

## Nature and Causes of Violence of Child Victimization in Contemporary Age (A Secondary Study)

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### **Abstract:**

Child victimization, a common phenomenon in Bangladeshi society, is increasing alarmingly in recent years. Both male and female children are victimized sexually and physically. Sometimes children are forced to work and the experience domestic violence. Now, Emergency demand for protecting the children from victimized has been raised in the Bangladeshi society. The first part of the paper deals with review of the previous papers on this topic. Second part of this study deal with finding the cause and nature of the child victimization of 2016 and 2017 by analyzing the case studies from the newspaper. Report of some NGOs and Government organization taken in consideration to analysis this problem of child victimization. This study also make three thematic analysis on the related topic which will show the child victimization of current time briefly. Third part has made a recommendation guidelines for the child right and to reduce child victimization.

**Keywords:** Child, child victimization, sexual abuse, physical torture, child right, child killing.

## 1.1 Introduction and context of the study

Bangladesh is a country with a heavy populations of about 160 millions. Almost 50% of that populations are under the age of 18 who are considered as children and more than 20 million of they are under the age of 5. They are the victim of various abusive crime in Bangladesh(Kumar, 2014). Children become victims when they experienced involuntary physical, sexual, emotional injuries, losses or death at the hands of another human being. Children may be victimized by adults and other children, by family members (parents, siblings, other relatives); by friends and acquaintances and by strangers (Finkelhor, 1995). Victimization is the process of being victimized or becoming a victim (Elias, 1986). Disable children is more vulnerable to victimization. When an abuse has happened, a child can create a variety of upsetting emotions, thoughts and behaviors (essay.uk). Child victimization uses the broader victimization concept instead of the terms "violence". Victimization also refers to harm caused by human agents acting in violation of social norms (Hawker & Boulton, 2000). The term 'child victimization' covers a wide range of behavior, from actual physical assault by parents or other adult caretakers to neglect child's basic needs (Burgess, 1979). Victimization in working places is used in discrimination law to describe action by an employer, against an employee, in retaliation for involvement in bringing, or supporting, a complaint of discrimination. (worksmart.org.uk).

Globally, prevalence of reported child sexual abuse varies from 2% to 62%, with some of this variation explained by a number of methodological factors including definition of abuse, method of data collection, and type of sample assessed (Andrews *et al* 2004). In high-income countries, the annual prevalence of physical abuse ranges from 4% to 16%, and approximately 10% of children are neglected or emotionally abused. Eighty percent of this maltreatment is perpetrated by parents or parental guardians (Gilbert *et al*, 2009).

Biologically, a child is a human being between the stages of birth and puberty. Legally child generally refers to a minor, otherwise known as a person younger than the age of majority. (Wikipedia).In Bangladesh, any people under the age of 18 shall be called as child. (Child Act, 2013).

Children in Bangladesh are different in different laws. The Employment of children Act of 1938 does not allow the employment of children below 12 years in regular jobs, with the exception of apprentices. The Factories Act of 1965 prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factories. The age for admission to employment under different existing laws varies from 14 to 18 years under the new labor law, enacted in 2006. The United Nations (UN) Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) defines a child as an individual less than 18 years old, The Anti-women and Children Oppression (Amendment) Act, 2003 regards a person not over 16 years of age as a child. According to the Court of Wards (Amendment) Act, 2006 any orphaned child who has reached 18 years has the right to claim the property or sell it which he/she is supposed to be legally inheriting (Mohajan, 2012). Under national Muslim law, a child becomes an adult on attaining the teenage, which is usually set at the age of 12 years for girls and 15 or 16 years for boys (Siddiqui, 2001). According to Indian Constitution, all children between the ages of six to fourteen should be provided with free and compulsory education (The constitution of India).

