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A Research paper on :- Legal analysis of children abuse in Bangladesh.

**A thesis paper is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the LL.B (Hon's),
Department of Law**

Supervised by:

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To

Md. Safiullah

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Subject:

Sir,

It's a great pleasure for me to submit Legal analysis of children abuse in Bangladesh. While preparing this research Monograph Paper, I have tried my level best to maintain the required Standard. I hope that this research monograph paper will fulfill your expectation.

I, therefore, pray and Hope that you would be kind enough to this research paper for evolution.

I always available for any further clarification for any part of this research paper at your convenience.

Thank You

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DECLARATION

Md.Jomir Ali Shikder the Student of LL.B (Hon's) solemnly declare that, the presented work has been performed by me and has been submitted in the fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of LL.B (Hon's).

I declare that this thesis has been prepared by me and has not previously submitted to any other university / college / organization for any academic qualification / certificate / diploma degree.

The work presented is our original work and it's not submitted before.

.....

Md.Jomir Ali Shikder

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the thesis on “**Legal analysis of children abuse in Bangladesh**” is done by Md.Jomir Ali Shikder, in the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of LL.B (Hon’s) from Daffodil International University of Bangladesh. The Thesis has been carried out under my guidance and is a record of research which carried out successfully.

.....

Md. Safiullah
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The real happiness lies here when I have the research work done at last with an interesting experience on doing work with children.

The topic of the thesis titled- **Children Abuse in Bangladesh** was a deliberation of thoughtfulness by our Honorable course teacher, Md. Safiullah, Senior Lecturer, Department of Law, and Daffodil International University and humbly I am grateful to him for giving me such a prospect.

I am also thankful to the persons of different organizations who assisted me in doing the work a better one and to my family members who helped me all the entire time doing this thesis. My mates who have suggested me in many ways are the partners of my thankfulness.

I would like to dedicate this thesis to the group of people who really need care from domestic violence and to the concerned specialists who have to deal with this function to implement the DV Act in an accurate way.

.....
Md.Jomir Ali Shikder

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Abstract

Child abuse, a common occurrence of Bangladeshi society, is growing horribly. Both male and female children are sexually and physically abused. Sometimes children are forced to work and experience domestic violence. Now, the emergency of protecting children from the abuse of children has been raised in the society of Bangladesh. The first part of this paper is related to theoretical aspects where the second part of Bangladesh's scene. Third party fields have an analysis on the basis of survey. Links related to child abuse and human rights violations have been discussed. Eventually the results of this paper are given briefly.

Chapter One

Introductory

Introduction:-

State parties will protect all types of physical or mental violence, injury or misuse, negligence, torture or exploitation with child abuse "- UNCRC, Article 19.

Children are the resources of every society. They are regarded as the future architect of a nation. Therefore, the responsibility of society is taking care of them for their proper growth. But the rogue reality is that millions of children face danger every day around the world, which threatens their growth and development. Sometimes children are exposed to dirt, physical abuse, exploitation and other situational hazards. Bangladesh is a densely populated country with 160 million populations. Children under half of the population of Bangladesh are under 18 years of age and under 2 years of age children under 2 years of age. Children have basic rights to fundamental rights, balanced diet, health and nutrition, protection, participation. , Entertainment, safe water, sanitation, and hygiene Most children of Bangladesh are deprived of this basic right and victims of sexual and physical abuse. Sexual abuse in child abuses is difficult to evaluate because of their shameful feelings and their risks in children's reports. Beating children is the world's leading position and physical punishment begins at home. During the arrest and interrogation, children become victims of physical torture and children are convicted of offenses or crimes, often with adult detainees from whom they are at risk of abuse. Street children and children are always victims of oral, physical and sexual abuse of police, gangsters and general public. Various laws exist to protect children from child abuse and to ensure their rights, but it failed in practice.

Objects:-

Measuring the measure of child abuse in Bangladesh

- Find out the reasons of child abuse in Bangladeshi society
- Find out how many street children are tortured.

- Reveal whether child abuse is a violation of human rights

Methodology:-

Explanation has been followed in this study. Both secondary data - journals, books, newspapers and primary information have been used. A sample survey is conducted to collect primary data from the survey field. The Dhaka University campus has covered the entire area. The sample size was 40.

Chapter Two

Child abuse

2.1 Definition

Child repression 'or' maturation 'forms all kinds of physical and / or mental illness, sexual abuse, negligence or neglected treatment or commercial or other exploitation, thereby causing actual or potential harm to the health, survival, development or dignity of the child. Regarding a relationship with responsibility, belief or power.

Parents or guardians, including children with insults, neglect, fights and sexual abuse.

According to the Child Abuse and Negligence Journal, Child Repression "Failure to work in a recent work or parent or caretaker part, resulting in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation, a law or failure occurs. Serious losses present an imminent risk".

In the United States, the Department of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Children and Family Department (DCF) defines "child's mother language" as a work or guardian of the work of the child or the other caregiver, which is damaged by the loss. , Potential for damages, or the threat of a child's loss.



