

Introduction

Naturally, children are human beings who need moldings to become adults through learning and life experiences. Unfortunately, the social structures of Bangladesh have failed to give all the children a natural opportunity for growth. The age for admission to employment under different existing laws varies from 14 to 18 years under the new labor law, enacted in 2006. About 13% of the children of Bangladesh are involved in child labor and are deprived of education and other child rights. Sometimes, the children carry arms, drugs, and other illegal materials.

In 2021 total 18616 children aged 18 will be imprisoned in Bangladesh. Some were accused of crimes; some were vagrants, while others were reported as lost. Bangladesh has one of the lowest birth registration rates globally, making it difficult to protect children from trafficking, raped, and child marriage. Murder, kidnapping, sexual assortment, raped, suicide and other child oppressions In Bangladesh, about 55% of the people live in insecure lives, have no security in their lives, and live in extreme poverty. Many families are quite unable to fulfill the basic needs that compel them to engage their children in risky works that time they face many problems, such as when they. When children work in the company there, the manager is very misbehaved. About 22% of the children in Bangladesh are illiterate, 30% know how to sign their names, 36% have primary education, and only 10% have secondary education. Approximately 80% of students enrolled in grade one complete primary school. High dropout rates due to poverty and poor quality of teaching and learning are severe problems for primary schools. Only boys and girls attend secondary school. About 50% of primary and 80% of secondary level students drop out of Bangladesh. Due to poverty and social structure, children rarely express themselves. Some cases show that due to the covid 19 parents do not bear their educational expense because they have on job to fulfill their needs. That's the main reason children are dropout the school

In most cases, expressing independent opinions and participation in decision-making is impossible because parents often control them to work or study hard. Most of them (even wealthy families), especially those who live in the cities, find no support to perform physical fitness by participating in various sports in the open field. Some of them cannot enjoy multiple traditional festivals. Deprivation of seven human needs such as health, nutrition, education, water, sanitation, shelter, and information is higher among children living in income-poor families than their counterparts. Children's oppression is a frequent matter in Bangladesh. It is due to the unwillingness of the Government to identify the priorities or issues that require the most urgent attention either regarding the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child or promotion and protection of human rights in general. In Bangladesh, neonatal death and maternal mortality rates are very high because most deliveries are taken place at home with the help of unskilled midwives and without access to proper medical care. About 76% of infants are born with low birth weight, and about 10% of children under-5 are underweight due to malnutrition. Everywhere the boys' children were death 57% by a road accident. In 2021 about children 18-20 ages, girls face many problems like trafficking 3% we can also see that the early marriage rate is more. About 17% of. Child laborers are not allowed to go to school. Many children's jobs in Bangladesh, such as

domestic labor, commercial sex work, and smuggling, are secret and thus unlikely to be reflected in official statistics. Housework, caring for younger children, doing home errands, collecting water and fuelwood, looking after livestock, and helping to household crop production are all examples of services provided by children that are unlikely to be classified as work. The violence of children is an ordinary matter in Bangladesh rarely reported to the related authorities for justice. Official data and media accounts provide little information on the nature and extent of the abuse that children experience.

The Bangladesh Health and Injury Survey reported that more than 2,200 children committed suicide in one year, and suicide is the biggest killer among this age group.

Once child marriage was compulsory in Bangladesh, but the practice of child marriage has decreased over the last 30 years, and it remains common in rural areas and urban slums, especially among the poor. Parents of girls support early marriage due to being financially beneficial for their families. She remains no longer a financial burden. The marriage of a younger daughter often requires a smaller dowry than the marriage of an older daughter in Bangladesh. A girl as young as 12 is eligible for a wedding, and a man is very eager to marry such a girl without dowry, and the girl's parents take this opportunity. Sometimes traffickers marriage a young girl without dowry and later sell her in the brothel or traffic her to other countries. Child brides are often exposed to severe health risks such as premature pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections

In Bangladesh, 35,000–45,000 children are involved with criminal gangs engaged in arms and drug trading. They carry pistols, revolvers, bullets, pipe guns, short guns,

Every year, Bangladesh faces natural disasters such as heavy flooding, tornados, and cyclones that cause homelessness, displacement of millions of people, and death. During emergencies, traditional care arrangements are not functioning well and are weakened due to the breakdown of family and social structures. In addition, due to natural disasters, children become more vulnerable, facing a higher risk of abuse.

total of 3,703 incidents of torture and sexual violence against children and women took place across the country between January and December 2021

Of them, 1,235 women were raped, including 813 who were gang-raped. In addition, 46 girls were raped,

Another 155 women, including 93 girls, faced rape attempts in the past year, while 31 women and girls (22 girls) were murdered after rape, and seven died by suicide after the incidents.