Bangladesh has realized a growth in child killings and abuse in recent years; most of the sufferers have been lowly and poor children (Saiful, 2015). The child victimization issue in Bangladesh has become a severe problem especially in working places. Child victimizations causes physical and psychological health problems (Kamruzzaman, 2015). The primary responsibility of create a safe, protective and caring environment that every child deserves lies not only on the role of family, community or society but firmly puts the onus on the State. Protection of child are linked to poor socioeconomic conditions in a large population base (Seth, 2013). Cultural and societal attitudes, and income and educational levels of parents may contribute to child victimization (Alsehaim&Alanazi, 2015). Working during childhood hampers the children's growth potential leading to malnutrition. Nutritional status of the child laborers were below acceptance (Rahman, Mistry & Hossain, 2014).

Main cause of child victimization in Bangladesh is the unwillingness of the Government to identify the priorities or issues that require the most urgent attention either with regard to the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child or promotion and protection of

human rights in general. Because of poverty and social structure children rarely have opportunities to express themselves (Kumar, 2014). To develop appropriate prevention programs and interventions for women, children, and families, we must draw out the connections between types of violence (physical, sexual, child, partner), between violence at different stages of the life course, and between different patterns of victimization (Linda, 2003). The NGOs here are trying to improve the “abusive” condition & give the children who are directly or indirectly affected by the various abusive conditions a path of better future (Musabbir&Shahidul 2013). The Commercial sexual exploitation of children in Bangladesh is an alarming crime nowadays. The legal frameworks of Bangladesh and international community are not enough to prevent child victimization from the country (Asecur, 2014). Victimization against children must stop and the judiciary, law enforcing agents and the parents and guardians of children themselves, must be sensitized to the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the law protecting children in Bangladesh.(Musabbir, Rashedul&Badsha, 2014).

Because of the narrow focus and based on a specific area some of my reviewed literatures are not applicable to all over Bangladesh. Many of reviewed literature are come from specific area of Bangladesh. The role of society, family and community remains unstudied in some study. Different types of victimizations have been studied, often in isolation. Narrow focus on religion and social structure made another research isolated from other social research. The constricted focus on child prostitutes made one of reviewed study is isolated from other study of this field. Recent trends (2016-2017) of child victimization are remain unstudied in most of those studies. After 2015 victimization of the child take a dramatic shift from nonviolent to a most violent form. Because arising of the social media as spreading the video of the child victimization, this problem draw much public attention.

Because child are most vulnerable, they become major victim of child sexual abuse. The study is significant because, it will help us to learn about the violent condition of child victimization from all over the country.

By examine the case studies, it will possible to say about the major cause of child victimization in the recent time. The study will help the national and international community by its outcome or recommendations.

The primary research questions are “What are the main factors which influence to increase child victimization in recent time? This study attention on the present condition of child victimization in Bangladesh. By examining the pattern of current child victimizations, this study try to find out nature and cause of child abuse in Bangladesh. Primary objective of this study is to determine the violent forms of child victimization and its cause in recent time. Secondary objectives include (ii) to identify consequences arise out of child victimization, (iii) to understand the social and other factors involving child victimization, (iv) to examine the violent nature of child victimization in 2016 and 2017, (v) to draw attention along with raising awareness for child victimization to the people of our society.

Explanatory survey method has been followed in this study. As a secondary research, this research paper is mainly based on secondary sources like books, newspapers reports, journal articles, online sources, magazine and report of various governmental and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The study based on a qualitative methodology try to find out nature and cause of recent violent child victimization. As a sources of violent child victimization data, the study use case studies from three Bangladeshi newspaper. 22 child victimization news reports are taken from the daily Ittefaq, the daily Star, and the Prothomalo as the sample of the study. The study also take considerable amount of data from various journal articles and online websites.

In the 1<sup>st</sup> section of the study, a review of the related topic is given. The procedure of conducting this research and aim of this research is describe there. 2<sup>nd</sup> section of the study describe the nature and causes of child victimization with recent data. 22 case studies are used as data and explanation of the study. Discussion and thematic analysis on the topic also give in the 2<sup>nd</sup> section. In the last part of the study, a conclusion and recommendation is given for reduce or stop victimization in the future.

