farzana Islam & Gulshan Ara, ‘Child Abuse’ <(PDF) Child abuse in Bangladesh (researchgate.net)>

²⁰Following the Indian studies and UNICEF survey, the statistics of physical child maltreatment among Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Bangladesh has given below.



3.2.2. Sexual Maltreatment:

Every child carries purity after birth. Children start growing up by embracing society. But some ill people sexually harass children and damage their mentality. Sexual maltreatment defines when a child is sexually harassed through any act or series of act done by any person and involves the children into prostitution against their will. Some vulgar of a society rise their financial condition illegally using children, involving them in sexual activities. Those activities are –

- Rape
- molestation
- forced buggery
- undesirable sexual touch
- share pornography
- incest
- object penetration

²¹Bangladesh child rights forum declared that, 211 children were maltreated sexually in which 164 children were raped in 2019. According to ²²Child parliament report 513 children were maltreated among 63 district and 426 children were sexually maltreated in 2018. The level of boy child maltreated sexually remains unpublished in Bangladesh. But the bone of boy child

maltreated sexually are constantly growing as well as female child. This maltreated has brought adverse effect on the child. Which in turn effects on their behavior. And the children are becoming devastated emotionally because they do not have the ability to express their feelings. The shocking percentages of sexual maltreatment by whom and where child is maltreated has described below:

²³According to Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum

The children are maltreated by	The place where children are maltreated
-Family member 45%	- Others house 16%
-Relatives 14%	- Own house 46%
-Teachers 8%	- Streets 28%
-others 33%	- Others places 10%

3.2.3. Emotional Maltreatment:

Emotional maltreatment is the toughest segment which is difficult to determine. Emotional maltreatment is when any act or series of act done for hurting child emotions or feelings by any person. The child is emotionally maltreated when the caregiver or family member does not provide the supportive company, and not being able to ensure a healthy society. The parents and the caregivers are fully liable for a child having serious behavioral, mental, emotional disorders which are the side effect for being emotionally maltreatment by parents or caregiver. The downfall of a child behavior or condition depends how badly he/she treated for example: the use of excessive or toxic form of punishment given by the parents and caregiver such as confinement in a dark room. The parents and caregiver are not only responsible for this maltreatment but also the people who try to commit bullying, insult, teasing to the children are also responsible for this offence. There are many types of emotional maltreatment –

- Threats
- Insult, Bulling, Blaming
- Isolate
- Rejection or Hostility
- Emotional neglect.

20

²³ <https://ijahss.in/Archive/vol-1issue-2/97-105.pdf>

South Asian countries are also familiar with emotional maltreatment. Percentages of emotional maltreatment in ²⁴Sri Lanka 89%, ²⁵Pakistan 84%, ²⁶Nepal 75%, ²⁷Afghanistan 50%, in Bangladesh there is no specific statistic but in some studies like Child Well-Being-Survey-2016 reported that 72% of children faced emotional maltreatment. According to survey conducted to the UNICEF ²⁸all children in Bangladesh are somehow experienced of emotional maltreatment.

3.2.4. Neglect:

Some hurts are invisible but its effects are enough to destroy a life gradually. Negligence is like that kind of hurt which does not have any sign or visualization. When any child is deprived from his/her rights and the person responsible for child unable to provide facilities like medical, educational, food, cloth, shelter, and safe living condition than the mean of negligence shall arise. Children are unable to express their inner feelings. It is possible to know their minds by associating with them but if people do not want to associate with children than they cannot point out their feelings and slowly they fall in the mental darkness. This is tough to measure the percentages of the child neglect. According to some report in ¹³India 35-60% children suffer negligence, in ³⁰Nepal 46% children deprived from their facilities by the reason of negligence. In the continuity of Bangladesh, there are no specific rates to account this maltreatment but the condition is miserable, children are not getting educational and medical and food facilities those who live in rural areas for the family poverty and the lack of awareness of their family member.

According to the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies reported that “¹⁴in 2015 the number of street children were 1.5 million and in 2024 it will reach 1.56 million”. Most of them live without their parents. The street children are stealing money for food they derive from educational and medical facilities they do not have any proper cloths and accommodation facilities. So, they become depressed which destruct their behavior and ruin their mentality.

3.3. Violation of human rights:

Human rights mean those rights which are entitled by any person as human. A child is also entitled of those rights for being human as well. So depriving children from their basic rights means violation of human rights ¹⁵According to the UN convention on the rights of the child, children have right to express his or her inner feeling freely. Children has right to get protection from physical, mental, emotional abuse as well as sexual abuse. Children has also right to get

²⁴De Zoysa, <<https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1349215/FULLTEXT02.pdf>>.

²⁵Wasif, <<https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1349215/FULLTEXT02.pdf>>.

²⁶Neupane, <<https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1349215/FULLTEXT02.pdf>>.

²⁷Ashrafi, <<https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1349215/FULLTEXT02.pdf>>.

