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An Analytical Study on the Violence Against Children During Covid-19 Period in Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT

This paper tried to know the different forms of violence against children during the Corona pandemic in Bangladesh from 2020 to mid-2021. As we have already experienced this catastrophic and lives losing pandemic situation across the world wherein the people of Bangladesh have been uniquely facing this live losing situation since 2020. World Health Organization has warned people to adopt different precautionary measures like 20-second hand washing, wearing a mask, maintaining physical and social distance, isolation, quarantine, taking immediate treatment, and vaccination. The real situation is that many countries have failed to take these measures and lost a huge number of lives. In spite of those situations, many developed countries have taken precautionary measures to prevent mass transmission of the Covid-19 virus. But unfortunately, many socio-economic problems like violence against children and women have been aroused during this pandemic situation while governments have given more concentration on Covid-19 prevention, e.g., isolation, quarantine, awareness of social measures, and vaccination. However, this paper found that various types of violence have increased during this pandemic situation, such as domestic violence against children, movement of the children, and domestic corporal violence. Moreover, this paper found weaknesses in the existing legal protections for children to prevent violence against children.

INTRODUCTION

Children are defined differently in each country. Children under the age of 18 are considered minors in the United States, however, under Bangladesh's Children Act of 1974, children under the age of 16 are considered children. Furthermore, the United Nations (UN) considers children as those under 18 years old, but Bangladesh defines children as those under the age of 18 (Children's Act of 2013). (Article 24 of the 2013 Act) Violence against children of a specific age is more common (UNICEF, 2020), and it can be done by parents or other caregivers, peers, closest partners, or strangers (WHO, 2021). It takes place in every country and in every setting from the house to the online platform. Violent activities are now socially accepted phenomena that are frequent in several parts of the world (Gianesan & Chethiyar, (2021). Many girls and boys are being abused by

those they trust, such as parents, caregivers or teachers, friends, or neighbors (UNICEF, 2021). According to the World Health Organization (2021), about one billion children (2-17 years) will suffer physical, sexual, or emotional abuse by 2020, affecting their physical health and welfare significantly. Maltreatment of infants and adolescents includes physical and sexual violence as well as negligence; bullying or cyberbullying, which involves repeated physical and psychological; intimate violence which includes physical and emotional violence by the closest partner or ex-partner (WHO, 2021).

According to UNICEF (2020), around 15 million adolescent girls (15-19 years) have been subjected to forced sex at some point in their lives, and 10% of children are not legally protected from physical or corporal punishment. According to the data, one out of every three children (ages 13 to 15)

has been bullied at some point in their lives, and 1 out of every 4 children (under the age of 5) lives with a mother, has suffered from intimate partner abuse (UNICEF, 2020). Around 300 million children who are the ages of 2 and 4 are targeted to harsh behavior on a regular basis by their careers. Children have been subjected to violence by those they trust the most, including their parents, careers, romantic partners, friends, and neighbors, as well as strangers in some situations, according to child-focused organizations. Death, brain and nervous impairment, health risk behaviors, unwanted pregnancy, a wide range of non-communicable diseases, and other negative consequences, e.g., dropping out from school and being at a higher risk for victimization and perpetration of violence are all long-term effects of violence on children (WHO, 2021). UN organs have worked with developed and developing countries to eliminate violence against children by enacting and enforcing laws, changing values, creating a healthy environment, providing parental support, strengthening income, response services, and providing education and vocational skills to children and their families. However, this paper aims to investigate the impact of the Corona Virus on child violence in Bangladesh.

METHODS

This is a mixed-methodologies study that incorporates both qualitative and quantitative methods. This is primarily a qualitative study with only a tiny amount of statistical data and a narrative writing style. This research primarily used content analysis of various sorts of publications, bulletins, and brochures, as well as quarterly and yearly reports tied to Covid-19. On child abuse, scientific research, papers, and official and non-government reports and publications were studied. All secondary reviews connected to the paper's theme area were employed to make the study's purpose more comprehensible and specific.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Objectives

Violence is a widely used term to describe non-accepted animal behavior all across the world. This word encompasses both damaging and unethical behavior toward any species. Violence against children is any behavior judged to be damaging to children. On the other hand, the paper's

main objective is to shed light on the role of Corona in Bangladeshi child violence. This study looked into the effects of COVID-19 on child marriage, child domestic workers, girls' freedom of movement, and child sexual and corporal abuse in particular. In addition, the purpose of this essay was to examine the shortcomings of Bangladesh's current legislative protection for children and to make some ideas for eradicating child violence.

