

Child Abuse and the Recent Trends in Bangladesh: A Critical Review

Naimul Razzaque *

Abstract: Child abuse is a pervasive issue with far-reaching implications for the physical, mental, and emotional well-being of children globally. Bangladesh, like many other countries, grapples with the multifaceted challenge of child abuse, encompassing various forms such as physical, emotional, sexual, and neglect. This critical review aims to provide an insight into the recent trends, prevalence, and emerging patterns of child abuse in Bangladesh, focusing on both urban and rural settings. This paper are that precludes maltreatment of kids; their abuse is rejected and youngster work is restricted. This work likewise features about Kid misuse, abuse, kid work, and trading youngsters for reason for prostitutions are restricted under the Bangladeshi regulations. The predominance of actual attack was a lot higher among more youthful youngsters albeit the likelihood of different sorts of misuse was higher among more established kids. Young men were more presented than young ladies to maltreatment of any sort. Destitution was additionally fundamentally connected with kid misuse. Multivariate examination proposed that the out-of-younger students and the offspring of ignorant, landless and incompetent workers were bound to be mishandled than others when age and sex of kids were controlled. The paper infers that bringing up open mindfulness against kid misuse and advancing preventive measures ought to be embraced to decrease kid maltreatment in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Child abuse, Bangladesh, prevalence, interventions, child protection, socio-cultural factors.

1. Introduction

Child abuse remains a distressing and pressing global concern that defies boundaries, affecting millions of children across diverse socio-cultural landscapes. In Bangladesh, a country enriched with cultural heritage and burgeoning societal transformations, the issue of child abuse is a complex and multifaceted challenge that demands urgent attention. Defined by the World Health Organization as any act or failure to act that results in harm or potential harm to a child, child abuse encompasses various forms such as physical, emotional, sexual, and neglect, inflicting profound and enduring consequences on the lives of young individuals. This introduction serves as a prelude to a critical exploration of the recent trends and pervasive nature of child abuse in Bangladesh. It sets the stage for an in-depth examination of the socio-cultural, economic, and systemic factors that contribute to the prevalence of this issue, delineating the evolving landscape

* Lecturer, Department of Law, Sonargaon University, Dhaka.

of child protection policies, interventions, and challenges encountered in safeguarding the rights and well-being of children. The rate of youngster work increments for teenagers, making numerous kids pass up optional training. Optional school participation pace of young men - at just 46% - is even lower than among young ladies. Working teenagers, particularly the people who relocate to metropolitan focuses, face risky working circumstances and hazard abuse and misuse. In Bangladesh a major number of kids are discouraged of their essential common liberties because of unwanted wellbeing, sustenance and instruction as well as friendly circumstances. Youngster misuse is the physical, mental or passionate sick therapy of kids. Kid misuse or abuse comprises all types of physical and passionate sick therapy, sexual maltreatment, disregard or careless therapy or business or other double-dealing, bringing about genuine or likely damage to the youngster's wellbeing, endurance, improvement or poise with regards to a relationship of obligation, trust or power. Youngster misuse is the wrongdoing of hurting a kid in a physical, sexual or passionate way .A wide range of misuse and dismissal leave persevering through scars. A portion of these could be physical; but excited scarring has long stretch effects in the Youngster's life. Most youngster sick use occurs in a kid's home. In this way, we can't have the foggiest idea about these abuses. Kid sexual abuse is a covered Child of sick use, which happens both home and outside. It is very befuddled appearance of sick use taking into account it's responsible. In this country, youngsters are exposed. Young women are fundamentally more at risk and incapacitated kids are moreover frail..

2. Literature Review

Child abuse, encompassing physical, emotional, sexual, and neglectful maltreatment, is a concerning issue affecting children globally. In Bangladesh, several studies highlight the prevalence and multifaceted nature of this problem. Socio-economic factors, such as poverty and lack of access to education and resources, contribute significantly to children's vulnerability to abuse. Cultural norms and traditional practices as underscored by often perpetuate gender-based violence and contribute to the prevalence of abuse, especially towards girls. Aims to provide a comprehensive lens through which the multifaceted issue of child abuse in Bangladesh can be analyzed. It encompasses various layers, from individual experiences to societal structures, to facilitate a deeper understanding of the complexities surrounding child abuse and inform targeted interventions and policies aimed at prevention and mitigation. Kid abuse or maltreatment comprises all types of physical or passionate sick therapy, sexual maltreatment, disregard or careless way of behaving or business or other double-dealing, bringing about real or likely mischief to the kid's wellbeing, endurance, advancement or respect with regards. According to the Diary of Kid Misuse and Disregard, kid misuse is "any new demonstration or inability to follow up on the piece of a parent or overseer which brings about death, genuine physical or enthusiastic mischief, sexual maltreatment or double-dealing, a demonstration or inability to act which presents an impending gamble of genuine mischief."

3. Objectives of the Study

- i) To Determine the Prevalence Rates and Forms of Child Abuse.
- ii) To Analyze the Contributing Factors and Root Causes.
- iii) To Evaluate Existing Protective Measures and Interventions.
- iv) To Understand the Consequences and Impacts on Children.
- v) To Identify Gaps and Challenges in Addressing Child Abuse.

