

Legal Protection of Street children in Bangladesh: with References to International and National Laws

Md. Tuhin Mia^{*1}, Monirul Islam²

¹PhD Candidate, Ahmad Ibrahim Kulliyah Of Laws, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), P. O. Box 10, 50728 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Email: rajtuhin92@gmail.com

²PhD Candidate, Faculty of Law, University of Malaya (UM), Jalan Universiti, 50,603 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Email: nayankhan75@yahoo.com

^{*}Corresponding author: rajtuhin92@gmail.com

(Received: 1st February 2021; Accepted: 5th April 2021; Published: 5th July 2021)

Keywords:

Street Children; Legal Protection; International Law; National Law; Bangladesh;

ABSTRACT

The existence of street children in Bangladesh is a social miracle and it is difficult to survive for them. Today, the perception of street children has become a wonder, which has caused enough pressure in Bangladesh. Through the coordinated perception on the street, the lives of street children have been shown, such as being a polisher, a tramp, a singer on the highway, selling wafers, plastic bags, and even begging money. No one would deny the fact that street children are the most neglected group of children in Bangladesh. Sometimes, street childrens are dull, abandoned, tortured, and even killed. They spoil and die due to economic crisis and poor country. If this problem is continued, violation of human rights will be increased in future. However, the aim of this paper is to protect the children and to overcome the current situation of street children in Bangladesh. Qualitative research based on secondary data collection has been done. Furthermore, this paper shows how street children are deprived of their rights and provides legal explanation of international and national laws including recommendations to protect street children in Bangladesh.

Publisher All rights reserved.

INTRODUCTION

Generally, children in Bangladesh encounter many problems in their lives, including neglected children, street children, children without a birth will, children who have suffered wrongdoing, children who have begged and obvious abuse. The number of street children in Bangladesh is also increasing. In this study, the researchers tried to look at the legal protection of street children in Bangladesh because this major issue should be pointed out that the rights of street children are violated. Another desperate thing is that the government authorities have taken some actions to formulate policies involving children's safety issues such as street children. In fact, judging from the daily news, the phenomenon of street children in Bangladesh has actually continued to happen, which shows that Bangladesh has not yet adopted the efforts of legal protection for street children.

In any case, the street children in Bangladesh have caused pain and uncertainty. Many families abandon their children, which forces them to choose a threatening street life. Some of these children engage in drugs, illegal acts, and other criminal activities, and become obvious targets of abuse and barbarism by individuals, political pioneers, muscular people, and government authorities, such as organisations that uphold the law. They feel fear, destruction, and ignorance of their rights, and often have no relatives to manage or defend their rights in times of scarcity. However, checking all domestic and international instruments, the study has found that no special attention was paid to street children. Along these lines, the paper will assess whether the privileges of street children are pleasant or not, which depends on the full rights granted to children. Because spending childhood in a street climate is both dangerous and hazardous, street children are facing numerous problems and human rights violations. Hypothetically, they have all the rights granted by various national and international legislation, but the actual situation is surprising. In any case, they deny many basic common freedoms; the joy of any remaining complex rights is out of reach. The review neither covers all infringements, nor is it imaginable. The research is mainly based on the review of supporting information, including books, articles, national and international reports or documents and so on. The study has also conducted an analysis of different international instruments and national legislations and development policies.

DEFINITION AND TYPES OF STREET CHILDREN

The term 'street children' first appeared in the United States and Brazil (Rahmasari, 2018). This term is used in gatherings of children who are wandering on the street, who are novices to the family (Rahmasari, 2018). The number of such children is 1.5 million street children in Bangladesh, and this number can be expanded to more than 1.6 million by 2024 (Atkinson-Sheppard, 2018). Nevertheless, street children have many

meanings. Usually, the phenomenon of street children is related to demand and industrialisation (Pare, 2013). For some reasons, the meaning of street children is extremely difficult, because children live on streets with various characteristics, foundations and appearances (Aptekar, 1988). This is the reason, they have established their own subculture and established their own standards, qualities and lasting approaches (Beazley, 2003).

Various scholars have given different definitions. Therefore, this definition can be conveyed in the context of seeing street children in Bangladesh as stated Patricia Ray: (a) Children living on the street are those individuals who are publicly residing and have no family (b) Children who work on the street are individuals during the day and return to their families (C) Children from street families who live on the street with their families (Patricia, 2011). In any case, as experts have pointed out, street children are children who are under 18 and spend part of their income on the street during the day and night or during the day (Hossain, 2012).

