

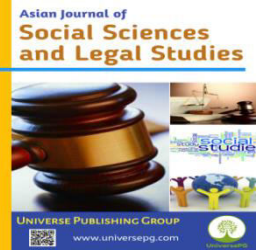


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Human Rights Violation of the Child and the Legal Protection in Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT

Bangladesh is a very densely populated country in southern Asia. It is a small country but its population is about 160 million. But half of the population of Bangladesh is under the age of 18 and is considered children. Twenty million of them are under the age of 5 and about 73% of the child lives in the village/ rural areas and 27% in urban areas. However, one-third of these children spend their life below the international poverty line. The violation of human rights of a child is a common affair in Bangladesh. The children have basic rights to education, health and nutrition, a balanced diet, protection, safe water, participation, recreation, sanitation, and hygiene. Many of the children of Bangladesh are deprived of these basic rights. The government of Bangladesh with UNICEF has taken many steps for schooling of the children and decreasing child labor and abuses. This paper scrutinized the scenario of child rights in Bangladesh from a legal perspective to create a child-friendly environment. This paper also reviewed the existing relating to the human rights of children. There are different statistics between 2001 to 2021 in Bangladesh. This paper provides recommendations on how to protect the rights of the children in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Child, Human rights violation, Bangladesh, National, and international instruments.

INTRODUCTION:

First of all, children are people who need cornices to grow mature through learning and life experiences. In Bangladesh, the word child is defined in many laws but the definitions are not identical. Every law relating to the child defines the term by emphasizing the age of a person to identify him/her as a child. If no specific date of birth is found to determine the age of a person we need to go for some procedure such as a medical examination. A court may assess the age of a child based on a medical report. The Government has enacted the Birth and Death Registration Act 2004, which is now in force to determine the age of a child. Bangladesh's social structure has failed to give all children a

natural opportunity to grow. Entry age length of service under various existing laws varies from 14 to 18 years depending on the new Labor Law passed in 2006. About 13% of children in Bangladesh are involved in child labor and they lose their education and other children's rights. Sometimes children are involved in crimes related to carrying weapons, drugs, and other illegal substances. In 2003, more than 12,000 children under the age of 18 were imprisoned in Bangladesh.

Some of them were accused of crimes; some are homeless, while others are reported to have simply disappeared. Bangladesh has one of the lowest birth registration rates in the world, making it difficult to protect

children from human trafficking, child labor, child marriage, and other child abuse. In Bangladesh, about 30% of people live in extreme poverty and many families are unable to meet basic needs, forcing them to involve their children in risky work. About 22% of children in Bangladesh are illiterate, 30% can write names, 36% of children have primary education and only 10% have secondary education. About 80% of students have registered for first-grade full elementary school. The high dropout rate due to poverty and the low quality of teaching and learning are serious problems for primary schools. Only 46% of boys and 53% of girls attend secondary school. Around 50% of primary school students and 80% of secondary school students in Bangladesh drop out of school (Mamun *et al.*, 2008). Due to poverty and social structure, children rarely have the opportunity to express themselves. In most cases, it is impossible to express an independent opinion and participate in the decision-making process, because parents often go to work or control them to study hard. Most of them (even those from wealthy families), especially those living in urban areas, cannot find support for their physical condition by participating in various outdoor sports, and some of them cannot enjoy traditional festivals. The lack of seven human needs such as health, nutrition, education, water, sanitation, shelter, and information is higher among children from low-income families than among their peers. Child abuse is rampant in Bangladesh. This is due to the government's reluctance to identify priorities or issues that require urgent attention, both in terms of implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and in terms of the promotion and protection of human rights more generally (Arifuzzaman *et al.*, 2021).

In Bangladesh, neonatal and maternal mortality rates are very high as most births are carried out at home with the help of unskilled midwives and without access to proper medical care. About 22% of babies are born with too small a birth weight and about 46% of children under 5 years of age are underweight due to malnutrition. Although child labor tends to decrease in other South Asian countries, he explains the inadequate or inadequate child labor laws in Bangladesh. To improve the survival, development, protection, and participation of children and women, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN-

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CRC) and the Government of Bangladesh (Govt) have adopted the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The Millennium Development Goals MDGs and the Millennium Declaration Children's Fund, UNICEF 2009. Bangladesh experiences constant natural disasters such as floods and hurricanes which destroy communities and increase vulnerability, risk of abuse, neglect, exploitation, family separation, migration, and child trafficking.