## **Findings:**

### **Characteristics of the Perpetrator**

It can be said that characteristics, such as young age, low level of education, being a victim of neglect and abuse in childhood, aggressive personality, addiction to alcohol, medication or drugs, unemployment, underdeveloped sense of responsibility and justice, immature personality and having a personality disorder can cause the parents or the caregiver to commit child neglect and abuse. Kutlu et al. (2007) reported that mothers who themselves were subjected to punishment as they were growing up, also considered punishment to be a useful method, and therefore, punished their children more often.

### **Characteristics of the victimized Child**

Children with mental or physical disabilities, hyperactivity or adjustment disorders, or deadly or chronic diseases are frequent subjects of neglect and abuse. Attitudes towards unwanted or illegitimate children are generally negative and these children are deprived of any form of social status or right. In addition, parents have very high expectations of their firstborn children, such as a high level behavior incongruous to their ages and high academic achievement (Bilge 2006). While the neglect and abuse of babies and preschool children is more frequent, this rate decreases with age. With respect to gender, it can be said that female children are more frequently subjects of neglect and abuse than male children (Bilir 1991; Browne 1991).

### **Pattern of victimization**

In recent time the victimization pattern of child not change dramatically. But some of those victimization expand rapidly. Child sexual abuse, family dispute victimization, child killing and torture for poky matter also increase. The traditional thinking of uneducated people also make those victimization growth exponentially.

<b>Case Study No</b>	<b>Date of occurrence</b>	<b>Age of the Victim</b>	<b>Age of the offender</b>	<b>Victim-offender Relationship</b>	<b>Pattern of Victimization</b>	<b>Cause of victimization</b>
1	30.7.2017	4 years	35 years	Neighbor	Murder after rape	Lack of guardianship
2	01.5.2017	7 years	50 years	Neighbor	Murder	Theft mangos
3	01.7.2017	9 years	Youth	Community member	Physical torture	Blame of steal money
4	17.02.2016	12 years	25,35,45 years	Stranger	Physical torture and viral video	Blame of Snatch
5	24.04.2016	16 years	40 years	Shopkeeper	Physical torture	Eating without money
6	24.04.2016	7,5 years	Elderly man	Neighbor	Physical torture	Theft litchis
7	02.07.2017	11 years	Mid age	House Maid	Torture Physically	Fail to fry an egg
8	14.02.2016	12,11 years	Not mention	Neighbor	Torture	Staling Potato
9	07.11.2017	14 years	15 years	Classmates	Murder	Kidnapping
10	04.06.2016	11 years	24 years	Teacher	Sexual Abuse	Unknown
11	17.04.2016	11 years	Youth	Stranger	Rape	Lack of Guardianship

12	25.02.2016	10 years	Not mention	Teacher	Physically and verbally abused	Class work failure
13	05.11.2017	12 years	Not mentioned	Master	Physical torture	Blame of staling
14	31.08.2017	8 years	Youth	Neighbor	Murder after rape	Lack of Guardianship
15	25.05.2017	7 years	Youth	School stuff	Rape and threat	Offender satisfaction
16	06.06.2016	9 years	28 years	Mother and her friends	Murder	Watching adultery
17	14.10.2017	1 day	25 years	Mother	Killed	Result of Adultery
18	24.10.2017	7,10 years	50 years	Father	Murder	Family dispute
19	26.04.2017	3 years	Not mentioned	Uncle	Kidnaped and murder	Adultery and family conflict
20	05.02.2017	2,35 years	38,50 years	Husband Family	Torture and Murder	Dowry money
21	25.11.2017	7 years	27 years	Neighbor	Rape	Lack of Guardianship
22	30.07.2017	9 months	30 years	Father	Brunt Alive	Want boy child

Table-01: Short review of Case studies



## **Nature of child victimization:**

After analyzing the case studies, this study find out the recent patterns of child victimization from all over Bangladesh. This studies also discover the nature and classification of child victimization of recent time.