THE DIFFICULTIES OF STREET CHILDREN IN BANGLADESH: AN OVERVIEW

In modern times, street children usually endure and feel weak. As an agricultural country, many groups in Bangladesh force their children to escape the hostile street life. In this way, many Childrens are associated with drugs and, like other criminal activities, coordinated illegal behavior. Considering that their relatives or parents cannot meet the necessary material needs of the family, they are on the street (Bordonaro, 2012). Taking into account currency needs, family units and nearby areas, this situation has expanded (Conticini and Hulme, 2007). Therefore, they were victimized by political pioneers, including individuals, government agencies, and legally authorized organisations.

In any case, for the children's side, they do not think of their family, nor do they deal with them. Every child has one purpose behind the street relocation, which is different from another purpose. The reasons for inclusiveness on the streets of Bangladesh are "unpredictable, multi-faceted, clear and personal" (Patricia, 2011). One of the main reasons is another weakness shown by "normal and man-made environmental changes and murals" (Van Schendel, 2009). This weakness has caused many families to get into trouble. Along these routes, the children of these families migrated on the streets. If the guardian passed away, separated or remarried; hunger; sickness; physical and mental abuse, etc., made the children have to move to the streets of the city to endure. The different reasons include the poor financial situation of the country, helpless in rural areas, long-term drug use, lost during travel from one location to another (Mozdalifa, 2012).

It is noted some of the more explicit factors affecting street relocation, for example, the potential for mixing and popular development, movement, war, changes in social and communal qualities, differences between ages and contrasts of opinions, bottom lines and discriminatory

beliefs. For example, treating children as a kind of income, cruelty to them, lack of associations to help them, etc. In addition, many children face various types of vicious behaviors that can bring lasting damage to their common events. Children have reliably expressed their interest in unattended, protective climates, which can cause malignancy, abuse, and torture at homes, places, streets, workplaces and schools, state and non-state foundations, and judicial frameworks.

Though, the government focuses on the safety of children, but it requires a deep understanding and reliable arrangements. The Children's Act 1974 is a broad operational and reformist instrument governing the state's efforts to provide children with safety. Its zero starting point is juvenile justice, and the arrangements for children who have been cruelly treated are obviously not clear enough. Volunteers do not understand it widely. Policies and legal methods to deal with different issues (for example, gender-based barbarism and child labour) are often restricted and fail to address the ultimate benefits of children experiencing vicious behavior. However, the law prohibiting child labour only applies to the official currency sector. Most children working in recreational areas, such as small factories, workshops, engine sheds, shops, farms, or their own work, are not subject to legal guidance, nor are they restricted by these foundations inspection by any government organisation.

At the local level, there are not many responsible administrative departments or staff. Bangladesh's extensive network of NGOs provides specific types of assistance to ensure the safety of street children and provide legal guidance (Hossain, 2017). Nonetheless, they usually only deal with a predetermined number of insurance issues that the children have seen, without complying with principles and responsibilities. The Internet will not be aware of all types of malice and abuse, and the current local structure for managing such problems cannot meet the needs of children regularly. The policy-making measures are generally slow and dark. Compared with the ultimate interests of the children, the chiefs exude a more sensitive impression of political factors, and the occasional execution of the death penalty is in line with the actual intention of the law.

The abuse of street children is considered a universal remedial condition or harm to people, but it is rarely seen as a violation of children's common freedom. The child rights mentioned by the United Nations Convention on Rights of Child (UNCRC) provide a structure for understanding child abuse, which is characteristic of cruelty, mischief and abuse of children on the personal, institutional and cultural levels. The biggest advantage of relying on the UNCRC approach is that it provides a legal means to achieve policy, accountability and social justice, all of which improve people's overall well-being response. Integrating UNCRC's standards into law, research, overall welfare policy, and skilled preparation and practice will further enhance the ability to abuse child. Adolescents' security against disease, death and abuse remains the main demand of all experts and organisations that care about children.

Common freedom applies to parties of all ages, and children have basic freedoms similar to adults. Children are particularly helpless, so they also have specific rights and can perceive their special requirements for their safety and security. In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stated that the requirement for children to take special protection measure was to obtain rights on time. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) further clarifies the rights of the child, which has actually received all inclusive recognition. By ratifying the convention, governments have expressed their goal of trying this responsibility. States parties are committed to changing and formulating laws and strategies to fully implement the Convention. They should consider all measures taken, taking into account the ultimate interests of young people.

