

Perpetrators and Patterns of Elderly Abuse in Rural Bangladesh: Gender Differentials

Mohammad Shariful Islam*

Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work
Jagannath University, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Abstract

Elder abuse is emerging as a crucial concern in Bangladesh, reflecting a global challenge. However; less empirical study is done about perpetrators and patterns of elderly abuse in rural Bangladesh in terms of gender. Using feminist and role accumulation theories, along with epistemological insights, the researcher employed quantitative approach. A total of 120 participants (70 men and 50 women) were purposively selected from rural areas across six districts in Bangladesh. The study revealed that in rural Bangladesh, elderly individuals face abuse most from family members and their sons and daughter-in-law are prime perpetrators which is consistent with the proposition of the role accumulation theory. The study also displayed that elderly men experience higher levels of abuse than elderly women is inconsistent with the proposition of feminist theory. The study further found that elderly men experience more psychological and financial abuse compared to elderly women, while elderly women are more likely to face physical, social, and sexual abuse compared to elderly men. The study findings would be the important guideline for the policymakers, education and development practitioners, community development and youth welfare workers, social scientists, and human rights workers.

Keywords: *elderly population, elderly abuse, feminist and role accumulation theories, bangladesh*

1. Introduction

Every nation experiences a transition in its population structure through three stages: (i) a rise in the dependency ratio of children (ages 0–14), (ii) an expansion of the working-age population (ages 15–59), and (iii) an increase in the proportion of elderly individuals, leading to population ageing (Navaneetham & Dharmalingam, 2012; Cruz & Ahmed, 2018, as cited in Farid & Mostari, 2022). Aging is a pressing global social challenge that the world faces today (Islam, 2015). Social scientists are much concerned with the concepts of ageing and "ageism" (Sayles & Cross, 1988). Globally, elderly population is increasing annually at a rate of 2.6% compared to the overall population growth rate of 1.2 percent. This demographic, which constituted 8 percent of the population in 1950 and rose to 11 percent by 2009, is estimated to reach 22 percent by 2050 (World Population Ageing, 2009). The number of individuals aged 60 years and older is anticipated to grow to 1.4 billion in 2050 from 1 billion in 2020 (World Health Organization, 2022). Along

* **Corresponding author:** Mohammad Shariful Islam, m.islamshariful@yahoo.com
Submission: 14.10.2024; Acceptance: 19.05.2025

with, advancement in medical sciences, reduced fertility and mortality rates, food safety concerns, environmental pollution, job-related stress, infectious disease challenges, and genetic changes are exacerbating the problem (UN, 2023; Islam et al., 2024; Islam, 2015). Approximately 15.3 million people in Bangladesh are aged 60 years or older, comprising 9.28 percent of the total population as of 2022, rising from 7.48 percent in 2011 (The Population and Housing Census, 2022) and it is anticipated to reach to 18 percent by 2050 (Ahmed, 2023). In Bangladesh, 40 percent of the elderly population lives below the poverty line, and three-quarters of the population resides in rural areas (Karim & Hossain, 2013). Elderly is the last phase of human life cycle. They are very wise, skillful and experienced segment of our population. Government and family could use them in the juncture of family and state as well (Islam, 2015; Karim & Hossain, 2013). However, elderly abuse is increasing rampantly around the world (Islam, 2015; Storey, 2019; Harbison et al., 2012; Ploeg et al., 2009; Schofield et al., 2002; Mydin et al., 2019). Bangladesh is also witnessing almost the same trend in this regard (Islam, 2023; Rahman, 2018; Farid, 2017; Islam, 2015). Poverty, illiteracy and occupation, economic pressure, changing family dynamics, lack of awareness and social support and many other factors are mostly responsible for older adult abuse in Bangladesh (Hussain, 2024). Globally, several studies conducted so far regarding elderly abuse. The researchers emphasized focally on understanding issues, associated factors and consequences, abuse and neglect of elderly of Bangladesh, causes and determinants with elderly abuse in Bangladesh (Farid, 2017; Islam, 2015; Rahman, 2010). Some focused on causes and determinants socioeconomic status, economic wellbeing, vulnerability of older adults during Covid-19, AAI reducing related to elderly abuse (Islam, 2023; Alam et al., 2022; Farid, 2017; Tareque et al., 2015; Islam, 2015; Tareque, 2014; Rahman, 2010) whereas some drew deep attention on crime, perpetrators, risk factors, heightened vulnerability of abuse and neglect (Blundell et al., 2022; Brogden & Nijhar, 2013; Nordstrom, 2010). Moreover, few authors investigated factors, women vulnerability, factors influencing urban rural living arrangement, health status related to elderly abuse (Awal et al., 2020; Begum, 2019; Farid, 2017; Tareque et al., 2015). Little attempt was made as yet to explore the perpetrators and patterns of elderly abuse in rural areas of Bangladesh. This study intends to explore the perpetrators and patterns of elderly abuse in terms of gender in the rural areas of Bangladesh. Additionally, this study would contribute not only valuable insights to the field of gerontology but also provide essential guidelines for policymakers, educators, development practitioners, community workers, social scientists, and human rights advocates to encounter elderly crisis in their later life.