METHODOLOGY:

To achieve the intended objectives, this paper adopts the qualitative approach. Likewise, the study mainly relied on up-to-date secondary data such as journal articles, books, official report, statistics, national and international instruments and many other online sources.

Legal identification of a child in Bangladesh

If we go through the present Laws of Bangladesh we can see that there are a lot of Laws now existing to register which are considered instruments of identification. The Registration Act, 1908. The Company Act, 1994, The Parent Act 1911, Births and Deaths Registration Act, 2004 etc. Legal identity is a very wide term. It is related to the person Act of 1911. Even a license may be considered an instrument of legal identification relating to a particular subject. For personal information, there are some ways and means of DNA tests. The present discussion is followed by some laws of Bangladesh through which a person can be legally identified and the prevailing situation relating to the subject matter.

Definition of a child

According to article-I of the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, a child mean every human being below the age of eighteen years unless the law (national law) applies to the child; the majority is attained earlier. Although there is any state law in any particular country through which a child may attain the age of majority earlier than it is provided in the convention, the state should follow the provisions of the convention in respect of discrimination (article-2), the best interest of a child (article-3), the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child (article-6), etc.

Documents of identification in Bangladesh

- 1) Birth and Death (Registration) Certificate

- 2) Passport
- 3) Citizenship certificates
- 4) Marriage certificates
- 5) Education certificates
- 6) Voter Lists
- 7) Medical report (DNA test, post mortem, an inquest report after death).

Basic Rights of the Children

Right to Life

Article 6 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 deals with the right to life and development. It states that every child has the inherent right to life. The state party ensures to the maximum possible extent the survival and development of the child.

Right to Education

Article-28 states that States shall take effective measures for the child. It is a state party that recognizes every child's right to take education and to achieve this right progressively and based on equal opportunity.

- 1) Make primary education compulsory and available free to all
- 2) Make secondary education including vocational and general education accessible and available to every child
- 3) Make higher education accessible to all based on capacity by every appropriate means
- 4) Make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible to all children;
- 5) Encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rates.

So, the state party shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that school discipline is administered in a manner consistent with the child's human dignity and conformity with the present convention.

Right to Health

Article-24 of the convention provides that "States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health" Article-25 also states the right of a child to a periodic review of his physical or mental health.

Right to Live with Parents

Article-9 states that no child will be separated from his parents by his or her will. Article-10 provides for the

reunification of a child with his parents or to maintain regular communication although living in exile or any other country.

Right to Name and Nationality

Article-7 states that every child shall have a right to name and nationality and be registered immediately after birth. Article-8 states that the identity of a child should be preserved.

Rights of a child in international instruments

Some important treaties deal with the rights of a child which are as follows:

- 1) Declaration of the Rights of the Child 1959;
- 2) Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally 1986;
- 3) Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages 1956;
- 4) Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989.

International conventions

Under Article 19 of the UNCRC, children have the right to be protected from violence, harm, abuse, neglect, abuse, or exploitation while in the care of their parents or anyone else who serve them. Types of physical and mental abuse include specific mention of sexual abuse. The state's work supporting the protection of children from all forms of sexual abuse is also listed in 34 articles (for example, using them as prostitutes). This includes measures to prevent children from being persuaded or coerced into engaging in illicit sex. Failure to respect these rights could result in a violation of other rights, including the right to education, rest, and leisure time (Article 31). Article 37 guarantees the protection of children against torture and other ill-treatment or mistreatment. When a child suffers physical or mental injury as a result of abuse, mistreatment, or harassment, the state-sponsored program must take steps to help the child recover and reenter society (39, Article). Bangladesh became a contributor to the UNCRC and supported it.