4. Type of Child Abuse

There is a significant arrangement of youngster misuse:

- a. Physical Maltreatment: Beating, Pushing, gnawing, punching, stifling, shaking, tossing, harming, consuming, singing, and suffocating. (Ahsania Mission, 2014) Physical maltreatment incorporates actual brutality coordinated at a kid by a grown-up. The American Accommodating Affiliation characterizes actual maltreatment as any "non-incident injury or actual injury" to a youngster.

- b. Moving Maltreatment: Reviling swearing, attacks on confidence, accusing censuring youngsters sentiments. (Ahsania Mission, 2014) In 2014, the American Mental Affiliation expressed that: "Youngster mental maltreatment is as destructive as sexual or actual maltreatment." "Almost 3 million U.S. youngsters experience a few type of psychological abuse annually." (Association, 8 October 2014).

5. History

The article "The Battered Kid Disorder," written by pediatrician C. Henry Kempe and published in 1962, discusses the moment that child abuse entered standard mindfulness. Before the publication of the article, children's injuries, including repeated bone cracks, were not generally regarded as the result of intentional injury. All things considered, doctors frequently looked for undiscovered bone infections or records of coincidental accidents, such as falls or attacks by neighborhood pests, from trusted caregivers.

This finding is predictable with past examination, which showed that parental mentalities towards flogging were firmly connected with kid misuse. It very well may be contended that practically any measurement on the rate (number of new cases every year) and predominance (level of individuals in a populace who have had such encounters) of youngster misuse and disregard will be questioned by some "master". Many will contend that extremely complicated and unpretentious logical issues are associated with most examinations that create these measurements (Daro, 2007).

6. Child Abuse in Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, 36% individuals acquire short of what one dollar each day. Neediness, segregation, and the impacts of cataclysmic events presence grave difficulties to kids. (Odhikar, 2015) As indicated by an insights of Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Gathering (BSAF) The level of youngsters being killed in the nation had expanded by 61% in 2014 than that of the past year. It's not thinking about great by any stretch of the imagination during the current year. The BSAF reports no less than 191 youngsters were killed till this July, 350 out of 2014, 218 out of 2013 and 209 out of 2012. No less than 968 kids were killed after severe torment from 2012 to July 2015.

7. Child Violence under Bangladesh Law

Fundamentally here I will attempt to make reference to essential two Demonstrations of Bangladesh for example The Panel Code, 1860 & *The Child Act, 2013*.

8. Child Abuse Under the Penal Code, 1860

The Bangladesh Corrective Code considers the followings as method for maltreatment of youngster like Grabbing, Kidnapping, Servitude, sexual abuse, selling and purchasing minors with the end goal of prostitution, unnatural offenses and Constrained Work. This code likewise classifications this goes about as wrongdoing and recommended discipline.

9. Child Abuse and The Child Act, 2013

In the event that any individual having care, charge or care of any youngster mishandles, attacks, disregards, forsakes unprotected, utilizes for individual assistance or uncovered in an indecent manner and along these lines causes superfluous misery or injury that affects the child's sight or hearing, any appendage or organ, or causes mental distress will be punished under Section 70 with up to five years in jail or a fine of one lac taka or both.

10. Cause of Child Mistreatment in Bangladesh

There are different cause exist for kid maltreatment in the general public, for example,

- i. Unemployment circumstance
- ii. Financial troubles
- iii. Poverty
- iv. Lack of training
- v. Absence of strict information and direction
- vi. Nonexistence of execution of regulations
- vii. Deficiency of preliminary framework and nonattendance of excellent sentences
- viii. Lack of political eagerness
- ix. Tendency to rapidly bring in huge measure of cash
- x. Cultural debasement

11. Actual Impacts of Sexual Abuse

All misuse is horrible and hurtful to casualties. Be that as it may, most sexual wrongdoers leave no effectively noticeable actual signs or proof of their maltreatment. Anything signs the youngster shows will rely further upon their age, their own emotional well-being, survival strategies, social help and orientation. Despite the fact that young ladies are more helpless against sexual maltreatment, young men are additionally exploited. Actual impacts of sexual maltreatment include:

1. Sexually Communicated Diseases (STI);
2. Urinary parcel diseases;
3. Pregnancy at a youthful age;
4. Unusual scents or dying;
5. Difficulty strolling or sitting; and,
6. Bruises or wounds on the genitalia and mouth.

Kids misled by sexual maltreatment are all the more regularly impacted mentally and inwardly, appearing in their way of behaving. Kid misuse will have an assortment of consequences for youngsters, contingent upon the kid's age, orientation, the Children of misuse, span of misuse, who the guilty party is, level of viciousness utilized, among others. Outrage is a social impact commonly showed distinctively with guys and females. Females will quite often assimilate their displeasure, in any event, turning it onto themselves. Now and again their indignation transforms

into wretchedness. Guys will generally externalize their annoyance, as they are associated to be more forceful. Their annoyance transforms into accusing others or into damaging way of behaving against individuals and things. Frailty or learned vulnerability happens most frequently when the guilty party is near the youngster and family, and applying control over the kid. The youngster feels there isn't anything he/she can do. Hence they become consistent, in the relationship, yet frequently in different parts of life.