2. Literature Review: Conceptual and Theoretical Framework

Abuse is equivalent to misuse, mistreatment, ill-treatment, and maltreatment (Rahman, 2010). Abuse describes a deliberate act by a caregiver, where the caregiver intentionally inflicts harm with premeditated intent (Douglass & Hicky, 1980). Abuse is characterized as a one-time or recurring action, or a failure to act appropriately, within a relationship where trust is anticipated, leading to harm or distress for an older individual (WHO, 2002). The Collins Dictionary mentions abuse as highly offensive and disrespectful remarks made in moments of anger. James (1994) defines abuse as an intentional act, often involving action, where the abuser actively engages or interacts. Elderly abuse is not a new-fangled term but has been prevalent for centuries (WHO, 2002). Baker & Burston (1975) coined the term elderly abuse as "granny battering" in British scientific journals to characterize mistreatment of elderly. Hudson (1999) characterizes elderly abuse as acts of violence or mistreatment, whether deliberate or inadvertent, encompassing both physi-

cal and emotional forms, originating from either physical abuse or neglect. A report showed that the prevalence of elder abuse in developing nations ranges from 13.5 percent to 28.8 percent (Sorryanarayana et al., 2013). Elderly abuse is recognized as a type of domestic violence, a breach of human rights, and a notable public health concern (Awal et al., 2020). In Bangladesh, the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act of 2010 identifies violence against elderly as a disruption in the social relationships between an elderly person and their family (Taher, 2015). The National Center on older Abuse (NCEA, 2008) articulates elderly abuse as any knowing, intentional, or negligent act by a caregiver or any other person that causes harm or poses a serious risk of harm to a vulnerable adult. However, elderly abuse covers physical, psychological, and emotional abuse, financial exploitation, sexual abuse, neglect, abandonment, and self-neglect/abuse (Lin & Huang, 2010). Wolf (1997) categorizes elderly abuse as intentional (active) or unintentional (passive). Daly and Jogerst (2001) identified elderly mistreatment as including abandonment, emotional abuse, financial or material exploitation, neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse. Elderly abuse can take various forms, such as physical, psychological, emotional, sexual, and financial, and may also involve intentional or unintentional neglect (WHO, 2002). Elderly abuse can result in severe consequences including psychological damage, financial devastation, and physical harm, which can even lead to death. Victims of elder abuse have been reported to experience a mortality rate three times higher than non-victims (Dong, 2005; Lachs et al., 1998). Elderly abuse encompasses five primary types: physical abuse, psychological abuse, financial abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect (Habjanic & Lahe, 2012). Elderly abuse refers to harm inflicted on an older individual by someone in a position of trust who may hold power or authority over them. This can involve physical harm, emotional or psychological mistreatment, financial exploitation, and other forms of abuse (Pillemer and Finkelhor, 1987; Srinivas, 1996 cited in Rahman, 2010). Boudreau (1993) identified kinds of elderly abuse including verbal assault, isolation, threats, reduction of personal freedom, theft of money or property, hazardous living conditions, lack of supervision, withholding of food, and inducing fear. The National Aging Resource Centre on Elder Adult Abuse (NARCEA, 1990) reports that the most frequent types of elder abuse are neglect (37.2) percent followed by physical abuse (26.3) percent, financial or material exploitation (20) percent, and emotional abuse (11) percent. Additionally, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2016) and Lachs & Pillemer (2015) categorize older abuse into five general forms: physical abuse, psychological/emotional abuse, sexual abuse, financial abuse, and neglect. Rahman (2018) also illustrates that elder abuse can manifest in various forms such as neglect, financial, physical, psychological, and sexual abuse. Conventionally, elderly individuals are highly appreciated and cared in Bangladeshi society (Taher, 2015). As society transitions from traditional to modern and neoliberal structures, family ties, social norms, and values are gradually deteriorating. So, abuse, neglect, and resentment toward parents is increasing with this changing social dynamic, with young people worldwide mistreating their parents and the elderly (Hussain, 2024). Again, almost eighty percent of elderly people reside in rural areas, where their hardships and distresses reflect multiple effects over a lifetime (The Daily Star, 2011). A recent PhD thesis was published from Dhaka University, He showed that 50 percent of older adults in Bangladesh experience abuse and neglect from their families and society. Specifically, 18.33 percent of respondents reported experiencing primarily mental and physical abuse (Rahman, 2018). As the age of elderly people increases, they often become more physically vulnerable and may develop cognitive issues like dementia, making them more prone to abuse and neglect (Rahman, 2010). Despite government of Bangladesh and private sector initiated many steps to encounter the issue (Bala,

2023). These are inadequate, disorganized, and abortive to effectively provide healthcare, welfare services, and livelihood support for the elderly (Barikdar et al., 2016). However, the study seeks to enhance the existing research on the perpetrators and patterns of elderly abuse among elderly in rural areas of Bangladesh.

A theoretical perspective is used in research to encourage thoughtful consideration of theories, research questions, methods, data, and their interconnections (Khan, 2018). The study applied Feminist theory (gender perspective lens) and Role Accumulation Theory to explore perpetrators and patterns of elderly abuse among elderly in rural Bangladesh.

Feminist theory (Wollstonecraft, 1790) focuses analyzing gender stereotype. The theory aligned spousal elder abuse as a critical aspect of elder abuse, emphasizing that older women are particularly susceptible due to their relatively lower power compared to men. Elderly abuse is a product of patriarchal family (As cited in Montaz et al. 2013). Besides these, this theory advocates that men possess greater social and financial resources and often view women as their possessions (As cited in Montaz et al. 2013). Role accumulation theory (Sieber, 1974) suggests that holding multiple roles can increase both positive and negative outcomes. It has multiple aspects such as expansion approach, rejection of role strain, increased privileges, enhanced social support, more resources, and greater gratification. The theory argues that elderly individuals may experience abuse from family members and other environs (spouse, adult children, in laws, relatives and neighbors) due to multiple reasons and stresses. This accumulated reasons and stresses can lead them to mistreat an older adult as a means of coping with their stress (As cited in Montaz et al. 2013).