Declaration of the Rights of the Child 1959

The Declaration on the Rights of the Child was proclaimed by the General assembly resolution no. 1386 of 20 November 1959. The preamble of the Decla-

ration provides that "whereas the child, because of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth" whereas the need for such special safeguards has been stated in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924, and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and in the Statutes of specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the welfare of a child the following principles have been adopted. The main principles of the UDHR are summarized as follows

- 1) **Principle-1:** Equality of child without discrimination or distinction as to race, color, sex, language, religion, political or another opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or another status, whether of himself or his family
- 2) **Principle-2:** Special protection of a child by law to enable him to develop physically, mentally, morally, spiritually, and socially in a healthy and normal manner and under conditions of freedom and dignity.
- 3) **Principle-3:** Right to a name and nationality.
- 4) **Principle-4:** Right to social security including adequate pre-natal and post-natal care and also right to adequate nutrition, housing, recreation, and medical services;
- 5) **Principle-5:** Special treatment, education, and care for the handicapped child;
- 6) **Principle-6:** Right to live with a parent for the full and harmonious development of personality; Payment of State and other assistance towards the maintenance of children of large families are desirable;
- 7) **Principle-7:** Right to free and compulsory education.
- 8) **Principle-8:** The child shall in all circumstances be among the first to receive protection and relief;
- 9) **Principle-9:** Protection against trafficking, neglect, cruelty, and other exploitation including employment before an appropriate 2-obit mini-mum age;
- 10) **Principle-10:** Protection from practices that may foster a child to racial, religious, or any other form of discrimination.

Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

This convention was adopted and opened for signature, ratification, and accession by the General Assembly Resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989 and entered into force on 2 September 1990 following article-49 of the convention. There are 54 articles in the convention and a preamble. There are two optional protocols to the one which entered into force on 18th January and 12th February respectively. Somalia and the USA have not yet ratified the convention. Up to now, 196 countries have ratified the convention including Bangladesh.

Violation of child rights in Bangladesh

Violence against children is a common problem in Bangladesh but is rarely reported to the relevant judicial authorities. Official data and media reports provide little information about the types and levels of violence experienced by children. The likes and dislikes of children in Bangladesh depend on the likes and dislikes of adults, even though the government passed laws to say "yes" to children. Forms of discipline or corporal punishment, verbal, degrading, and threatening are adult behaviors that children dislike the most. Unfortunately, most children are subjected to this behavior and many forms of violence against children are accepted in civil society, even by the children themselves. So, they have no alternative ways to get rid of these abuses and they are adopted from childhood.

Ruthlessness of the Bangladeshi Girls

Girls often face gender discrimination, which puts them at risk of poverty, violence, poor health, poor education, and the loss of basic human needs. UNICEF discusses the current situation, the deprivation and exploitation of girls from different angles in Bangladesh, they eat last and eat less than their brothers. They are more vulnerable to trafficking, sexual violence, rape, acid throwing, and other forms of exploitation, including child labor and child prostitution. Many of them married at the age of 15 and their families had to pay a hefty dowry.

Dowry violence, such as murder and assisted suicide, remains a real threat to girls in Bangladesh. Health Bangladesh and the Injury Survey reports that more than 2,200 children commit suicide in one year and suicide is the leading cause of death in this age group.