Children's Victimization

Laws, ordinances, customs, and practices consider persons to be children after a specific age. The phrase varies depending on the culture and country. Bangladesh's 1974 children's law, for example, deems 16-year-olds to be children. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) defines children as anybody under the age of 18. In Bangladesh's many laws and rules, age differences are recognized as a critical factor in employment. Under the employment act of 1938, children under the age of 12 are barred from working in factories, save as apprentices, and children under 14 years old are prohibited from working in manufacturers under the factory act of 1964. Children under the age of 16 are defined as children under the Women and Children Repression Prevention (Amendment) act of 2000, whereas orphans aged 18 or older (Laws of Bangladesh, 2021) have the right to claim or sell property that they are legally entitled to inherit (Mohajan, 2012). According to the law, minors must be between the ages of 14 and 18 to be eligible for employment in Bangladesh. In a nutshell, a child under the age of 18 refers to anyone under the age of 18.

Moreover, using physical power to injure, abuse, damage, or destroy another person is violence. WHO states that violence is defined as the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or a group or community, that results in or has a high probability of injury, death, or psychological harm, mal-development, or deprivation. Similarly, violence against children is any form of violence perpetrated against a person under 18 by parents, coworkers, classmates, love partners, or strangers (WHO, 2020). Corporeal, emotional, and sexual violence against a child can occur in a range of places, including the family, community, school, and online, and can be perpetrated by trusted adults such as parents,

romantic partners, peers, teachers, neighbors, and caregivers, according to UNICEF (UNICEF, 2020).

Any forms of physical or mental aggression, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s), or any other person who has the child's care (CRC, 1989). There are different forms of child abuse and negligence such as incest and infanticide at home; bullying and other categories of school violence; physical punishment; child trafficking, sale, and other commercial exploitation of children; child labor; cyber and online violence; and oppressed by terrorists; (UNODC, 2021). Violence against children under the age of 18 can be defined as violence perpetrated by parents, classmates, caregivers, romantic partners, and strangers in any situation, including the family, school, community, or the internet.

Domestic child workers are victims of violence

Despite the fact that the government of Bangladesh has implemented programs and steps to protect children (The Daily Star, 07 March 2021), children continue to face a variety of challenges (BSAF, 2020). They endure difficulties in many areas of their lives, including personal, family, societal, educational, and employment obstacles. In Bangladesh, it is seen that 1018 children were raped, 589 were killed, and 279 were sexually tortured, according to Ain O Salish Kendro (The Daily Star, January 1, 2021). Furthermore, compared to the previous year, the rate of child murder has grown, with 111 more children killed in 2020 than in 2019. According to the BSAF, children in Bangladesh are victims of rape, murder, kidnapping, missing persons, acid throwing, road accidents, electrocution, Lightning strikes, drowning, and gang violence are all examples of group violence, child domestic workers (CDW) raped, medical malpractice resulted in the death of a student who had been tortured in a school setting, and drowned. According to a report released by BSAF in 2020 based on monthly data on VAC-2020 (January to August), 324 gang rape, crippled child rape, attempted rape, beating by pervers, sexual harassment, murder after rape, and suicide after rape were all cases where children were raped and victimized. The investigation also looked into the deaths of 164 children, including attempted murder, suicide, and attempted suicide, as well as

the kidnapping and murder of 81 children. 78 youngsters had gone missing, with three of them being targeted for acid throwing, according to the information. Furthermore, as a result of being targeted, 24 child domestic workers have been raped, murdered, subjected to physical torture, and even committed suicide, while 7 children have been hurt by teachers in educational institutions.