Numerous studies have been mounting globally like sex and gender implications in case of elderly abuse and neglect (Sengstock, 2008; Spangler et al., 2007; Akaza et al., 2003) while others drew attention to living arrangements, health status, climate migrant related to elderly abuse and neglect (Amjad, 2020; Munsur et al, 2012; Rahman et al., 2007). Other emphasized elderly abuse in various countries like Japan, India and Europe (Chandanshive et al., 2022; Soares et al., 2010; Arai, 2006). In Bangladesh, Some authors focused on economic wellbeing, determinants of living arrangement, health status, older women vulnerability related to elderly abuse (Begum, 2022; Tareque et al., 2015; Munsur et al., 2010) while other emphasized on abuse and neglect, socio economic status, theoretical approaches related to elderly abuse (Hossain, 2023; Islam, 2022; Islam, 2015) Again, a few authors concentrated on factors associated, differentials rural urban living arrangement, understanding issues and factories associated with elderly abuse and neglect (Awal et al., 2020; Farid, 2017; Tareque et al., 2015). In this context, the paper aimed to unveil the perpetrators and patterns of abuse among the elderly people in rural Bangladesh. In fact, this study would fill the gap and enrich the knowledge horizon in the field of gerontology.

3. Research Objectives and Questions

The main objective of this study was to investigate the perpetrators and patterns of abuse among older adults in rural areas of Bangladesh. The specific objectives of the study were as follows.

1. To identify the gender dimension of elderly abuse in rural context of Bangladesh;
2. To explore the perpetrators of elderly abuse against gender in rural context of Bangladesh, and
3. To investigate patterns of elderly abuse in the rural Bangladesh areas regarding gender.

Research questions include:

1. Is there a gender-based difference in the prevalence of elder abuse among older adults in rural Bangladesh?
2. Are there gender-based differences in the perpetrators of elder abuse among older adults in rural Bangladesh?
3. How do patterns of elder abuse differ between elderly men and women in rural Bangladesh?

4. Data and Methods

A cross sectional study was conducted at selected six selected districts of Bangladesh and such as Chapainawabganj, Faridpur, Gaibandha, Kishorganj, Mymensingh, and Pabna from May 26 and June 5, 2019. Quantitative approach was consulted to obtain research overall broad objective. The study aimed to explore perpetrators and pattern of elderly abuse in terms of gender. Feminist and Role Accumulation theories were used to guide the approach, interpretation, analysis, and presentation of the present study (Khan, 2018). Some research questions are made for this study including “who”, “whom”, “what” aspects (Bryman, 2016). Study participants were individuals aged 60 years and above, in accordance with the national policy on elder people, 2013 in Bangladesh. Data were collected through a sample survey involving 120 respondents, comprising both male (70) and female (50) participants using non probability sampling procedures due to time and money constraints and availability of respondents which is parallel to previous studies of Sultana & Nandi, 2023; Sultana, 2023. Moreover, The sample size was determined using Sloving’s formula using 5% margin of error for nonprobability sampling. A semi-structured interview guide was prepared for collecting data directly from older adults (primary sources) through face-to-face interviews (FtF), conducted by the principal researcher (S.I) and his associates. The interview schedule was initially drafted in Bangla and subsequently translated into English by different expert individuals to ensure validity. A few interview schedules were pre-tested to add or subtract the research questions, with each interview lasting an average of 30 minutes. Secondary data sources such as books, articles, newspapers, and online resources were thoroughly consulted. Participants were asked about their experiences of abuse, their responses were coding with 'yes' (1) or 'no' (0). They then were also asked about specific patterns of older adult abuse mentioned in the study, their response were coding as 'yes' (1) or 'no' (0). Data analysis and management were conducted using IBM SPSS Statistics version 20 and MS Excel. The study ensured adherence to all research ethical considerations. Prior to data collection, the purpose of the research was explained to each participant and then informed written consent was obtained. The interview of each participant was taken in a private room. Participants were informed that they have the right to withdraw from participation at any time of interview.

5. Results

5.1 Abuse of elderly by gender

Abuse, synonymous with harm, misuse, mistreatment, ill-treatment, and maltreatment, is defined by Black (1990) as making excessive or improper use of something, or employing it in a manner contrary to natural or legal rules. The present table highlights two categories of response. They are asked whether they are abused or not. It is found from the table that more than half (61.7) percent of the total participants (elderly people) abuse in rural areas of Bangladesh compared to (38.3) percent of the total participants reported that they are not abused. If gender is considered, male elderly abuses slightly more than female elderly and their percentages are 62.9 and 60.0 which was reflected in and contrast with theory of feminist in the rural areas in Bangladesh.