Despite the existence of rights, children still suffer from poverty, wandering, abuse, disregard, preventable diseases, inconsistent acceptance of training and judicial frameworks, etc., often unaware of their unique requirements. The Convention stipulates that every child can choose adequate food and a healthy and active body; obtain a comprehensive education and create potential; a good environment for entertainment and relaxation; avoid abuse, torture, ignorance, cruelty and risk, and get the country's help. Furthermore, approximately 5 million working children in Bangladesh have avoided formal education; many children engage in risky work in recreational areas. In view of the huge young population, coupled with the inefficiency of adults and assets. Obviously, not all children are really focused on these requirements, and many of them need to work for their living, which deprived them of adolescence and suffered abuse. Nevertheless, the challenges of some street children in Bangladesh is as follows:

A. The Status of Street Children in Society: Street children in Bangladesh live in extreme poverty and they do not know their privileges. They fight for training, medical services and they are isolated from the standard society (Atkinson-Sheppard, 2018). This puts children at greater risk of abuse, including sexual abuse and exploitation, and the situation of street children associated with IGA has always ignored their basic freedoms (Reza and Bromfield, 2019). Weakness and need for money to support their lives have caused these children to be abused. Street children face great pressure and are often abused on the street; they often experience the adverse effects of medical conditions and struggle for basic management including school education (Atkinson-Sheppard, 2018a).

Street childrens are found at the train station, transport station, dispatch wharf/marine antiperspirant belts, crowded markets, asphalt and sanctuary, etc. They act as doormen, cloth pickers, transport/truck/rhythm assistants, push trucks, interrogations, temporary sex workers, mafia help (weapons, Drugs), burglary is negligible, theft, breakage or push cart, hawker, shoe polisher, tea staller, florist, etc. A small part of them are engaged in robbery, picking, drug dealing and so on. Many street children in Dhaka City are used by so-called pioneers or coordinated crooks as pickpockets or assistants to lawbreakers. The

coordinating group organised many weapons for weapon authorisation, bombing, drug sales, etc. Their houses are not fixed, they usually start from one location quickly, and then quickly move to the next location, looking for an office to live or work in. The watch and the police demanded the arrest of street children. Street children are denied guidance, maintenance and medical service offices. They are ignored as part of the country. They endure and are sometimes untimely bitten by various effectively treatable diseases such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, head lice and a large number of clearly transmitted infections (including gonorrhoea, syphilis, AIDS, etc.). In Bangladesh, there are not many governments, which are for street children. Working government association and the government also has some restoring the status of the country. Among the world's NGOs and Bangladeshi NGOs, UNICEF, Aparajeyo Bangladesh (AB), Bangladesh Street Children's Fund, Economic Development Organization (LEEDO), Assania Mission Children's City, JAAGO Foundation, Street Children Activist Network, Bangladesh Street Children's Organisation, Mojar School, Apon Foundation and many more target street children.

B. Violations of Human Rights of Street Children: Bangladesh's street children may be the most powerless and smallest gatherings. They face many problems, such as the physical and sexual abuse of local adults; an uncertain life, lack of guiding foundations and the admission rights of medical institutions have not even been recognised by legally authorised institutions. Underage children are subject to physical and psychological abuse such as beatings and installments, especially young children are prone to sexual abuse. They are at risk of children dealing with inappropriate sex and drug-related management (Hamid and Thampi, 2011). They face a more serious risk of abuse, including sexual abuse and torture, and the situation of street children is always related to the violation of fundamental freedoms (Reza and Bromfield, 2019). They endure a ton of suffering in the street climate, and their rights are often violated.

Public torture, beatings by police and security personnel, mental torture and bisexuality is the most clear fortune of street child. However, malignancy among street children is normal. Once again, criticism and public aggression are typical barbaric behaviors that street children see under normal conditions based on their appearance and intense activities. For street children, this is a typical incident. They were beaten by the police and "doing terrible things to the children" when they were beaten on the street. They ask for cash from the children living on the streets, and if the children do not give them, they beat them.

However, Article 37 Of UNCRC stated that "No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time. Children must not be subject to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and every child deprived of liberty must be treated with humanity and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons

of his or her age. Children deprived of liberty must be separated from adults". Therefore, the manner of detention or arrest is within the appropriate time limit, children should not be subjected to torture or other ruthless, barbaric or corrupt treatment or discipline, and every child deprived of liberty should be treated by human beings and their age should be taken into consideration (Ara, 2012).

C. The life of Street Children: The right to life is the basic design of common freedom, and Article 32 of the Bangladesh Constitution guarantees it as a basic right. The meaning of this Article is that the government will undoubtedly ensure the existence of everyone and can remove them in accordance with national laws. This shows that there may be some laws or restrictions on the enjoyment of this right, but that restriction, not a little bit, is the torture or execution of street children. In addition, the rights of street children are widely used by courts for authorisation, but these rights are not judicially enforceable. With the development of this idea, the courts in different regions of Bangladesh and India declared the characteristics of the right to life, namely the right to livelihood, the right to shield, the right to welfare, and the right to maintenance. Bangladesh has traditionally ignored these rights of street children. The medical problems and developmental problems of these children are also normal. This is why, Md Hasan Reza said, street children in Bangladesh need urgent welfare, social assistance and care (Reza and Henly, 2018). Because they do not rely on sterile clinics that rely on different drugs, they often make them dirty and suffer from various diseases. These difficult daily environments will have a negative impact on their physical and psychosocial development. It has been found that most street children are experiencing structural diseases, shortcomings, severe torture and scabies related to breathing and stomach (The Daily Star, 2008).