### **1. Child Killing**

Child killing grow at an alarming rate in the present time. They are killed by relatives, friends, and neighbor and even by the family members for a variety of reason. They are killed because they are most vulnerable element of the family, they are silent witness of various family members' works. They even killed by the kidnaper for money, who treat them as a good source of money because they are lack of capable guardianship most of the time. The traditional thinking, the attitude of paternalistic society, the socio-economic, educational factor make them more vulnerable to child victimization. Case study 1, 2, 9, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22 of the present study show the child cause. Which is increasing at an alarming rate nowadays. Physical torture at workplace and its video on the social media create a worse situation. Child killing by family member also create shocking situation in contemporary age.

### **2. Child sexual victimization**

Sexual victimization of the girl child is very common form of child victimization in recent time. Because they are most vulnerable and passed sometime of the day without guardian, they become victimized by their neighbor, relatives or unknown persons. The sexual abuse in educational institutions by staff even by teachers also seen in the recent time. In some cases it's learned that boy child was also raped by adult. Examples of sexual abuse includes, fondling- touching or kissing a child's genitals, making a child fondle an adult's genitals. Violations of bodily privacy - Forcing a child to undress,

spying on a child in the bathroom or bedroom. Exposing children to adult sexuality - Performing sexual acts in front of a child, exposing genitals, telling "dirty" stories, showing pornography to a child. Commercial exploitation -Sexual exploitation through child prostitution or child pornography.

In Bangladesh, most of the child are sexually abused by the relatives and neighbor. In present there is hardly a newspaper without child sexual abuse news. Case study 1, 10, 11, 14, 15, 21 show the alarming condition of child sexual abuse in recent time.

### **3. Kidnapping for ransom**

Child in recent time are taken as a way to get ransom from the family. Because they are not conscious about surrounding and sometime not understood the situations, they are kidnapped by criminal, relatives even by classmates. It can create emotional child abuse, which can define as, any attitude, behavior, or failure to act that interferes with a child's mental health or social development. They country also viewed some dramatic scene of kidnapping with a tragic ending of death of the victim. Case study 9 and 19 show the dodgy situation of child kidnapping and their killing.

### **4. Murder after rape**

In recent years, this crime against child growth exponentially. Because the criminal are always in fear of arrest by law enforcement agencies or be ruined socially after the rape, they killed the victim. In most of the case of recent year, those child seen as minor, who are not able to cope with the pain of being raped. The neighbors, relatives sometime drug addicted strangers are involved in this type of crime. Case study 1 and 14 show that breakneck child victimization can create much of the public attention.

### **5. Torture for theft/snatch**

Social media draw much attention of public because of this type of torture get viral almost in every month. The criminal or the torturers got their pleasure not only by torturing those vulnerable child but also spreading those video of the child. The child become victim of this type of torture in workplace, roads, shops even in their own community.

The injury from physical child victimization may be the result of: Beating, slapping, or hitting. Pushing, shaking, kicking, or throwing. Pinching, biting, choking, or hair-pulling. Burning with cigarettes, scalding water, or other hot objects.

Or other severe physical punishment. Some Signs of Physical Child Abuse, Burns, bite marks, cuts, bruises, or welts in the shape of an object, resistance to going home, fear of adults. The crying and scared faces of those child in the social media give us the actual condition of child victimization in Bangladesh. Though high court forbid this types of tortures and passed a historical verdict on Rajon murder case, this type of crime hardly stop. 3, 4, 7, 8, 13 of the case study of this paper show the chancy picture of torture of child. The viral video of the social media show the picture clearly.