Table 1: Whether elderly people are abused by gender (in percent)

| Gender | Victim of abuse | | Total Respondents |
|--------|-----------------|------|-------------------|
| | No | Yes | |
| Male | 37.1 | 62.9 | 100.0(70) |
| Female | 40.0 | 60.0 | 100.0(50) |
| Total | 38.3 | 61.7 | 100.0(120) |

* Figure in parenthesis indicates number of elderly

5.2 Perpetrators of elderly abuse by gender

As mentioned in role accumulation theory in theoretical framework chapter that elderly people are **abused by their family members. It is reflected in below table 02 of the study. The following table** comprises the data related to perpetrators (Who abuses elderly) of elderly abuse. They are spouse, son, daughter, and daughter in law, neighbors, relatives and caregivers. Elderly are asked whether they are abused or not; they respond yes and otherwise no by above mentioned perpetrators. From the table, it is perceptible that almost all the perpetrators are responsible distinctly for the elderly abuse considered in the study. It is found from the table that daughter in law is the prime perpetrator of elderly abuse in the rural areas of Bangladesh and the percentage is 46.3. Sons are the subsequent perpetrator of the elderly abuse and the percentage is 28.3. The table also shows that elder spouse is the third perpetrator of the elder adult abuse in this study and the percentage is 10.8. The rest, daughter, neighbors, caregivers, and relative play role as perpetrators of elderly abuse and the percentage altogether is 10.0. If gender is considered, elderly women abuse more than elderly men by daughter in law and their percentages are 50.0 and 43.6. Elderly men abuse more compared to elderly women by sons and their percentages are 31.4 and 24.0. Moreover, Elderly men abuse more compared to elderly women by spouse in family and the percentages are 11.4 and 10.0. Elderly men abuse more than elderly women by neighbors and their relatives and caregiver and their percentages 9.1 and 8.0. Last but not least, all most all perpetrators (agents) considered in the study are responsible for elderly abuse. Surprisingly, Sons and wife of sons are the prime perpetrators (agents) of elderly abuse in the rural areas of Bangladesh.

Table 02: Perpetrators of elderly abuse by gender (in percent)

| Perpetrators of Abuse | Category | Gender | | Total respondents |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Male | Female | |
| Spouse | No | 88.6 | 90.0 | 89.2(107) |
| | Yes | 11.4 | 10.0 | 10.8(13) |
| Son | No | 68.6 | 76.0 | 71.7(86) |
| | Yes | 31.4 | 24.0 | 28.3(34) |
| Daughter | No | 98.6 | 98.0 | 98.3(118) |
| | Yes | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 (02) |
| Daughter in law | No | 55.7 | 50.0 | 53.7(64) |
| | Yes | 44.3 | 50.0 | 46.3 (56) |
| Neighbors | No | 94.3 | 96.0 | 94.2(113) |
| | Yes | 5.7 | 4.0 | 5.8(07) |
| Others | No | 98.6 | 96.0 | 97.5(117) |
| | Yes | 1.4 | 4.0 | 2.5 (03) |
| Total | | 58.3(70) | 41.7(50) | 100(120) |

*Figure in parenthesis indicates number of elderly

*Others: caregiver, relatives

5.3 Patterns of elderly abuse by gender

The table outlines patterns of elder abuse categorized by gender, encompassing physical, mental, social, financial, and sexual forms of mistreatment studied in this research. It is evident from the study that elderly abuse more or less in all forms mentioned in the paper. Among these, elderly abuses psychologically and financially more than other abuses and the percentages are 59.2 and 34.2. The second highest incidence of abuse among participants pertains to social issues, accounting for 14.16 percent of cases. Physical abuse affects another 10.8 percent of the elderly, while a smaller proportion, 3.3 percent, reports experiencing sexual abuse. If it is considered by gender, elderly men experience higher rates of mental and financial abuse compared to female elderly. Specifically, 60.0 percent of males and 58.0 percent of females report mental abuse, while 37.1 percent of elderly men and 30.0 percent of elderly women report financial abuse. It is also found that elderly women experience higher rates of abuse in social issues compared to elderly men, with percentages of 58.8 percent and 41.2 percent, respectively. However, the table indicates that elderly women experience more than double the rate of physical abuse compared to elderly men, with percentages of 16.0 and 7.1, respectively. This trend may be attributed to elderly women being less exposed to the external environment. Furthermore, elderly women experience more than three times the rate of sexual abuse compared to elderly men, with percentages of 6.0 and 1.4, respectively. Overall, the table reveals that elderly individuals experience abuse across various categories, with mental and financial abuse being predominant. Elderly men report higher rates of both mental and financial abuse compared to elderly women. Conversely, elderly women experience higher rates of physical and sexual abuse compared to elderly men in rural areas of Bangladesh. The overall finding of the study slightly affirms or contradicts with feminist theory (gender perspective lens) where elderly women are more vulnerable than elderly men. The study confirmed to some extent with gender perspective where elderly women are likely to be more vulnerable compared to elderly men.