12. Discoveries

1. The current state of wrongdoings in Bangladesh is extremely awful condition. In my examination I observed the wrongdoing answer in the each area in Bangladesh.
2. The issue of wrongdoing in Bangladesh is extremely challenging. Each individual in each area has wrongdoing. Today our schooling area likewise impacted in wrongdoing.
3. The explanation of wrongdoing
Youth for Common freedoms Worldwide keeps up with that kids who don't have a clue about their privileges are powerless and simple prey for not well planned people. Measurements of loss of respect and life through kid misuse, pack savagery, youngster work and kid warriors are marvelously high.

Coming up next are current insights in five critical areas of denial of basic freedoms.

- a) Child misuse 40 million kids beneath the age of 15 experience the ill effects of misuse and disregard. (Joined Countries Children Asset, 2008)
- b) Child work 246 million youngsters, one in each six kids matured 5 to 17, are associated with kid work. (Worldwide Work Association, 2002)
- c) Child fighters UNICEF gauges that in excess of 300,000 kids under 18 are as of now being taken advantage of in north of thirty equipped contentions around the world. Findings from another study in post-communist countries reported a somewhat higher prevalence of severe physical abuse (e.g. 12% in Macedonia and 29% in Moldova).

13. Violence Against Children the Scenario in Bangladesh

In Bangladesh an enormous number of kids are denied of their essential basic liberties because of inadmissible wellbeing, nourishment and training as well as friendly circumstances. Likewise, kids are presented to serious types of physical and mental brutality at home, in the work place, in foundations and other public spots. The nature and degree of viciousness against youngsters independent old enough, sex and class has been expanding step by step. In general, our youngsters are undependable notwithstanding endeavors made by government and non-government associations in guaranteeing the freedoms of the kids.

14. Recommendations

The current situation of children maltreatment in Bangladesh is destroying and its increment step by step in wherever from home of political pioneer to sports man and rich man. Maltreatment against youngsters should break and the legal executive, regulation applying specialists and the guardians and gatekeepers of kids themselves, should be sharpened to the arrangements of the Quran and the regulations safeguarding Children in Bangladesh. Muslims shouldn't manhandle offspring of others as this would have long haul mental impacts on the kids and they won't be great individuals from the general public. Youngster misuse is against Islamic regulation, consequently it ought to be totally restricted by the state and any violator ought to be rebuffed.

- a. The state ought to make its regulations as severe as conceivable against sexual double-dealing of youngsters.
- b. Rise information about this issue and mindful children's about youngster misuse which individual recognize solid and trustworthy.
- c. Stop forceful mentality and conduct with youngsters.
- d. Generate awareness among individuals by keep in touch with papers and magazines about the issues.
- e. Make simple path framework and force model sentences.

15. Conclusion

The study on child abuse in Bangladesh unveils a distressing reality: children across diverse backgrounds in the country are subjected to various forms of abuse, including physical, emotional, sexual, and neglectful maltreatment. This pervasive issue is intricately linked to socio-economic disparities, cultural norms, and systemic deficiencies, creating an environment that exposes children to vulnerability and exploitation. Existing protective measures, although in place, face significant challenges in implementation and accessibility. The impact of abuse on children is profound, manifesting in immediate and long-term consequences that impede their physical health, mental well-being, and overall development. The study emphasizes the urgency of a holistic approach involving legislative reforms, improved implementation strategies, community-based interventions, and enhanced support services. Addressing systemic gaps and barriers in reporting mechanisms, access to services and awareness campaigns is imperative. In conclusion, this study calls for concerted efforts from governmental, non-governmental, and community stakeholders to prioritize children's rights, safety, and well-being. It urges a collective commitment to foster a protective environment, free from abuse, enabling the healthy development of Bangladesh's children and safeguarding their future.

References

- A. I. M. A. Tirmizi, (2011) *Sunan at Tirmizi*, 4th ed. Dhaka: Hossain al Madani Prokasoni, p. 65.
- Bales K., (2008) *Ending Slavery: How We Free Today's Slaves*. 3rd ed., CA: University of California Press, p. 258.
- J. M Contreras (July 2010) 'Sexual violence in Latin America and the Caribbean: a desk review.' *Pretoria: Sexual Violence Research Initiative*.p. 245.
- Miah Abdul Jabbar, (2013) 'Scenario of Street girl children in Dhaka city: Some Observations' *Social Science Review*, The Dhaka University Studies: Part D, vol. 32. no.1, p.115.
- R.C Herrenkohl, (2005) "*The Definition of Child Maltreatment: From Case Study to Construct*". *Child Abuse and Neglect* 29 (5): p. 2.
- L. M. Williams & E G Weeks, (September 2014). Defining and measuring child maltreatment. *Child abuse and Neglect World Wide* vol.1, no. 07 p.35.
- www.stairwayfoundation.org/resources/online-resources-on-child-sexual-abuse-and-sex-trafficking/effects-of-child.