To Cause and Abuse to Children

In Bangladesh, child abuse is on the rise. Child abuse takes place at home, at school, in the workplace, at work, and in public places. In child abuse, sexual abuse is difficult to detect because of the stigma attached to it and the risks children face in reporting it. When it comes to child abuse, Bangladesh ranks first in the world with domestic punishment starting at home. Furthermore, the root cause of violence against children may be conflicts of interest and power between adults and children. Parents often beat their children because of anger and frustration, because they are unaware of the devastating effects of physical punishment. Of the children in school, 91% said it happened at their school. Many educators believe that physical punishment is the best way to warn that they are unaware of the negative effects of physical punishment. About two-thirds of teachers, both male, and female, physically abuse students. Teachers beat them with sticks, ropes, or other materials; kicking, shaking, or throwing children; cutting, brushing, or pulling hair; and locking them up or tying them up are some of the most common examples of physical punishment and deafness. A child who experiences physical punishment constantly carries the risk of lack of self-confidence and self-esteem and, as a result, may develop negative behaviors such as overeating. Sometimes female students have sex with their male teachers. Students from wealthy, ruling families experience little or no punishment. Some teachers who engage in private teaching only punish students who do not engage in private teaching. Physical abuse is more common in primary schools than in primary and lower secondary schools (Islam, 2015). Recently, the government banned physical and mental abuse of children at school. Among workers, a quarter said corporal punishment occurred in their workplace. Employers often victimized and abused children who worked sexually (Pare, 2003). Sometimes employees do not pay monthly or pay a lot. The officers beat the workers mercilessly because they stole or when they caused damage by negligence. Children are abused during arrests and interrogations, children are often accused or convicted of crimes, and adult prisoners can defile them. Children on the street and sex workers continue to face verbal, physical, and sexual abuse by police, criminals, and the general public.

Gender Discriminations

In many families in Bangladesh, a boy finds more facilities than a female child. But most parents forbid teenage girls from playing in the fields, dancing, and singing, but these are open to the male child. NGO-sponsored school's opportunities for all kinds of hobbies such as reading, playing sports, learning life skills, and socializing. Parents provide religious education to support them to behave in the same way as their in-laws enhance the family name of their birth. Wealthy families spend more money on men but they thought the men would provide the family with more wealth in the future. On the other hand, they used a little with girls, because they will open the house of their rules in the future. After the wedding legally, members apply them to household chores and childbirth.

Eve teasing to female child

Eve teasing being mocked is a form of sexual harassment that is prevalent among girls in Bangladesh and which undermines social stability. Almost all the girls are ridiculed, especially by the teaser teens. Eve teasing helps to hold on to girls' status and prevents them from participating in the workplace. Teasers wait in school, college, or outside the front door and as soon as the girls pass them, they start teasing them with saucy words, obscene jokes, humor, subtle whistles, and even annoying things. Many girls commit suicide to save themselves from teasers, which not only threaten but also threaten us. If this crisis is prolonged, Bangladesh will fall worse and worse when it comes to women's education. Recently, it has sparked various forms of resentment among female students. That, due to the high use of modern technology used by teasers of the past day. Such as, making a videotape of a design and other images by Sean written by the teaser from the previous day and published on various websites on the Internet. When the video was written. The girl would look at anyone but she would not be able to get out for free and eventually commit suicide to live the shameful life of the jokes of the previous day. Some of the public figures who preached in public were killed. According to the National Association of Bangladesh Women Lawyers, BNWLA (2018), 90% of girls between the ages of 10 and 18 are involved in this heinous crime. In 2018, at least 24 girls committed suicide as a result of ridicule the previous day. Girls

who are sexually active the torment, the experiences are painful and can leave a deep psychological scar. As a result of the jokes made in the past day, girls will drop out of school, and the number of drop-outs of students is increasing every day. Because parents are concerned about their daughter's future honor or protection sometimes keep their daughters at home and/or force them to marry at an early age before they are physically or mentally ready. Mothers aged 15 to 19 are 20 to 200% more likely to die during pregnancy than women aged 20 to 24. In Bangladesh, between 2006 and 2012, more than 10,000 reported sexual exploitation and rape. More than 2,000 of these rape cases involved girls and 1,225 of those victims were raped and 170 committed suicide. Thus, the awakening of jokes in Bangladesh has reached its limit, which is against the rights of women. Teenage girls are often ridiculed in public by bad boys. Easing jokes may include throwing letters (full of illegal phrases) or flowers at girls, chanting slogans, flirting with sex and/or marriage, massages, inappropriate or obscene language, threatening them, touching them, or trying to approach them on a means of public transport. Boys from wealthy or well-known families have sex with girls from poor or middle-class families, and victims are often excluded from eating, filing a complaint, or filing a complaint against them. Teenage girls often do not tell their parents about the jokes of the past because they think their parents will react by expelling them