2.2 Typeology:-

Child abuse is a crime in a physical, sexual or psychological way to harm a child. There are other types of abuse such as child abuse, child labor and commercial sexual exploitation. In 1999, the WHO Consultation on Child Abuse Prevention made the following definition,

"Child repression or malaria affects all types of physical and / or mental illness, sexual abuse, neglect or negligence, or commercial or other exploitation, thereby causing actual or potential harm to child's health, survival, development or dignity. The connection to power relations. "

Based on the above definitions, we find four main types of malaria in children.

There are:-

| | | |
|------------|-------|----|
| Child | abuse | in |
| Bangladesh | | |

| |
|--------------|
| Sexual abuse |
|--------------|

Physical
abuse

Emotional
abuse

2.2.1 Physical Abuse:-

The physical abuse of a child is a work that is called by a caretaker to the commission of the actual physical harm or loss. Physical abuse involves physical aggression directed by a child by an adult. Bruise, scratch, burn, broken bone, lacerations, as well as repeat "mishaps," and physical treatment that may cause physical injury may be physical abuse. Physical injury may result in injury, shaking, throwing, toxicity, burning or scalding, drowning, deceit or otherwise causing physical harm to the child or it may fail to protect the child from such harm. Physical disadvantages can also occur when a parent or carer creates symptoms or deliberately provokes child's illness.

2.2.2 Sexual abuse

Sexual abuse is defined as a job where a child uses a caring sexual pleasure. In relation to sexual gratification or the legal gain of the law-abiding person, sexual exploitation refers to the child's involvement in sexual abuse.

Involve children or young people involved in sexual abuse, prostitution, or prostitution, with prostitution, and the child is aware of what is happening. These activities may include physical contact, such as kisses and non-triangular tasks such as kisses, touches, or junkets or breasts of children, vaginal or anus sexual intercourse, sexual intercourse etc. This may include non-contact activities, such as showing kids, or showing pornographic content or sexual activity, or encouraging children to behave in a vulnerable manner.

2.2.3 Emotional Abuse:-

In a psychological abusive, a suitable and supportive environment is in the failure of the suppliers and there are things that adversely affect the mental health and development of the child. Such works include a child's movement, denial, ridicule, threats, and fear, discrimination, rejection and adverse treatment of other miracles. Emotional Abuse The child's continuous emotional maltreatment, such as the child's mental development, will be serious and continually adverse effects. It can reach out to children that they may meet the needs of other people inadequate or inadequate, insufficient, or valuable.

Emotional abuses are defined as the production of emotional and social errors in the child's development as a result of behavioral consequences of child abuse, abusive and rude attitudes, irrationality, harsh criticism and obstruction of child's personality. Other examples include name-calling, ridicule, deterioration, destruction of personal goods, torture or torture, excessive criticism, inappropriate or excessive demand, prevention of communication, and regular labeling or insult.

2.3 Neglect:-

Parental failure refers to the development of a neglected child - where the parents are in such condition - in one or more of the following cases: health, education, mental development, nutrition, shelter and safe living conditions. Thus, neglect is separated from the circumstances of poverty, the neglect can only occur in cases where reasonable or adequate resources are available to the family or caretaker. Abuse of maternal substance is neglected during pregnancy. After childbirth, neglect may fail to provide adequate food and clothing to a parent or caretaker; Withholding from shelter, home or abandoned; Failure to protect a child from physical and mental harm or danger; Failure to ensure adequate care with insufficient care; Or failure to ensure proper medical care or access to treatment. This can include a child's basic emotional needs, neglect, or reaction.

2.4 Substances abuse:-

Misuse of substance is a definition of child abuse or negligence in many states. In some states, situations considered as abuse or negligence include:

- 1) Illegal may cause childbirth damage due to the use of illegal drugs or other substances
- 2) Production of methamphetamine in the presence of a child
- 3) Sell, distribute or deliver child to illegal drugs or alcohol
- 4) Use a caring-controlled substance that disrupts the caring ability to properly care for the child.

Chapter Three

Causes and Negative Impacts:-

Child abuse is an international phenomenon. Studies show that abusers due to child abuse are victims of biological, mental, or socio-cultural nature. The difficulties of one or the other important families are often present in the background of repetitive torture. These abnormal patterns will not stop often when the children grow, but the parents still involved will continue in the revised forms while still alive. Poverty and social discrimination are common issues, and the situation does not matter, it shows a similar trend in relation to child abuse. Although these problems may contribute to child abuse, the differences in cultural perspectives play an important role in the treatment of children. In some countries, boy is a major cause of child abuse.

It is known that a child can be physically, sexually and mentally tortured. As a result, children with mental retardation suffer from depression, depression, self-respect, at the same rate of traumatic injury and suicidal tendencies and suicidal tendencies at higher rates than children physically or sexually abusive. . In three types of abuse, psychological maltreatment is associated with depression, common anxiety disorder, social anxiety disorder, attachment problems and substance abuse. Physical or sexual abuse as well as psychological maltreatment is significantly more serious and versatile with negative consequences when children are sexually abused and abused and are not mentally abused.

