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## **Violence Against Women and Children: Legal Frameworks, Challenges and Bangladesh Perspectives**

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### **Abstract**

**Background:** With high rates of child marriage, sexual assault, and domestic abuse, violence against women and children is still a major concern in Bangladesh. Cultural norms, lax enforcement, and a lack of information undermine the effectiveness of legislative frameworks like the Child Marriage Restriction Act of 2017 and the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act of 2010. Women and children continue to be disproportionately impacted by violence in both rural and urban areas, and Bangladesh is one of the nations with the highest rates of child marriage. **Method:** This research employs a mixed methods strategy, integrating a review of national laws with quantitative information sourced from government documents, NGOs, and international organizations such as UNICEF and WHO. Qualitative interviews with legal professionals, social workers, and violence survivors offer perspectives on the practical difficulties of enforcing legal protections in Bangladesh. In format on from national surveys regarding violence against women and children is also examined to comprehend the frequency and kinds of abuse. **Results:** Results indicate that while Bangladesh has advanced in implementing protective legislation enforcement is still feeble. A 2019 survey conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics revealed that 50% of women between the ages of 15 and 49 reported having encountered some type of physical or sexual violence. Rates of child marriage are still elevated, with one in three girls wed before turning 18. The research emphasizes the disparity between laws and their execution, noting major obstacles in police reaction, insufficient support services for victims, and entrenched social stigmas. **Conclusion:** The research finds that although the legal systems in Bangladesh establish a basis for safeguarding women and children, they are inadequate without strong enforcement, public awareness, and a change in cultural attitudes. Enhancing legal enforcement, boosting victim assistance services, and advancing gender equality within communities are crucial measures for lessening violence against women and children in Bangladesh.

**Key words:** Violence Against Women, Violence Against Children, Domestic Violence.

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