from school immediately. Sometimes the girl's involved takes the suicide route due to shame. Section 509 of the Penal Code 1860 states that whoever, intending to insult the modesty of any woman, utters any word, makes any sound or gesture, or exhibits any object, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that such gesture or object shall be seen, by such woman, or intrudes upon the privacy of such woman, shall be punished. The government will work hard to prevent teasing by enforcing, arresting, and prosecuting perpetrators. The government took action against eve teaser and started prosecuting it through mobile courts but the media should make a social change against Eve teaser. June 13 is called 'Eve Teasing Protection Day' by the Ministry of Education of Bangladesh. Governments and social groups have taken steps to curb ridicule, but these are not enough to justify teasing. UNICEF and its partners are working to create awareness by creating and supporting a group of teenagers called the "Kshoshori Club". The club aims to provide a place where girls and boys can come together and socialize positively. Congregation members participate in various programs and forums and are also empowered to become agents of change. There are now almost 3,000 Kishori clubs operating in about 30 regions of Bangladesh. Rape is also another dark phenomenon in the society. A statistic of rape prepared by the NGO ODHIKAR has been articulated in the table below.



Years (s)	Total number of victims	Total number of children	Total number of women	Unidentified age of females	Gang Rape			Sub-total of gang rape	Killed after being raped			Sub-total of killed	Committed suicide after being raped			Sub-total of suicide
					Children	Women	Unidentified		Children	Women	Unidentified age of females		Children	Women	Unidentified age of females	
2021	1411	809	556	46	121	154	8	283	23	20	0	43	8	0	0	8
2020	1538	919	577	42	154	182	9	345	23	25	1	49	7	1	0	8
2019	1080	737	330	13	137	150	7	294	32	10	0	42	5	2	0	7
2018	635	457	176	2	88	89	0	177	32	15	0	47	1	1	0	2
2017	783	553	225	5	108	93	2	203	18	14	0	32	5	4	0	9
2016	757	511	232	14	99	107	6	212	12	17	2	31	2	1	0	3
2015	789	479	293	17	131	141	5	277	33	32	0	65	3	2	0	5
2014	666	393	244	29	92	118	17	227	34	31	1	66	5	7	0	12
2013	814	452	336	26	94	127	15	236	40	30	1	71	4	2	0	6
2012	805	473	299	33	84	101	12	197	39	31	3	75	10	0	0	10
2011	711	450	246	15	115	119	5	239	34	54	2	90	9	4	0	13
2010	559	311	248	0	95	119	0	214	30	61	0	91	5	2	0	7
2009	456	243	213	0	79	97	0	176	33	64	0	97	4	4	0	8
2008	454	252	202	0	70	110	0	180	30	68	0	98	4	5	0	9
2007	459	246	213	0	72	119	0	191	23	56	0	79	0	1	0	1
2006	639	227	412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	907	319	588	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	896	327	569	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	1336	494	842	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	1350	602	748	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	622	138	484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17667	9392	8033	242	1539	1826	86	3451	436	528	12	976	72	36	0	108

Note: Until 2006 Odhikar didn't documented gang rape, killed and committed suicide after being raped

Effects of child marriage in Bangladesh

In the past, child marriage was legal in Bangladesh, but the practice of child marriage has declined over the past 30 years and is still prevalent in rural and rural areas, especially among poor people. The parents of the girls support early marriage because it is financially beneficial for the family and it does not continue to be a financial burden, and the marriage of a young child usually requires less money than the marriage of the eldest in Bangladesh. A 12 years old girl is old enough to marry such a man for free without the girl's parents took this opportunity. Sometimes merchants marry a girl for no money and then sell her at a brothel or take her to another country. Married girls often have serious health problems such as premature pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (UNICEF, 2009).

The marriage of girls and boys is a violation of children's rights. Many parents are unaware of the negative effects of a marriage that is about to take place, and parents do not hesitate to arrange for marriage early.

Inversion affects the children

Every year, Bangladesh faces natural disasters such as flash floods, hurricanes, and hurricanes that result in homelessness and displacement of millions of people as well as deaths. In the event of an accident, the traditional monitoring device does not work well and is exacerbated by the breakdown of family and society. As a result of natural disasters, children become more vulnerable, facing a greater risk of abuse, neglect, and exploitation, including further family separation, migration, and trafficking. The UNCRC says disasters affect all aspects of children's daily lives (Islam, 2015).