There is no doubt that infringement has a very negative effect on the child and can increase the reliance on frustration, self-contempt and feelings of kinship as well as dependence on others. Child welfare information is managed by the gateway, such as research and analysis that there are long-term physical, emotional, behavioral and social consequences of child abuse and there is significant potential for the fear of minor children and social avoidance. Interaction Long-

term child abuse can result in physical activity, poor mental and emotional health, speech, language and problems. Interpersonal skills, as well as the difficulty of learning and dealing with theft, violence, loss of control and the abuse of others in the future.

There are some negative impacts of child abuse:-

3.1 Psychological effects.

3.2 Physical effects.

3.3 Effects of Sexual Abuse

3.1 Psychological effects:-

Multiracial children may be maltreated by adults. Children who have a history of neglect or physical abuse have the risk of developing mental problems or irregular attachment styles. Child abuse may have immediate adverse physical effects, but it is associated with developmental problems and with long-lasting physical and emotional effects, including long-term physical and emotional effects, high rates of high-risk, high-risk health behavior and short-term, with more firmly involved.

3.3 Effects of Sexual Abuse:- Their bodies are still more physically infectious than their physiologically adult children. When a child is physically abused or neglected, some of these injuries are clear. The immediate physical effects of abuse or negligence can be relatively small (hit or cut) or severe (broken bones, hemorrhage, and even death). In some cases physical effects are temporary; however, they should not be given a pain because of a child's pain and trouble. Rib breaks can be seen with physical abuse.

4. Child abuse in Bangladesh

Bangladesh, which has ratified the International Convention on Child Rights (CRC) in August 1990, is committed to honor, protect and promote rights of Bangladeshi children. Nevertheless, despite his commitment, the country faces serious problems (inefficient service, inadequate politics, etc.), which prevents children from accessing their rights in full way.

Chapter Four

4.1 State of children in Bangladesh

In addition to Bangladeshi children, government and non-government organizations, their families suffer various types of violence and negligence. In school, for example, teachers often mistreat their students. Police are also known for their use of criminals, even against the accused.

In Bangladesh, physical punishment and frustrating behavior are the norm because they are permitted by law and society. Child trafficking risk or trafficking risk in Bangladesh; Victims of sexual harassment at home, work, community, and schools; And being sexually exploited. There are certain protections in place for such children.

In a country where less than 10 percent of children are born, it is difficult to track whether the children are protected. Under the oppressed, trafficked or exploited, their rights to be safe from these practices are clearly denied

Child Rights Agreement (CRC) Misuse of child abuse, exploitation and trafficking in Bangladesh is widely prohibited in Bangladesh.

4.1.1 Poverty:-

More than 60 million children live in Bangladesh (8 times the number of children in France); Their half are big in extreme extreme poverty. Poverty, which affects a large majority of youths and high unemployment rate consequences, serious reactions to access to children: Healthy food, health care, education, adequate financial resources to overcome this poverty.

4.1.2 Education:

In Bangladesh, education is free, and it is compulsory to attend school for children aged 6 to 10 years. However, child labor, disabled children, native children etc. There is very little education opportunities. Poverty primary education is a big threat. Adult literacy has increased from 34.6% in 1990 to 65% in 2006. But the rate was reduced by 61% in 2015. However, one in the world's lowest literacy rate, with approximately 50 million uneducated adults. About 50 percent of child labor exercises leave before the end of the 5th class of primary school students. The total employment population between 5 and 17 years is 7.9 million. A total of 1.3 million children are estimated to work for 43 hours or more a week.

4.1.3 Children on the street:

The number of children living in or living in urban centers is increasing, especially in the capital city. Based on the survey of Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, according to government statistics, the number of children in Bangladesh is approximately 380,000 - out of which 55% are in Dhaka city. This child organized child trafficking ring became the main target.

4.1.4 Trafficking:

Trafficking, Sexual Abuse and Exploitation One of the most important threats to human trafficking for children is both widespread between the country and India, Pakistan and the Middle East. Many girls are trafficked into sexual exploitation or bond bondage. Many children have been kidnapped in the Middle East to become a camel racing jockey. Children involved in camel racing (CICR) often wounded during their work, their employers are at risk of abuse, and employers do not deliberately feed their children, while keeping children's weight down. Many children are taken with their parents' consent, they are deceived by the well-paid job or marriage story.

Many girls from Bangladesh are trafficked to India for sexual exploitation. Boys from Bangladesh are trafficked to the Middle East countries for being involved in camel jockeys. Domestic violence is increasingly reported to a daily reality and dowry related crimes for many. Sexual abuse usually occurs in the home or community, often introducing the child. A study in Bangladesh has revealed that about six percent of commercially prostitutes leave their homes primarily to avoid sexual harassment at home or at home.

Children of poor Bangladeshi community are more at risk of selling by their parents who believe that migration is advantageous: safe wages, improved living conditions etc. Yet the reality is in addition to something else: children are exploited, especially girls are appointed as first domestic servants, then as prostitutes. In many cases, those who are under the influence of traffickers live in the street and work.

4.1.5 Child sexual abuse:

Child sexual abuse enters all levels of Bangladeshi society. Children's relatives and family members have the risk of abuse or harassment at their own home. It is available at school, community and workplace. Disadvantaged and inactive children are more vulnerable to abuse but it is not limited to them. Most children know their abuser, who is usually close to them.