D. Child Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation: It is common for adolescents dealing with Bangladesh internally and globally. The main end of street girls is to marry or sexual abuse (Kaiser and Sinanan, 2020). Street children are obviously the objective targets of the transaction, and it is not difficult to convince them to say something worthwhile. Usually, children are at risk of sexual abuse and extortion, but they are powerless. A report showed that young girl child and young men on the street were sexually abused to a large extent, faced persuasive attacks, and did not have sex willingly.

E. Using Children to Engage in Illegal Activities: Political pioneers and nearby muscle men are using street children to direct criminal activities, such as delivering weapons, selling drugs, robbery, pickpocketing, etc. A research has shown that street children engage in organised illegal behavior (Atkinson-Sheppard, 2017). Some of the main dangers in their lives include being beaten by the police, detained in a detention center, seriously injured, and subjected to actual torture, such as normal abuse by their accomplices, removal of due cash, and inciting them to buy drugs. It is a regular spectacle in their daily existence. If something

disappointing happens, the guilty parties will never doubt whether to torture or expel them from the restricted zone. Usually, they are recruited by a bunch of illegal behaviors to engage in real infringements, such as selling drugs, delivering weapons, committing political brutality and even killing (Atkinson-Sheppard, 2018).

F. Rights Violations in the Juvenile Justice System: Bangladesh has been a signatory of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child since 1990, but the government is also obliged to ensure the rights of children. Although all parts of the world are given customary obligations to ensure and promote children's rights, in Bangladesh, the fundamental freedoms of children are violated (Ara, 2012).

Nevertheless, the term "juvenile justice" implies the formulation, standards and guidelines, techniques, components and arrangements, organisations and institutions that clearly apply to parties to juvenile delinquency. In Bangladesh's juvenile justice arrangements, street children face double risks (Ara, 2012). First, they are at high risk of contact with the juvenile justice framework. In addition, they are not suitable or lack the ability to protect themselves. For unimportant crimes, they rely on forgiving sentences. Being arrested by the police is an ordinary miracle, and under normal circumstances they face unrelenting, cruel or corrupt treatment or discipline (Khair, 2001). In most cases, the inability to pay tolls (tolls) usually results in teenagers being beaten, detained, or arrested by the police. Street children are regarded as guilty gatherings by the police and the public, or will become hooligans. If they are placed in a confinement area, they will face discipline, sexual assault, torture and embarrassment (Becker, 2001). With the obvious violations of UNCRC and CA 2013, the police kept them in contact with adult criminals, subjecting them to physical and sexual abuse (Becker, 2001).

The police also abused their rights during the inspection, and they never had the opportunity to bring the case to court. In the absence of any supervision or legal assistance, the district court hearing constitutes police force. In any case, many of their basic common freedoms are abused by power in prisons or other closed places. The occurrence of violations of rights in juvenile justice is only a study conducted from time to time. The abuse of street children by the police has occurred frequently, but has not been detected and reported (Becker, 2001). The broad immunity of criminals makes the violation of the rights of street children uninterrupted (Berezina, 2014).

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

It is said that there are many conventions in the world that guarantee the rights of children. The United Nations guarantees the rights of children in it. The Convention on the Rights of the Child, which joined the United Nations General Assembly, was passed, which can legally consolidate the entire world to protect children's rights (Nawaz, 2014). The Convention on the Rights of the Child is the main legal means to consolidate the world

in ensuring that children fully enjoy the common, social, economic and public rights of common freedom (Nawaz, 2014). The focus of the Convention on the Rights of the Child is to implement customary laws for every child to guarantee the full scope of fundamental freedoms. The standards of the Convention on the Rights of the Child stipulate that no young person should be separated in terms of the right to life, endurance and the right to progress, and all children should consider their views of children. There are 54 articles in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, of which there are two discretionary conventions that describe the fundamental freedoms that every child is entitled to. Completely evolved; free from insecurity, abuse and exploitation; in order to fully care about family, society and social life, the country is driven by a sense of honor to ensure the human rights of everyone in its ward.