Children's rights to survival, safety, clean water, sanitation, food, health, and education are still at stake due to natural disasters. Infants, toddlers, and pregnant and lactating women are more susceptible to malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. As a result of the disaster, they could not find adequate food.

Children are found to be in a much easier position in any disaster. Many children drowned as a result of annual bathing in the floodplain. The majority of those killed and/or injured during the cyclone were women and children.

Child trafficking in Bangladesh

Trafficking in persons is considered to be the third-largest benefit for organized crime, followed by arms trafficking and drug trafficking. Trading is done for various purposes such as labor, prostitution, organ transplantation, pharmaceuticals, importing weapons, etc (Miko of Park 2002, Chain 2011). The United Nations' old definition of a "trafficked one" recognizes women as a group that emerges as a change in some situations. This is consistent with the amendment of the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and its further development can be seen in 2000. After much debate, the internationally accepted definition of human trafficking is now available in Minutes Article 3 of the Palermo Protocol. This definition emphasizes human rights abuses, whether for sexual purposes or other forms of forced labor, slavery, servitude, or the removal of body parts. According to the statement, "trading takes place by criminals through threats or the use of force, coercion, deterrence, deception, manipulation, use of force or weakness" (Cain, 1977). In recent years, human trafficking has increased dramatically as a result of globalization and freedom. People tend to move abroad in search of better opportunities to become prosperous, which is a good practice for developing countries. But it sometimes causes problems as people cross the border on dangerous journeys from violent and unscrupulous individuals. Increased traffic also leads to negative side effects and complications of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The girls moved for a better future and eventually the merchants sold them into prostitution and locked them in a brothel for a long time which sometimes led to HIV. The negative conversation about positive sexual orientation. If a girl is HIV positive, she can be sent back to her home country and her country will bring huge sums of money to the health and rehabilitation sector. The UN estimates that about 4 million people are trafficked each year despite their desire to work as slaves, many of them children. It is estimated that in the last 30 years, the trafficking of women and children for sexual purposes in Asia alone has killed more than 30 million people. Due to a lack of social security, economic security, and legal support, a staggering number of women from poor families become easy victims of

trafficking. Trafficking among women and men is a pervasive problem in this region, and they have become a growing concern, especially across the border. This problem is even worse for countries like Bangladesh where India shares a lot. Because of the high demand for girls, entrepreneurs view shopping as a highly profitable business. A well-known shopping group often targets girls and young women with false promises of better service or fake gifts of love and marriage. The women and girls of Bangladesh and Nepal are innocent and attractive, so they are becoming the main consumers. Traders are often trained in the marketplace for forced prostitution, for recycling parts and labor. Lack of accurate data on the number of women from Bangladesh trafficked for sex trafficking in neighboring countries. Traffickers end up in brothels where they are trafficked to exploit or serve as street sex offenders in India, Pakistan, and the Middle East. Despite the government enforcing strict laws and implementing measures to combat this threat, trade remains a major problem in Bangladesh. 228 *Journal of Welfare and Human Rights*, vol. 2(1), March 2016 In Bangladesh, trade is becoming more important at the regional, national, and international levels. There is a well-designed shopping mall for women and children set up by traders from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and the Middle East. Bangladesh is one of the poorest developing countries in the world, with a very high population, high illiteracy, recurring natural disasters, and gender inequality is happening all over the country, and the destruction of the bank due to the floods makes the memories few women and girls. Bangladesh's traditional social, economic, cultural, and geographical location is simple. As a result, Bangladeshi children are easily becoming the victim of human trafficking. Because of the financial and sexual benefits of each individual, many dishonest police officers in Bangladesh are helping to transport trafficked women across the border (Kabeer, 2001). The western border of Bangladesh, especially Jessore and Khulna, is used by traders for imports. A small number of women are immediately shipped from Bangladesh to markets in the Middle East and Europe. Corrupt airport staff and travel agents are involved in producing the necessary documents for international flights for a specific fee. About 40,000 to 50,000 girls and boys are trafficked from Bangladesh every month.