4.1.6 Commercial Child Sexual Abuse:

Children under the age of 10 years of age, while registered prostitution in Bangladesh, children and their parks, streets and stations, can start exploiting child sexual abuse. Women who work in a prostitution often end up working there. In prostitution, many children have to work as mortgage sex workers. For the first few years, they must pay all their earnings for the first time in the Brothel Madam for food, clothes and necessities. Children of commercial sexual

exploitation may end up with child trafficking or street trafficking, family breaks or poverty. On the street, many children are beaten and robbed. Many boys are drawn into crimes through their pimps.

4.1.7 Child marriages:

Although illegal, child marriage continues to be practiced in Bangladesh. In fact, young Bangladeshi girls under the age of 15 are married. For the customs, the groom's family has to pay allocated money. Sometimes, after the wedding the installment is paid. The danger is that in non-payment cases, the young woman is being threatened with risk.

Child marriage has negative reactions in their health, development and full exercise of their rights. Married at a young age, young girls have limited social communication because they have left their education. What's more, they risk early pregnancy, which can be dangerous consequences on their health and child's health.

4.1.8 Judge:

Whether or not children under the age of 18 are punished or not, they have long been kept in prisons with prisoners and detained. Children under the age of 15 were condemned for life sentences and 18 years of death penalty. Especially, criminal liability for the elderly is set at age 9. After long police arrest, children often get up in jail, and reports of abuse are available.

4.1.9 Juvenile Justice:

In Bangladesh, criminals of children in prison are often bribed. What's more, children have courts, but often children are punished by a general court. Similarly, detention centers have been improved for juvenile offenders, but children are generally in prison with adults. The sentence can be very harsh in Bangladesh. In fact, some children under the age of 15 were executed in prison and less than 18 years of age were executed for death penalty.

4.1.10 Child labor:

Increase child labor for adolescents, many children may miss secondary education. Secondary school attendance rate is only 46 percent - less than girls. Young people, especially those who migrated to the urban centers, face dangerous work environment and risk abuses and abuse. SHOISHOB, an organization working with child domestic labor in Bangladesh, estimates that there are 250,000 to 300,000 resident child employees in Dhaka city and 20% of children are 5 to 10 years old.

Due to extreme poverty, families often force their children to work. They are usually employed in construction, battery recycling, road transport, car repair shops, and tobacco factories. There are forty five laws in addition to the Child Act, 1974, which seek to protect children from negligence, cruelty, exploitation and misuse and develop their development. The lack of certain law enforcement procedures and very limited information about the number of affected children to protect child labor. However, the implementation of this law is seen as a challenge.

4.1.11 Harmful Practices:

Traditional practices, especially girls, such as dowry crime and primary and compulsory marriage have a direct impact on their health, development and the full enjoyment of their rights. Girls enjoy gender-based violence as a result of this practice.

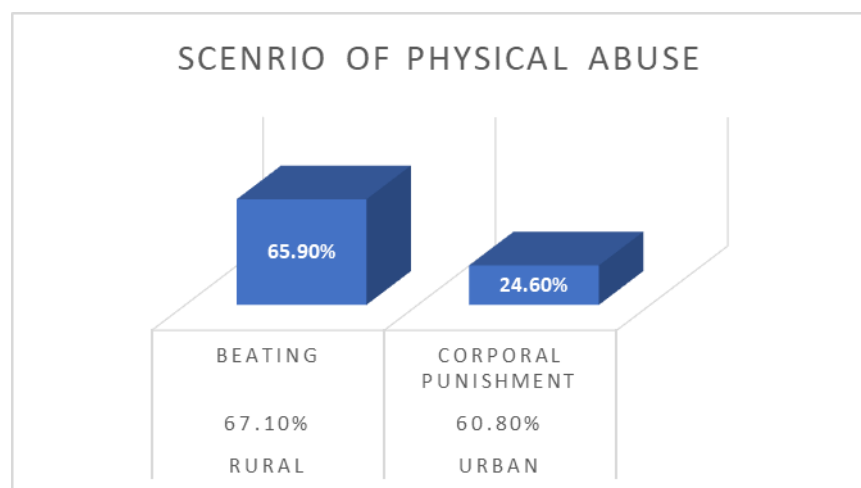
4.2 Measures of child abuse in Bangladesh

Regarding Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) said that one in every three mother believes that physical punishment is required to teach family laws and social rules. It is found that parents are beaten to teach discipline and order to two-thirds of children aged 1-14. The survey found that more than 65% of children in Bangladesh are attacked in any way. 4-6%

of children suffer severe physical punishment and 73.6% of children under 4 years of age are beaten.

Parents, family members and teachers abuse children physically acceptable, but this psychological set must be changed as the Supreme Court directs children against such physical attacks. In addition, in 2013, the Children Act has been enacted to implement rights laws and obligations according to the United Nations Convention on Child Rights. According to Section 70 of the person responsible for the child's injury, torture or abandonment, and if he suffered any loss, he would be fined five years or one hundred thousand or two.