#### **6. Domestic abuse:**

Bangladesh is the home to more than five percent of world's working child population. (The New Nation, 2004) Children are the victim of domestic abuse in the home in which they works. The condition of their living in those home is miserable, the food they eat isn't sufficient, the environment in which they live is full of fear. For a small mistake they are beaten or abuse physically by some hot iron. Some tragic picture in newspaper which show the violent nature of child abuse increase nowadays. Case study 7 of the present study show the picture where housemaid fail to fry an egg and therefore the offender abused the child physically.

#### **7. Dowry related violence:**

Though child marriage and dowry are two unlawful act in Bangladesh. This two crime never stop in Bangladesh. Lack of proper education about law make the poor people here to give their child marriage early and give dowry as a form of gratuities. Traditional male child wanting nature of the husband's parents and economic insolvency of those family create great threat to the girl's life here. They are abused both mentally and physically in husband's house. Their right of speech is always neglected, their nutrition never taken as seriously. Even the child they gave birth also tortured, even in many case girl child are killed.

Case study 20 show us the clear picture of this problem where the offender killed the mother and child for the dowry.

## **8. Work place violence:**

Child employment rates increase in an alarming rate in the recent years. According to the study conduct by Kamruzzaman 2015 show that, 7.05% children are tortured by pulling hair, 13% by beating, 16.5% forced sexual perversion and 14.1% raped in working places. Another study done on child labor by ILO showing 60% children were physically victimized. In present study the case study 3, 13 tall the situation of child victimization at the work place.

## **9. Victim of family conflict**

Being a victim of family conflict, children are always suffered some form of abusive behavior and negligence. Those negligence classified as, physical neglect- Failure to provide food, clothing appropriate for the weather, supervision, a home that is hygienic and safe, and/or medical care, as needed. Educational Neglect- Failure to enroll a school-age child in school or to provide necessary special education. This includes allowing excessive absences from school. Emotional Neglect-Failure to provide emotional support, love, and affection. This includes neglect of the child's emotional needs and failure to provide psychological care, as needed. Case study 18, 19 show the situation child victimization which are the result of family conflict.

## **10. Emotional torture**

The child of every sector of the country tortured emotionally. Because the parent want best out of them, the child have to take a lot of pressure and their small fault seen as worst. Which create an unhealthy situation for the child. And a state of fear become surrounded the victim.

## **Cause of child victimization:**

### **1. Witness of Extra marital affair**

This problem grow much public attention nowadays, spouse from various section of the society involve in extra marital affair.

The child are the primary witness of those illegal adultery which threat the life of the child.

In some of my case studies, it's evident that to hide the extra marital affair or to prevent the family from divorce child become victim of brutality. 16, 17, 19 of the case study of this present paper show how adultery took the life of innocent child of the family.

## **2. Sexuality of offender**

In Bangladesh, child sexual abuse is a very secret crime, and unless the victim is bold to tell someone about it, it can be hidden for a lifetime. Children are often scared to tell anyone about the abuse. Many cases of abuse are not reported. Sexual abusers are usually men, who abuse kids they know. This makes it even sadder because the kids usually have a lot of respect and trust for them. The abusers are from relatives, neighbor or institutional staff. Case Study 1, 10, 14, 15, 19, 21 support the sexuality of the offender as a cause of the child victimization.

## **3. Intuitional failure**

Failure at institution create great threat to the child to be victimized. They failure child not necessarily abused by teacher but also by the family members. It creates the child victimized physically and mentally. The abuse in front of the class made them more vulnerable and make them become isolated from the class. Case study 12 of the present study show the institutional failure as a cause of child victimization.

## **4. Socio-economic Background**

Family members experiencing financial difficulties can project their troubles on their relationships with each other (Bilge 2006). Low-income families encourage, and even force their children to work at a young age. Children are employed to engage in heavy labor, which is physically and mentally unsuitable for them or are forced into participating in illegal activities, such as begging, theft or prostitution, whereas middle and upper economic level families exhibit attitudes, which are emotionally traumatic for the child, such as expressing disappointment or accusation. Case study 3,4,5,6,8,13 of this study support the socio-economic cause of the child victimization.