Due to financial shortfalls, feudal culture, social framework and customs, unawareness, 15 children have been slain and 21 child have been strenuous by aggressive parents, according to BSAF data. Medical ineptitude and apathy on the part of doctors and nurses have resulted in the deaths of 19 children, while criminals and culprits have abused 88 persons in Bangladeshi society (BSAF, 2020). According to the survey's findings, many more children will be raped, murdered, or drowned in 2020, with fewer occurrences of kidnapping, missing persons, acid throwing, educational and family abuse, and medical incompetence. Violence against children by domestic workers is on the rise, and poor children in workhouses are increasingly becoming victims of rape, murder, physical abuse, and suicide. In addition, 589 children will be victims of violence in 2020. According to Ain O Salish Kendro, rape, murder, suicide, physical torment, and death are only a few examples (ASK, 2020). Between January 1 and March 23, 2021, ASK discovered 222 cases of child abuse and oppression, with the majority of children being victims of rape and attempted rape, and 21 out of 25 cases involving a raped kid aged 0-6 years (ASK Bulletin, 2021). Domestic child labor exploitation, teacher and parent abuse stalking, acid throwing, and physical torment were all listed as types of violence against children (VAC) in Bangladesh in 2021 (BSAF, 2020).

Covid-19's current status and brutality against minors

Disruptions in services for violence prevention and reaction have been demonstrated to increase children's susceptibility to violence, exploitation, and abuse during the Covid-19 outbreak. According to UNICEF, governments' attempts to avoid and manage Covid-19 have impacted preventive violence initiatives, access to welfare agencies, and hotline facilities. According to UNICEF, facing violence by the child was ubiquitous even before the epidemic, with half of the youngsters of the

world subjected to physical punishment at home. Three out of every four children of 2-4 years are facing frequent corporal punishment, and one out of every three adolescent girls between the ages of 15 and 19 has been abused by their partner. Furthermore, children and families are more vulnerable under Covid-19 because friends, teachers, childcare workers, extended relatives, and community people have restricted contact with them. Closing schools negatively influences children, as it restricts their mobility and keeps them at home with a growing number of stressed-out abusers (Henrietta Fore, 2021, UNICEF, 2021).

Corona Virus has a significant impact on the life of children. According to UNICEF, epidemic-related transportable restrictions and isolation make it hard for children to get the health treatment, services, and support they need to avoid teen Gender-based abuse, marriage, and unwanted pregnancy. Girls are more likely to drop out and never return if schools remain closed. Some families may be forced to alleviate themselves by marrying their daughter's financial hardship due to job losses and increased economic uncertainty. Domestic violence is more common among them, and they are more likely to drop out of school. According to Save the Youngsters, Covid-19 has resulted in 2% of children being forced into early marriages by their families (2021). Early marriage has an aversive on the health and well-being of children. Child marriage, according to UNICEF, increases the probability of an undesired pregnancy, which raises the risk of maternal complications and mortality. Girls are not only cut off from their relatives and friends but they are also denied access to their communities, putting a burden on their psychological health. Corona Virus exacerbates the problems that millions of young women face during the pandemic. Girls are more likely to marry as children due to prolonged school closures, separation from friends and networks, and more dearth (UNICEF, 8 March, 2021).

Covid-19 impacts early marriage, home income, and food security, increased health risks, educational possibilities, protective and responsive services for children, including early marriage, participation in household decision-making, and psychosocial wellbeing. According to a study, 91 percent of children are denied educational assistance from family members and others, and 90

percent are denied access to online educational services provided by their local school/college, such as phone calls, emails, Facebook links, Skype meetings, WhatsApp calls, and/or YouTube educational services provided by their local school/college (Save the Children, 2021). Furthermore, most youngsters in rural Bangladesh do not have access to the internet, television, or smartphones. Females are confined to their homes since their parents, unlike the boys, frequently forbid them from leaving the house unnecessarily. Backdated mobile is the only widely available mode of contact, and parents are frequently unable to continue any form of learning at home. Locking down and closing educational facilities for an extended period is undeniably restrictive and constraining.

Children from low-income families in Dhaka, for example, are among Bangladesh's most educationally disadvantaged groups. According to a poll, the official school provided only 15% of students with any form of facilities during the closing, and only 23 percent of pupils had interaction with a tutor in the past 7 days (Oakley et al, 2020). According to another study, study time has decreased from 10 to merely 02 hours daily (Asadullah et al., 2020). According to the Education Watch Report 2020–21, 69.5 percent of pupils were refused remote learning opportunities, and 57.9% were unable to participate in class due to a lack of technological equipment (Alamgir, 2021). After the epidemic has passed and schools have reopened, 91 percent of students are expected to return to school, while 4 percent will be forced to drop out as a consequence of Corona (Oakley et al., 2020).

