CHAPTER-II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Introduction

Child rights are a set of principles or ideals which are formulated by the state and justifiable in the judiciary. The child protection is a framework or system by which the rights of a child are duly protected in a civil society. The framework consists of various stakeholders such as the departments of the government, police, school, civil society and other agencies. The child protection is hence the means through which all other rights of a child can be upheld. The child has a right to live a normal childhood in a family and social environments. The child protection framework need to first take steps to ensure families are able to survive by providing them when health, education and food for free or at minimal cost. The framework includes the mechanisms to relocate these children into caring families either through adoption or foster care and provide these children with access to health and education services. Child rights protection assumes great significance in modern civil society. A brief survey of the notable works done in the field of child rights protection is presented in this chapter under the following different headings.

2.2. Child Rights Protection and International Organizations

Byrne (1990) analyzed the rights of the child in modern society. The study revealed that UN Convention on Child Rights Protection had brought about a new global awareness about child rights violation and prepared grounds for effective implementation of suitable programmes in various countries. The scholar suggested that various stakeholders of child rights protection should be brought under a common umbrella in order to facilitate meaningful coordination of child welfare and development activities.

Alston and Parker (1992) assessed the relationship between the children rights and the law. The study revealed that UN Convention on Child Rights Protection, 1989 motivated the States Parties to formulate suitable legislations and protective measures in regard to child rights protection. The scholars analyzed the national laws pertaining to child rights protection and noted that UN Convention contained series of progressive legal and protective measures.
Anderson (1992) carried out a study on the rights of children and young people on the basis of a comparative assessment of the ancient and modern circumstances and provisions. The study revealed that several international conventions and bills in Europe and America had paved the way for formulating universally significant and relevant legal and developmental instruments from the point of view of child rights protection in the world.

Berric and Gilbert (1993) conducted an investigation on the child sexual abuse prevention movement in America. The study revealed that sexual abuse prevention efforts represented a social movement in modern American society. The scholars found that educational programmes were implemented in established institutions to create awareness among various stakeholders about prevention programmes. The scholars suggested that such programmes were part of an array of interventions that include public education, prevention training for parents and teachers, specialized training in abuse identification for healthcare professionals, treatment of sexual abuse and other interventions.

Goddard and Carew (1993) examined the child welfare practices from the point of view of children. The study revealed that Victoria had a unique system of child protection called the ‘dual track system’ under which both police and protective services were authorized to receive reports of child abuse. The scholars observed that the system was widely known to be working badly and attracted judicial criticism. The scholars suggested that various stakeholders of child rights protection should be sensitized and actively involved in the mission.

Tomison (1995) evaluated the factors associated with child rights violation in Australia. The study revealed that children and young people in Australia readily embraced the new communication technologies which have dealt with commonly recognized forms of child maltreatment, sexual and emotional abuse. The scholar suggested that restriction of children’s access to offensive material on the Internet and other new media and regulation of the Internet industry.

Morrow and Richards (1996) explored the ethics of social research with children in UK. The study revealed that children should be regarded as similar to or different from adults in social research. The scholars noted that children were positioned as vulnerable, incompetent and powerless in modern society. The scholars suggested that conceptualization of children needs to be taken into account in social research.
Burman (1996) investigated the relationship between child development and international child rights legislation. The study revealed that the UN Conventions facilitated sound ideological and operational framework for the protection of child rights across the globe. The scholar reported that there is a need to maintain a critical vigilance on the adequacy of the conceptual resources that inform policy and programmes for children. The scholar suggested that there is no escape from treading the difficult path between the globalizations of cultural imperialism and the cultural relativism of localized conceptions.

Munro (1996) studied the avoidable and unavoidable mistakes in child protection work in United Kingdom. The study revealed that the general public and social workers lacked clear understanding of the distinction between avoidable and unavoidable mistakes in child protection work. The scholar remarked that social workers need a greater acceptance of their fallibility and a willingness to consider that their judgments and decisions are wrong. The scholars emphasized the need for attitudinal change among the various stakeholders of child rights protection.

Pauline (1997) analyzed the children’s views on children’s rights across the globe. The study revealed that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child obliges signatory nations to treat children with dignity and respect. The scholar pointed out that civil society should enable the children to become responsible citizens who learn to respect and listen to the views expressed by others. The scholar suggested that various stakeholders of child right protection should primarily take into account the views of the children before designing any intervention strategy.

Cooper (1998) assessed the implications of various laws concerning child rights in UK. The study revealed that there was lack of appreciation of the consequences of current rights advocacy. The scholar stated that a psycho-social shift had become a possibility in the direction of child rights protection. The scholar has suggested an alternative approach based on the belief that child rights are nothing if they do not mean inclusion in social life for all citizens including children.

Itat (1999) carried out a study on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The study revealed that despite the provisions and protective measures the children in Nigeria were subjected to human rights violations. The scholar found that the average Nigerian was not aware of the provisions and instruments of child rights
protection in Nigeria. The scholar emphasized that the media especially television coverage was used as a weapon of awareness creation about child rights violations.

Jonyniene and Samuelsson (1999) conducted a study on the Swedish and Lithuanian students’ experience of their rights. The study revealed certain similarities in the Sweden and Lithuanian students’ concept of democracy of human rights. The findings of the study cannot be generalized since the data did not consist of a stratified sample. The scholars noted that psychological and social aspects played a major role in facilitating better understanding on child rights.

Rai (2000) examined the nature, scope and utility of human rights from the perspective of UN initiatives. The study revealed that India was a signatory to the UN resolution pertaining to child rights protection. The scholar observed that India formulated certain child welfare policies and implemented programmes which benefitted the children. The scholar suggested that government and non-government organizations should work together for the implementation of the constitutional and legal provisions into realities and cater to the needs of child rights protection in the country.

Department of Women and Child Development (2001) evaluated the implementation of the provisions of the UN convention on the rights of the child in India. The study revealed that central and state governments had prepared grounds for the protection of child rights in the Indian sub-continent. The scholar noted that adequate constitutional, legal; welfare and development provisions are required in India in order to achieve the goals of child rights protection and child development.

Patil (2001) edited a volume on children and human rights with a focus on third millennium vision. The work contains good number of theoretical and empirical presentations made by various scholars. The study discussed the various articles enumerated in the convention on the rights of the child and reported that formal education, vocational training and distance learning opportunities should be made available to the children in order to create awareness among them and facilitate their empowerment in a developing country like India.

World Summit on Media for Children (2001) explored the relationship between children and violence on the screen on the basis of an extensive review of literature. The study revealed that media literacy promotion in children was not good enough to bring about awareness about the child rights. The study suggested that media should prevent the harmful effects on children in contemporary society.
Gunnarsdottir et al. (2001) investigated the rights of the child in Iceland. The study revealed that Icelandic children considered their rights as important but they were not taken seriously at home than at school. The scholars remarked that Icelandic children believed their rights are important and enjoyed better protection at home than at school. The scholars suggested that valid information should be gathered through empirical studies in order to improve the quality of life of children and safeguard their interest.

Hart et al. (2001) studied the ISPA cross national children’s rights research project in 23 nations representing quite diverse conditions. The study revealed that the school environment in general appeared to be a place of harsher less supportive treatment than the home is considered in the study area. The scholars pointed out that the rationale and plans for refining and expanding this project should be clearly understood for effective child rights protection.

Pavlovic (2001) analyzed the rights of the children in Slovenia. The study revealed that the Republic of Slovenia inherited the UN treaty with other international obligations from child rights protection point of view. The scholar stated that ‘Children’s Parliament’ was launched in Slovenia in 1990 in order to facilitate healthy activities in schools and promote leadership qualities among the children. The scholar suggested that parents, teachers and counsellors should focus their attention on the most troubled families and most endangered children in order to empower the marginalized children.

Taylor and Nairan (2001) assessed the rights of young children in New Zealand. The study revealed that young children had the right to freedom of speech and expression in a democracy. The scholars found that most of the children were aware of their fundamental rights including the freedom of speech and expression. The scholars suggested that their rights should be honoured while making decisions about their life and progress in times of peace and crisis.

Sand (2003) carried out a study on the child performers working in the entertainment industry around the world. The study revealed that adequate efforts were not made to stimulate meaningful discussion among the various stakeholders of child rights protection. The scholar primarily dealt with the problems of child performers in entertainment industry. The scholar provided useful information on the existing international and regional standards relating to the protection of children in
general and child performers in particular. The scholar suggested certain specific measures to facilitate the protection of child performers.

Gopalakrishnan (2004) conducted a study on the rights of children in India. The scholar also authored a book which contains various aspects of child rights, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, rights of children in a changing world, educational rights, health rights, welfare rights and human rights of children. The study revealed that Indian children were hardly aware of their rights and the various stakeholders did not play the role of angel guardians of child rights in India due to several constraints and limitations. The scholar suggested certain measures for the protection of child rights in Indian environment.

Buck (2005) examined the international child law and child rights protection regulations. The study revealed that the Human Rights Act of 1998 was not drafted in accordance with the rights of the children. The scholar observed that there was a conflict of interest between the rights of the parents and rights of the children inherent in Article 8. The scholar suggested that the policy makers should balance the needs and rights of the children and parents on humanitarian grounds.

Landgren (2005) examined the protective environment for children against violence, exploitation and abuse. The study revealed that the Convention on the Rights of the Child had paved the way for child rights protection all over the world. The scholar noted that improved legislation was not accompanied by significant changes in state or private practices and capacity. The study emphasized that the types of programmatic response supported had tended to be curative rather than preventative in nature. The scholar proposed a conceptual framework for programming, identification of key elements of child rights protection and greater coherence to activities that strengthen child protection.

Lansdown (2005) evaluated the evolving capacities of the child in modern society with special reference to Article 5 of CRC. The study revealed that State Parties shall facilitate the enjoyment of rights in a manner consistent with the emerging capacity of the child. The scholar noted that concept was critical to the balanced perspective embodied in the instrument. The scholar suggested that the need for children to be agents of their rights must be balanced with the imperative of their protection in accordance with their age and maturity.

Shandila (2006) explored the issue of child labour across the globe. The study revealed that all over the world child labour continued to be an affront to the
conscience of the world community. The scholar reported that member states did not work hard to eradicate the problem of child labour across the world. The scholar suggested that international organizations like UNESCO, UNDP and other agencies should provide financial and technical assistance to various countries.

African Child Policy Forum (2007) investigated the different theoretical approaches to disability of children which were caused by the environmental factors and service arrangements. The study revealed that the human rights approach to the disability of children which is a consequence of social organization and relationship of individuals to society was not properly examined by the scholars and policy makers. The study suggested that education, health, sanitation, nutrition and other civic amenities should be provided to the children who constituted the vulnerable section in Africa.

UNICEF (2007) studied the implementation of law, policy and practice to promote and protect the rights of children in modern world. The study revealed that a concise description of the role, power and procedures and developing activities of the stakeholders of child rights protection was not made available by the scholars. The study suggested that the recommendations of the convention on the rights of the child should be implemented all over the world by the national governments and international organizations.

Courtis (2008) analyzed the right to life and the right to health of children with disabilities before courts in Latin America. The study revealed that disabled people and children were the most vulnerable sections of society. The scholar remarked that the violation of disabled peoples’ basic human rights was not addressed by the stakeholders of child rights protection.

Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre (2009) assessed the child rights protection across the globe. The study revealed that lack of consistency in levels of awareness nationally still continued to be the biggest threat to identifying and protecting victims of trafficking. The study emphasized that the Asylum and Immigration Act 2004 should be strictly implemented to prosecute offenders who trafficked younger children and babies. The study suggested that the suitable law enforcement would minimize the threat of human trafficking in modern times and protect the child rights.