## **5. Relationship with family**

Healthy development of a child can be achieved through a healthy relationship with the parents (Gultekin and Canturk, 2004). In many cases, it's seen that child of BD become day labor in their childhood. They work in an unhealthy condition and become involve in a violent subculture group. Those violent subculture group encourage the newcomer to commit crime against the other child. According to different association theory of Robert K. Marton, a child become deviant when he learn the definition of a legal act, illegally. Ecological theory describe that, a child who has been sexually abused may be committed to school, involved with peers but dissociated from the family. In another family, a sexually abused child may be disconnected from the community and isolated from peers. If child maltreatment is the result of multiple factors from various systems, then in order to be effective, programs need to address each factor and system. According to Aral et al. (2006), Family relationship does not only affect the current behavior of the child, but it also plays a critical role in the determination of future behavior. At times, a parent-child relationship can develop negatively as a result of parental neglect and abuse. While the family environment is considered to be a place where children feel the safest, it is also where they are prone to a higher risk (Ziyalar, 1999). Case Study 4,7,9,18,20 of the present study support this factor as a cause of the child victimization.

## **6. Financial Insolvency**

Forcing a child into labor and seizing his/her earnings due to the financial difficulties the family experiences, in consequence of having a high number of children, urban migration or any other reason is considered as financial cause of child victimization (Gokce 2010). The child become greedy and involve in various theft and snatch which make them vulnerable. The offender take that advantage and torture them. Case study 7, 20 support this factor as the cause of child victimization in contemporary age.

## **7-Lack of Capable Guardianship**

Routine activities theory requires three elements be present for a crime to occur: a motivated offender with criminal intentions and the ability to act on these inclinations,

a suitable victim or target, and the absence of a capable guardian who can prevent the crime from happening. These three elements must converge in time and space for a crime to occur. A child without a capable guardianship is not only a suitable victim for strangers but also for the neighbor's even for family members. The unstable condition of the society instigate the potential offender to commit crime against the child. Case Study 1, 11, 21 support this factor as a cause of child victimization in recent time.

### **8-Lack of Care**

The refusal or failure on the part of an adult, such as the parents or caregivers to fulfill the duty of providing food, accommodation, clothing, hygiene, play, education, safety and medical care for the child. In some cases it's seen that the child without proper care by the adult, the child become involve in violent peers groups for their fulfillment of needs. Which also encourage the child to participate in illegal activity and become victim of a crime. According to Sahiner et al. (2001), the non-provision of adequate emotional support, lack of attention and love, and the child being exposed to violence. According to labeling theory of crime, the child involve in more violent crime when he became labeled as deviant. Case study 7, 12 of this study support this factor as a cause of child victimization.

### **9-Dowry and family conflict**

Though country grow a remarkable public attention to stop dowry related violence. But this problem yet to be solved. Many of the poor and greedy family of the country want dowry and their oppression on the wife and child yet to be stop. Though the incident of dowry related oppression and murder reduce in a good number, it's not stop at all. Case study 20 point the monstrous situation of dowry related murder.

Where a child and her mother was killed by the husband family for the want of dowry. Case study 18 show family conflict as a cause of child abuse.

### **10-Childish theft**

Stealing mangoes and other fruits from neighbor garden is most of the unforgottenable memories of the childhood.

But the severity of those steal grow much. Many of the child abused verbally and physically for this stealing. Some case indicate the killing of the child by the owner of the garden. Case study 2, 6, 8, indicates those theft and its consequence by abusing child.

### **11- Want of boy child**

Want of boy child by the husband family make the situation worse for the girl child. This problem was very ancient but not stop till now. Many of the poor and lower class family want boy child when it's not happened, they become abuse the mother and girl child. Case study 22 support this statement.