Table 3: Patterns of elderly abuse by gender (in percent)

| Variables | Response | Gender | | Total respondents |
|-----------------|----------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | Male | Female | |
| Physical Abuse | No | 92.9 | 84.0 | 89.2(107) |
| | Yes | 7.1 | 16.0 | 10.8(13) |
| Mental Abuse | No | 40.0 | 42.0 | 40.8(49) |
| | Yes | 60.0 | 58.0 | 59.2(71) |
| Social Abuse | No | 61.2 | 38.8 | 85.83(103) |
| | Yes | 41.2 | 58.8 | 14.16(17) |
| Financial Abuse | No | 62.9 | 70.0 | 65.8 (79) |
| | Yes | 37.1 | 30.0 | 34.2 (41) |
| Sexual Abuse | No | 98.6 | 94.0 | 96.7 (116) |
| | Yes | 1.4 | 6.0 | 3.3 (04) |
| Total | | 58.3 (70) | 41.7 (50) | 100 (120) |

*Figure in parenthesis indicates number of older adult

6. Discussion

This study assessed perpetrators and patterns of elderly abuse in rural Bangladesh in terms of gender dimensions. Furthermore, feminist theory and role accumulation role were utilized to analyze the study outcomes. To achieve these objectives, the study employed a cross sectional study design and a quantitative approach was used. The study showed three distinguished findings. First, elderly men abuse more compared to elderly women. Second, sons, daughter in laws, spouse are prime perpetrators (agents) responsible for elderly abuse. Third, elderly men face psychological and financial abuses more compared to elderly women counterparts whereas elderly women face physical, social and sexual abuses more compared to elderly men in the rural areas of Bangladesh. First finding of the present study is parallel to previous study's finding of Islam, 2015; Mansur, 2010 and contradicts the feminist theory where women are more vulnerable than men elderly and this might be affected due to using purpose sampling where more elderly men choose more than elderly women in the rural areas of Bangladesh. Second finding of the study is consistent with Awal et al., 2020 and it is supported by role accumulation theory applied in this study. Third finding of the study also is not consistent exclusively with Rahman, 2018; Munsur et al., 2010; Islam, 2015; Farid, 2017. Rather, male older adult abuses psychologically compared to female older adult. This finding is not consistent with Rahman, 2018.

7. Conclusion

Human being mainly goes through five stages during their lifespan: infancy, childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age. Elderly is an invaluable and a great asset in any country. They have adequate wisdom, knowledge and practical skills. Nevertheless, elderly is mercilessly abused and neglected worldwide, including in Bangladesh. The findings of the present study indicate that more than half of elderly experience abuse, with men experiencing abuse more frequently than women in rural areas of Bangladesh. The study's findings also revealed that sons and daughters-in-law (specifically the son's wife) are primarily responsible for the abuse of elderly individual. The result of the study further demonstrates that elderly individual experiences various forms of abuse, with mental and financial abuses being predominant. Additionally, the study found that elderly men are more prone to experiencing mental and financial abuse in rural areas of Bangladesh whereas elderly women are more likely to physical, social and sexual abuse. However, there were some limitations that need to be addressed in this study. The sample size was small which was unable to echo national sceneries of elderly abuse in Bangladesh. Additionally, the study was followed by non-probability sampling procedure. The study solely employed a quantitative approach, which limits the exploration of subjective experiences of the study areas barring ontological insights of researcher but create avenue using epistemological insights of principal investigator (PI). It would be very interesting to conduct a mixed method research using in-depth interview and a large sample using probability sampling procedure.

Elderly individual is clearly disadvantaged group and they likely to face all sorts of abuses. It should bear in mind that today's young would be tomorrow's older. Alongside, they are our national asset and think tank. We can use their potentialities for family and national interest. But they are abused and neglected in most of sectors. It should be our prime responsibility to pamper our national asset and protect them from all forms of distresses and deprivations. Last but not

least, the overall findings of the present study would be unprecedented guideline for gerontologists, policy makers, and development personnel' with a view to making and implementing polices for the better of elderly people in Bangladesh.

References

- Abolfathi Momtaz, Y., Hamid, T. A., & Ibrahim, R. (2013). Theories and measures of elder abuse. *Psychogeriatrics*, 13(3), 182-188.
- Abedin, S. (2003). Living and Care arrangement of the Elderly in Bangladesh in M. Kabir (ed.), *The Elderly-contemporary Issue*, Dhaka, Dhaka Presidency Press.
- Ahmed, N. (2023, November 15). Bangladesh needs to do better for its elderly. <https://www.thedailystar.net/opinion/views/news/bangladesh-needs-do-better-its-elderly-3470111>
- Arai, M. (2006). Elder abuse in Japan. *Educational Gerontology*, 32(1), 13-23.
- Amjad. K.(2020). Climate migrant elderly abuse and neglect: A study in Slums of Dhaka, Bangladesh, *Journal of Aging Research and Healthcare*-3(1):1-38, <http://doi.org/10.14302/issn.2474-7785jarh-20-3301>
- Awal, M. R.,Majumder, U. K., & Haque, M. M. (2020). Factors Associated with Abuse and Neglect of the Elderly Peoples of Chitmahal Areas in Bangladesh. *Asian Journal of Education and Social Studies*, 8(1), 34-50.
- Alam, M. S., Sultana, R., & Haque, M. A. (2022). Vulnerabilities of older adults and mitigation measures to address COVID-19 outbreak in Bangladesh: A review. *Social Sciences & Humanities Open*, 6(1), 100336.
- Ananias, J & Strydom,H.(2014). Factors Contributing to Elderly Abuse and Neglect in the Informal Care settings. *Social Work/Maatskaplike Werk Vol 50 No 2; (7)* <http://socialwork.journals.ac.za/pub>. <http://dx.doi.org/10.15270/50-2-399>
- Baker, A. A. G. (1975). Battering, Modern Geriatrics, Vol. 5, pp. 20-24
- Bangladesh Association of Gerontology (2003). *The Elderly Contemporary Issues*, Dahka, Bangladesh
- Brogden, M., & Nijhar, P. (2013). *Crime, abuse and the elderly*. Willan.
- Blundell, B., Moir, E., & Warren, A. (2022). Perpetrators, risk factors and heightened vulnerability. *Rural Victims of Crime: Representations, Realities and Responses*, 115.
- Bryman,A.(2016).*Social research methods*, Oxford university press.
- Burston, G. R. (1975). Granny battering, *British Medical Journal*, Vol. 3, p. 592
- Bala, J. C. (2023, March 30), The challenges in implementing the Parents' Maintenance Act 2013, *The Business Standard*. <https://www.tbsnews.net/thoughts/challenges-implementing-parents-maintenance-act-2013-607826>
- Barikdar, A., Ahmed, T., & Lasker, S. P. (2016). The situation of the elderly in Bangladesh. *Bangladesh Journal of Bioethics*, 7(1), 27-36. <https://doi.org/10.3329/bioethics.v7i1.29303>