Gasser et al. (2010) carried out a study on the need for digital safety for young children and young people in developing nations. The study revealed that the
stakeholders of child rights protection had not raised the awareness about issues related to digital safety for children and youth in developing nations. The scholars pointed out that the cultural expectations and tolerance, language barriers, the highly limited availability of data and limited access to scholarship from developing nations had affected the digital safety to children and youth. The scholars suggested that collaborative approaches would facilitate better digital safety for child rights protection in the modern world.

UNICEF (2011) conducted a study on the global challenges, concerns and strategies for child rights protection in the age of digital revolution. The study revealed that virtually all societies had struggled through the phase of sexual abuse of children through digital media habits. The scholars stated that the policymakers had not created adequate awareness of online-related abuse and exploitation into the broader child protection agenda. The scholars suggested that the stakeholders of child rights protection should integrate child rights protection into promoting expansion of access and the positive benefits the Internet brings.

Bartholet (2011) examined the role of United States in child rights protection. The study revealed that the United States had promoted the children’s interests more vigorously across the globe. The scholar found that the subsidiary provisions related to international adoption were profoundly negative, denying children the nurturing homes that they will often find only by crossing international lines. The scholar suggested that the fundamental importance of children’s rights to be raised in permanent, nurturing homes, regardless of race and ethnicity.

Lansdown (2011) evaluated the commitment of United Nations Organization in the protection of child rights. The study revealed that the governments had not recognized the importance of introducing systemic structures and mechanisms to enable children to participate in civil and political spaces. The scholar observed that the policy makers had the social responsibility of creating the legitimate and formal spaces for children to access decision-makers and policy-makers at various levels.

UNICEF (2012) explored the global initiatives for child rights protection and acknowledged the efforts to incorporate critical perspectives from the consultations. The study revealed that the management processes required for integrating respect and support for children’s rights were understood by the policy makers. The study mainly focused on how business could respect and support children’s rights in the workplace, the marketplace and the community and environment.
Committee on the Rights of the Child (2013) investigated the obligation of the state in child rights protection. The study revealed that children had become vulnerable to negative business impacts across the globe in the age of globalization. The study emphasized that children were much more susceptible than adults to the harmful physical effects of toxic chemicals, manual labour and poor diets. The study suggested that corporate houses should design and implement appropriate strategies to prevent the children from harmful or unsuitable products.

Staksrud (2013) studied the relationships between the protection of children, risks and rights of information and role of various stakeholders of child rights protection. The study revealed that regulation laws concerning online risks were not enacted adequately across the globe. The scholar noted that the perception of online risk and tension between citizen and consumer were not subjected to systematic scientific research. The scholar offered certain practically relevant implications for children’s rights.

UNICEF and Danish Institute for Human Rights (2013) analyzed the children’s rights in impact assessment. The study revealed that children and young people were not actively involved in sustainability and environmental discussions and debates. The study emphasized that the children were most severely affected by issues like climate change, water scarcity and urbanization. The study suggested that children should be protected against the greater risk from environmental hazards through suitable checks and balances.

Child Rights International Network (2015) assessed the child rights protection in the age of information revolution. The study revealed that children were denied adequate access to information due to certain policy constraints and restrictions. The study emphasized the need for ensuring greater access to information which is an important means of awareness development among the children about their rights in modern society. The study also highlighted disproportionate restrictions on children’s access to information from around the world and suggested suitable measures to ensure child rights protection as per the UN Convention on the rights of the children.

Gibbons (2015) carried out a study on the social accountability for child rights protection in modern world. The study revealed that the implementation gap between universal children’s rights and protective measures were not addressed by the policy makers seriously. The scholar reported that the issues of governance, policy formulation, and service provision should be taken into consideration while
formulating the strategies for child rights protection all over the world. The scholars suggested that active participation of civil society, including children would allow for transparent monitoring of progress and accountability for action.

Livingstone et al. (2016) conducted a study on the relationship between the child rights and Internet governance in modern times. The study revealed that the states parties and others had unique obligations to child rights protection. The scholars remarked that the international Internet governance organizations had faced a key challenge in shaping, through multi-stakeholder processes, the emerging models of best practice for child rights protection. The study also dealt with the recognition of children’s rights in the activities and policies of international Internet governance institutions.

UNICEF (2016) examined the child online protection in India and reported that the Government, ICT companies, non-governmental organizations and international agencies were concerned about child rights protection. The study revealed that child online safety had helped the various stakeholders of child rights protection and strengthened the collaboration and coordination. The study suggested that there is a need to embed efforts to protect children in a wider digital citizenship approach that gives equal weight to the equitable provision of and access to ICT, to participation in the Internet and to protection of children from harmful and abusive content.

O’Cathaoir (2016) examined the childhood obesity and children’s right to health. The study revealed that childhood obesity control envisages a central role for states. The scholar noted that the stakeholders of child rights protection are required to pay adequate attention to their obligations under international human rights law. The scholar suggested that adoption of a child-centred approach inspired by the rights to health and play would safeguard the interest of children.

2.3 Child Rights Protection and Government

Huston et al. (1989) evaluated the policy implications on child welfare and development. The study revealed that major policy battles in the United States were fought over television programming for children since they are vulnerable and malleable. The scholar suggested that various citizen groups and advocates of child
rights should be vocal in pressing their demands for better television programmes for children.

Flynn (1989) explored the issue of child abuse across the globe. The study revealed that media campaigns brought about more equitable and effective child protection policies and practices across the world. The scholar pointed out that media did not focus familial categories of child abuse such as abuse perpetrated by parents, guardians, step-parents and other relatives.

Anderson (1989) investigated the origin, emergence and professional recognition of child protection. The study revealed that the issue of child protection attracted international recognition and paved the way for conduction of social case works in America and other parts of the world. The scholar stated that case workers in all fields of practice started reaching out to resistive clients through aggressive case work. The scholar suggested that social case work should be integrated with other functions concerning child rights protection in modern society.

Gupta (1989) studied the issue of child labour in hazardous work in India. The study revealed that child labour was an all pervasive social problem in Indian subcontinent which has the largest number of child workers. The scholar found that child labour had given rise to a number of social and economic problems in India since the children are forced to work under inhuman circumstances in tender age. The scholar suggested that the government should bring about suitable amendments to the existing laws for the protection of child rights in India.

Sing (1990) analyzed the issue of child labour in India on the basis of certain socio-economic perspectives. The study revealed that children representing socially and economically weaker sections of the society were subjected to increasing child labour due to absence of political will, social activism and other supportive factors. The scholar suggested that state should address the issue of child labour and rehabilitate children through proper welfare and development measures in India.

Kanbagri (1991) assessed the issue of child labour in the Indian sub-continent. The study revealed that the abolition of child labour would increase misuses of the children in Indian society. The scholar observed that special schemes for development of the children representing socially and economically disadvantaged groups of the society were not implemented adequately in India due to lack of political will. The scholar suggested that the legal provisions should be implemented strictly by various stakeholders in order to protect interest of children in India.
Parton (1991) carried out a study on the mutual relationship between child care and child protection. The study revealed that there was considerable increase in the removal of children from parental care by protective services following media campaigns. The scholar noted that media had played a key role in both the introduction of the child abuse to the public sphere and the identification of viable solutions to the problem of child abuse in modern society.

Weiner (1991) conducted a study on the status of children in India. The study revealed that the children constituted about 1/3 of the national population and more than 40% of the children in India suffered from inadequate food security, ill health, malnutrition and allied problems. The scholar reported that India has the world’s largest number of sexually abused children. The scholar suggested that the legal and policy commitments to children would safeguard the child rights in India.

Hart and Zeidner (1993) examined the children’s rights perspectives of youth and educators on the basis of an early finding of a cross national project. The study revealed that that most of the conceptualizations and recommendations for monitoring child treatment conditions had targeted information from government and non-government agencies. The scholars suggested that the perspectives of children would make the policies and programmes practically relevant and socially beneficial.

Mittal (1994) evaluated the child labour in the unorganized sector with reference to India. The study revealed that there was no adequate awareness amongst the masses about child labour laws. The scholar remarked that the socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections of the society were mainly responsible for the menace of child labour in Indian society. The scholar suggested that governmental and non-governmental organizations should work together in order to safeguard the interest of children.

Scott (1995) explored the issue of child protection in terms of paradoxes of publicity, policy and practice. The study revealed that the fraternity of social workers was active in defending the activists who were involved in high profile child abuse cases from the beginning of media exposure. The scholar drew explicit links between specific system failures and broader issues of child abuse.

Harding (1996) investigated the recent developments in children’s rights on the basis of an extensive review of latest developments in child rights. The study revealed that government policies had tended to exacerbate child poverty which is also in conflict with child rights. The scholar suggested that children’s rights issue
should be addressed by policy makers on the basis of ground realities and sound approaches.

Mehta and Jaswal (1996) studied the relationship between the child labour and the law. The study revealed that the constitutional and legal provisions for the protection of child rights were not strictly implemented by the state. The scholars pointed out that national child commission should enable the government to formulate a national child policy and implement children welfare programmes in the country.

Gani and Shah (1998) analyzed the problem of child labour in carpet industry of Kashmir. The study revealed that the Kashmir carpet industry drew the largest number of child labour on account of poverty, illiteracy and helplessness of the parents. The scholars stated that health, hygiene, diet, working environment, education and standard of living of children were deplorable in Kashmir valley. The scholars suggested that children should be prevented from ruthless exploitation by the industrialists.

Ademokun (2002) assessed the role of law makers in the protection of child rights in contemporary society. The study revealed that children in Nigeria were bludgeoned into child labour and prostitution by highly placed persons under the guise of philanthropy. The scholar found that the law makers paid mere lips service to the children and failed to implement the Child Rights Bill due to lack of social concern and political will. The study emphasized that the media are undoubtedly persuasive instruments in the man’s struggle for self liberation and development.

Kolosov (2002) carried out a study on the rights of the child in modern society. The study revealed that the national laws did not contain a legal definition of the notion of the child and several states adopted special codes or laws on the legal status of the child. The scholar observed that every child in the world as the inherent right to life even though children have fewer possibilities of struggling for life and empowerment. The scholar suggested that all states should adopt the principles and norms of the international convention on the rights of the child in order to facilitate the protection of child rights.

Sharma (2002) conducted a study on the violation of child rights with reference to India. The study revealed that series of child rights violation took place in India due to absence of legal and developmental mechanisms and safeguards. The scholar noted that integrated efforts were not made by various stakeholders for the protection of child rights. The scholar suggested that children should be educated,
nourished and motivated to cultivate healthy life styles and develop sound personality in India.

Jain (2006) examined the issue of child labour from different perspectives with reference to Indian society. The study revealed that the issue of child labour is folded by a wall of silence and perpetuated due to several reasons in Indian society. The scholar reported that despite the implementation of several child welfare programmes in the country, the problem of child labour still persisted. The scholar suggested that the stakeholders of child rights protection should work together at various levels for the protection of child rights.

Rao (2006) evaluated the problem of child labour with reference to policy issues in Indian society. The study revealed that several constitutional and legal provisions were not promptly implemented in Indian society for the protection of child rights due to absence of social awareness and political activism. The scholar remarked that media institutions and judicial organizations played an important role in creating awareness among the policy makers about child rights protection. The scholar suggested that government and non-government agencies should work together in order to eradicate the problem of child labour in India.

Doane and Holder (2007) examined the relationship between the corporate social responsibility and child rights protection. The study revealed that the governments around the world had increasingly favoured the CSR approaches to child rights protection. The scholars noted that the voluntary initiatives of corporate houses had made some progress in encouraging more ethical corporate practice in relation to child rights protection. The scholars suggested that the enforcement regimes of all codes must be strengthened to penalize companies which failed to protect child rights and violated voluntary codes of conduct.