In addition, the expectation on the female members to cook more, clean more, and maintain a healthy living standard is only increasing (Bani, Sayeda Bilkis, 2021). According to the UNFPA, more than 70% of married women have faced some type of partner abuse, with half accusing their spouses of corporal assault in Bangladesh. Covid-19 has the potential to amplify this troubling trend. Covid-19 is expected to disrupt attempts to prevent Between 2020 and 2030, there will be an additional 13 million child marriages (United Nations Population Fund, 2021). Similarly, Save the Children (2021) established a link between Covid-19 and the financial circumstances of disadvantaged children. The pandemic is further compounding the

financial situation, with daily pay losses, manufacturing and sales halts, orders canceled, and the lockdown itself wreaking havoc on Bangladesh's informal sector, according to the organization. Closure of unlicensed garment factories, mass layoffs, school closures, loss of mental, health, and educational opportunities, rising food insecurity, and child marriage are just a few of the effects. Early marriage has been on the rising in Bangladesh for the past 25 years. Child marriage surged by 13% in 2020, according to the BRAC report (2021), as a result of parents' financial hardship and school closures (BRAC, 2021). The pandemic scenario has also been considered as having a negative impact on child violence prevention services as well as children's physical and mental welfare. According to the Save the Children report (2021), children's health is at risk due to loss of income and livelihoods, food insecurity, distorted education, corporal humiliation by family members, food worries, infection, and death, all of which contribute to children's psychosocial wellbeing in Bangladesh (Save the Children, 2021).

It not only has an aversive effect on children's health, but it further adds to an increase in domestic and public violence. In their households, domestic violence and a hostile environment have quickly evolved, destroying family relationships and behavior patterns. A family earning heads may grow irritated and depressed about their work and pay as a result of their extended stay at home. Adolescents have been noticed behavioral changes in their family members as a result of the financial crisis. According to a girl, "certainly, there has been a difference in my family members' behavior," "because when a person does not have money or cannot work as previously, he becomes depressed". 'They are psychologically unbalanced, which presents itself in behavioral changes like a proclivity to become angry or agitated,' says the author (Raha et al., 2021). The economic downturn, along with the pain of being kept at home for extended periods of time, has resulted in an increase in aggression directed at children. In the midst of the epidemic, battering, scolding, quarrels, mental depression, restricted movement, verbal abuse, rape, dowry-related violence, sexual harassment, and other forms of unpleasant and detrimental events are all widespread. It has also been noticed that in

some circumstances, not only teenaged mothers are subjected to physical and emotional violence, but adolescent boys are also subjected to physical and verbal abuse.

For young girls, the environment is unsafe

Despite the fact that women and girls are more mobile than ever before, Only 49% of older women and 38% of younger women believe they are safe strolling about their area alone. In reality, "eve-teasing" of Bangladeshi girls on their way to the educational institution or on public transportation is the leading cause of early marriage and school dropout. Since 2010, the government has made "eve-teasing" a criminal offense in Bangladesh (The Lawyers and Jurists, last accessed on 17/06/2021). Eve teasing can take the form of a lewd look, a sly whistle, a well-timed clap, an unwarranted bump, a seemingly casual touch, humming suggestive songs, passing downright uncouth comments, cheap gestures, display of indecent snaps or videos, making unwelcoming calls or missed calls, and sending indecent texts (Hussain, 2016). Eve-teasing is a reality that affects 90% of girls between the ages of 10 and 18, severely restricting their liberty and freedom of movement (Islam and Amin, 2016).

A natural attraction to each other and religious education, according to a study, are two factors that contribute to eve-teasing in Bangladesh. Agnostic in terms of religious shabby attire, the open-sky culture an insufficient level of parental education politics favoritism absence of legislation, societal antagonism, inebriation, and drug addiction are all factors that contribute to drug addiction. unemployment a scarcity of social ties There are other things to consider, including the environment, computer, mobile obscene movie, drama, and song (Hoque, 2013). Eve teasing has been linked to voluptuous harassment and violence, including kidnapping, acid burning, murder, and suicide (Ethirajan, 2010), as well as education, child marriage, mental health issues, family strife, and violence and oppression (Hoque, 2013). Controlling sky culture, providing fair culture, literature, and fun for the general public, and raising awareness about mobile, internet, and computer misuse are only a few of the things that must be taken to safeguard the safety of women and girls traveling. Misuse of mobile phones, the internet, and computers, according to sociologists, must be addressed immediately. These instruments are

frequently employed in a variety of crimes. In today's society, a cell phone has become a reservoir of pornography in the hands of young boys and girls. On the internet, there are over ten million pornographic websites. The younger generation is using cell phones, the internet, and computers in ways that are extremely harmful to society. In Bangladesh, the use of modern technologies and the internet upsurges the jeopardy of violence against girls.