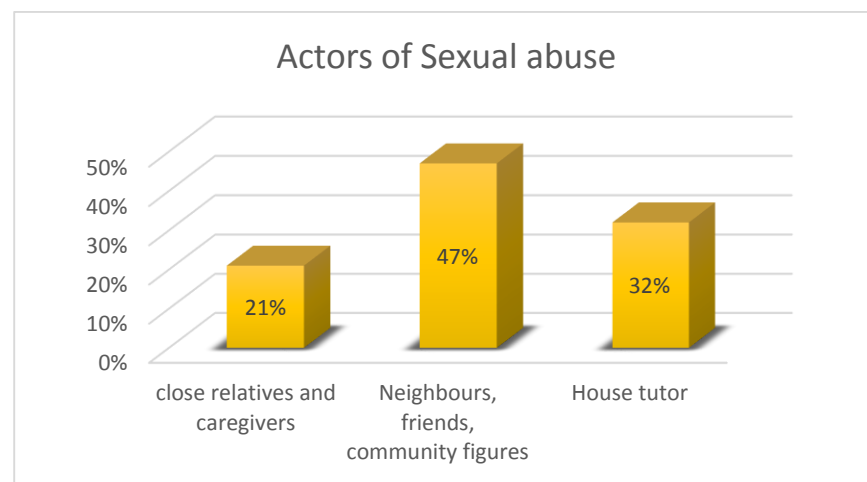
But these words seem to be meaningless if killed by criminals in a broad daylight. The murder of 12-year-old son Rajan reminds us of the importance of cultural ideals or psychological remedies that "nothing serious of children is serious". In developed countries, child abuse incidents take great care and care. Differences in these cultural beliefs highlight the importance of examining legal and cultural perspectives while studying the concept of child abuse



From a study, conducted by The Daily Prothom Alo over 759076 children of 59895 families, we find that 65.9% children were beaten by their family members and 24.6% were experienced severe corporal punishment. The percentage between village and urban area is 67.1% and

60.8%. One –third of Childs, aged between 1 and 14, are physically tortured by the family members.

In Bangladesh, more than 70% of children are sexually harassed by their neighbors, relatives or friends and sometimes their home teachers. A study (pictured below) reveals that 21% of children are 32% sexualized by their close relatives and carers by 47% neighbors, friends, community figures and their home tutors.



According to government estimates, 13,000 children were trafficked out of the country in the last five years. 20,000 children were exploited by street prostitution.

A study conducted by the Bangladesh Prohibition Foundation (BPF) and Save the Children Sweden-Denmark, conducted by 216 disabled children and 535 adult adults, has found that all the disabled children in Bangladesh are harassing, mostly close relatives and most of the culprits are male. Among the victims, 52% of the girls and 48% of the boys, 7 to 18 years old. In many cases even teachers and therapists were convicted. According to the Bangladesh ProtoBundi Foundation (BPF) and Save the Children Sweden-Denmark, Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association, BNWLA (2008), 90-year-old girl-eve teasing from 10-18 years of age, who is victims of this heinous crime.

In Bangladesh, 48% of children are involved in agriculture, 37% are involved in the service sector and 15% are involved in the industry. Working children, especially those who are "hidden" jobs, such as the risks of household labor, abuse and exploitation.

When children are forced to work, they are often denied education, retirement and their right to play. They face situations that weaken their trafficking, torture, violence and exploitation. Millions of children are reported not to attend school, but the guess is different. Between 5-14 years old children, about five million, economically active.

Statistics of Police Headquarters Statistics show that at least 80 children were kidnapped in the first two months of this year - 39 abductions in January and 41 in February. This is a comprehensive increase in previous years. By 2012, at least 118 children were abducted - 50 were later killed, according to the BSFF records. During the kidnapping attempt 60 60 children were recovered. In 2013, 42 children were abducted - 13 were killed. In 2012 there were 67 kidnappings. According to an Adikhar report, 308 children raped in 2014.

4.2.1 Legal tools against child abuse

The Constitution of Bangladesh (Article 27, 28 and 31) recognizes equality of basic rights and equal protection of law before the law. It further guarantees that 'the state will not discriminate against any citizen on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth and proper protection of law, will define general principles regarding protection of children and others. All forms of discrimination. The Constitution also states that the state will not be prevented from making special provisions for children.

Constitutional provisions: The Constitution of Bangladesh (Article 27, 28 and 31) recognizes equal rights of equal rights and equal protection of law before the law. It further guarantees that 'the state will not discriminate against any citizen on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or

place of birth and proper protection of law, will define general principles regarding protection of children and others. All forms of discrimination.

Article 14: To prohibit all forms of exploitation;

Article 17: Provides uniform mass-based and universal education system for all children and effective measures for the establishment of free and compulsory education.

Article 18: State Health will raise health nutrition and development labels.

Article 28: The state will not be prevented from making special provisions for children.

Article 34: Prohibit forced labour.

In addition to some other laws, the conference and policy were formulated by the government. Protect the child from various types of malaria and ensure the people's rights and fundamental rights. These are: -

1. Muslim Family laws ordinance, 1961
2. Child Marriage Prevention Act 2014
3. The Acid Control Act, 2002
4. The Acid crime Act, 2002
5. Child Law
6. Law of Sexual abuse
7. Women and Children Act of 2000 (amended in 2003)
8. Law of Human trafficking prevention
9. National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010
10. National Children policy 2013
11. Labour Act in 2006 includes a chapter on child labour.