Waterston and Goldhagen (2007) examined the relationship between child health and child rights protection in modern times. The study revealed that the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child had provided a framework for improving children's lives including both individual child health practice and public health. The scholars noted that the convention basically applied to most child health problems, right to protection from abuse, from economic exploitation and from illicit drugs. The scholars suggested that doctors and health workers should adopt a rights-based approach to child rights protection.
China (2009) explored the relationship between the child labour and policy implications. The study revealed that child labour had become a necessary evil across the globe. The scholar pointed out that child labour issue did not rank top on the global agenda. The scholar suggested that multi-pronged attacks were necessary to put an end to the menace of child labour through improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the people in the world.

Pavlovic and Leban (2009) investigated the children’s rights in Slovenia. The study revealed that the scholars primarily intended to show the readers how the information gathered with the presented methodology can serve the government of a given country to better understand and improve the children’s quality of life. The scholars suggested that a truly international and well funded study of subjective indicators would pave the way for effective child rights protection.

Fazil (2010) studied the issue of protecting the rights of children in conflict zones. The study revealed that National Commission for Protection of Child Rights was established in India in order to safeguard the interest of children. The scholar stated that the State Commission was not yet established in Jammu and Kashmir due to lack of political will. The scholar suggested that authorities of Jammu and Kashmir should establish the regional commission and adopt healthy practices to protect the children from all forms of violence and exploitation.

Canadian Coalition for the Rights of Children (2012) analyzed the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Canada. The study revealed that the children’s rights were taken into consideration in all priority areas of national governance and development. The study emphasized that children were viewed primarily as recipients of services, not as development actors. The study suggested that a systemic approach should be based on the well defined targets and mechanisms for on-going monitoring of progress of the rights of the children and their development in modern times.

UNICEF (2013) assessed the children’s rights in policies and codes of conduct with special reference to business sector in modern world. The study revealed that modern business leaders had not addressed the risks to children’s rights posed by business facilities and staff in the course of business activities. The study suggested that business houses should develop a specific child protection policy or code of conduct in order to enforce a zero tolerance policy on violence, exploitation and abuse of children, not limited to sexual exploitation.
Bustreo and Hunt (2013) examined the health of women and children in modern society from human rights point of view. The study revealed that many countries had not systematically evaluated the impact of a human rights-based approach on women’s and children’s health. The scholars noted that the conceptual uncertainties had discouraged researchers from undertaking impact evaluations. The scholars suggested that adequate funding for research would improve the quality of child health services and ensure child rights protection.

Obiechina (2014) examined the social health problems experienced by the children in Nigeria. The study revealed that the child rights had become the most isolated and marginalized concern of the policy. The scholar noted that the violation of child rights was a social health problem already attracting global attention. The scholar suggested that the policy makers should honour the right of the children to be protected from all types of violence including physical, emotional, verbal, psychological, sexual, political, gang, domestic, racial, and self-destructive acts or behaviours such as drug abuse, smoking, and alcohol among others. The study suggested that government should provide long-term support that will promote, and protect the psycho-social well-being of children, develop their skill, knowledge and competence on a solid foundation.

Children’s Rights Alliance for England (2014) carried out a study on the state of children’s rights in England. The study revealed that children were respected as the people on the basis of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The study indicated that the particular needs, vulnerabilities and potential of children were addressed by various national governments across the globe. The study suggested that all children should enjoy all their rights without discrimination on grounds such as disability, sex, ethnicity, age, faith or sexual orientation all over the globe.

Fami Life Staff (2015) conducted a study on the measures taken by the Government of India for child rights protection in accordance with the Constitution of India and UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The study revealed that the rights based perspectives were not integrated with the national policies and programmes for child rights protection. The study suggested that the unlawful occupations of children which cost their lives and interests should be prevented in India and the employers should be punished under the adolescent in a hazardous occupation provision.
Government of India (2016) examined the National Plan of Action for Children in 2016. The study revealed that the state and district plans would focus on achieving the desired outcomes through convergence and co-ordination between Central, State and local level initiatives. The document highlighted the need to give greater space for receiving and incorporating feedbacks from community to enhance accountability in public services. The document suggested that state/UTs governments should provide adequate financial resources and human resources for effective implementation of the child development programmes in India.

2.4 Child Rights Protection and Civil Society

Arora (1989) evaluated the educational, social, economic and political complexities in Jammu and Kashmir. The study revealed that Hindu minorities and other weaker sections of the society were insecure, disorganized and victims of circumstances. The scholar found that human rights violations occurred in Jammu and Kashmir due to lack of effective state intervention and suggested that the issue of human rights violation should be addressed seriously by the state and others.

Besharov (1990) explored the child abuse and neglect reporting in the media. The study revealed that many seriously abused children go unreported in modern society and many reports contained suspicious versions of the journalists. The scholar suggested that enhanced public and professional education would go a long way in facilitating more complete and appropriate media reports on child abuse and neglect in modern society.

Mir (1990) investigated the issue of child labour with special reference to the carpet industry in Kashmir. The study revealed that the work life in carpet industry affected the children’s moral and mental growth and development adversely. The scholar observed that the educational status, health status, working environment, pay structure and other aspects were deplorable with respect to child labours in Kashmir. The scholar suggested that policy makers, investors, parents, educators, social activists, media professionals and other stakeholders should proactively commit themselves to implementing the UN convention on rights of the child in a time bound phased manner.

Dhooper et al. (1991) studied the public attitudes toward child abuse and neglect in modern society. The study revealed that instances of child abuse and
neglect increased dramatically over a period of time across the globe. The scholars noted that greater correlation between local new stories and local reports rather than national reports and national stories. The study concluded that the impact of the media would emerge as a red herring in due course of time.

Flekkoy (1991) analyzed the imperativeness of enabling the children to express their views relating to violation of child rights. The study revealed that modern society needs ombudsmen in order to safeguard the interest of children. The scholar reported that the need for suitable changes in national policies was not realized by the government to protect child rights at various levels.

Hart (1991) assessed the historical perspective on child rights from property to person status. The study revealed that child rights were protected in a civilized society which has considered children as persons rather than property. The scholar remarked the historical context of child rights and provided perspective. The scholar also provided a particular attention to the significance of the advances toward person status to the children.

Kanbagri (1991) carried out a study on the issue of child labour in India. The study revealed that a majority of the children representing social and economic backward sections were marginalized and neglected than others. The scholar noted that children worked for long hours for low wages under conditions damaging to their health and to their physical and mental development. The study pointed out that child labour in the Indian subcontinent is the result of a combination of factors such as poverty, ignorance, illiteracy, unemployment of parents, non-accessibility to educational services and so on.

Ackatz and Jones (1992) conducted an extensive review of literature on substance abuse and child abuse. The study revealed that heavy substance abuse among the adults brought about increasing child abuse in modern society. The scholars highlighted that parents, teachers, health professionals and law and order agencies did not play a notable role in the prevention of substance abuse mainly due to lack of coordination and proper mechanisms.

Alderson (1992) conducted a study on the rights of children and young people and explored developing new social rights in modern society. The scholar stated that socio-economic circumstances of the family were mainly responsible for child abuse and child rights violations across the world. The scholar suggested that special laws,
commissions and programmes should be evolved in order to promote the overall well being of vulnerable children.

Benn and Garbarino (1992) examined the developing child in a changing environment. The study revealed that adequate child protection and development programmes were not implemented all over the world for the specially disadvantaged children. The scholars found that the practice of child protection has undergone a significant change in modern society when seen from a historical perspective. The scholars suggested that traditional approach of custodial care in an institution should be replaced by the stakeholders of child rights protection.

Berrick and Barth (1992) evaluated the need for child sexual abuse prevention on the basis of research review and recommendations. The study revealed that all round efforts were not made from the micro to macro levels in the family, school and community to protect the child rights. The scholar suggested that empowering children needs the active intervention of both government and non-government agencies in modern society.

Daro and Gelles (1992) explored the relationship between the public attitudes and behaviours with respect to child abuse prevention. The study revealed that children’s rights basically covered four major areas such as survival, protection, participation and development. The scholars observed that children should be encouraged to have a say in matters affecting their own lives, to join associations and to secure their rights through meaningful participatory approaches.

Freeman (1992) investigated the child rights in terms of physical, social, emotional, educational, health, security and development. The study revealed that disintegration of family and social systems increased the problem of child rights violation. The scholar noted that the predominance of institutional care has led the families to seek institutionalization as an option for caring for their children in times of crisis. The scholar suggested that child rights should be taken seriously in modern society in accordance with the resolutions of UN convention.

Hart (1992) studied the children’s participation from tokenism to citizenship and discussed child rights in the family, school and community. The study revealed that children should be encouraged to take an active role in their families, communities and nations encompassing the freedom to express opinions, to join associations, to fight peacefully and secure their rights democratically.
Institute for Public Affairs, Survey Research Laboratory (1992) analyzed the public perceptions of child abuse and neglect and submitted a report to the South Carolina State, Columbia. The study revealed that the role of the community in the child rights movement was supportive. The study suggested that the stakeholders of child rights protection should collectively monitor the process of implementation of child rights protection measures and child development programmes within the country.

Ards and Harrell (1993) assessed the child abuse and neglect in modern times. The study revealed that teachers, hospital personal, law enforcement officers, court personnel and social service personnel did not work together for the prevention of child abuse. The scholars reported that older victims were less likely than younger victims to be known to various agencies. The scholars suggested that integrated efforts would facilitate the prevention of child abuse and rehabilitation of the victims of child abuse.

Nangia (1993) carried out a study on the issue of child workers in the carpet weaving industry in Jammu and Kashmir. The study revealed that children worked under unhealthy and in secured environment especially in carpet weaving industry. The scholar remarked that this industry utilized young and innocent children who were neglected by their parents and family members. The scholar suggested that adequate healthcare facilities, security measures and welfare measures should be adopted by the industrialists and other stakeholders of child rights protection.

Kaufman and Harbeck-Weber (1994) conducted a study on the sexual abuse of children. The study revealed that sexual abuse offenders were the important sources of information about the modus operandi and victimization process. The scholars pointed out that the abusers were abnormal and intractable and called upon the investigators to utilize specific questions and analyze each stage in the victim–offender relationship. The scholars suggested that methodologically improvements would offer greater potential for enhancing their knowledge of how to reduce child sexual abuse.

Roche (1995) examined the child rights literature on the basis of content analysis method. The study revealed that in social practice there was no recognition of the points of the children since the language of children’s rights mattered most. The scholar stated that the question of child rights and social difference is central since the language of child rights carried different meanings and consequences in plural
society. The scholar suggested that it is important to consider how best to conduct inclusive conversations for protection of child rights.

Atmore (1996) evaluated the relationship between the child sexual abuse conflicts and social constructionist responses. The study revealed child abuse continued to be a major cultural pre-occupation across the world. The scholar found that the media accounts criticized what they represented as feminist of child sexual abuse. The scholar suggested that specificities of each cultural formation necessitate a more complex examination of the networks of influence.

Hall and Stannard (1997) explored the role of social marketing as a tool to stop child abuse. The study revealed that the physical and emotional impacts of child abuse are very clear. The scholars observed that the child abuse can also lead to criminal behaviour among young people. The scholars suggested that these costs must be met by the tax payer for years to come through increasing financial claims as well as health, counselling, welfare, police and prison services.

Kelley (1997) investigated the best interests of the child in modern times. The study revealed that despite heavy use of the concept of the best interest of the child there was little consensus about what criteria constituted a child’s best interests in modern society. The scholar noted that the best interest of child was not identified by the policy makers for the development of scientific perspective of child rights protection. The scholar suggested that the best interest standard represents a willingness on the part of court and the law to consider children on a case by case basis rather than adjudicating children as a homogeneous group.

Freeman (1998) studied the relationship between the sociology of childhood and children’s rights. The study revealed these two aspects overlap in accepting that children are persons not property. The scholar reported that children should be treated as individuals not as a collective and undifferentiated class. The scholar suggested that children and childhood should be re-conceptualized in family and legal policy so that it becomes common place for children to have a more active role in decision making.