Besides, 95 women and girls faced other forms of sexual violence in this period.

In 2021, 22 women, including five girls, were subjected to acid attacks. Four of them died due to the attacks; another 180, including 153, girls were subjected to abduction, and 42 were subjected to trafficking.

A total of 444 women, including 114 children, were killed for various reasons. In addition, at least 138 women and girls were tortured for dowry, while 45 of them were killed for dowry.

Besides, 208 women, including girls, also faced physical violence in 2021, while 427 women, including 131 girls, died mysteriously in the past year.

At least 82279 child marriages took place last year, due to covid 19 early marriage rate are too high

They are kidnaping a child with the intent to exploit the child themselves or through trade to someone who will abuse the child through slavery, forced labor, or sexual abuse. Total human kidnapping and attempting to kidnap estimated 49 it's collected from daily start newspaper

On 10 April, a female adolescent (aged 10 years) from mogbazar Dhaka committed suicide (by hanging herself) because she was rebuked by her father for asking for food. The lockdown meant that the girl's father had to close his small loom factory and the family, therefore, had no money. The whole family had starved for a couple of days and they were also denied any financial relief from the local government authorities.

The government has used the state's coercive apparatus to confront the political opponents and the dissenters. Irrespective of the regime and political parties in power, the state always perpetrated violence against its citizens.

Most of the time, kids are more victims of political violence. For example, when wealthy citizens Children commit any crime, and they aren't facing punishment because their parents have more power .other unpleasant kids do not commit any crime but have to punish without any corruption. On 10 December last year, a female lady aged (35) murdered her servant her age is (17) .servent work their home. And she (servant) had a relationship with her husband. At a time, female lady knew everything about their relation .she was furious when her husband went to the office .that time she killed the servant. for this crime, she didn't any punished because her brother is the police officer

acid attacks are reported in many parts of the world, though more commonly in developing countries. Between 1999 and 2021 a total of 3,512 Bangladeshi people were attacked with acid, with the rate of cases declining by 15%–20% every year since 2002 based on strict legislation against perpetrators and regulation of acid sales. In Bangladesh, acid attacks are at an all-time high and increasing every year, with 250–300 reported incidents every year, while the "actual number could exceed 1,000, according to Acid Survivors Trust International

sometimes poor people can't fulfill their basic needs .they have no winter cloth to wear as result they are suffering from many diseases like cold, fever, breathing problem, etc

conclusion

Bangladesh is a poor densely populated country with populations about 160 millions and most of the people are illiterate. In Bangladesh child abuses are common matters and both children and parents are not aware about the child rights. 236 Journal of Social Welfare and Human Rights, Vol. 2(1), March 2014 Bangladeshi children are deprived from basic rights to education, balance diet, health and nutrition, protection, participation, recreation, safe water, sanitation, and hygiene. The rights of children are violated due to poverty, ignorance, lack of social consciousness and discrimination. The laws and policies regarding child labor, physical punishment, violence against girls, sexual exploitation, imprisonment of children with adults, trafficking, child marriage, and other aspects of child protection are routinely violated. In most cases, people are not aware of the laws and take this violence as common matters. Street children are more vulnerable, as they to manage their own foods, clothes and shelter. They find no treatment when they become sick. The GoB and the national and international NGOs have taken various steps, such as free primary education, cash transfer for children, nutrition, registration of birth etc. to save the children. Educating girls to achieve a multiplicity of benefits, including marriages in matured age, reduced fertility rates, decreased infant and maternal mortality, improved health and nutritional status, and greater participation of women in political and economic decisions.