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²⁹Charak & Koot, ‘No Titl’ <<https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1349215/FULLTEXT02.pdf>>. 30

³⁰Neupane, <<https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1349215/FULLTEXT02.pdf>>.

³¹Shahriar bin Wares, ‘Street Children’ <<https://www.dhakatribune.com/opinion/op-ed/2019/06/18/a-tale-of-street-children>>.

³²Convention on the rights of the children, <<https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx>>.

educational facilities, protection from abduction, sale, trafficking and has also right to get health services. But in Bangladesh somehow children are depriving of their rights which is clearly violation of human rights.

CHAPTER - 4

4. Methodology

4.1. Research Method:

Research method are the scheme to accumulate the information for synthesis to disclose the actual signification of the topics. This chapter express the way of collecting data sample and method of this thesis research. The express way in the field areas and way of data collection is covered in this chapter. Basically, Qualitative Empirical method is the nature of this research. Only qualitative data were used in this thesis. Personal investigation and interview gathering method were used in this survey process.

4.2. Data sampling method:

Amid the individual citizen 10% of the total were chosen randomly as the size of the sample where 15 were the student, 10 were the parents, 5 were the learned. The survey took place October to November of 2020 in this Covid-19 situation through online platform called Zoom Software.

4.3. Data Source:

Personal investigation, interview through face to face are the process how the information of the thesis as assembled. Secondary data sources are also implemented in this thesis paper to relate the observed situation

4.4. Secondary sources:

Secondary sources include –

- Bangladesh constitution
- The Prevention of Women and children Repression Act 2000.
- The Children Act 2013.
- Penal code 1860.
- The Bangladesh Labor Act 2006.
- UNICEF
- Relevant journal, newsletters
- Relevant websites.

Above sources were secondary data sources in this research.

4.5. Primary Sources:

According to this thesis paper personal investigation, interviews through face to face are the main sources of primary data. It also includes a lot of expert opinion.

4.6. Qualitative Research Method:

Empirical qualitative method is the nature of this research paper. To disclose the answer of WHO, HOW, WHAT, this method is used. This research survey is based on the group wise interaction.

4.7. Conclusion:

Through this research methodology the reason of child maltreatment and the way to prevent this offence has clearly identified. The style of this research methodology is too effective to collect and rearrange the proper information.

CHAPTER -5

5. Survey analysis and Findings:

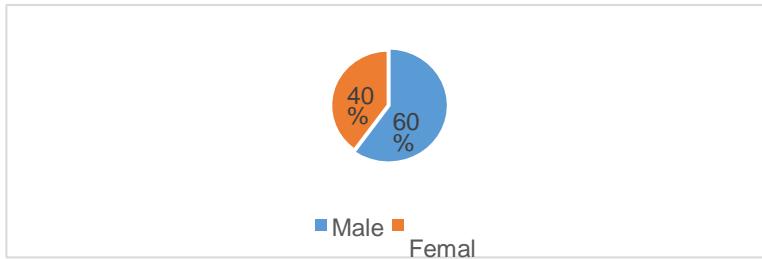
A small survey was conducted in this stage between 30 locals who are the spectators of child maltreatment. This survey conducted through online from the student, guardian of sufferer. This survey was partitioned into three different segment –

1. About child maltreatment
2. Legal phase against child maltreatment
3. Social phase against child maltreatment

On the first segment of survey, it will try to gather the opinion of people about child maltreatment in Bangladesh. In the second segment it will try to collect data based on legal phase against maltreatment. And in the last segment, social phase against this offence is tried to highlight through the survey. This survey was conducted through questioning form, so its helps to get authentic information's and specific answers about the survey topics.

5.1. Social position stage:

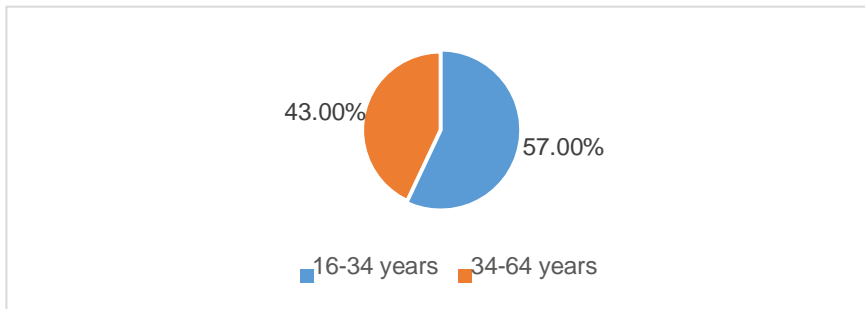
5.1.1. Gender:



Analysis: It is need to take information from every gender. That will help to know how many males and female are giving their opinion

Findings: According to this survey 60% male and 40% female gave their opinion among 30 respondents.