Roche (1999) analyzed the child rights, participation and citizenship in modern times. The study revealed that the stakeholders of child rights protection did not understand the value of the language of rights and the social significance of this language. The scholar remarked that the language of citizenship, rights and
participation is fragmentary in modern society and called upon the authorities to redefine child rights and consider the views of children on par with the adults.

Tramboo (1999) assessed the children’s situation in Jammu and Kashmir occupied by India. The study revealed that India's commitment to the cause of children in Jammu and Kashmir was simply abysmal. The scholar pointed out that constant disturbances in the valley have changed the entire life pattern of its inhabitants, especially children who are prime victims of multiple physical and emotional abuses and of dangers such as violence and displacement. The scholar suggested that the Government of India should be directed to adhere to, observe and implement the UN Convention strictly.

Saksena (2000) carried out a study on the relationship between the human rights and child labour in Indian industries. The study revealed that the rights of children were denied at different levels on account of their hectic and fulltime employment in different working environments. The scholar stated that a vast majority of children were not protected through meaningful educational facilities and social welfare measures in Indian society. The scholar suggested that parent, teachers and other stakeholders of child rights protection should work together in order to safeguard the interest of children in Indian society.

Kutay, Ahmad and Malik (2002) conducted a study on the causes and consequences of child labour in Kashmir. The study revealed social and economic backwardness was the root cause behind child labour. The scholars found that child labours were found in large number especially in agriculture and cottage industries in Jammu and Kashmir due to inbuilt conditions and circumstances. The scholars suggested that state intervention and social activism would improve the state of affairs with respect to child rights protection in Jammu and Kashmir.

Bhargava (2003) examined the issue of the elimination of child labour in India. The study revealed that parents, teachers and other stakeholders were primarily responsible for the growing social problem of child labour in India. The scholar observed that absence of educational facilities had forced the children to enter the labour force in Indian society. The scholar suggested that formulation of an integrated policy and implementation of a programme of action would benefit the children representing poor families in Indian society.

Anandharajakumar (2004) evaluated the issue of female child labour in India. The study revealed that a majority of young girls were subjected to deprivation from
health, nutrition, education and development points of view. The scholar noted that
girl child was the worst victim of circumstances in India due to the prevalence of
superstitions, customs, gender bias and other complexities of Indian society. The
scholar suggested that the issue of female child labour should be addressed seriously
by the policy makers and other stakeholders of child rights protection in India.

India Alliance for Child Rights (2004) explored the issue of India’s girl child
who is deprived of meaningful early childhood. The study revealed that girl child in
India suffered from series of injustices and deprivations due to lack of social concern,
governmental support and non-governmental intervention. The study suggested that
the central and state governments should come forward to launch meaningful welfare
programmes and prevent the manes of child labour in the country.

Bahura and Mohanty (2005) investigated the relationship between the status
and empowerment of the girl child with reference to India. The study revealed that the
existing gender bias and neglect towards girl child were primarily responsible for the
exploitation of girl child in Indian society. The scholars suggested that education
should be linked with productivity in order to prevent child labour in general and
female child labour in particular in Indian society.

Punecha (2006) studied the issue of child labour in India. The study revealed a
significant inverse relationship between child labour and socio and economic status of
children in Indian society. The scholar reported that compulsory primary education
and progressive vocational education were not extended to the children in Indian
society due to lack of social activism and political will. The scholar suggested that
children should be enabled to develop the spirit of self reliance in order to overcome
the problem of child rights violation in India.

Fuchs (2007) examined the relationship between child rights and global civil
society. The study revealed that civil society was next only to state in the protection of
child rights across the world. The scholar noted that the survival, protection and
development of children primarily depended on the intervention of civil society. The
scholar suggested that state and civil society partnership would benefit the children in
modern times.

Bhat (2007) analyzed the child labour practices in Kargil (Ladakh) region of
Jammu and Kashmir State. The study revealed that child labour was a very common
phenomenon in India including the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The scholar
remarked that children were forced to work in remote parts of the state. The scholar
suggested that government organizations, non-government organizations and media institutions should impart education to child workers and organize awareness campaigns in order to prevent child labour in Jammu and Kashmir.

Dabla (2007) assessed the life conditions of child labourers in the handicraft sector in Kashmir region. The study revealed that a vast majority of child labourers represented socially and economically backward Muslim community. The scholar pointed out that most of the child labourers suffered from inadequate food, nutrition, health and security due to negligence and ill-treatment. The scholar suggested that special welfare provisions should be made by the state and industry in order to enhance the social and economic status of children in Kashmir region.

Bahara (2008) carried out a study on the problem of child labour in India. The study revealed that India had a good number of child labourers on account of social and economic backwardness of the people. The scholar stated that the issue of child labour was not properly addressed by the policy makers in the post-independence era due to lack of political will and activism. The scholar suggested that the socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections of the society should be improved in order to bring the practice of child labour to an end in Indian society.

Singh (2008) conducted a study on the various aspects of child abuse in India. The study revealed that child abuse occurred in India mainly due to the traditional structure of attitudes and values of people. The scholar found that parents, guardians and teachers resorted to child abuse due to inadequate legal, security and protective mechanisms in Indian society. The scholar suggested that the strategy for prevention of child abuse should be multi-pronged and incorporate a multiplicity of measures to be initiated at various levels in India.

Bhat and Rather (2009) examined the violation of child rights in the handicrafts sector in Jammu and Kashmir. The study revealed that the working conditions of the children in the handicraft sector were deplorable, inhuman and uncongenial for the proper growth and development of children. The scholars suggested that constructive educational services are required to attract children towards education instead of work and income. The study highlighted the problem of child labour in Jammu and Kashmir which has wider ramifications.

Brodock et al. (2009) evaluated the digital activism in modern society. The study revealed that digital activism has increased because of improved economic capability and access to multiple social media platforms. The scholars observed that
with increased access to various new media formats, more people became digital activists and mobilized public support for diverse social actions and issues. The scholars suggested that new media should be utilized for the purpose of empowerment of backward sections of society in general and vulnerable children in particular.

Bhat (2010) explored the relationship between the gender, education and child labour from a sociological perspective. The study revealed that gender differences in India had tremendous impact on the lives of children. The scholar noted that widespread child labour was closely associated with poverty in Indian society. The scholar suggested that strengthening primary education, evolving alternative production system, sensitization of workers on the matters of exploitation, unionization of adult workers, de-construction of parental attitude towards children, vocationalization of education and other progressive measures should be undertaken for the protection of child rights in India.

Nolan (2010) investigated the child’s right to health in India. The study revealed that children had a reduced capacity to meet their health needs by either obtaining or creating sustainable from the resources of their environment. The scholar reported that children had been affected in a different way from adults due to their helplessness. The scholar suggested that the child’s right to health should contain the interrelated and essential elements of availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality.

Altas (2011) studied the issue of child labour in Jammu and Kashmir State. The study revealed that a good number of children were forced into child labour in automobile workshops and handicrafts industry in Kashmir. The scholar remarked that poverty and exploitation were rife and children work in unhygienic conditions. The scholar suggested that policy makers and law enforcement authorities should strictly abide by the healthy norms and guidelines for the prevention of child labour and protection of child rights in Jammu and Kashmir.

Dabla (2010) analyzed the social impact of militancy in Jammu and Kashmir. The study revealed that six prominent groups of children have emerged. Orphaned children, estimated at 97,800: disabled children, in the range of 2000 to 3000; mentally deranged and physically diseased children numbering about 3,000; children of compromised surrendered militants between 6,000 and 10,000; children of imprisoned parents in the range of 4,500 to 5,000 and child-victim of violence, numbering thousands. The scholar points that children have become prime victims of
violence. The scholar suggested that there is a need of sensitizing both the government and the society for effective child rights protection in Jammu and Kashmir.

Hussain and Bhat (2011) assessed the socio-economic analysis of child labour in the carpet industry of Kashmir. The study revealed that most of the child labours were in the age group of 11-14 years and female child labour outnumbers male child labours in the study area. The scholars stated that economic compulsion and educational backwardness of parents were the main reasons forcing children to leave the school and join labour market at different point of time. The scholars suggested that state should formulate a child policy and facilitate child development through suitable developmental approaches and safeguard human rights of the children.

Hussain et al. (2011) carried out the study on working conditions and impact of work on child labour. The study revealed that the conditions of the child worker were slightly better in carpet weaving sector as compared to the employed ones in Jammu and Kashmir. The scholars found that the employers preferred to make use of the service of the children who represented the socially and economically backward sections of the society in the study area. The scholars suggested that children should be protected by the parents, teachers, employers and other stakeholders since they were the precious assets of the nation.

Khalid (2011) conducted a study on the child labourers in Jammu and Kashmir State. The study revealed that there were considerable numbers of child labours despite strict regulations. The scholar observed that there was no coordination between the political executives, academics and bureaucrats in Jammu and Kashmir with respect to child rights protection. The scholar suggested that the recommendations made by the researchers should be implemented by the authorities concerned.

Lusmen (2012) examined the civil society participation in child rights protection with reference to European Union. The study revealed that the European Commission had embraced the promotion of children's rights inside and outside the Union by including civil society organizations in the policy processes. The scholar noted that a ‘bifurcated’ pattern of civil society engagement had emerged in relation to EU internal and external policy dimensions. The scholar suggested that the state
should encourage the active participation of civil society in the process of child rights protection.

Maqbool (2012) examined the orphaned in Kashmir and submitted the report to a UK-based child rights organization. The study revealed that an estimated number of orphans in Jammu and Kashmir is 2,14,000 and 37 percent of them were orphaned due to the armed conflict. The scholar noted that about 55% of the children were orphaned due to the natural death of parents and remaining 8% due to other reasons. The scholar has suggested that the State of Jammu and Kashmir should formulate child protection policy, allocate adequate funds and develop networks for the implementation of child development projects across the state.

Nengroo (2012) evaluated the determinants of child labour in carpet industry Kulgam district of Kashmir and noted various parameters adopted by the employers in the child labour market. The study revealed that child labour is demanded for a variety of reasons such as cheap labour, hard work of children, flexibility of children, less bargaining power of children, adjustment capacity of the children and so on. The scholar recommended that poverty alleviation, vocational education, teacher orientation, motivation of parents, implementation of welfare programmes and other progressive measures for the protection of child rights in the country.

Nengroo, Khan and Bhat (2012) explored the issue of child labour in the carpet industry of Kashmir. The study revealed that a large number of children were employed in carpet weaving units because of their poverty, illiteracy and vulnerability. The scholars reported that several factors motivated the employers to make use of children who entered labour market mainly due to abject poverty in the Kashmir region. The scholars suggested that state should come forward to rescue the children who are employed in the unorganized labour market.

Iusmen (2013) investigated the need for civil society participation in Europe. The study revealed that the European Commission had embraced the promotion of children's rights inside and outside the Union by including civil society organizations in the policy making process. The scholar remarked that the European Union's had developed a structured and inclusive relationship with children's organizations and other stakeholders of child rights protection. The scholar suggested that concerted efforts should be made in future to translate the abstract principles contained in the
UN Convention on the Rights of the Child into concrete measures that would really make a difference on the ground to children's lives.

Civil Society Alliance for Child Rights in South Asia (2014) studied the civil society alliance for child rights protection in South Asia. The study revealed that South Asia had made significant commitment towards children and has achieved better human development. The study emphasized that in spite of these laudable achievements in different aspects of the welfare of the children, the region still stood in awe at the severe violations and deprivations suffered by the millions of children in the region. The study suggested that future researchers should examine the child health, early childhood development, child education, social policies and other dimensions of child rights protection in South Asia.