### **12-Environmental factors**

Environmental factors are often found in combination with the above factors. The incidence of child abuse is higher in some cultures and societies than others. What one culture defines as child abuse may be a socially acceptable interaction in other cultures. Economic pressure, values concerning the role of the child in the family, attitudes about the use of physical punishment, and the degree of social support for parents seem to account for these differences.

### **Discussion on Findings:**

Women and child abuse increased in the country. In the last 7 months, only 229 children were raped in the country. In the meantime 8 people died. More than 22 children have been tried to rape There are 223 girls and two boy child in the rape victims. The information was released on Tuesday in a press release of the foundation for the NGO organization.

On the other hand, the number of cases of women and child abuse cases increased in the quarterly crime review done by police head quarter. (Bangladesh ShishuAdhikar Forum, Child Rights Violation Data – 2016 and January - October 2017)



**Table-02:** Number of incidence by factors.

Serial number	Type of incident	Number of incidents	Number of incidents
		In 2017 (Jan-Oct)	In 2016
1.	Rape	501	446
2.	Murder	268	265
3.	Suicide	170	149
4.	Kidnapped	119	183
5.	Missing	144	133
6.	Road Accidents	291	252
7.	Death by downing	356	352
8.	Physical torture at School	91	263

According to the report of Bangladesh ShishuAdhikar Forum, there are 14000 case of child abuse in the last 5 years. According to their report, child killing during this years are, in 2012- 209, in 2013- 180, in 2014- 366, in 2015- 292, in 2016-265 and in this year the number of child murder is 268 which is still increasing. The report of Bangladesh ShishuAdhikar Forum reveal that the number of rape, killing, suicide, kidnapping increasing in the recent year. The consequence of those event also become dangerous. ManuserJonno Foundation (MJF) press release said that for the last January to July 2017, 229 children were victims of rape. The Foundation has received this information-data by analyzing the news of six newspapers for people in the ongoing child abuse incident across the country. In addition to rape, 158 children were tortured in various ways, in which 3 people were killed. Others injured seriously 32 girls in the abused children. The number of baby boys is 69. The names and gender of the remaining 57 were not mentioned in the published report.

An analysis of 6 national daily news shows that 229 reports of child rape have been published. News of child rape attempt has been published at least 22 and news of child abuse has been published 85. The most worrying thing is that despite the case of child abuse and child rape, the progress of the case is less.

In very few cases, accused criminals come under trial, but most of them are out of touch. The MJF expresses grave concern and anger because of the increasing incidence of child abuse and child rape. The MJF thinks that under special tribunal, accelerate exemplary punishment of these offenders. As well as people of different classes of society, people should come forward to prevent crime. For the people, the foundation will work with any such initiative.

Any type of victimization towards children will result in several mental health problems in an individual's life. A healthy relationship among the members of the family does not only affect the current behavior of the child, but also shapes the purpose of his/her future behavior. Child neglect and abuse can be physical, psychological or sexual, all of which threatens his/her welfare. Maltreatment towards children has a heavy cost on society, as it causes lifelong social and health problems, among which arise several adverse outcomes, such as psychological problems, developmental delay, posttraumatic stress disorder, depression, low self-esteem, aggressive behavior, and health problems, such as pulmonary, hepatic and cardiovascular diseases, poor academic and work performance, learning disorders, difficulties in peer relationships and criminal tendencies (McCloskey and Walker 2000; Huth-Bocks et al. 2001; Skopp et al. 2005; Perry et al 2007). There are several reports written to expose the home maltreatment of children from any country and at any age. Adults who were maltreated as children have poor health outcomes, and there is accumulating evidence that early adverse childhood experiences are strong contributors to many adult diseases (Norman et al. 2012; Gilbert et al. 2009). According to Christen (2015), retrospective and prospective studies published in recent years have identified the strong associations that exist between cumulative traumatic childhood events, including maltreatment, family dysfunction, and social isolation, adult physical and mental health disease.