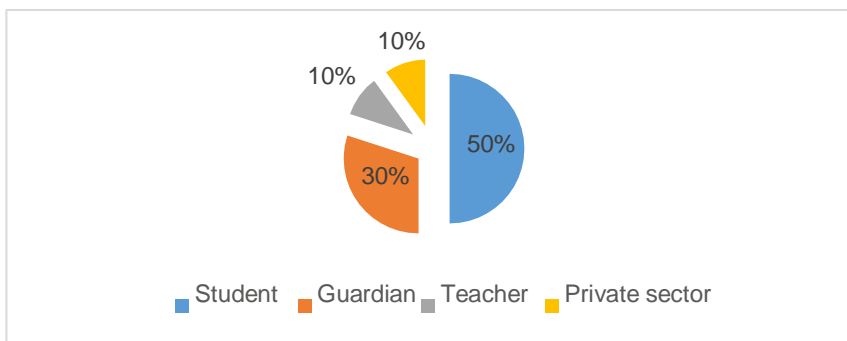
5.1.2. Age:



Analysis: Opinion from different ages people have been discussed through this survey.

Findings: According to this survey 57% people were 16-34 years ages and 43% people were 34-64 years ages.

5.1.3. Occupation:



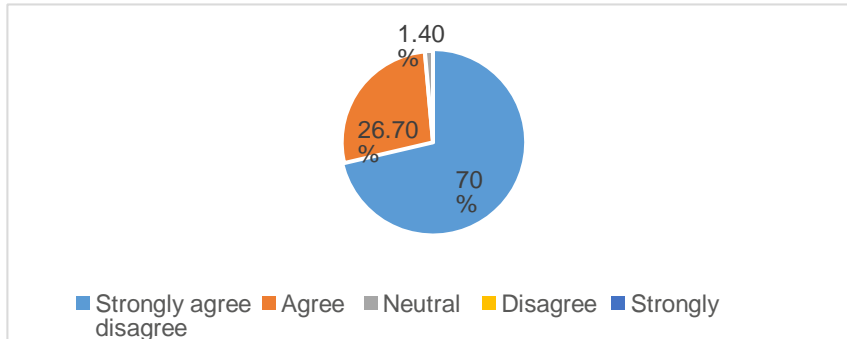
Analysis: This is important to take information from different passionate people. This chart is showing percentages of people from different occupation.

Findings: according to this survey 50% people are student, 30% are guardian, 10% are teacher, 10% are doing job in private sector.

5.2. Analysis of question part:

Some experimental statement for taking opinion on social, legal phase against child maltreatment are analyzing in this part.

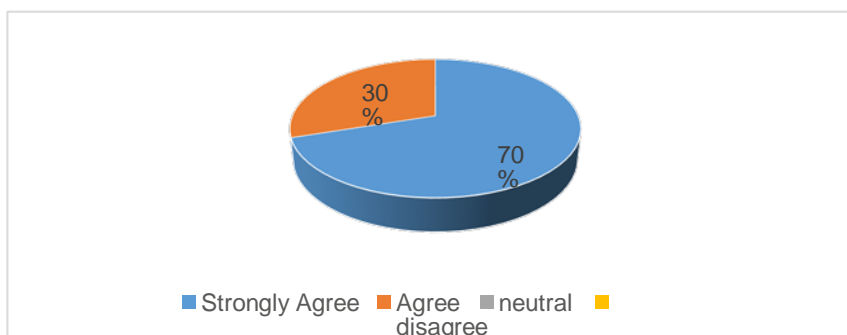
5.2.1. Child maltreatment is an offence of harming a child through physical, mental, and emotional ways.



Analysis: Child maltreatment is one of the egregious offences. Children are maltreated through many ways like mentally, physically, emotionally which ruin their mentality and bring effect on their behavior.

Findings: Here we can see 70% people are strongly agree and 26.70% are agree with the statement that maltreatment is an offence of harming a child.

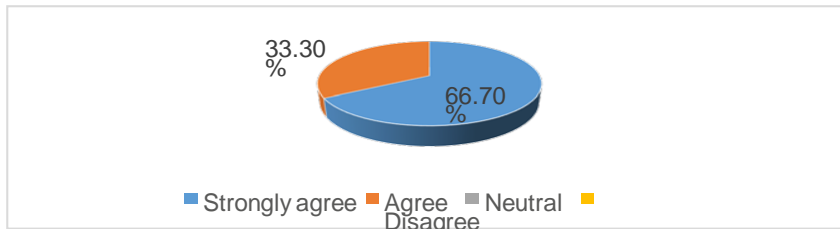
5.2.2. The ratio of child maltreatment is increasing day by day



Analysis: This is very important to prevent child maltreatment but the rate of maltreatment is increasing day by day which become threatening.

Findings: 70% people strongly agree and 30% people is agreed with this statement among 30 respondents that this offence is growing widely.