African Child Policy Forum (2014) analyzed the role of civil society in supporting and strengthening national child-sensitive social protection programmes in Africa. The study revealed that civil society organizations had not actively participated in the development of child sensitive social protection policies, laws and programmes in Africa. The study highlighted the challenges that need to be addressed and the opportunities that can be built upon to secure effective CSO participation in government-led national social protection policies and programmes benefiting children across Africa.

Child Rights International Network (2015) assessed the threats and challenges faced by the civil society regarding the protection of human and children’s rights. The study revealed that the new wave of restrictive laws curtailing civil society activity across Eurasia had affected the way NGOs operate by pushing rights advocacy to the background. The study suggested that a strong national, regional and international standard protecting national human rights defenders and children’s rights advocates would ensure child rights protection across the globe.

Lesetho Council of Non-Governmental Organization (2016) carried out the study on the role of civil society in child rights protection. The study revealed that the rights of women and children were protected by the civil society, police and the media in modern times to certain extent the study emphasized that the most vulnerable children such as orphaned children, children living with disabilities and children from poverty stricken backgrounds were not adequately protected by the state and civil society due to lack of awareness and activism. The study called upon the stakeholders
to take action against perpetrators and ensure implementation of Child Protection Laws.

Shanklin and Tan (2016) conducted a study on the community engagement in maternal and child mortality, health-related behaviours and use of health facilities from the point of view of the protection of child rights. The study revealed that successful programs were often located within larger government health delivery systems. The evidence also suggested that the most successful programs tend to be implemented by sub-national governments that have some management autonomy and are downwardly accountable. The study suggested that civil society should be engaged in multiple ways such as social accountability through shared governance, public advocacy and governmental reforms.

Grant and Dolk (2016) examined the need for safeguarding civil society space for children. The study revealed that civil society organizations had helped shape public opinion and influence decision-makers on child rights protection. The study emphasized that collaboration and coordination between child led organizations, networks and movements and broader civil society networks were primarily responsible for the child rights protection. The study suggested that civil society should actively work for children and their rights across the world.

Chaney (2017) examined the role of state and civil society in the protection of child rights in North-Africa. The study revealed that child rights abuses had continued in the region despite the implementation of the UN convention resolutions. The scholar noted that civil society was an important political space for promoting children’s rights in modern times. The scholar suggested that civil society should play a pro-active role in the protection of child rights.

2.5 Child Rights Protection and Family

Bays (1990) evaluated the impact of addiction on the child in modern society. The study revealed that parental addiction had long-lasting detrimental effects on the health and safety of children. The scholar pointed out that diversion of the parent’s time and resources, parental criminality, mental and physical illness, poor parenting skill and inappropriate behavioural were the major factors that increased the risk of child abuse and neglect in the study area. The scholar suggested that research linking
substance abuse and neglect of child should be carried out in a systematic way to address the issue of child abuse properly.

Pugh and Selleck (1996) explored the need for taking the views of the children in times of divorce and disputes. The study revealed that the children regardless of their age should be encouraged to express their views concerning their life and progress. The scholars suggested that the children should be heard adequately in the context of a trusting, supportive and reciprocal relationship.

Trinder (1997) studied the competing constructions of childhood with special reference to the children’s rights and children’s wishes in divorce. The study revealed that where the assumption is that children are rational and entitled to have a say, the likelihood is that more children will volunteer a view. The study revealed that the assertive children would even get to articulate their views has compared to the children who are vulnerable.

Murch et al. (1998) analyzed the safeguarding of children’s welfare in contentious divorce with reference to section 41 of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1973. The study analyzed the views of family mediation services, District Court Judges, solicitors and mediators and reported that the views of children ought to be ascertained in order to protect the interest of children. The study revealed that about 83% of mediators suggested to parents that they should consult their children about their views. The scholars suggested that the views of the children should be primarily taken into account while deciding such cases.

Head (1998) assessed the child’s voice in child and family social work decision making. The study revealed that the issues of child protection and development were not viewed in tandem with a professional assessment of the child’s best interests. The scholars suggested that parents, teachers and other stakeholders should not abrogate their responsibility to make reasoned decisions, based on children’s wishes and other factors related to child rights protection.

Atkin and Black (1999) carried out the study on the relationship between children’s views and family law. The study revealed that Child Support Act of 1991 was practically separated from the reality of family life with potential negative consequences for children and parents living in reconstituted family structures. The study revealed that children’s views were certainly more frequently mentioned in judgments concerning custody, access, care and protection, relocation and abduction.
matters. The scholar suggested that family policy framework should be designed on the basis of a holistic approach rather than an isolate and discrete manner.

Courtney (1999) conducted a study on the issue of child maltreatment in modern society. The study revealed that the responsibility for children is not entrusted solely to parents or guardians but to whole communities. The scholar stated that prevention of abuse involved changing those individual and community attitudes, beliefs and circumstances which allow the abuse to occur. The scholar suggested that media should play an important role in highlighting the social issues like child abuse and maltreatment.

Aftab (2000) examined the role of parents in protecting the children in cyberspace. The study revealed that current prevention strategies did not protect the interest of children from maltreatment through the Internet. The scholar suggested that a broad range of preventive measures and mechanisms should be explored by the government, law enforcement agencies, voluntary organizations, pressure groups and other stakeholders of child rights protection in modern society.

Taylor, Smith and Tapp (2000) evaluated the children, family law and family conflict. The study revealed that there was a theoretical shift from regarding children as the voiceless community towards regarding them as social actors. The scholars found that there was a huge variation in the amount of involvement of children in the family decisions due to traditional mindset. The scholars suggested that children should also be consulted before resolving family conflicts in the court of law since their lives are also equally important in society.

Smart and Neale (2000) explored the children’s perspective on post-divorce parenting in England. The study revealed that many of the children expressed their dissatisfaction since their views were not taken into account by the decision makers on account of the divorce of their parents. The scholars observed that the principle of asymmetrical reciprocity is important as this enables children’s views to be respected, while the adults retain responsibility for difficult decisions. The study suggested that children should be encouraged to make decisions about themselves when their relationship with a parent is negative.

Mishra (2000) studied the issue of child labour in India. The study revealed that India as the largest number of world’s working children on account of social and economic backwardness of a vast majority of people across the country. The scholar reported that parents were the most ruthless exploiters of children in India and
suggested that children working in the unorganized sector should be identified and rehabilitated by the state and other stakeholders on humanitarian grounds.

Bagshaw et al. (2002) analyzed the relationship between the children and domestic violence on the basis of an evaluation of Janhawi resources. The study revealed that parents, relatives and close associates of the family resorted to child abuse in modern society. The scholars remarked that helpless children were subjected to domestic violence. The scholars suggested that there is a need for adult professionals to reconstruct children as autonomous beings and social agents and prevent the possibilities of domestic violence.

Ruck et al. (2002) assessed the adolescents’ and mothers’ understanding of children’s rights in the home. The study revealed that 8\textsuperscript{th} and 10\textsuperscript{th} graders were more likely than their mothers to endorse requests for self-determination and less likely than their mothers to support requests for nurturance. The scholars pointed out those mothers of tenth graders were more likely to support requests for self-determination and less likely to favour adolescents’ request for nurturance in the home than were mothers of sixth and eighth graders. The scholars observed that mothers’ reasoning about children’s rights reflected sensitivity to the developmental level of their children.

Mu\textsuperscript{stafa and Sharma (2003)} carried out the study on the issue of child labour in India. The study revealed that children representing the socially and economically weaker sections of the society in both urban and rural areas were subjected to series of child rights violation. The scholars stated that the issue of child labour was not properly addressed by the state and other stakeholders. The scholars suggested that children should be protected from abuse, neglect, labour and other exploitative tendencies on humanitarian grounds through strict implementation of welfare and development programmes on high priority basis.

Fotel and Thomsen (2004) examined the surveillance of children’s mobility which is a central characteristic of modern childhood. The study revealed that children are not given adequate freedom for mobility due to the surveillance and restriction by the family and civil society. The scholars noted that family had placed certain restrictions which violated the child rights in modern society. The scholars suggested that parental mobile monitoring should be minimized in order to enable the children to grow freely in an independent atmosphere and safeguard their rights.
Utting and Pugh (2004) conducted a study on the relationship between parenting and child rights protection. The study revealed that a ‘parenting deficit’ had contributed to anti-social behaviour among children and young people in modern society. The scholars suggested that parenting support for child rights protection should be considered as a political issue since it embraced the promotion of parenting services for better child rights protection.

United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (2005) examined the need for implementation of child rights protection programme from family to state levels. The study revealed that the parents had the great responsibility of child rights protection within the family and society. The study suggested that greater understanding of the sense and values stimulating dedicated advocacy for human rights and child rights would improve the state of child rights protection across the globe.

Day et al. (2006) evaluated the relationship between maternal attitudes and young people’s attitudes toward children’s rights and noted that young people and mothers were more supportive of nurturance than self-determination rights. The study revealed that maternal conservatism was unrelated to young people’s support for rights and negatively related to mothers’ support for child rights and self-determination rights. The scholars suggested that a balance needs to be achieved between assertion of rights and a respect for the rights of others.

Clarke (2006) explored the intervention of family in child rights protection in modern times. The study revealed that the focus on young children and early intervention epitomized a social investment approach to social policy and child development. The scholar found that government support was crucial for combating social exclusion of children and other vulnerable sections of society. The scholar suggested that the complex research evidence should be transformed into a set of target outcomes for better child rights protection and child development.

Barlow et al. (2007) investigated the need for family and parenting support for the development of children and protection of their rights. The study revealed that modern organizations had developed their own parenting programmes in order to ensure child rights protection. The scholar observed that home visiting programmes were usually being directed at families with the most complex needs of child rights protection. The scholar suggested that innovative parental programmes should be organized to promote bonding and attachment.
Larson (2008) studied the parenting classes in Sweden and reported that parents were enabled to protect the rights of their children. The study revealed that systematic parenting classes had improved the state of child rights protection. The scholar noted that parents had showed keen interest in these programmes and adopted measures for better parenting competency. The scholar suggested that parents should be given informal training and orientation in the protection of child rights and promotion of child health and development.

Campbell (2008) analyzed the views of a group of Australian children about their involvement in decision making processes following their parents’ separation. The study revealed that children needed information from their parents and expressed the desire of considering their opinion before taking final decision about them following parental separation. The scholar suggested that such kind of inclusion would ensure that children’s best interest would be served after parental separation.

Boddy et al. (2009) assessed the need and importance of parenting support for child development and child rights protection in modern society. The study revealed that evidence-based practice and standardized parenting programmes were useful in the protection of child rights. The scholars suggested that formal parenting programmes would go a long way in the protection of child rights across the globe.

Hosking et al. (2010) carried out the study on the need for family intervention for child rights protection. The study revealed that mothers in the intervention group received better ideas and guidelines on child rights protection. The scholars reported that postnatal support had focused on both psychosocial and practical aspects of child rights protection. The scholars suggested that parents should be equipped with the vision and capacity for better child development and child rights protection in modern times.

Oates (2010) conducted a study on the need for parental orientation and support for child rights protection. The study revealed that governments had shown keen interest in providing services to parents to help them fulfil their parenting roles for child rights protection. The scholar remarked that the policy makers had not effectively addressed the need for child rights protection through better parenting support programmes in the west. The scholar identified the practical implications for policy makers, advocates and practitioners for child rights protection.

Daly (2011) examined the need for parenting support for child rights protection and developmental endeavours. The study revealed that a network of
support and assistance to parents with their parental roles, family information centres, family mediation and a number of types of mentoring round children’s education had emerged in modern times. The scholar suggested that parenting support should be improved on the basis of systematic initiatives in order to protect the child rights.

Molinuevo (2013) evaluated the influence of parenting on the well-being and future opportunities of children in modern times. The study revealed that European Member States had provided support for parenting in many different ways for child rights protection. The scholar provided an up-to-date overview of the main elements of parenting support services and the structure of services across Europe. The scholar suggested that the providers of parenting support should be equipped with proper skills and capacity for better child rights protection.