Nevertheless, apart from some sophisticated legal instruments, there is no special attention to street children in any public or global instruments. In any case, they are still children and are eligible for different rights under various public and global regulations. Although the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention No. 138 (1973) sets the basic age as 15 years. Article 1 (1999) of the International Labor Organisation's "Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention" requires each signatory to take rapid and effective measures to exclude and deal with the most obvious types of child labor (reliefweb, 2007).

UNICEF has granted countless rights to all children, among which several endurance and protection rights of street children have been routinely seriously ignored. Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) states once again that everyone has the privilege of enjoying a lifestyle, sufficient well-being and prosperity, including food, clothing, accommodation, clinical considerations and basic social management (Sengupta and Hossain, 2007). Therefore, laws all over the world target street children.

PROTECTION OF STREET CHILDREN IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL LEGISLATIONS

According to the sacred and global responsibility, the Bangladeshi government has accepted, changed and formulated different arrangements and regulations. The "Children Act 1974" was passed to ensure the safety and privileges of children in general. So far, some activities have been taken to continuously update this statutory law with the occurrence of multidimensional events. In 1990, Bangladesh was one of the countries that marked and recognised the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child. Furthermore, the National Children's Policy was formulated in 1994. Bangladesh participates in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and is committed to ensuring and promoting all rights. In accordance with the protected global responsibility, the Bangladesh government has accepted, comprehensively inspected and formulated different arrangements and regulations. In 2011, another "Children Policy" was accepted, which stipulated children's right to health, guidance, social

activities and relaxation, safety, reproductive rights and personality. Enlistment is necessary and free. The Children's Act 2013, which was reconsidered until recently, has defined children as individuals under the age of 18.

In Bangladesh, there are 25 laws outside the regulations designed to protect children from carelessness, remorse, abuse and torture, and to promote their development (Mohajan, 2014). The Children's Act 1974 is a major law that attributes all children's casualties, care, safety, and treatment to people, and establishes the original core value of strengthening children. Its main goal is to ensure the security and treatment of children. It also forces different obligations and commitments to the state. The Bangladesh Labour Act 2006 replaced the Children's Act 1938; the Factory Act 1965 and the Children (Work Commitment) Act 1933.

It includes the prohibition of promises to adolescent (up to 14 years old) and children (up to 14 years old but not more than 18 years old) in any calling or organisation; the 1933 "Prohibition of Unethical Trading Act" restricted prostitution of women under the age of 18. The Penal Code 1860 stipulates that children under the age of 9 are not obligated to commit crimes (Section 82). If children between the ages of 9 and 12 do not reach the age of crime, there is no full development of understanding of the dangers of crime (Section 83). The code also punishes any individual who incites or compels young girl under 18 to engage in unlawful sexual intercourse. There is also an extraordinary law against women and children, "Nari O Shishu Nirjaton Domon (Bishesh Bidhan) Ain, 2000" (Repression of Women and Children), The Anticipation (Special Provisions) Act 2000.

Once again, a national task force was established in 2003 to resolve disputes among children. According to the judgment of the High Court, the National Task Force (NTF) established an Upazilla-level task force to facilitate children's arrival from prison and help their social recovery. A large number of nearby and global non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are dealing with public relations departments. They support legal policy changes and expand the means to combat trafficking in local areas, just like legal help and rehabilitation programs for trafficking in women and children. This regulation establishes appropriate standardised and legal methods for proper authorisation, guarantee and treatment of children. In addition, the law certifies a system of preliminary and disciplinary sanctions for such children who may violate the criminal law. In this way, it is obvious that the behavior is not only bargaining with children who are in conflict with the law, but also with children who are connected to the law. Moreover, in Bangladesh, the juvenile justice system is governed by the 1974 Children's Act and the 1976 Children Rules. At the moment after independence, Bangladesh's actions and decrees seemed to be moderate and aggressive at the time, and they gave people different shields and the cost of juvenile wrongdoing (Ferdousi, 2013).

ANALYSIS

Breaking down all national and international instruments, we found that no special attention was paid to street children in Bangladesh. Children's street climate is dangerous and hazardous. Subsequently, street children faced numerous problems and human rights violations (Humanium, 2011). It is assumed that the guarantee of the rights of street children is granted by various local and international laws, but the actual situation is completely unexpected. In any case, they deny many basic fundamental freedoms. Satisfaction with any remaining modern rights is far away from the right to food, health, protection, instruction, etc.; the right to insurance against trafficking, extortion, illegal entrapment and abuse in the juvenile justice framework. A large part of Bangladesh's current juvenile justice decrees originated from the current global principles of juvenile justice (Ukaid, 2013). The Children's Act 1974 and the Children Rules 1976 are designed to ensure the ultimate interests of children in each legally continued life, and some basic protection measures have been established. They also have separate juvenile courts and prohibit joint initial trials of guilty adults and children. Due to inadequate infrastructure, children who violate the law often cannot be guaranteed.