About 600,000 women and children are trafficked each year to India, Pakistan, the Middle East, Africa (especially Libya), Europe, and the United States looking for work and they are quickly becoming exploited and exploited illegally. Many are forced to work for low wages, while others are sold for sex work to promote tourism or forced marriage, which is often a form of slavery. Traders lure poor families in Bangladesh with false promises of jobs, unpaid marriages, and a better life. Retailers are using a system that goes too far. These trafficked women and children are forced to engage in sexual activity that could lead to HIV / AIDS, domestic work, harmful domestic work, bond work, marriage, and solicitation. Coercion, camel jockey, adoption shopping, and sometimes these buyers are killed for the part harvest.

Child crimes around Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, it is estimated that 35,000 to 45,000 children are involved in criminal gangs involved in arms and drug trafficking. They carry guns, revolvers, bullets, cannons, pistols, machine guns, AK-38, SMG, grenades, knives, swords, and razors. Children living on the streets, in squats, or at small community funds are involved in gun violence and these children are being abused in society. Adult criminals and organized crime groups use children to do these actions and they think the law is punishable (Mohajan, 2014). More girls are involved in crime than men because of poverty. Because of their inadequacies, children face difficulties in managing their chores. At times, they feel starved because of unemployment and forcing themselves to get involved in crime. Some street children do not have parents or guardians to buy food, shelter, and clothing for themselves. Criminals try to lure them into crime to get food, shelter, and money. Drug dealers give children more money than they get from daily work and other things case, they became drug addicts. Occasionally, a gang is involved with children in theft, vandalism, and assault. Some get involved in crime because older members of these families are already involved in these activities (children) that encourage crime. The most common criminal activities include drug addiction (44%), theft (21%), trafficking (14%), etc. In urban areas poor children are seen by some as wealthy by crime and respect in society. Some children commit crimes to enrich them-

selves illegally. To protect children from criminal activity, we should do the following (Assessment for Children at Risk of Attending with Criminal Activities 2008): Raised the minimum age of criminal activity from 7 to 9 years in 2004 but it is still far from the 12 years approved by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), that the death penalty can be imposed. Children 16 years of age or older. Arrests, detentions, and trials of children are often arbitrary and sometimes illegal. Physical abuse and harassment were carried out during arrests and interrogations. The law requires different detention centers for children and adults, but many children, including those awaiting trial, are being compared to adults.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Bangladesh is a poor country with a population of about 160 million and most of its inhabitants are illiterate. In Bangladesh, child abuse is a common problem when children and parents are not aware of children's rights. Bangladeshi children have been denied access to education, food security, health and nutrition, safety, participation, recreation, drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, and sanitation. Children's rights are being violated because of poverty, ignorance, lack of public awareness, and discrimination. Violations of laws and regulations concerning child labor, physical punishment, violence against girls, homosexuality, incarceration of children with adults, trafficking, child marriage, and other aspects of child protection. The Government passed the Children Act, 2013 for protecting the best interest of the child. In many cases, the people did not recognize the law and considered violence to be commonplace. Kids on the street are easier because they also carry their food, clothing, and shelter. They did not get treatment when they got sick. Governments and countries around the world have done several things, such as providing free primary education, providing children with money, food, birth registration, and so on to save children. Girls' education provides many benefits, including early marriage, reduced birth rates, reduced infant and maternal mortality, health promotion and nutrition, and greater participation of women in political decision-making and the economy.

The government has done a lot to educate girls to be empowered in the community.

- 1) Steps should be taken to promote basic education to reduce child labor.
- 2) Awareness must be created among parents about the consequences of risky child labor.
- 3) Allowances can be provided for poor families.
- 4) Establish telephone health teams to visit and treat children working in the workplace.
- 5) The Government should fully implement the International Convention on Child Rights as well as the relevant domestic laws.
- 6) The National Human Rights Commission should be more active in monitoring the Child rights violation cases.

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