Gupta and Lata (2013) examined the role of teachers and parents in child rights protection in India. The study revealed that child rights were violated in the homes and schools in modern times due to the absence of proper monitoring and implementation of laws. The scholars noted that most of the schools had inflicted corporal punishment on students for various reasons and most parents had beaten their children. The scholars suggested that parents and teachers should be disciplined by the civil society and law enforcement agencies to ensure adequate protection of child rights.

Janta (2013) explored the importance of parenting support for child rights protection and child development. The study revealed that a broad range of national, regional and local initiatives had emerged across the globe to ensure child rights protection. The scholar pointed out that governments had provided financial assistance for parenting support services. The scholar suggested that systematic parenting support programmes would enable people to become better parents, provide better support to their children and create a positive family environment.

Lundqvist (2015) investigated the political development and implementation of parenting support services in Sweden. The study revealed that parenting support had been organized in a systematic manner to ensure effective child rights protection. The scholar stated that there was a clear deviation from the traditional approaches to parenting support. The scholar suggested that the introduction of structured parenting programmes, the growth of the idea of parents as autonomous beings, and the partial relocation of parenting support into new public health goals would improve the state of child development and child rights protection.
Daly et al. (2015) studied the role of family and parenting in child rights protection in modern world. The study revealed that the features and characteristics of interventions were not adequately focused by the past researchers. The scholars found that imparting information, education, skills and support to parents in the form of health-related and child rights centred interventions for parents and young children were not properly ensured. The scholars suggested that parenting support would play an important role in the protection of child rights.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2016) analyzed the need for family engagement for child rights protection in modern times. The study revealed that the lives and experiences of young children were intertwined with those of their families and state of child rights protection. The study emphasized that families’ involvement in children’s learning and development impacts lifelong health, child rights protection, child development and academic outcomes. The study suggested that family engagement supports and improves childhood systems and child rights in modern society.

### 2.6 Child Rights Protection and Educational Institutions

Melton (1980) assessed the children’s concept of their rights on the basis of a three level progression of children’s concepts. The study revealed that social class and developmental factors were associated with the children’s conception of their rights. The scholar observed that ethnic group and sex had no significant correlation with the concept of child rights. The scholar suggested that further research should be carried out in order to understand the school climate, social climate and cultural climate with respect to child right perception in modern society.

Conte et al. (1986) carried out a study on the programs to prevent the sexual victimization of children on the basis of systematic analysis of current programs to prevent sexual abuse of children. The study revealed that seven aspects of prevention such as prevention content, the length of the programme, occupation of the trainer, prevention materials, training formats, types of abuse covered and assertiveness and self-defence skills were not seriously considered by the policy makers. The scholars suggested that cognitive orientation of prevention training and quality assurance procedures would effectively address issue of child sexual abuse in modern society.
Hart and Pavlovic (1991) examined the historical perspective of children’s rights in education. The study revealed that the meaning and significance of the UN convention on the rights of the child were considered, particularly as they gave direction to and challenge education. The scholars noted that the difficult dilemmas arose when there were potential are real conflict of interest between child advocate and child. The scholars suggested that these dilemmas are most tractable when the child is directly involved in decision making.

Abrahams et al. (1992) evaluated the teacher’s knowledge, attitudes and beliefs about child abuse and its prevention. The study revealed that professional attention to child abuse was not consistent. The scholars reported that primary ways of sensitizing the various stakeholders on child rights violations including child abuse were interpersonal networks of professionals and mass media professionals. The scholars highlighted the role of teachers in educating the children about preventive measures of the government and non-government agencies.

Finkelhor and Strapko (1992) explored the child sexual abuse prevention education on the basis of a review of evaluation studies. The study revealed that absence of institutional and integrated care brought about the increasing child sexual abuse across the world. The scholars suggested that there is a need to integrate various policies to strengthen the family, school and community to prevent child sexual abuse and provide facilities for the protection of child rights within the family and society.

Olsen (1992) investigated the children’s rights on the basis of feminist approaches. The study revealed that the decline in female / male ratio was to a maximum in the 0-6 year group in the world. The scholar remarked that the enrolment of girls in the schools was poor and girls outnumbered the boys as school dropouts after primary school due to various social and economic compulsions in developing countries. The scholar suggested that vulnerable children in general and girls in particular should be protected by the family, community and state against all oppressive features and forces.

Costin (1992) studied the child abuse on the basis of examination of two models of child protection that emerged between 1900 and 1920. The study revealed that several studies highlighted the need for intervention of various stakeholders in child rights protection. The scholar drew the attention of the policy makers and academicians on the complexity of protective services when problems of neglect, dependency and delinquency were addressed by various sources. The scholar
suggested that preventive measures would go a long way in protecting interest of children in modern society.

Verhellen (1993) analyzed the role of educational institutions in child rights education and protection. The study revealed that child rights education was a binding responsibility of the educational institutions according to the UN convention. The scholar pointed out that children were also considered as subjects and human beings by the educational institutions and civil society. The scholar suggested that children should receive adequate education and orientation on the protection of child rights in modern educational institutions.

Covell and Howe (1999) assessed the impact of child rights education in Canada. The study revealed that children were educated about their rights in a rights-respecting classroom or school. The scholars stated that children had shown an adult-like understanding of the nature of rights as entitlements to fair treatment and the responsibility to respect the rights of others. The scholars suggested that an egalitarian and student-centred manner should be incorporated into the child rights education in modern institutions.

Carr (2000) carried out the study on the educational right of the children and noted that education is a prominent instrument which protected the rights of children in modern society. The study revealed that the support and respect of adults made a big difference from the point of view of child rights protection. The scholar suggested that the stakeholders of child rights protection within and outside the family should establish a warm relationship with the child in whom there is trust and reciprocity.

Sharma and Ahluwalia (2000) conducted a study on the role of education in ensuring the development of human rights and values among children. The study revealed that children in India were not trained properly by the educators and parents in order to equip themselves with necessary values and skills in the age of globalization. The scholars suggested that basic human rights education in modern society should be strengthened on the basis of formal and informal methods.

Jannotta (2001) examined the non-technical strategies to reduce children’s exposure to inappropriate material on the Internet. The study revealed that there is a need for greater public awareness and informed discussion about the exploitative and abusive aspects of the Internet. The scholar called upon the parents to be aware of the extent to which children can access offensive material on the Internet. The scholar
highlighted the need for community education in the prevention of child rights violation in modern society.

Covelo et al. (2002) evaluated the need for introducing new grade 8 curriculums in children’s rights. The study revealed that children’s rights education in schools had enabled the development of citizenship among the children. The scholars found that the introduction of children’s rights education into the school curriculum is important for legal, public policy and empirical reasons. The scholars suggested that teachers should play a major role in creating awareness among the children about child rights protection.

Veiga (2004) explored the promotion of rights and behavioural adequacy of students in school on the basis of a transactional analysis programme. The study revealed statistically significant differences the experimental group between the pre-test and post test situation but there were no such differences in the control group. The scholar suggested that a longer – lasting intervention would yield better results from the point of view of child rights protection.

Narasaiah (2006) investigated the relationship between the child labour and education in India. The study revealed that a large number of children in India were not enrolled in the schools and entered the world of child labour due to social and economic backwardness and compulsion. The scholar suggested that quality oriented education would motivate the children to achieve the goal of self-sufficiency and protect them against any kinds of neglect and abuse.

Krappman (2006) studied the rights of the child as a challenge to human rights education in modern times. The study revealed that the human rights education of children had not included the children's rights. The scholar observed that children had a right to be educated about their rights in order to protect their human rights. The scholar suggested that the active exercise of their rights challenges children's evolving capacities and promotes their insight in children's and human rights.

Howe and Covell (2007) analyzed the role of children’s rights education as a means of child development and child rights protection. The study revealed that modern educational institutions had not achieved success in raising the children as active citizens. The scholars also argued that children's rights education is an outstanding pathway to empower children as active citizens. The scholars suggested that children's rights education should encompass not only the dissemination of knowledge about rights but also promote children's capacities to defend their rights.
Veiga et al. (2009) assessed the differentiation and promotion of students’ rights in Portugal on the basis of a quasi-experimental research. The study revealed that effectiveness of the communicational intervention programme on student’s rights was felt by the various stakeholders. The scholars suggested that psychologists and teachers should play a major role in the protection of the human rights of the students.

Covell (2010) carried out the study on the role of educational institutions in child rights protection. The study revealed that disengagement in school was associated with behavioural problems and decreased academic achievement of the children. The scholar noted that four dimensions of engagement: rights-respecting climate; interpersonal harmony; academic orientation; and participation were not seriously considered by the educational institutions in modern times. The scholar suggested that the potential of rights-respecting schools in promoting engagement should be recognized by the government and other stakeholders of child rights protection.

Covell et al. (2010) conducted a study on the implementation of children’s human rights education in schools. The study revealed that the value of rights-consistent schooling was seen not only in its contemporaneous benefits on children, but also in its capacity to have a long-term effect on the promotion and maintenance of a rights-supporting culture. The scholars suggested that the educational institutions should identify the key variables that differentiate success in the implementation of rights-consistent schooling for the benefit of children.

Covell et al. (2011) examined the children’s human rights education as a counter to social disadvantage in modern society. The study revealed that modern schools had not assessed levels of school engagement, optimism, self-concept, parental involvement, school problems, education and career aspirations, and participation in school and community. The scholars suggested that higher levels of school engagement would facilitate greater child rights protection in modern times.

Wallberg and Kahn (2011) evaluated the child rights education in modern institutions. The study revealed that the possible benefits of rights education, including increased empathy, tolerance and respect were not realized by most of the educational institutions. The scholars suggested that educational institutions should ensure the transformation of learning environment based on equity, inter-dependence and group accountability.
Howe and Covell (2013) explored the child rights education in modern times in Canada. The study revealed that socioeconomic status remained the most powerful influence on children’s educational outcomes and capacity development for protection of their rights. The scholars reported that child rights education was an effective instrument of empowerment of children. The scholars suggested that modern educational institutions should ensure more comprehensive action to equalize educational opportunities and better child rights protection provisions for disadvantaged children.

Newman (2015) investigated the child rights education in modern schools and reported that the educational institutions had not developed formal child rights education package. The study revealed that educational institutions had not provided space for the interchange and discussion of ideas from all parts of the world from child rights protection point of view. The scholar suggested that educational institutions should organize exhibitions and demonstrations for better understanding of the rights of the children in the young age.

Pushpam and Solomon (2016) examined the role of school teachers in child rights protection. The study revealed that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is a legally-binding international agreement setting out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of every child. The scholars noted that school teachers were one of the focal agents in ensuring children’s rights not only within the campus of the educational institutions but also outside. The scholars suggested that school teachers should be given proper orientation in the knowledge and practice of child rights protection in modern society.

Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (2016) studied the child rights, classroom and school management in Sweden. The study revealed that child rights education was made available in Sweden to develop a network of colleagues from other countries and enhance knowledge in new working methods. The study emphasized that child rights education was designed to give opportunities to compare and share experience with participants from other countries while taking into consideration the Convention of the Rights of the Child. The study suggested that child rights education should enhance teachers’ capacity, morale, commitment, status and income.
2.7 Child Rights Protection and Media Organizations

Nelson (1984) assessed the issue of child abuse from the point of view of political agenda setting for social problems. The study revealed that constructive media coverage brought about political debate, community lobbying and social activism which put pressure on the government into making suitable policy changes. The scholar remarked that media campaigns against child abuse helped to produce more equitable and effective child protection policies and practices in modern society.

United States Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect (1990) carried out the study on the child abuse and neglect. The study revealed that the power of media could be used in child abuse prevention when faced with a national emergency. The study suggested that the media should avoid raising public awareness that child abuse exists and rather help the public understand the complexity of the problem and how it could be prevented.