- Buzgova,R., & Ivannova,K.(2009). Elderly Abuse and Mistreatment in Residential Settings. *Nursing Ethics* 2009 16 (1) © 2009 SAGE Publications.
- Begum, F. A.(2020). Elder abuse and older women’s vulnerability: A growing concern in Bangladesh. *International handbook of elder abuse and mistreatment*, 405-426.
- Chandanshive, P., Subba, S. H., Parida, S. P., & Mishra, S. (2022). Prevalence patterns and associated factors of elder abuse in an urban slum of eastern India. *BMC geriatrics*, 22(1), 317.
- Collins English Dictionary.(n.d.). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collins_English_Dictionary
- Douglass RL, Hickey T.(1980).A Study of maltreatment of the Elderly and other vulnerable adults. University of Michigan. Unpublished manuscript
- Daly, J. M., & Jogerst, G.(2001). Statute definitions of elder abuse. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 13(4), 39-57.
- Ellen, Stephanie. (2020, December 14). Slovin's Formula Sampling Techniques. [sciencing.com](https://www.sciencing.com). Retrieved from <https://www.sciencing.com/slovins-formula-sampling-techniques-5475547/>
- Read More: <https://www.sciencing.com/slovins-formula-sampling-techniques-5475547/>
- Farid, S., (2017).Elder abuse and neglect in Bangladesh: understanding issues, associated factors and consequences. *Family Medicine & Primary Care Review*, (2), 123-127.
- Farid, S., & Mostari, M. (2022). Population transition and demographic dividend in Bangladesh: extent and policy implication. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 24(1), 108-126., *Journal of Social and Economic Development* (2022) 24:108–126 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40847-021-00173-x>
- Habjanič, A., & Lahe, D. (2012). Are frail older people less exposed to abuse in nursing homes as compared to community-based settings? Statistical analysis of Slovenian data. *Archives of Gerontology and Geriatrics*, 54(3), e261-e270.
- Hossain, M. S. (2023).Theoretical Approach to the Abuse of Older Adults in Developing Countries.
- Harbison, J., Coughlan, S., Beaulieu, M., Karabanow, J., Vanderplaat, M., Wildeman, S., & Wexler, E. (2012).Understanding “elder abuse and neglect”: A critique of assumptions underpinning responses to the mistreatment and neglect of older people. *Journal of Elder Abuse & Neglect*, 24(2), 88-103.
- Hussain,Rasel.(2024,July,17) .Crisis and Sufferings of the elderly people is alarmingly in rise in Bangladeshi society, <https://www.dailymessenger.net/opinions/news/24227>
- James, J. R. (1994).Turning the tables: Redefining self-defense theory for children who kill abusive parents. *Law & Psychol. Rev.*, 18, 393.
- Karim, M. R. & Hossain, M. F. (2013).Impact of Old Age Allowance on Social Relations of the Elderly in Rural Bangladesh. *Jagannath University Journal of Social Sciences*, 1(1-2), 15-28. https://www.jnu.ac.bd/journal/assets/pdf/1_1_80.pdf

- Khan, T. H.(2018). Young men's experiences and views of sex education in Bangladesh: A Foucauldian discourse analysis. <http://hdl.handle.net/10464/13595>
- Kowal P, Peachey K. Indicators for the Minimum Data Set Project on Ageing: A Critical Review in sub-Saharan Africa. World Health Organization and HelpAge International. 2001. www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/ageing_mds_report_en_daressalaam.pdf
- Kowal P, Peachey K. Indicators for the Minimum Data Set Project on Ageing: A Critical Review in sub-Saharan Africa. World Health Organization and HelpAge International. 2001. www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/ageing_mds_report_en_daressalaam.pdf
- Kowal P, Peachey K. Indicators for the Minimum Data Set Project on Ageing: A Critical Review in sub-Saharan Africa. World Health Organization and HelpAge International. 2001. www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/ageing_mds_report_en_daressalaam.pdf
- Kowal P, Peachey K. Indicators for the Minimum Data Set Project on Ageing: A Critical Review in sub-Saharan Africa. World Health Organization and HelpAge International. 2001. www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/ageing_mds_report_en_daressalaam.pdf
- Kowal P, Peachey K. Indicators for the Minimum Data Set Project on Ageing: A Critical Review in sub-Saharan Africa. World Health Organization and HelpAge International. 2001. www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/ageing_mds_report_en_daressalaam.pdf
- Kowal P, Peachey K. Indicators for the Minimum Data Set Project on Ageing: A Critical Review in sub-Saharan Africa. World Health Organization and HelpAge International. 2001. www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/ageing_mds_report_en_daressalaam.pdf
- Kowal P, Peachey K. Indicators for the Minimum Data Set Project on Ageing: A Critical Review in sub-Saharan Africa. World Health Organization and HelpAge International. 2001. www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/ageing_mds_report_en_daressalaam.pdf
- Kowal P, Peachey K. Indicators for the Minimum Data Set Project on Ageing: A Critical Review in sub-Saharan Africa. World Health Organization and HelpAge International. 2001. www.who.int/healthinfo/survey/ageing_mds_report_en_daressalaam.pdf
- Kowal P, Dowd JE. Definition of an older person. Proposed working definition of an older person in Africa for the MDS Project. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2001
- Kowal.P,Dowd JE.(2001) Definition of an older person. Proposed working definition of older person in Africa for the MDS project. Geneva,World Health Organizations.
- Islam, M. N., & Nath, D. C. (2012). Measuring Aging as a Function of Population Momentum: An Application with Bangladesh Population. *International Journal of Statistical Sciences*, 12, 53-70.