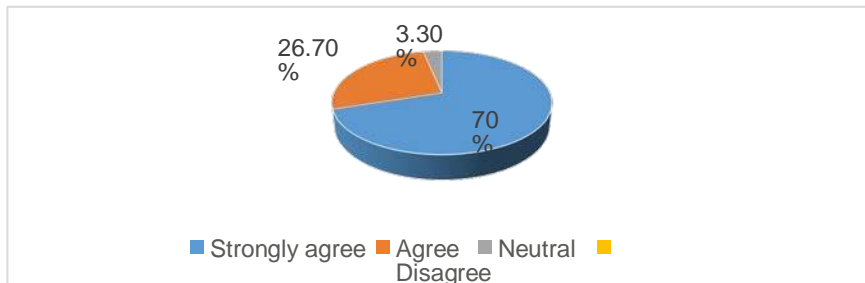
5.2.3. Children fall in frustration and loose interaction with people because of child maltreatment



Analysis: Children fall in depression and fear grows into themselves because of maltreatment. They lost interaction with their surroundings because of they are not able to express their feelings.

Findings: According to this survey 66.70% people are strongly agree and 33.30% people are agreed with this statement among 30 respondents. This survey is showing children fall in frustration because of child maltreatment

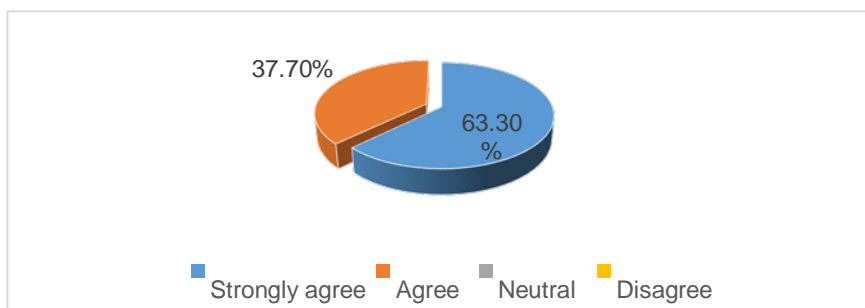
5.2.4. Human rights are being violated through child maltreatment



Analysis: Human rights means those rights which are entitled by any person for being a human. So, a child is also entitled of those rights for being human as well.

Findings: Here we can see 70% people are strongly agree with this statement, 26.70% people are agreed and 3.30% people are neutral with this statement.

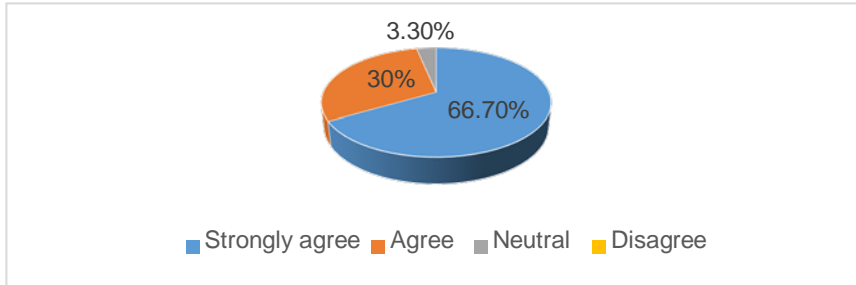
5.2.5. Child court is necessary as early as possible.



Analysis: it is important to establish child court to make the judiciary dynamic on this issue. This will speed up the process of child maltreatment cases.

Findings: Here we can see 63.30% people were strongly agree and 37.70% people were agreed with this statement.

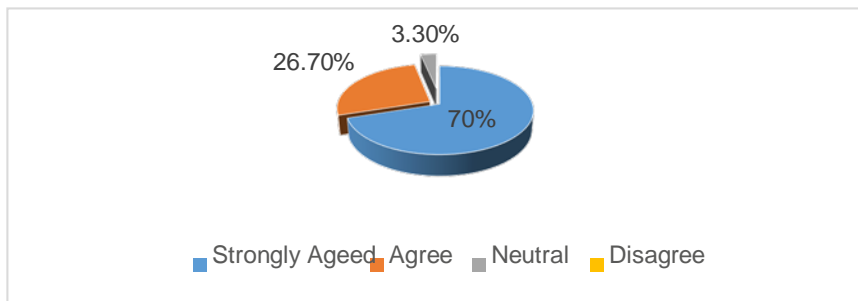
5.2.6. Without proper implementation of provision child maltreatment becomes unstoppable.



Analysis: Offence can be prevented through proper implementation of law. If there is a lack of law enforcement, it becomes impossible to suppress crime. So, this is important to execute laws and ensure punishment to the offender.