Duncan and Williams (1990) conducted a study on the relationship between media campaigns and child abuse. The study revealed that for advocates the press was a grand piano waiting for a player. The scholars pointed out that unbiased reporters and committed advocates are required to check the menace of child abuse in modern society. The scholars noted that the press releases are one of the most important primary sources of media coverage on child abuse.

Zellman (1990) examined the report decision making patterns among mandated child abuse reporters. The study revealed that the increase in child abuse and neglect reporting occurred due to increased public attention. The scholar found that the proliferation of the idea of child abuse by the media should not be underestimated. The scholar concluded that media criticism of mishandled cases grows more strident.

Zellman and Antler (1990) evaluated the media criticism of mishandled cases of child abuse. The study revealed that empirical studies were conducted input number on the coverage of child abuse in the media. The scholars observed that complaints about media treatment of child abuse seem to be almost a subtext of many discussions on administrative problems in child welfare agencies. The study reported that this tendency led to national legislation, provided federal funds and created incentives for state funding.
Department of Health (1991) explored the working together under the Children Act, 1989 and offered a guide for inter-agency cooperation for the children from abuse. The study revealed that media had not played a responsible role in highlighting the instances of child abuse. The study suggested that media should create more number of angel guardians of child rights protection in modern times.

Mitchel and Savage (1991) investigated the relationship between substance abuse and child abuse. The study revealed that glorification of media contents relating to consumption of certain tobacco, alcohol and other substances brought about more instances of substance abuse among children. The scholars noted correlation between the substance abuse and child abuse in modern society. The scholars suggested that parents, teachers, media, government and voluntary organizations should design appropriate strategies for the prevention of substance abuse in order to safeguard the children from abuse.

Murray and Gough (1991) studied the nature, scope and implications of child sexual abuse. The study revealed that the effects of media were only one of the components in the perception of the issue. The scholars reported that media impact is greatest with people who have low familiarity with the issue portrayed. The scholars highlighted the significance of united efforts toward the prevention of child sexual abuse and suggested certain measures for the rehabilitation of the aggrieved children.

Hanson et al. (1992) analyzed the factors which are predictive of reporting of childhood sexual assault. The study revealed that both child maltreatment reports and media coverage increased over a period of time despite certain constitutional safeguards and governmental plans and projects. The scholars remarked that a majority of children representing lower social and economic strata’s were subjected to increasing child sexual abuse in developing countries.

Giordano and Stan (1992) assessed the role of media in the prevention of child rights violation. The study revealed that the media can sway arts and minds through constructive coverage of child rights violation. The scholars pointed out that mere coverage of issues affecting children places journalists in the role of advocates. The study also demonstrates the important role of the media as an instigator of political, social or legal action when other avenues are proved unproductive.

Dixon (1993) carried out the study on the impact of media campaigns on victims of child abuse in modern times. The study revealed that media campaigns had both positive and negative impact on children in modern society. The scholar stated
that certain media campaigns were dramatic and for reaching and drew attention to
color abuse in modern society.

Andrews et al. (1995) conducted a study on the impact of a media campaign
on public action to help maltreated children in addictive families on the basis of
market research and professional experience. The study revealed that public
awareness campaign reached large numbers of people through media. The scholars
suggested that adequate funds should be invested in public awareness campaigns
which facilitate meaningful citizen action. The study further noted that effectiveness
of campaign can be enhanced by informed planning, management and collaborative
community action.

Goddard and Liddell (1995) examined the relationship between the child
abuse fatalities and the media on the basis of a case study. The study revealed that the
instances of child abuse were not immediately reported by the media. The scholars
found that the Melbourne Herald Son carried out a paradoxical campaign which
facilitated the introduction of mandatory reporting of child abuse. The work analyzed
the campaign, highlighted the factors which led to its success and provided succinct
advice to professionals on the use of the media.

Skidmore (1995) evaluated the significance of media reports on child sexual
abuse, both in relation to public believes about child sexual abuse and news coverage
about child sexual abuse in England. The study revealed that the media had the power
to create public opinion about child abuse through meaningful reports and analyses.
The scholar suggested that media activism would protect child rights and facilitate
child development in modern times.

Brawley (1995) explored the relationship between human services and the
media. The study revealed that media had played a significant role in forming and
influencing people’s attitudes and behaviours. The scholar observed that the media
had not increased adequate awareness about child rights protection. The scholar
suggested that media should be used constructively as a tool for those who advocate
for children, young people and their families.

Dennis and Merril (1996) investigated the media driven child abuse prevention
strategies. The study revealed that media had abundant opportunities to engage in
valuable public information, community education and prevention activities through
the print and broadcast media. The scholars suggested that advocacy journalist could
be a powerful ally in modern society.
Katz (1996) studied the rights of children in the digital age. The study revealed that media education was not integrated with the schooling process from kindergarten through college across the world. The scholar noted that children were not encouraged to participate actively in the new media programmes in order to learn about social justice, democracy, human rights and other important aspects of human life. The scholar suggested that children should be encouraged to become intelligent media users in the age of digital revolution since cyber space has become public sphere in modern society.

Gough (1996) analyzed the literature on child abuse and the media in modern times. The study revealed that a large number of articles dealing with child abuse did not explicitly focus on definitional issues. The scholar reported that absence of a unifying framework facilitated only lip service to the children. The scholar suggested that meaningful construction of a conceptual system would integrate various studies into a social science of child maltreatment and child protection in modern society.

Krugman (1996) assessed the media and public awareness of child abuse and neglect. The study revealed that American news media had played a major role in raising public awareness about child abuse. The scholar suggested that editors should launch child abuse beat and media representatives should be invited to participate in community child abuse prevention councils in order to enhance the effectiveness of preventive measures.

Mendes (1996) carried out the study on the conservative criticism of child protection with special reference to Australia. The study revealed that the characteristics of media campaigns relating to child abuse were not fully and properly understood by the various stakeholders due to absence of a body of authentic data. The scholar suggested that appropriate policies and preventive strategies should be developed on the basis of community consultation, research and reflection.

Mendes (1996) conducted a study on the historical and political context of mandatory reporting and its impact on child protection practice in Victoria. The study revealed that child abuse media prevention campaigns hardly focused on the instance of child abuse and structural disadvantages contributing to child abuse in Australia. The scholar suggested that media should report the instances of child abuse cautiously and prevent glorification which does not benefit the victims of circumstances.

Tomison (1997) examined the need for overcoming structural barriers to the prevention of child abuse and neglect. The study revealed that the negative portrayal
of children in the media would result in victims of abuse blaming themselves for their abuse. The scholar remarked that negative stereo types of children and young people would contribute to be incidence of abuse of maltreatment. The scholar suggested that the media should play a constructive role by putting pressure on government to increase community support for children and families.

Roberts (1998) evaluated the mass media campaigns against child abuse by focusing on incest. The study revealed that the media advertisements carried the personal message of five incest survivals. The scholar pointed out that the success of this media campaign in terms of public exposure to the problem of incest and government recognition of the effects of incest was considerable. The scholar suggested that media should play a vital role in the protection of child rights.

Levey (1999) explored the role of media in child rights protection. The study revealed that investigative stories appeared in the press covering child abuse and child rights violation in America. The scholar found that child maltreatment story cannot be sold effectively if it is not readable and saleable story. The scholar reported that television broadcast good number of programmes on various aspects of child rights violation. The scholar suggested that radio and television broadcasting should enhance the status of child rights and child development in modern society.

Hoefnagels and Mudde (2000) investigated the role of mass media in the disclosures of child abuse in the perspective of secondary prevention. The study revealed that prevention strategies in the field of child abuse were generally limited to prevention by means of inter-personal communications. The scholars observed certain shortcomings with respect to problem analysis, goal setting and assessment of unplanned effects. The scholars suggested that an intensive and long preparation by various stakeholders would safeguard the interest of children.

Briggs and McVeity (2000) studied the need and methods of teaching children to protect themselves against cyber crime in modern society and brought out a handbook which serves as a source material to the teachers and adults. The study revealed that Internet and other new media were used by the vested interests as popular means of recruiting children for sexual purposes. The scholars suggested that policy makers should recognize the threats of new media and develop suitable protective measures for the protection of child rights.

Carneley (2001) analyzed the need for greater public awareness and informed discussion about the exploitative and abusive aspects of the Internet. The study
revealed that many parents were not aware of the extent to which children can access offensive material on the Internet. The scholar argues that children’s exposure to all forms of adult information through electronic media is institutionalizing demise in the period of life defined as childhood.

Brown (2001) assessed the relationship between the emotive health advertising and message resistance and noted that mass media campaign brought about awareness among the people about the prevention of child abuse. The study revealed that the investment campaign encouraged the parents to turn to family, friends or a helpline for support before they hurt their child. The scholar noted that such campaigns are essential in modern society in order to educate the adults and others about the significance of child rights protection.

Saunders and Goddard (2002) carried out the study on the role of mass media in facilitating community education and child abuse prevention strategies in Australia and focused on new stories, feature articles and investigative journalism. The study revealed that media and society have failed to recognize that children are the most vulnerable group in modern society. The scholars have suggested that mass media should launch prevention campaigns and safeguard the interest of children and young people.

Omecra (2004) conducted a study on child abuse and the media in Oredo Local Government Area. The study revealed that all countries who are signatories to UN Convention are expected to make concerted efforts at protecting children against all forms of abuses and exploitations. The scholar reported that media had played a major role in creating awareness among various stakeholders on child rights protection. The scholar suggested that print media and electronic media coverage should be geared towards raising awareness of child rights.

Anderson (2005) examined the role of television in the lives of young children. The study revealed significant association between increased screen time and decreased time spent on academic and physical activities. The scholar remarked that television programmes and commercials considerably affected the school performance of children. The scholar suggested that television broadcasting should not promote consumerism which causes child rights violation in modern times.

Sesan (2005) evaluated the relationship between new media and protection of child rights with reference to Nigeria. The study revealed that children were not protected from sexual exploitation, trafficking and pornography. The scholar pointed
out that the National Information Society Campaigns organized in various parts of the country during 2003-2005 contributed to the empowerment and protection rights of young people. The campaigns also included the use of ICTs for development with special reference to youths in rural areas.

Longe et al. (2007) explored the exposure of children and teenagers to Internet pornography in South Western Nigeria. The study revealed an 'alarming trend’ on the exposure of children (7-12years) to Internet pornography. The scholars stated that a good number of children visit pornographic sites and were adversely affected by the contents psychologically and otherwise. The scholars suggested that the ill-effects of Internet should be controlled by the policy makers for better child rights protection.

Awosola and Omoera (2008) investigated the relationship between the child rights and media in Nigeria. The study revealed that media coverage of child abuse had both positive and negative consequences. The scholars found that the media had contributed to placing the cause of children’s rights firmly on the public policy agenda. The scholars suggested certain measures to improve public attitude with regard to child right, survival and development issues.

Mendes (2008) studied the relationship between the media, social workers and child abuse in Australia on the basis of on agenda setting role of the media in child abuse citing local and international examples. The study revealed that much media coverage of child abuse promotes a conservative, pro-family political agenda and other traditional views. The scholar has drawn the attention of the policy makers to the conservative bias and its harsh portrayal of social workers involved in child protection practices.

Premkumar (2008) analyzed the relationship between the child rights and the media with special reference to India. The study revealed that media had played a pivotal role in highlighting the issues concerning child rights. The scholar observed that media have transgressed their boundaries and proved to be injurious to the safety and progress of children. The scholar suggested that the media should be sensitive to the rights of the children while interviewing them and reporting the instances of child abuse.

Bauerlein (2009) assessed the impact of new media on children in modern times. The study revealed that new media had ensured opportunity for the promotion of participation and protection of child rights. The scholar noted that new media had also manifests some dysfunctional effects in terms of exposing children and young
people to information that may be potentially harmful to their holistic development. The scholar suggested that children should be protected from the Internet based crimes in view of the proliferation of computer technology.