- Islam, M.S. (2015). Abuse and Neglect of the Elderly: Bangladesh Perspectives. *Jagannath University Journal of Social Sciences*, 3(1-2), 20-31. https://jnu.ac.bd/journal/assets/pdf/3_1_23.pdf
- Islam, S. (2023). Socioeconomic Status and Abuse of Elderly in Rural Bangladesh. *Jagannath University Journal of Social Sciences*, 5(1-2), 13-24.
- Islam, J. (2022, October, 01). Number of elderly people grows 3.41 times faster than population growth, *The Business Standard News*, <https://www.tbsnews.net/bangladesh/number-elderly-people-grows-341-times-faster-population-growth-506314>
- Islam,A.,Sehar,U.,Sultana,O,F.,Mukherjee,U.,Brownell,M.,Kashirsagar,S.,& Reddy,P.H.,(2024). Suparagers and centenarians,dynamics of healthy ageing with cognitive resilience .*Mechanisms of Ageing and development*. Vol.219, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.mad.2024.111936>
- Karim, M. R., & Hossain, M. F. (2013). Impact of Old Age Allowance on Social Relations of the Elderly in Rural Bangladesh. *Jagannath University Journal of Social Sciences*, 1(1-2).https://www.jnu.ac.bd/journal/assets/pdf/1_1_80.pdf
- Lachs, M. S.,Williams, C. S., O'brien, S., Pillemer, K. A., & Charlson, M. E. (1998).The mortality of elder mistreatment. *Jama*, 280(5), 428-432.
- Lachs, M. S.,Williams, C., O'Brien, S., Hurst, L., & Horwitz, R. (1997). Risk factors for reported elder abuse and neglect: A nine-year observational cohort study. *The Gerontologist*, 37(4), 469-474. <https://doi.org/10.1093/geront/37.4.469>
- Lin, W., & Huang, C. (2010). Study about knowledge, attitude, and willingness to deal with elder abuse: Medical professionals and social workers in Taipei City and new Taipei City as an example. National Seminar on the Elderly Protection, Taipei, Taiwan
- Mydin, F. H. M., Yuen, C. W., & Othman, S. (2021). The effectiveness of educational intervention in improving primary health-care service providers' knowledge, identification, and management of elder abuse and neglect: A systematic review. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 22(4), 944-960.
- Sultana,M.M.(2023). Transgender People in Bangladesh: Life Challenges, Competence and Scope of inclusion in Development *Jagannath University Journal of Social Sciences*,Vo;.No.Issue 1&2,2019-2000,168-184
- Sultana,M.S.,Nandi, A,k.(2023).Social Media and Public Opinion Formation: A study on Non – Vat Movement (2015) of Private University Students in Bangladesh, *Jagannath University Journal of Social Sciences*,Vo;.No.Issue 1&2,2019-2000,168-184
- Munsur, A. M., Tareque, I., Rahman, K. M. M. (2010). Determinants of Living Arrangements, Health Status and Abuse among Elderly Women: A Study of Rural Naogaon District, Bangladesh. *Journal of International Women's Studies*, 11(4), 162-176. <https://vc.bridgew.edu/jiws/vol11/iss4/12>
- Rahman, K. M., Tareque, M. I., Munsur, A. M., & Rahman, M. M. (2010). Elderly Abuse: causes and determinants in rural Naogan District of Bangladesh. *Journal of Population and Social Studies [JPSS]*, 19(1), 25-36.