The United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (Youth Rights Committee) has repeatedly raised concerns about the organisation of the juvenile justice framework and made clear recommendations to the Bangladesh government, hoping that the convention will enable juvenile justice and children's rights (hereinafter referred to as "CRC"). The 1974 "Children's Act" has been reviewed for a long time, and the cabinet recently confirmed its amendments, but has not yet received it (Ukaid, 2013). By the way, the Children's Act 2013 also does not clearly stipulate street children. This is UNCRC's enforcement regulations. According to the law, anyone under the age of 18 is a child, and the police cannot capture minors under the age of 9 under any circumstances. In case the police arrested a young man over 9 years old, the master of law would be helpless and tie the children. Arranged for a five-year detention or fine BDT 5 million or both, this is an accidental opportunity for a child to be abused in a crime. This behavior ensured casualties, especially when witnesses accused the children of making small mistakes. If there is a record of an adult document against a young person, the juvenile court should do its best to ensure his/her safety regardless of any wrongdoing committed (Ferdousi, 2013a). All factors considered, the situation in Bangladesh is acceptable because the implementation situation may be unwelcoming (Educo, 2016).

The government has formulated important rules in the "National Child Policy 2011" to improve the fate of different types of children, such as "handicapped children, mentally handicapped children, reversal children and children living in ethnic minorities, etc.", but there is no special attention to street children. The Bangladesh government promulgated a policy which is considered a threat to the safety and prosperity of millions of poor people in Bangladesh, especially street children. According to the

law, police and legal officials will capture presumed transient signals and send them in the restored habitat for up to two years. In the unlikely event that someone needs to escape, they will be subject to disciplinary action and detained for a maximum of one quarter (Rahman, 2015). Common freedom activists expressed concern because it violated the basic freedoms of the trampled vagrants, and they were worried about the possibility of labeling it as a deadlock (Rashid, 2015).

As mentioned earlier, street childrens rights can be abused under normal circumstances. Hence, the comprehensive changes are important to ensure them. Some public and worldwide non-governmental organisations are trying to improve their destiny, but they are working independently and aimlessly without any results. It is expected that the government to enact laws to protect street children from abuse and restrict whipping behavior. This estimate will eliminate the vicious harm to street children (Becker, 2001). The number of street children in Bangladesh is constantly increasing which is even poses a danger to society (Hamid and Thampi, 2011).

CONCLUSION

It can be said that "street children" are children living on the streets, but their affordability is not simple. Their rights are abused under general conditions. An extensive changes are very important to ensure their safety and security. It is possible to establish a "street children friendly strategy" that UNICEF firmly follows. Although institutional considerations can help to overcome the situation considering this option. Some national and international non-governmental organisations are working hard to improve childrens destiny, but they are working independently and casually without any effective results. The barbaric attitude against children reflects government's disappointment in fulfilling its obligations. Therefore, it is expected that the legislature will enact laws to protect street children from abuse and prohibit exploitation, and this estimate will save street children from the cruel harm. The government tends to consider lack of foresight for planning expensive and inappropriate policies. That is why, the number of street children in Bangladesh is constantly increasing, and it is clear that the current policies cannot function satisfactorily. This street children poses a danger to society. In order to save this deprived children and society as a whole, there is an urgent need for a special legal policy to protect street children. This study recommends few points to authority for the protection of street children in Bangladesh as follows;

a) The government should guide a comprehensive review of familiarise children and their families with the legal purpose behind street relocation. The government can guarantee job opportunities for the guardians of these children which will reduce the street relocation;

b) Government organisations, such as the law enforcement office in Bangladesh, do not have the capacity or expertise to interact with street children. The government should formulate legal policy rules and prepare in a similar way;

c) There are many street children without parents. Despite the fact that there are some protected houses for its use, these houses are insufficient and dangerous. The government and various NGOs should take measures to ensure protected and sound shelters and provide free medical facilities for street children. General guidance and professional preparation projects should begin to ensure a bright future;

d) In order to ensure their rights in juvenile justice, the government should ensure that the beauty of each child lies in the circumstances under which they are taken to the police station. It should be ensured that the register is continuously audited by the law and security officer as necessary. According to the premise of the Children Act 2013, an eye-catching child service hotline should be established in each police station and other suitable places to ensure that the production method is responded to when an emergency occurs;

e) The court can assume practical responsibilities by providing basic assistance to street children at all stages of the procedure and ensuring the supervision of rehabilitation interaction;

f) Strict "inspection and authorisation systems" should be implemented for violators (police, other laws requiring experts or juveniles to detain community workers) to protect these young children from physical, mental, and sexual abuse;

g) Considering the number of street children, the severity of the violation of rights, and the country's future economic losses, the government can set up a different committee for street children. If it is not practical, the Ministry of Social Welfare or another department of the National Human Rights Commission should open up to change their position;

h) Establish basic assumptions about the nature of child insurance management Cross-region;

i) Establish normal standards between different actors, such as in a child Safety coordination part and;

j) Monitor and evaluate the quality and effectiveness of beneficial mediation; accept and train staff or associates; develop preparation plans; supporters of child insurance issues and assets.