Domestic corporal violence and Covid-19

Physical and non-physical kinds of punishment that employ physical force and are meant to cause pain or suffering that are harsh and demeaning is referred to as corporal punishment (Khondkar, 2021). The intentional use of physical force to cause a child to experience pain, but no harm, in order to correct or control the child's behavior, according to Straus (Straus, 2001). Under the UNCRC, corporal punishment, which degrades children's dignity and bodily integrity, is grave exploitation of their rights. Despite the widespread assumption that using physical punishment by the parents is a useful or at the very least innocuous disciplinary strategy, a growing of evidence indicates that mild and moderate physical punishment has negative consequences. According to some research, the majority of occurrences of child abuse occur when the abuser is attempting for making discipline the child, with two-thirds of parents reporting that their cruelty began as an effort for making discipline them (Gershoff and Bitensky, 2007).

According to UNICEF, at home, around four out of every five children aged two to fourteen are subjected to corporal punishment (Khondkar, 2021). In Bangladesh, children are routinely subjected to corporal punishment (CP), which is becoming more common (Chung et al., 2009). Bangladesh's Ministry of Education issued a decree in 2011 prohibiting corporal punishment in educational settings. Students, on the other hand, are being continuously humiliated and harassed by their tutors. They are also subjected to corporal punishment at home, at work, and in other situations. According to the BBS and UNICEF 2019, in the month leading up to the poll, 89 percent of youngsters (1-14 years) in Bangladesh had been subjected to violent punishment. The situation has resulted in physical punishment in a number of countries throughout the world, which have enacted

lockdowns, stay-at-home, and physical distancing measures to contain the outbreak of Covid-19. For children, teenagers, women, and the elderly who are suffering or at risk of abuse, the house is not necessarily a safe haven. Violence may increase during and after epidemics, according to evidence. According to information from helplines, police forces, and other service providers, domestic violence, particularly child maltreatment, is on the rise in several countries affected by Covid-19, including Bangladesh (Hussain et al., 2020).

In addition, a recent study discovered that stress caused by loss of income, absence from school, and changes in children's behavior during quarantine contributed to physical and emotional abuse of children. It is found that 25% of children (39 percent of urban children) said caregivers had used physical or psychological punishment in the previous month. Concerns about lost money, anxiety about the lockdown, and staying at home, as well as the health risk, have been demonstrated to cause considerable stress in adults, raising the chance of violence against children. Both humiliating and harsh punishments have become increasingly common at home, according to children's perceptions. According to the COVID-19 survey, 21% of individuals who are frequently subjected to humiliating punishment at home believe that such punishments have grown. Despite the fact that the percentage of children who are subjected to physical punishment is lower, when it comes to physical punishment, this ratio can reach as high as 47 percent (Children Perception Survey on Covid-19, n.d.). Family members who mistreat, attack, humiliate, or torment, domestic abuse frequently affects children. In Bangladesh, there have several allegations of domestic abuse e.g., corporeal, oral, economic, mental, and sexual assault.

Covid-19 has made it more difficult for victims of violence and others in danger to get life-saving assistance, such as psychosocial, health, and security programs (Ali, 2020; Sifat, 2020). According to a poll undertaken by the MJF, a local human rights organization, domestic abuse caused the lives of 4,249 women and 456 children in Bangladesh in April 2020. For the first time in their lives, they are in love, 1,672 women and 424 children were subjected to violence. According to the women who had never encountered violence

before, the lockdown was to blame for their situation. Furthermore, numbers do not fully reflect the true scale of violence that occurs during lockdown over the country (MJF, 2020a; Sifat, 2020).

Despite the fact that we know it is counterproductive, corporal punishment is still practiced in many nations. About 62 countries have passed legislation prohibiting the use of physical reprimand on children in all settings, including homes, schools, workplaces, institutions, and alternative care arrangements. Despite this, 87% of the children around the world are not legally protected from physical reprimand. This holds true for youngsters also (Khondkar, 2021).