- Morgan L, Kunkel S (2001). *Ageing the social context*, Pine Forge press, California, USA
- National Centre on Elder Abuse (NCEA) (2005). *Fact Sheet: Elder Abuse Prevalence and Incidence*, Washington D.C. National Association of State Units on Aging.
- Nordstrom, N. (2010). Perpetrators of Abuse and Neglect. *Family & Intimate Partner Violence Quarterly*, 2(3).
- NCEA (National Center for Elder Abuse). (2006). The basic, retrieved on 15 september 2015, from [http://www.ncca.aoa.gov/NCEA root/ Main site/index.aspx](http://www.ncca.aoa.gov/NCEA%20root/Main%20site/index.aspx)
- Palloni, A., Pinto-Aguirre, G., & Peláez, M. (2002). Demographic and health conditions of aging in Latin America and the Caribbean. *International journal of epidemiology*, 31(4), 762-771. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/31.4.762>
- Ploeg, J., Fear, J., Hutchison, B., MacMillan, H., & Bolan, G. (2009). A systematic review of interventions for elder abuse. *Journal of elder abuse & neglect*, 21(3), 187-210.
- Podnieks, E., Penhale, B., Goergen, T., Biggs, S., & Han, D. (2010). Elder mistreatment: an international narrative. *Journal of elder abuse & neglect*, 22(1-2), 131-163.
- Population and Housing Census (2022). Preliminary report. *Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics*. https://bbs.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/bbs.portal.gov.bd/page/b343a8b4_95
- Pillemer, K., & Finkelhor, D. (1987). Domestic violence against the elderly: A discussion paper. *Encyclopedia of Ageing*, New York, Springer Publishing Company..
- Rahman, M.I.(2018).Elder Abuse and Neglect : Evidence from Bangladeshi Older Women. *Bangladesh journal of Geriatrics*, Vol.48,PP.101-111
- Rahman, M.W.(2018, June 2) .Escalating elderly abuse in Bangladesh, <https://www.daily-sun.com/printversion/details/313058>.
- Rahman, K. M.,Tareque, M. I., Munsur, A. M., & Rahman, M. M. (2010). Elderly Abuse: causes and determinants in rural Naogan District of Bangladesh. *Journal of Population and Social Studies [JPSS]*, 19(1), 25-36. <https://so03.tci-thaijo.org/index.php/jpss/article/view/84684>
- Rahman, M. R. (2018). An Empirical Study on Elderly Population's Care in Bangladesh: Legal and Ethical Issues.
- Rahman, M. I., & Ali, A. M. (2007). Population aging and its implications in Bangladesh. *Jahangirnagar Review Part II Social Science*, 31. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1349447
- Sooryanarayana, R., Choo, W. Y., & Hairi, N. N. (2013). A review on the prevalence and measurement of elder abuse in the community. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 14(4), 316-325.
- Siebert, S. D. (1974). Toward a theory of role accumulation. *American sociological review*, 39(4), 567-578.
- Soares, J., Barros, H., Torres-Gonzales, F., Ioannidi-Kapoulou, E., Lamura, G., Lindert, J., ... & Stankunas, M. (2010). Abuse and health among elderly in Europe.
- Storey, J. E.(2020). Risk factors for elder abuse and neglect: A review of the literature. *Aggression and violent behavior*, 50, 101339

- Shrestha, L. B. (2000). Population Aging in Developing Countries: The elderly populations of developing countries are now growing more rapidly than those in industrialized nations, thanks to health advances and declining fertility rates. *Health Affairs*, 19(3), 204–212. <https://doi.org/10.1377/hlthaff.19.3.204>
- Srinivas, S. (1996). Elder Abuse: A study of abuse and neglect of elder in Vishakhapatnam. In *National Workshop on Elder Abuse, organized by the CWEA, Madras, March* (pp. 1-37).
- Sayles-Cross, S. (1988). Profile of familial elder abuse: A selected review of the literature. *Journal of Community Health Nursing*, 5(4), 209-219.
- Tareque, M. I., Ahmed, M. M., Tiedt, A. D., & Hoque, N. (2014). Can an active aging index (AAI) provide insight into reducing elder abuse? A case study in Rajshahi District, Bangladesh. *Archives of gerontology and geriatrics*, 58(3), 399-407.
- Tareque, M. I., Islam, T. M., Koshio, A., & Kawahara, K. (2015). Economic well-being and elder abuse in Rajshahi district of Bangladesh. *Research on aging*, 37(2), 200-224.
- Tareque, M. I., Hoque, M. N., Islam, T. M., Kawahara, K., & Sugawa, M. (2015). Factors Influencing Differentials in Rural-Urban Living Arrangements, Health Status, and Abuse of the Elderly in Rajshahi District of Bangladesh. *Emerging Techniques in Applied Demography*, 341-357.
- Taher, M.A.(2015, April, 7).Elder abuse : A search for legal strategies, The daily star. <https://www.thedailystar.net/law-our-rights/elder-abuse-75919>
- World Health Organizations (WHO). 2020.
- United Nations (UN). (2002).Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing. Madrid 8-12 April, 2002. Publication A/CONF, 197/9. New York.
- U.S. Census Bureau, 2023 National Population Projections Tables: Main Series.
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (ECOSOC), Population Division, 2020
- United Nations (UN).2023. World Social Report 2023: Leaving no one behind in an ageing world.
- Wong, R., Gerst, K., Michaels-Obregon, A., & Palloni, A (2010). Burden of Aging in developing countries: disability transitions in Mexico compared to the United States. *Working Paper (DRAFT)*, University of Texas Medical Branch. <https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/document?repid=rep1&type=pdf&doi=611cad155d211abd9fd28348a23b250518172dca>
- Wong, J. S., & Waite, L. J. (2017). Elder mistreatment predicts later physical and psychological health: Results from a national longitudinal study. *Journal of elder abuse & neglect*, 29(1), 15-42.
- Yon, Y., Mikton, C. R., Gassoumis, Z. D., & Wilber, K. H. (2017). Elder abuse prevalence in community settings: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *The Lancet Global Health*, 5(2), e147-e156.
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feminist_theory#:~:text=Feminist%20philosophers%20who%20are%20feminists,influences%20on%20contemporary%20feminist%20philosophy.