4.2.2 Why does it flow in Bangladeshi society?

Recent incidents of child abuse and murder exceeded the limit. Since January 1912, the child was killed and 280 people were raped. This scene is extremely dangerous. So it is urgent urgent initiative to stop it otherwise it will be a terrific concern.

Our social mentality and our social degradation are also responsible for child abuse in family and society. Most people think that beating children is not something serious. "Best teachers" can be inspired by these rules. Most parents, teachers and caregivers physically tortured physically and said that they (children) need a lot to learn discipline and rules and regulations.

In the absence of proper application of law, there has been a revival of child abuse in Bangladesh. Abuse cases are in dark cells and beyond trial. Now the ideal punishment for child abuse is not visible. The Bangladesh government has imposed a five year prison sentence and one lakh rupees financial punishment system in the Children Act 2013 and this law has proposed to establish a "child court". In addition, it has 100 articles and has also called for ensuring child rights, rights and welfare. But we can not find any validity or execution of this law which is the government's fruit. Indecision of the case. The women and children law is required to complete the process within 180 days. But this process is never ending, day after day. Again law enforcement agencies follow dual policy to arrest criminals. Police, sometimes neglected in poor cases, are shown to be rich in motivation.

Basically, in the absence of child abuse abuse and the loss of social values. Some people consider the child as a product and use them in pornography. Children's attitude towards children has changed greatly. There is a lack of experience of many people, they can not help this crime easier or help the court or the police. Sometimes the guardians do not know where they will complain. Some have seen that there are no trials despite thousands of cases. Judicial tiredness has led to the culture of injustice by insulting criminals in severe persecution of child abuse.

Sometimes the criminals or the accused get bail but they are inappropriate for bail. In addition to social humiliation, the criminals make the escape easier. They sometimes try to solve the case through reunion, but the victims of the family, deny, social humiliation spend their days in fear, even though the children of this family misbehave.

Extreme poverty drives some families to work for their children. Working children, especially those who migrated to urban centers, face dangerous work environment and risk abuses and abuse. In addition to the Child Act, 1974, there are twenty five laws in the absence of a law enforcement system for child labor protection and there are very limited information about the number of affected children. However, the implementation of this law is seen as a challenge.

Chapter : 5 Child abuse Violation of Human rights

Child abuse Violation of Human rights

Every person is entitled to fundamental rights only by fundamental rights. These are called "human rights" instead of a privilege. Each time you take a breath, a child is being tortured. Sometimes abuser parents, siblings or family friends. The future of our country and the world depends on these abused children.

According to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the following provisions should be followed by children to protect human rights and the fundamental rights of children and to ensure.

I am Article 12: The right to freely express their opinions on all issues that affect the child according to age and maturity.

A Article 19: The right to protect from physical or mental violence, injury or misuse, maternity or exploitation, protection from all forms of sexual harassment during the care of parents, guardians, or any other person.

III. Article 24: access to health and health care services; And protect from harmful traditional practices.

E. Paragraphs 28 and 29: Right to Education on Equal Opportunities.

v. Article 34: Protection of all types of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

Sixth Section 35: Right to Protect From Abduction, Sales or Trafficking.

Vi Article 36: The right to protect from all forms of exploitation of abuse from any side of the child's welfare.

Source: Ardenn-Kenning, Mary and Sajeda Amin: The Effect of Schooling Incentive Program on Home Allocation in Bangladesh, Working Paper No. 133 of the Policy Research Department, Population Council, New York, 2000.

Unacceptable health, nutrition and education in Bangladesh as well as due to social conditions, a large number of children are deprived of their basic human rights. Also, children are exposed to serious forms of physical and mental violence in homes, at work, in institutions and in other public places. Regardless of age, gender and class, the amount of violence and nature of children is increasing day by day. Overall, despite the efforts of government and non-government organizations to ensure the rights of children, our children are not safe. Generally, violence against children can be defined to include physical, emotional, or psychological violence or threats of violence against children standing by people, as well as bigger by institutions or societies.

According to Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, there will be no slavery or bondage; All forms of slave and slave trade will be banned. Although there is no slavery, we have found a new version of slavery - trafficking. Every month from 40,000 to 50,000 young women and children are being victimized by Bangladesh. Every year 600,000 women and children are being trafficked to India, Pakistan, the Middle East and Africa. Many girls are trafficked into sexual exploitation or bond bondage. Many boys have been trafficked in the Middle East, for being a camel racing jockey, often injuring during their work and risking their employers' abuse.

No one should be tortured or cruel, inhuman or abusive behavior or punishment (Article-5 UDHR). In Bangladesh, we beat 65.9% of our children in the family and 24.6% suffered serious physical punishment, which is a direct violation of human rights. Learn Parents and Teachers Learn the rules of physical punishment for children.

Article 19 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) has the right to protect against all forms of sexual or sexual violence, including physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, torture or exploitation. , Or any other person Within three years from 2012 to 2015, 968 children have been subjected to physical abuse and more than 70% of children are subjected to sexual harassment which goes against the United Nations Convention (CRC Article-24).