Findings: Among 30 respondent 66.70% people were strongly agree and 30% were agree and 3.30% people were neutral with this statement. This survey is showing percentages of people's opinion that maltreatment can be prevented proper execution of law

5.2.7. Ensuring speedy trial of child maltreatment cases also an effective way to prevent this offence

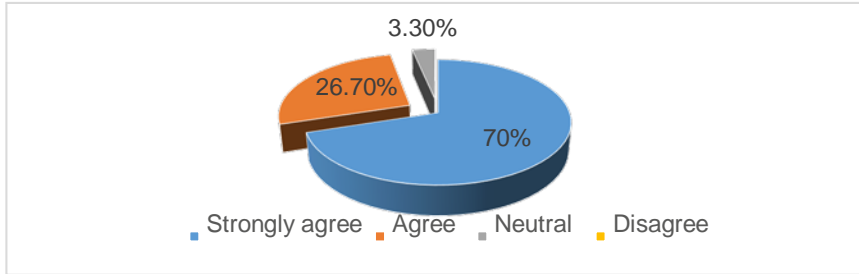


Analysis: Many complaints are filling in police station and court against child maltreatment but victim don not get proper remedy for slow pace of the case. If the perpetrators are not brought under the purview of the law, their chances of committing crime will increase day by day.

Findings: Here 70% people were strongly agreed, 26.70% people were agreed and 3.30% people were neutral with this statement. This survey is showing, importance of speedy trial to prevent this

offence.

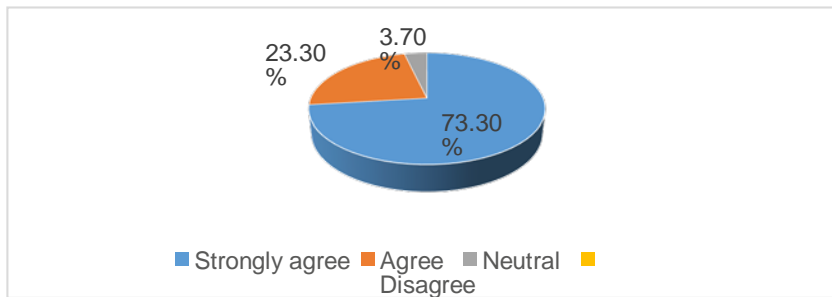
5.2.8. Every victim must be guaranteed the right to seek legal redress.



Analysis: this is the constitutional rights that every person shall entitle to get protection of law and every person is equal before the law. Therefore, a victim is entitled to get the protection of law.

Findings: Here we can see majority people are agree with this statement that every victim must be guaranteed the right to seek legal redress.

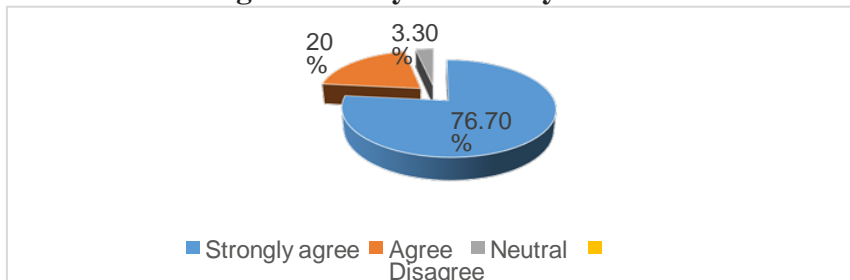
5.2.9. Social unrest is one of the major factors for increasing children oppression



Analysis: An elegant society is essential for upbringing of a children. Social unrest reflects a negative effect on children. So, when children grow up, it is important to use good behavior of every person in the society including parents.

Findings: Here we can see 97 percent people were agree with this statement.

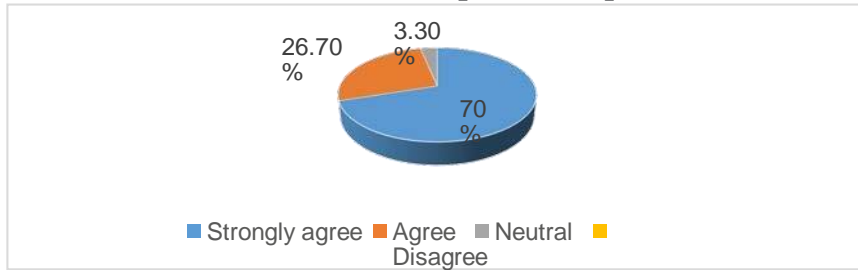
5.2.10. Social neglect destroys mentality of a victim.



Analysis: A child become emotionally degraded through negligence. Children always need companionship to keep them happy.

Findings: Here we can see majorities of people in this survey strongly agree with this statement.

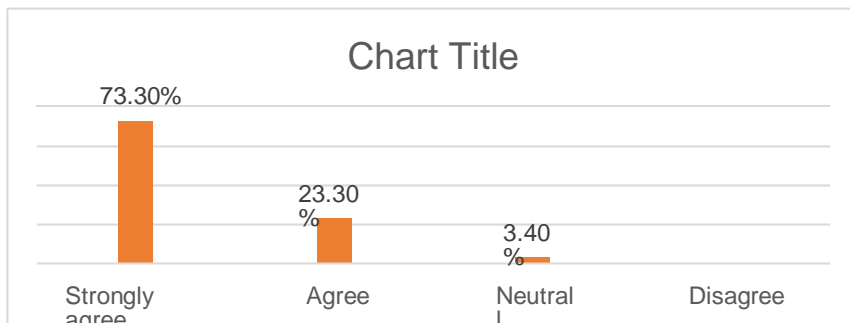
5.2.11. Social awareness is most important to prevent child maltreatment.