REFERENCES

- Aptekar, L. (1988). 'Street Children of Cali. London: Duke University Press.
Citation taken from: Atkinson-Sheppard (n 4) 235.
- Ara, S. (2012). 'BANGLADESH: Rights of the Child come into contact with Law and state of Juvenile Justice system- Bangladesh perspective' (2012)
Retrieved from <<https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/rights-child-come-contact-law-and-state-juvenile-justice-system-bangladesh>>
- Atkinson-Sheppard, S. (2016). 'The gangs of Bangladesh: Exploring organized crime, street gangs and 'illicit child labourers' in Dhaka', *Criminology & Criminal Justice* (2016), Vol. 16(2) 235 <<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/290210631>>

- Atkinson-Sheppard, S. (2017). Street children and 'protective agency': Exploring young people's involvement in organised crime in Dhaka, Bangladesh. *Childhood*, 24(3), 416-429.
- Atkinson-Sheppard, S. (2018). Street children are involved in organised crime in Bangladesh | D+C – Development + Cooperation' Retrieved from <https://www.dandc.eu/en/article/street-children-are-involved-organised-crime-bangladesh>
- Atkinson-Sheppard, S. (2018a). 'Street Children and Dhaka's Gangs: Using a Case Study to Explore Bangladeshi Organized Crime,' SAGE Research Methods Cases Part 2, (2018), 3 <<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/322261475>> [accessed on 30 January 2021]
- Beazley, H. (2003). 'The construction and protection of individual and collective identities by street children and youth in Indonesia. *Children, Youth and Environments*' 13(1) (2003) Retrieved from <http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/13_1/Vol13_1Articles/CYE_CurrentIssue_Article_ChildrenYouthIndonesia_Beazley.htm>
- Becker, J. (2001). 'Easy Targets: Violence Against Children Worldwide' 9 <https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/violence2001.pdf> [Accessed on 25 January 2021].
- Berezina, E. (2014). 'Victimization and Abuse of Street Children Worldwide' 1 Retrieved from < <http://yapi.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/report-street-children.pdf>>. [Accessed on 10 February 2021]
- Bordonaro, L. I. (2012). Agency does not mean freedom. Cape Verdean street children and the politics of children's agency. *Children's geographies*, 10(4), 413-426.
- Conticini, A., & Hulme, D. (2007). Escaping violence, seeking freedom: Why children in Bangladesh migrate to the street. *Development and change*, 38(2), 201-227.
- Educo.org.. (2016). Child Rights Situation Analysis (CRSA) in Bangladesh| 23. Retrieved from <https://www.educo.org/Educo/media/Documentos/analisis_situacional_Bangladesh.pdf>
- Ferdousi, N. (2013). Juvenile Justice for the Best Interest of the Children in Bangladesh: A Legal Analysis. *JL Pol'y & Globalization*, 18, 22.
- Ferdousi, N. (2013a). 'The Children Act 2013: A milestone of child protection | The Daily Star' Retrieved from <http://www.thedailystar.net/news/the-children-act-2013-a-milestone-of-child-protection>
- Hamid, R., and Thampi, G. (2011). 'Rights of street children: Moving beyond rhetoric | The Daily Star' Retrieved from < <https://www.thedailystar.net/news-detail-210778> >
- Hossain, E. (2012). Street Children of Mega City Dhaka: A Comparative Study between Newmarket Thana and Mirpur Thana, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Hossain, K. M. (2017). Protection Of Basic Human Rights Of Street Children: Bangladesh Perspective. Case Comment. *Commonwealth Law Review Journal* < <https://thelawbrigade.com/criminal-law/protection-of-basic-human-rights-of-street-children-bangladesh-perspective/>> [Accessed on 12.02.2021]
- Humanium, (2011). Children living on the street. Retrieved from < <https://www.humanium.org/en/street-children/?cv=1>> [Accessed on 14 February 2021].
- Islam, M. Z. (2019). Medical negligence: Current position of Malaysia and Bangladesh. *World*, 8(3), 18-21.