Existing legal safeguards for children and their flaws

Bangladesh's government has enacted a number of laws, regulations, ordinances, guidelines, and policies aimed at protecting children from violence and promoting a healthy lifestyle. A few legal safeguards have been expressed unequivocally. Bangladesh labor act 2006 (which replaced the Employment of Children Act 1938, the Factory Act 1965, and the Children (Pledged Labor) Act 1933); the suppression of Immoral Traffic act 1933; the Penal Code 1860; the Women and Children Repression Prevention (Special Provisions) act 2000; the Divorce Act 1869; the Vaccination Act 1880; the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act 1880; the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act 1880; the Parsi Marriage and Divorce (Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, 2021). Bangladesh Adopted Children (Special Provisions) (Repeal) Ordinance, 1982; Bangladesh Shishu Academy Ordinance, 1976; Bangladesh Adopted Children (Special Provisions) (Repeal) Ordinance, 1982; Bangladesh Adopted Children (Special Provisions) (Repeal) Ordinance, 1982; Bangladesh Adopted Children (Special Provisions) (Repeal) Ordinance, 1982; Bangladesh Adopted Children (Special Provisions) (Rape The ordinance set the path for the establishment of a school where children's creativity and power could be nurtured.

To promote children's mental growth, the Shishu Academy is undertaking a number of service-oriented initiatives, including specialized training, the construction of a library, museum-themed exhibitions, the printing of books and

journals, and sports promotion. Children's Rules of 1976; National Child Policy of 2011 The government designs and enacts laws, ordinances, and policies to safeguard and govern the rights of its citizens. However, child protection systems in other nations, such as Mexico's, are still evolving.

Bangladesh's government passed legislation to defend children from violence and to protect their rights. All of the provisions, on the other hand, are focused on the protection and rights of children. In theory, these have protected rights and eliminated exploitation, but they do not benefit or protect children in practice. Law enforcement officers, for example, physically mistreat and beat them, despite the fact that they are legally protected. According to human rights organizations, minors have been accused of being abused by law enforcement. They went on to say that due to a lack of proper implementation of child-related rules and regulations, children are abused and defenseless in Bangladesh. The study looked at the laws and policies that protect children from violence and discovered gaps that need to be filled to ensure that rights are safeguarded. After evaluating the existed legislative frameworks for the children, the study discovered that the penalty time and compensation for child abuse or harassment are not set in stone and are not proportional to the current situation.

The persecutors are quickly released on bail and are free to travel. The criminals and oppressors, on the other hand, continue to threaten the victims. In addition, it has been alleged that law enforcement agencies have failed to punish abusers, with recent research showing that offenders went unpunished in 97 percent of incidents between 2002 and 2016. (March 8, 2018; Prothom Alo). According to research, between 2002 and 2016, 7864 cases were filed at the Women and Child Tribunal Court, of which 4277 were established, leaving 46 percent of cases ongoing and only 3 percent of perpetrators receiving punishment (Prothom Alo, 8th March 2018). As a result, the general public holds law enforcement and court systems, as well as the government, accountable for harassment and unethical behavior, including corporal torture and financial tyranny (Khanam et al., 2018).

CONCLUSION

Covid-19 has exacerbated the severity of all forms of socio-economic crises, putting people's lives in jeopardy. As a result of the epidemic, people are unable to move or participate in socio-economic activities, putting their financial and social well-being at risk. In today's culture, several well-known indicators of social offenses, such as violence and drug addiction, have resurrected in a new form, with neither the old nor children immune to the effects of such offenses. Young people are frequently the focus of society's heinous preparators. In addition, domestic violence has become more prevalent. Many domestic child servants have been exposed to physical or mental abuse by their home lords or brokers, as has been discovered. Furthermore, the pandemic situation has been demonstrated to worsen the mobility situation of young girls, particularly in urban areas.

Domestic violence, like harassment on public transit, has become a big concern in recent years. Parents, neighbors, relatives, house lords, brokers, friends, and other close trusted people frequently physically abuse or dominate children. As a result, many children and teenagers do not feel comfortable walking or living freely in their neighborhoods or cities. Furthermore, in response to the violence, legal protection for children in Bangladesh is not adequately applied. Despite the fact that Bangladesh has a number of laws, regulations, rules, observations, and recommendations in place to prevent violence against children, the prohibitions are rarely enforced. Human rights activists have called for the revision of some laws as well as the creation of new policies and regulations to ensure that children are treated fairly in society.

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