Analysis: social awareness is most important to prevent this offence. People must concern about the effect of this crime. People must stand together against this crime.

Findings: According to this survey 97% people were strongly agree with this statement.

5.2.12. To make people concern, it needs to show awareness through TV, advertisement, and social media.



Analysis: this is important to spread awareness among the people against child maltreatment. Majority people in rural area are not concern so it needs to arrange seminar and spread awareness through TV, news, or social media.

Findings: Here we can see majority people were agree with this statement.

CHAPTER -6

6. Discussion and recommendation regarding to prevent child maltreatment:

Prevention of child maltreatment is a challenging task. With the coordination of every aspect of a society, it helps to prevent child maltreatment. Without taking precautions and necessary steps prevention of child maltreatment became impossible. For the reason of physical, mental, and emotional harm child maltreatment occurs. The first step is to create awareness among parents or caregiver because they think that the child can be controlled through physical punishment. As well as in school and madrassas teacher uses strict punishment upon the children. Child maltreatment in the workplace becoming common phenomenon in recent days. The other form of maltreatment is sexual maltreatment which causes serious trauma to children as a result they lost their interaction

with people and fall in frustration. Besides, child marriage is also another reason to occur child maltreatment. At that age, it becomes difficult for the child to manage a family. According to the UN convention on rights of the child, there are some provisions to protect children rights which has described below:

Article 12: Children has right to express their inner feeling or views, but in actual scenario no one wants to care about their feelings.

Article 19: Children has right to get protection from physical, mental, sexual abuse.

But thousands of children are maltreated daily life.

Article 24: Children has right to get proper health services,

But in rural area children are not getting proper medical facilities. Approximately 2.2 million under-5 children suffering from underweight. Half of them is in the risk of acute malnutrition and mortality¹⁶.

Article 36: Children has right to get protection from sale, abduction, trafficking,

But about 40000-50000 young women and children are victim of abduction and trafficking¹⁷.

So, in the scenario of Bangladesh children maltreated physically, mentally, emotionally in their residence, educational institute and in work place. In rural area children are not getting educational facilities properly, they are depriving from nutrition facilities. Above all the discussion this research has disclosed the statistic on maltreatment and showed the way children are maltreated. The time has come to prevent this offence on child and create a happy environment for them.

All forms of abuse and neglect of a child under the age of 18 by a parent, caregiver, or other person in a custodial capacity for the purpose of harming the child or posing a threat of harm to the child are considered child maltreatment.

There are four common forms of child abuse.

- Physical abuse refers to the use of physical force against a child, includes hitting, kicking, shaking, burning, or other acts of force. The act of forcing or forcing a kid into sexual activity is known as sexual abuse. It covers actions like fondling, sex pranks, and subjecting a child to other sexual pursuits.
- Behaviors that undermine a child's sense of worth or emotional health are referred to as emotional abuse. Name-calling, humiliation, rejection, withholding of love, and threats are a few examples.

³³Kumar Mohajan, ‘.’

³⁴Haradhan Moahajan, ‘-Op, Cit, p. 228’.

- Failure to satisfy a child's fundamental physical and emotional requirements is neglect. Housing, food, clothing, education, and access to healthcare are among these needs. Child abuse and neglect are very common. According to self-report statistics, at least 1 in 7 kids experienced child abuse and/or neglect in the previous 12 months.⁴ However, the rate of child maltreatment and neglect varies considerably. While 14 to 17-year-olds are more likely to encounter non-fatal abuse and neglect, younger children are more likely to experience fatal abuse and neglect.^{5,4} The exposure of a child may also be influenced by factors like race, ethnicity, and family income. According to data from child protective services, African-American children experience a high level of victimization.

Almost twice the number of African-American children as white children endure abuse and neglect. The majority of the time, these discrepancies are ascribed to numerous local and societal elements, such as poverty, as well as variations in reporting and inquiry.⁵ Child abuse and neglect are five times more common among children in families with low socioeconomic status (SES)* than they are among children in families with higher SES.⁶ Children of all ages, races, and ethnicities deserve safe, stable, caring relationships and settings so that they can reach their full health and potential in life. This is true regardless of the data source, definitions, and metrics used.

There are a number of risk factors linked to child abuse and neglect. Numerous individual, familial, and environmental factors interact to either enhance or decrease risk over time and in particular situations for perpetrating and victimizing child abuse and neglect. Age of the child and specific needs that may increase caregiver load are risk factors for victimization. (e.g., developmental and intellectual disabilities, mental health issues, and chronic physical illnesses). Young parenthood, being a single parent, having a lot of dependent children, low parental income, parental substance abuse, parental mental health issues, parental history of abuse or neglect, social exclusion, family disorganization, parenting stress, intimate partner violence, poor parent-child relationships, community violence, and concentrated neighborhood disadvantage are some of the risk factors for perpetration. (e.g., high poverty and residential instability, high unemployment rates).⁷ Although risk factors can help identify those who are most likely to become victims or perpetrators of child abuse and neglect, they are not root causes and cannot foretell who would behave in any of these roles. Protective factors are things that prevent children from being harmed or neglected. However, other variables including parental employment, enough housing, access to health care and social services, and supportive family contexts and social networks may also assist to protect against child abuse and neglect.^{7, 8} These additional factors can include parental employment, adequate housing, and access to these services. The risk and protective variables vary depending on the type of child abuse and neglect being investigated, which is unfortunate because no one factor can explain how and why child abuse and neglect happen.