During the arrest and interrogation, the children become victims of physical abuse and children are convicted or accused of crimes are often held with adult detainees from whom they are at risk of abuse, which is the direct violation of the universal human rights declaration Street children and child sex workers are always victims of oral, physical and sexual abuse of police, gangsters and ordinary people.

Article 26 (1) of UDHR ensures the right to education that education will be free at at least elementary and elementary level. In Bangladesh, rural children and most children in the street work poorly and face compulsory labor. They are deprived of education. Although the UNCRC (Article 35) urged the child to be protected from abduction, 80 children were kidnapped in the first two months of this year.

Both girls and boys violate child marriage rights in early marriage. It is common among rural areas and urban slums, especially among the poor. Sometimes the traffickers marry a young woman without dowry and later sell her to prostitution or to give her traffic to other countries. Child brides often face serious health risks such as pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections. Various studies have shown that in 2001, the women killed by their husbands were aged between 13 and 18 years of age.

Child labor also goes against human rights. 1.3 million children are allowed to work 43 hours or more per week. Young people, especially those who migrated to the urban centers, face dangerous work environment and risk abuses and abuse. In Dhaka, at least two hundred thousand domestic workers, who occasionally beat up the recent cases of Happy Akhter like employers, beat them severely and tortured and tortured by the cricketers in Bangladesh.

As well as on the street children do not get enough food, medicine, shelter and basic needs of people. They are always neglected and abusing the people who are abused. Sometimes these

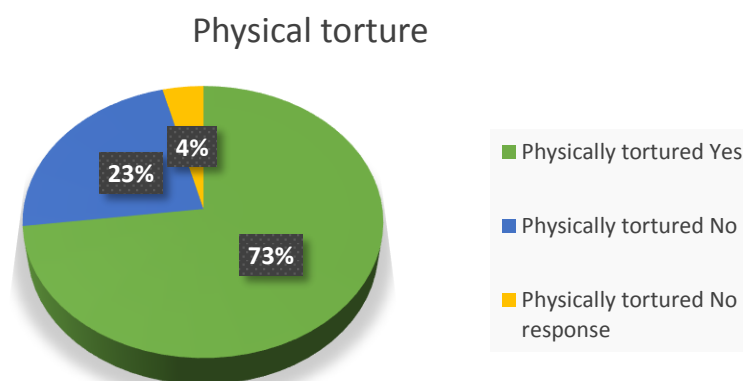
children are used illegally for smuggling, alms and other criminal activities which lead their lives in a risky and dangerous situation.

5. Information Analysis

Primary information was collected by conducting survey of children on the streets of Dhaka University Campus. Sample size was 40 and 62% male and 38% female children between 4 and 15 years old. The data has been collected using half-closed final structural questions.

| Sample | Frequency | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Male child | 25 | 62% |
| Female Child | 15 | 38% |
| Total | 40 | 100% |

It is found that most of the parents of these children are not living, but they are abandoned or sometimes forced to escape from their homes. Some babies came for bread and butter. 80% of parents have survived, 20% of children do not have parents. They have no schools. Most children are neglected and they live in unhappy life. Sometimes they collect garbage, waste, scark paper, alms or sometimes vending. Thus they are depriving their human rights and fundamental rights.

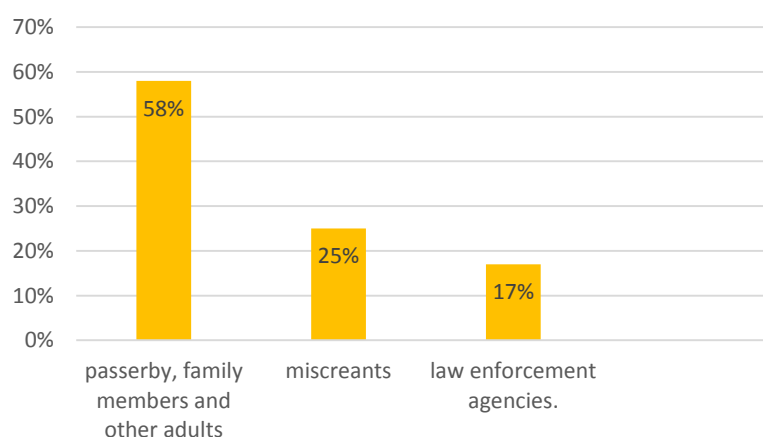


BOX -1 The case of Rajan

A thirteen-year-old son, Rajen was assassinated on 8th July 2015 by extreme physical abuse. After being a truck driver's son, he was forced to sell vegetables to rickshaw and support the family. A group of men was beaten for half-an-hour in the Kumarangaon bus station area in the accused accused of stealing rickshaw.

His left hand and right leg are tied with a pillar and repeatedly beaten with metal rods. A man who beat Razana repeatedly acknowledges the boys to name their names and steal the rickshaw. When the child wants water, people ask him to laugh to drink his own sweat. When he was beaten for 16 minutes, Rajan asked for water, people would ask him to drink his own sweat, and after they brought him and walked him, a gang shouted, "His bones are apparently intact, he can kill him more "After the boy died, the accused threw his body 180 meters away on charges of attack. The main reason for the child's death is that a brain bleeding and more than 60 wounds have been found in her body.