Victims of abuse in childhood are at risk of developing a variety of behavioral problems, including conduct disorders, physically aggressive behaviors, depression, poor academic performance, and decreased cognitive functioning.

There is emerging recognition that adverse childhood experiences, influence biological adaptations, like the immune system function. The recognition that social and environmental exposures early in life are associated with biological changes that influence the health of individuals across generations, necessitates the resolve that future efforts at improving the health of the population require interventions that limit the exposure to adverse childhood experience and reduce toxic stress in young children (Gultekin and Canturk 2004). Although there are severe consequences of maltreatment in childhood, several acts should be done in order to prevent it. The reasons behind any kind of maltreatment should be investigated and necessary precautions must be taken, which is an important responsibility of the community.

### **Conclusion:**

At last we can conclude that psychological mind set up of the people and sometimes traditional thinking causes child victimization. Poverty is the driving force behind the child labor and trafficking of children directly violate the Universal Human Rights. Improper law which are not fully implemented and flaws of rules and regulations are primarily responsible for child victimization in Bangladesh. Most of the children are victimized by their close relatives and care givers and child killing and child abduction has been on the rise. Female child are the most vulnerable to sexual violence but recently male children are also sexually harassed in their school, madrasas and workplace. Street children and working children in launch station, shopping mall etc. are raped every day. To remove this problem govt. needs to initiated better monitoring system and NGOs need to increase their area of activities and take special program to protect children's rights. There is no alternative to raise public awareness against child maltreatment. This heinous practice cannot be removed only through applying laws, social protest must be made. Besides political party can include this issue in their agenda and play a strong role in eradicating this inhuman malpractice from the society.

In view of the impacts of child neglect and abuse, it is apparent that preventive measures should be taken. Accordingly, the causes of neglect and abuse, as well as the children and families at risk can be identified, and the families can be instructed through various preventive programs.

If a lack of education is determined to be one of the causes of neglect and abuse in families at risk, parents' training programs can be implemented, where the magnitude of physical and psychological harm resulting from neglect and abuse can be explained to the families, and they can be informed as to how they should behave toward children. Parents committing neglect and abuse due to psychological problems can be medically treated. Government support can be increased in case of economic difficulties. School programs for children can be developed to protect them from neglect and abuse. Centers where neglected and abused children can receive all the necessary love and support can be established. For support, prevention and supervision, with regard to child neglect and abuse, comprehensive and coordinated programs should be developed in consideration of the short and long term effects of child neglect and abuse.

### **Recommendation:**

To reduce child victimization following recommendations can be followed,

- Toll free hotline system should be launched so that news of physical and sexual abuse of children can be reached to the law enforcement agencies with a short moment.
- Better assessment and monitoring system should be initiated. Government should monitor cases of child victimization and neglect and the harm they cause.
- Governments should assist local agencies to implement effective protection services for children i.e. alternative care placements for children.
- Child Court should be launched immediately.
- Awareness should be created among parents about the consequences of risky child labour, and accelerate the food for education program at a large scale.
- NGOs should increase their area of activities and take special program to prevent child victimization.
- There are only three child rehabilitation centre in Bangladesh. So more rehabilitation centre need to be established.
- Capacity of the law enforcement agencies should be increased.
- Affairs of children rights should be introduced in the national Curriculum.

- Public awareness should be raised against child victimization and the national and social media should be more active.
- Social organizations should run social movements and anti-child victimization campaign.
- Political parties has strong network across the country and they should play strong role against child abuse.
- Governments should prepare national action plans with regard to the prevention of child maltreatment. It should not involve only child neglect and abuse, but generally, it should also take into consideration violence, education, justice and the rights of children.
- Countries should declare comprehensive reports on the status of child maltreatment by means of standardized criteria, and should participate in standardized surveys conducted by the WHO and other bodies of the United Nations, in order to find possible solutions to the issue.

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