For additional information on risk and protective factors for child abuse and neglect, see Merrick, Fortson, and Mercy and Fortson and Mercy.

* characterized as having a parent's greatest educational attainment being less than high school, a family income of less than \$15,000 per year, or any household member taking part in a poverty program. (e.g., TANF, food stamps, public housing, energy assistance, or subsidized school meals).

Child abuse and neglect have serious negative effects on a child's health and finances. Negative effects on people, society, and the economy are linked to child abuse and neglect. In addition to acute physical injuries such as cuts, bruises, burns, and broken bones, children who are mistreated and neglected may also experience emotional and psychological issues. (e.g., posttraumatic stress, anxiety). Further health outcomes, mental health, social development, and risk-taking behavior throughout adolescence and adulthood can all be impacted by child abuse and neglect. There is ample data to support the claim that childhood abuse increases the risk of injury, sexually transmitted diseases like HIV, mental health issues, Delays in cognitive development, issues with reproduction, participation in sex trafficking, and non-communicable illnesses can all harm an individual's immunological, neurological, endocrine, circulatory, musculoskeletal, reproductive, and respiratory systems. The economic impact is significant due to the high frequency of child abuse and neglect as well as its extensive effects. The lifelong economic cost of child abuse and neglect in the United States was estimated to be \$124 billion in 2008.

Abuse and neglect of children can be avoided. Understanding how to stop child abuse and neglect has come a long way. The combination of many individual, familial, and environmental variables lead to child neglect and assault. Thus, there is good reason to assume that preventing child abuse and neglect calls for an all-encompassing approach that spans important societal spheres. (e.g., public health, government, education, social services, and justice). The capacity of state and local governments to execute and scale up successful treatments that can lower child abuse and neglect must also be significantly improved. Other types of violence can be avoided by preventing child abuse and neglect. Each of the numerous types of violence is connected to others, and they all share a number of risk and protective factors, repercussions, and efficient preventative strategies. It makes sense that the primary prevention of child abuse and neglect can prevent other forms of violence and abuse given the overlap of the risk and protective variables for child abuse and neglect and other types of violence.

Additionally, techniques that encourage the growth of secure, dependable, and caring connections between parents or other caregivers and their kids may be crucial in halting the early emergence of aggressive conduct in kids. New research indicates that these interactions can lessen various forms of violence that occur in adolescence and early

adulthood, including juvenile violence, intimate partner and dating violence, sexual violence, and self-directed violence, by preventing the early development of aggressive behavior.

Assessing the Evidence

The programs, methods, and policies in this technical package have been shown to have an effect on child abuse and neglect victimization, perpetration, or risk factors. The chosen program or policy has to fulfill at least one of the following requirements in order to be eligible for inclusion in the technical package: Evidence from at least one or more rigorous evaluation studies (such as randomized controlled trials [RCT] or quasi-experimental designs) that found significant preventive effects on child abuse and neglect victimization or perpetration; b) meta-analyses or systematic reviews showing impact on risk factors for child abuse and neglect victimization or perpetration; c) at least one or more rigorous evaluation studies that found significant preventive effects on child abuse and neglect victimization or perpetration; (e.g., RCT or quasi-experimental design). substantial effects on risk variables for child abuse and neglect victimization or perpetration, according to assessment research. The likelihood of achieving positive effects on various forms of violence, the absence of evidence of adverse effects on particular outcomes or with particular subgroups, and the viability of implementation in a U.S. context if the program, policy, or practice was evaluated in another country were all factors taken into account.

A Technical Package for Policy, Norm, and Programmatic Activities: Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect.

Some of the techniques in this technical package are backed by research evidence revealing effects on risk factors for child abuse and neglect rather than research evidence proving influence on rates of child abuse and neglect victimization or perpetration. (e.g., parenting stress, parental mental health). Programs that have shown results in terms of outcomes related to child abuse and neglect offer a greater degree of evidence, although the evidence base is not that strong everywhere. For instance, the effectiveness of community and societal level interventions in reducing child abuse and neglect has received less scrutiny. As a result, strategies in this package that affect risk variables reflect the evolving nature of the evidence base and the use of the best data available at the moment.