- Islam, M. Z., & Jahan, A. (2015). RIGHT TO PRIVACY: IS IT A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT IN BANGLADESH CONSTITUTION?. *Journal of Asian and African Social Science and Humanities*, 1(1), 1-7.
- Islam, M. Z., Mokhtar, K. A. B., & Afandi NHBMB, A. R. (2021). Regulating Online Broadcast Media against Offensive Materials in Malaysia. *Indian Journal of Science and Technology*, 14(15), 1233-1238.
- Islam, M. Z., Zuhuda, S., Afandi, N. H. M. B., & Shafy, M. A. (2020). Ensuring Safe Cyberspace for Children: An Analysis of The Legal Implications of Social Media Usage in Malaysia and Singapore. *IIUM Law Journal*, 28(S1), 495-413.
- Islam, Z., & Rahman, M. (2015). Corporal punishment: the case of a child abuse by a Malaysian couple in Sweden. *Advances in Environmental Biology*, 9(17 S3), 9-12.
- Kaiser, E., & Sinanan, A. N. (2020). Survival and resilience of female street children experiencing sexual violence in Bangladesh: a qualitative study. *Journal of child sexual abuse*, 29(5), 550-569.
- Khair, S. (2001). Street children in conflict with the law: The Bangladesh experience. *Asia-Pac. J. on Hum. Rts. & L.*, 2, 55.
- Mohajan, H. K. (2014). Child Rights in Bangladesh. *Journal of Social Welfare and Human Rights*, Vol. 2(1), March 2014, 2(1), 207-237. Retrieved 02 19, 2021, from http://jswhr.com/journals/jswhr/Vol_2_No_1_March_2014/12.pdf
- Mozdalifa, J. (2012). 'Social Connection of Street Girls in the Context of Dhaka City' 11 Retrieved from < <https://www.eldis.org/document/A62956>>
- Nawaz, S. (2011). Development Policies for Street Children in Bangladesh: A Special Emphasis on Educaiton Program. Lund University Libraries. Available <https://lup.lub.lu.se/student-papers/search/publication/2164018> at Accessed on 18.02.2021
- Pare, M. (2003). Why have street children disappeared?—The role of international human rights law in protecting vulnerable groups. *The International Journal of Children's Rights*, 11(1), 1-32.
- Patricia, R. (2011). Corinne Davey, Paul Nolan 'Still on the street –still short of rights, Analysis of policy and programmes related to street involved children' 7.
- Rahman, S. (2015). 'Global Legal Monitor: Bangladesh: Homeless Persons' Treatment Under 2011 Law, Global Legal Monitor, Law Library of Congress, Library of Congress. [online] (2015). Retrieved from <http://www.loc.gov/lawweb/servlet/lloc_news?disp3_l205402867_text>
- Rahmasari, H. (2008). The Legal Protection of Street Children in Bengkulu City. *International Journal of Business, Economics and Law*, 15(4), 56-62. Retrieved on 17, 02 2021, from <http://ijbel.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/LAW-58.pdf>
- Rashid, S. (2015). 'Prevention of Child Begging' 7,8 Retrieved from <<http://lup.lub.lu.se/luur/download?func=downloadFile&recordId=8052471&fileId=8052474>>.
- Reliefweb, (2007). 'Children in the Street: The Palestine Case' 21 Retrieved from <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resourceresources/864C6E78862058D9492572D600052C95-Full_Report.pdf> [Accessed on 12 February 2021].
- Reza, M. H., & Bromfield, N. F. (2019). Human rights violations against street children working in the informal economy in Bangladesh: Findings from a qualitative study. *Journal of Human Rights and Social Work*, 4(3), 201-212.
- Reza, M. H., & Henly, J. R. (2018). Health crises, social support, and caregiving practices among street children in Bangladesh. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 88, 229-240.

- Sengupta, S., and Hossain, D. (2007). 'Child Protection and Child Rights: Current Status and Challenges' | ASK BD' Retrieved from < <http://www.askbd.org/ask/child-rights/>> [Accessed on 18 February 2021].
- The Daily Star., (2008) 'Street dwellers lack access to healthcare services | The Daily Star' Retrieved from < <https://www.thedailystar.net/news-detail-36629> >
- Ukaid, (2007). Bangladesh: A review of law and policy to prevent and address violence against children. Retrieved from https://cdn.penalreform.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/BANGLADESH-A-review-of-law-and-policy-to-prevent-and-address-violence-against-children_English.pdf
- UNICEF., (2005). 'Child Sexual Abuse, Exploitation and Trafficking in Bangladesh | UNICEF' Retrieved from <www.unicef.org/bangladesh_Child_Abuse_Exploitation_and_Trafficking.pdf>. [Accesses on 25 January 2021].
- Van Schendel, W. (2009). 'A History of Bangladesh' Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.