Perpetrators of physical abuse



Sometimes street children are used for illegal drug trafficking and they become a safe transshipment for managing drugs and other illegal businesses. 30% of children admitted that

they are addicted and smugglers are used to steal drugs while using them as transshipment. Using a group of criminals as well as small children for begging on a commercial basis.

In Bangladesh, women are more vulnerable to sexual abuse. In our survey, we found that 33% of children are victims of sexual harassment. 20 percent of children who are victims of sexual abuse are children.

Chapter : 6

We can follow social work strategies to prevent child abuse.

01. Treatment method
02. Resistant method
03. Rehabilitation method

01. Effective methods:

The child who is being abused should be given various help from the effects of such abuse

- Medical support:

Physically abused children should, at first, be sure to help their medical support to reduce the serious impact of abuse. For example, the child is severely beaten or is subjected to fatal attacks or his life has been subjected to sexual assault by the risk of death. So, as a social worker, we can advise to ensure the drug to save his life

- Demandable support:

As a child is experiencing malnutrition, we should provide nutritious food or nutritious food for her.

02. Resistant method:

To prevent child abuse, we can take various strategies. Such as;

- Provide a brief overview of child sexual abuse behavior:

It is uncomfortable for kids to have proper sex behavior and if some people try to throw their body parts or try to touch them in any way. Also, if the children are monitored, they see if they are interacting with others or being uncomfortable with some adults. It is sometimes critical to provide adequate supervision for the children and to leave them only under the supervision of the people.

- Teach others about child abuse:

Help familiarize yourself with sex abuse by the mastermind skilled inspector speaker present in your association or rally. Empower your neighborhood school board to create a project to teach both trainers and scholars about the problem.

- Report:

Bangladesh is a poor country and it has a large population. So it is difficult to protect children. So if a suspect is suspected to be of sexual harassment and an imminent danger to the child, then inform the local child protection service agency or police.

- Raising awareness about child abuse through TV programs, cartoons and advertisements:

To attract people's attention, we have to develop awareness programs about some cartoons, advertisements and plays. So that people get ideas about child abuse. There is also no idea about the activities of such people in Bangladesh and its rural people. So awareness programs should be improved in such a way through which the message can reach to the rural people.

6.1 Government response and implementation:

We have a lot of laws and laws, but we can not implement or implement these laws properly. Such as the suppression of the Penal Code of 1860, the Immoral Traffic Act of 1933, the Children Act of 1974 and the Women and Children Act of 2000 (Amended Amendment in 2003). Resistant environmental protection against trafficking and supplementary laws applicable to the process, especially the Child Marriage Prevention Act, 1929, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1980, Primary Education Act, 1990 and Labor Law, 2006. To prevent child abuse in our country, these laws are properly Should be applied.

- Life skills:

Unicef threatens to upgrade children's ability to children. Life Skills combines the employment program with a delivery system where the collaborative NGO increases the range of young fellow pioneers to encourage issue-based life-skill sessions. These unexpected fellow pioneers then pass this ability on their partners and encourage further exchange with them. Various life skills are developed by examining social issues that affect youth. These sessions create interpersonal skills to sit in educated choices, to care for problems, to think basicly and imaginatively, to increase healthy connections, to negotiate with others and cope with their living and cope with them. A healthy and a beneficial way. Distributed systems help and maintain self-esteem and anxiety can improve the youth's ability to govern. Group support for these children is enhanced by the role of life-skill for additional people, governmental authorities, social workers and group parts, for example, trainers and religious pioneers. Group-based dowry boards and restricted marriage boards are designed to take steps to safeguard children from child rights violations.

03. Repetitive methods:

Children are victims of this abuse, we should rehabilitate them. For example, a student who is a victim of trafficking and has lost his chance of studying, should go to study or school, a victim of sexual harassment must build mutual relations in our family and create favorable situation in society, the child who has lost his family, He or his family should be replaced.

Conclusion

The children understand that they can speak incredibly to the elderly and they will accept. Children who are victims of sexual abuse can also be reliably compassionate that they can not be accountable for what has happened. Support the exploited people by cooperating with the people who are exploited, who help sympathize with the loss of underprivileged or the harmful person of sexual violence, which should not be considered as disrespectful. Sadly, it can be understood that the sad family can benefit from outside help and everyone can be affected all the time.

Conclusion:

Children are probably the most neglected member of society and there is no voice even in the house. As a result, they are becoming a simple victim of all kinds of violence. Though the Children's Law 1974 has been accused of dealing with the trials of children, it is also inadequate. In addition, the legal system, especially criminal justice system - and more specifically, law enforcement agencies - are often more apathetic than dealing with children who behave with apathy and behavior towards adult offenders. Violence against children must be stopped and the judiciary, law enforcement agents and children's parents and guardians themselves must be aware of the provisions of child rights and child protection laws in Bangladesh. In addition, children should be protected from the fair interest groups and those responsible for the protection of society should be responsible for the responsibility of children and act accordingly.