In terms of the type and caliber of the available evidence, it is also crucial to highlight that there is frequently notable variability across the programs, policies, or practices that come under one approach. Even those that are effective—for example, home visits—may not be applicable to other groups. Not all programs, policies, or practices that make use of the same method are equally successful. Only a small number of assessment studies have evaluated results across varied populations (such populations who are racial/ethnic or have impairments). Additionally, not all programs were created to be used with varied

populations; as a result, more review and program customization may be required to accommodate various demographic groups. The following examples represent models that have been proven to have an influence on rates of child abuse or neglect or have empirical support proving impact on risk factors for child abuse or neglect, while they are not meant to be an exhaustive collection of evidence-based programs, policies, or practices. The quality of the programs, rules, and procedures outlined in this package will have a significant impact on how effective they are in practice. There will be independent development of implementation guides to help practitioners, organizations, and communities.

Cross-Cutting and Topical Themes. The techniques and methods that make up this technological bundle correspond to various social levels.

Prevention of Child Abuse: How to Stop Child Abuse?

Children and Families lists the following five protective factors for preventing child abuse:

- Nurturing and attachment - entails a parent and kid forming a connection and showing their affection for one another. According to studies, love helps develop a baby's brain and lowers the chance of mental illness. Better academics, social interactions, healthful practices, and a greater capacity to handle stress later in life are also associated with early healthy connections.
- Parenting and child and adolescent development knowledge - parents who recognize how crucial it is for them to have a part in their children's growth are more driven to foster a pleasant home environment. Consistent norms and expectations, courteous communication, listening, and safe opportunities for independence are all recognized to have a favorable impact on a child's development.
- Parental resilience is the capacity to deal with both routine stressors and the odd catastrophe. This resilience enables the parent to handle stress while parenting the child in a healthy manner as opposed to maybe placing the youngster in harmful settings.
- Social ties — Parents who have ties to friends and relatives have a support system to lean on while facing challenges at home. It is well established that isolated parents are more likely to abuse and neglect their children.
- Providing parents with tangible supports entails making sure they have all they need to provide for their family's essential requirements, such as food, clothes, housing, and transportation. Access to necessary services like healthcare and child care also lessens stress and helps to guard against child abuse and neglect.

Ten Steps to Prevent Child Maltreatment

According to Prevent Child maltreatment of Bangladesh, here are ten things you can do to prevent child maltreatment:

1. Being a caring guardian
2. Help a friend, relative or neighbor
3. Help yourself
4. Know what to do if your baby cries
6. Look into parenting resources at your local library and help develop resources if needed
5. Get involved in developing the services needed to meet the needs of children and families
7. Keep an eye on your kid's television and video usage because violent content can be harmful to young children
8. Volunteer with a local child abuse prevention initiative
9. Volunteer at a local child maltreatment prevention program
10. Disclose any suspected child abuse.

6.1. Recommendation:

To resolve the Child Maltreatment, some initiative should be taken. Likely –

- To ensure proper implementation of laws.
- Police officers should play lenient role and be cooperative about taking this kind of cases.
- Need to create social awareness
- To consolidate the existing laws which cover the whole arena of this offence
- To establish child court as soon as possible.
- The government must ensure proper facilities to NGO's for getting extra boost in their workplace.
- Awareness must be ensured to the parents about raising hand to the children.
- To support the victim not to neglect

CHAPTER-7

7. Conclusion:

Children are the builder of a nation. The motion of next generation will be determined through their growing up but children are maltreated through many ways. The responsibilities of the state and society to ensure the protection of children from physical, mental, emotional as well as sexual

harm. Children has right to express their inner emotion freely and has right to get educational, medical, food and nutrition facilities, otherwise it can be termed as Human Rights violation. So, they cannot be deprived from their rights. Developed countries are now giving priority to ensure the rights of children and 17 march announced as international children day. The youngest and most vulnerable members of society suffer grave effects as a result of child abuse and neglect, which is a severe public health concern. Every kid in the United States benefits from having connections and circumstances that are secure, stable, and caring for both them and their peers. Therefore, it is in everyone's best interest to create circumstances and relationships that are secure, stable, and loving for all children, not just our own. This technical package contains methods and techniques that, in an ideal scenario, would be used to form a multi-level, multi-sector strategy to preventing child maltreatment and neglect. It also contains methods to decrease the short- and long-term negative effects of child abuse and neglect. These methods and tactics are consistent with the CDC's emphasis on primary prevention, or preventing child abuse and neglect from occurring in the first place. It is hoped that a variety of industries, including business, public health, healthcare, education, justice, and social services, would utilize this technical package as a reference and work with CDC to stop child abuse and neglect and its effects. Evidence that directly lowers child abuse and neglect or lowers the risk factors for child abuse and neglect supports each of the suggested tactics and approaches. This technical package was created with the idea that monitoring and evaluation would be essential to deployment. As new information on a strategy or approach appears in the literature, it will be possible to update the information in the package to reflect what has recently been discovered in the area.

So, to ensure the rights of children, Bangladesh shall have to take appropriate measure, consolidate the existing laws, and must ensure proper implementation of law then it will be possible to prevent child maltreatment.

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THANK YOU