Gillin (2009) carried out the study on the role of new social media in the child rights protection in modern times. The study revealed that the social media had become major instruments of human rights protections over a period of time. The scholar suggested that the new media should be actively utilized as tools of social development interventions including child rights protection.

United Nations (2010) conducted a study on the social media in the United Nations context. The study revealed that new media had not played a major role in social development interventions because of their universal reach and influence. The report stated that the integration of web and mobile technologies can transform the monologue associated with traditional broadcast media into social dialogue with potentials of promoting the democratization of information. The report suggested that new social media should transfer the various categories of people from content consumers to content producers.

Oluseyi (2010) examined the access to new communication technologies among the young children. The study revealed that the use of the new media accentuated the voice and the image of the children with more children being seen and heard, different from traditional context where children could only be seen and not heard. The scholar suggested that new media should be utilized effectively towards narrowing the digital divide between rural and urban children with respect to their protection of rights and participation in the child welfare programmes.

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (2010) evaluated the child participation in television serials, reality shows and advertisements. The study revealed the background, review of production, participations conditions for children in the audio-visual business, guidelines to regulate child participation and other vital aspects. The publication states that the media and entertainment industry in India is likely to grow 12.5% per annum over the next 5 years. The study suggested that informed, sensitive and professional journalism is the key to the promotion and protection of children’s rights in India and abroad.

Gutnick et al. (2010) examined the new digital media habits of young children in America. The study revealed that young children had become active users of digital media which provided the benefit of connectivity in modern times. The scholars noted
that the digital media exposure had affected the children personally and academically. The scholars suggested that the media producers and concerned parents should monitor the digital media habits of children and protect their interest from the adverse effects.

Pinho (2010) explored the role of media in child rights protection with reference to Goa. The study revealed that media had played an important role in the prevention of child abuse and protection of child rights through campaigns, awareness building, public opinion formation and sensitization of various stakeholders. The scholar reported that the government was forced to take appropriate action on numerous instances of child abuse since the media came down heavily on the state. The scholar suggested that publishers, reporters and other young journalists should understand their social, moral and professional obligation while disclosing the names of the victims of child abuse.

Fayoyin (2011) investigated the role of media in the protection of child rights in Nigeria. The study revealed that the emergence of new media has heralded new opportunities for expanding media mobilization for child development interventions in the country. The scholar remarked that new media tools are essential in promoting access to and utilization of key health and social services need for the fulfilment of the rights of the children. The scholar proposed a symbiotic relationship between the new and old media in dealing with entrenched forms of child rights violations in order to achieve the goal of child rights protection in Nigeria.

Morozov (2011) studied the ill effects of cyber communication on the young people in the world in the context of political development and change. The study revealed that Internet revolution did not bring about significant political changes in the Arab World and caution against ‘cyber utopianism and Internet centrism’. The scholar suggested that technological innovations and advantages should be used with great care and responsibility in order to save the young children against certain disadvantages and harmful effects.

Guru et al. (2011) examined the role of media in the protection of child rights on the basis of qualitative research method in India. The study revealed that media had not played a crucial role in the protection of child rights in the age of globalization. The scholars noted that various media of communication had provided limited services and support for the protection of child rights in modern times. The
scholars suggested that the mass media should be utilized to the fullest extent for creating awareness among the masses on various aspects of child rights protection.

Nabi (2012) analyzed the role of television in the protection of child rights in Jammu and Kashmir. The study revealed that television had played a significant role in the lives of children. The scholar pointed out that television had not emerged as a prominent instrument of child right protection in modern times. The scholar suggested that various stakeholders of child rights protection including the media institutions should play a crucial role in the protection of child rights in modern society.

Livingstone and Bulger (2013) assessed the international policies and initiatives for child rights protection. The study revealed that the national and international policy frameworks and guidelines regarding ICT were developed albeit unevenly in the absence of scientific research. The study emphasized that sufficient research should be carried out across the globe to support evidence based policy and practice regarding children’s rights in relations to internet and mobile technologies.

Inter news Europe (2014) carried out the study on the role of media in the protection of child rights with reference to Brazil, India and Kenya. The study revealed that access to information and resilient local media was central to good governance, human rights and child rights protection. The study emphasized that the power of new technologies to analyze, distribute and publish data and information had created significant opportunities to support children to know about their rights and developmental opportunities. The study suggested that media should create a new generation of professionals on the basis of solid grounding in sound, ethical journalism, new digital communication technologies and social activism for the protection of child rights.

Livingstone (2015) conducted a study on the relationship between Internet governance and children’s rights. The study revealed that children had certain additional rights too – to play, to parenting, to develop to their full potential and so forth. The scholar found that the rights that people have offline must also be protected online. The study emphasized that children were not enabled by the media to become active learners, developers, contributors, entrepreneurs and decision-makers. The scholar suggested that media should focus on young people who have not yet been able to benefit fully from the opportunities provided by ICTs.

Guru et al. (2015) carried out an investigation the need and importance of child rights protection in India on the basis of an extensive review of literature. The
study revealed that child rights had assumed great significance in the new millennium. The scholars noted that the academic community had given a serious thought to the role of media in the protection of child rights in India and elsewhere. The study emphasized that the triangular relationship of the state, civil society and media was seriously examined by the scholars across the globe. The scholars suggested that the media should play a pro-active role in the process of child rights protection in view of the in-built constraints and limitations in the age of commercialization of media.

Guru and Nabi (2015) evaluated the role of stakeholders in child rights protection in India on the basis of qualitative research method. The study revealed that the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) identified the various stakeholders of child rights protection across the globe. The scholars noted that the legislations in India had provided for the care and protection of the rights of the children. The scholars suggested that media should sensitize the stakeholders of child rights protection and ensure participatory communication for child rights protection.

Guru et al. (2015) explored the attitude and perception of children about the role of television in child rights protection in India on the basis of an empirical investigation. The study revealed that scientific investigations were required to know more about what factors influence the personality of children, what preventive measures are effective in preventing the violation of child rights and what kind of progressive measures are required to empower the children in Jammu and Kashmir. The scholars suggested that television should play a responsible role in the protection of child rights by various stakeholders.

Guru et al. (2015) studied the relationship between television and child rights coverage in India on the basis of an empirical study. The study revealed that a substantial amount of research was carried out in order to develop a considerable body of knowledge concerning the role of television in child rights protection. The scholars noted that the intervention of parents, teachers, policy makers, practitioners, bureaucrats, researchers and other stakeholders of child rights protection was not properly planned and executed in India.

Guru and Nabi (2015) investigated the attitude and perception of parents on the role of television in the protection of child rights on the basis of an empirical study in India. The study revealed that television had not played a major role in the protection of child rights in the age of commercialization of broadcasting. The
scholars suggested that television should play a pro-active role in the protection of child rights in a developing country like India.

Guru et al. (2015) assessed the role of television in child rights protection with reference to Jammu and Kashmir in India on the basis of qualitative research method. The study revealed that adequate scientific investigations were not carried out in the region on the need for media intervention with reference to child rights protection. The scholars noted that media had not played a responsible role in child rights protection since they were controlled by the market forces in the new millennium. The scholars suggested that the contents of television should be subjected to policing by the state in order to safeguard the rights of children.

Wiggins (2016) analyzed the coverage of issues and concerns relating to child rights protection in social media and delivered a talk in the BBC news channel. The study revealed that stories about children in the online had posed certain dangers to the privacy and protection of children. The scholar suggested that too much personal information should not be published online since it would endanger the interest of children.

2.8 Child Rights Protection and Law and Order and Judicial Agencies

Rayner (1992) evaluated the children’s rights to legal representation and family matters. The study revealed that the goal of the justice for children approach was meant for child rights protection. The scholar observed that justice for children goes beyond juvenile justice and suggested that justice for children could be ensured mainly through children’s access to justice, to seek and obtain readiness in criminal and civil matters.

Mahalwar and Ansari (1995) explored the rights of the child and judicial activism in India. The study revealed that the Constitution of India laid down certain principles of governance recognizing the child rights. The scholar suggested that commitment of government, judiciary and society is necessary to safeguard the interest of children, who are the absolutely important assets of the nation.

Davie (1996) investigated the need for partnership with children with reference to child rights protection in the United Kingdom. The study revealed that
child related judgments were not made on the merits of each case including the consideration of the age factor. The scholar suggested that age is irrelevant and that what is important is the extent to which children understand their rights and responsibilities.

Freeman (1996) studied the importance of a children’s rights perspective in litigation. The study revealed that children should be able to have their views heard in matters affecting them and that these be given due weight. The scholar provided a sound justification for an enhanced role for children in legal proceedings. The scholar suggested that children and childhood should be re-conceptualized in family and legal policy so that it becomes a common place for children to have a more active role in decision making.

Crosbie-Curry (1996) analyzed the children’s involvement in contested custody cases with reference to practices and experiences of legal and mental health professionals in the United States. The study revealed that children’s age mediated the weight as well as the asking of children’s wishes since they were quite and likely to be asked their wishes in contested cases when they were under-eight. The study also revealed that children over 14 years were likely to be asked, while the wishes of children under 11 year old were given only moderate weight. The scholar asserts that the legal literature assumes that asking a child about their wishes has grave consequences for the child.

Peterson-Badali et al. (1997) assessed the young children’s legal knowledge and reasoning ability. The study revealed that children’s knowledge and reasoning about legal issues was influenced by their age factor. The scholars noted that children in the entire age range who were presented with legal information in a salient way, which was relevant to them personally, increased their understanding of legal concepts.

Fortin (1998) carried out the study on the relationship between the children’s rights and the developing law. The study revealed that the constitutional and legal provisions for the protection of child rights were not translated into realities in most of the countries due to absence of social awareness and political commitment. The scholar suggested that media intervention for child rights campaign and protection would go a long way in addressing the issue quite seriously.

Wilson (1999) conducted a study on the role of judiciary in the promotion of child rights and presented a paper in the international workshop. The study revealed
that the domestic legislations and international treaties had formulated the child rights protection norms. The scholar reported that the stakeholders of child rights protection had not adequately ensured the promotion and protection of the fundamental rights of the child. The scholar suggested that judicial activism should be encouraged for the protection of child rights across the globe.

Piper (2000) examined the assumption about children’s best interests and noted that there is growing evidence of children who are not helped by the authorities concerned due to their tender age and helplessness. The study revealed that children representing 8-14 year age group were not consulted by the judicial authorities because of the divorce of their parents with regard to their future life. The study suggested that there should be an information or consultation service for young people whose parents were separating.

Calcetas – Santos (2001) evaluated the legal issues and problems in protecting children against pornography. The study revealed that emotionally immature children and attention deprived children were victimized on account of their exposure to pornography via Internet and other new media in modern society. The scholars remarked that children normally do not report sexual solicitation even when offenders attempted to contact them outside the Internet. The study suggested that children should be prevented from use for the production of pornography.

Dionne (2001) explored the legal and judicial aspects with special reference to extraterritorial law and extradition for child rights protection. The study revealed that many countries had allowed extraterritorial legislation to deal with of sex offenders. The scholar pointed out that there are certain difficulties in translating the loss into the Internet media due to technological constraints. The scholar suggested that certain penalties should be imposed on the Internet sex crimes in modern society.

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (2004) investigated the need for protecting the rights of children in conflict with the law. The study revealed that the UN Rules and Guidelines on the Administration of Juvenile Justice were the basis for the implementation of child rights protection measures in various countries. The study suggested that innovative practices in areas like legal support, alternative sanctions, capacity building, and public awareness and advocacy would ensure the child rights protection all over the globe.

Civil Society Organizations in Yemen (2005) studied the various laws to protect children’s rights in Yemen. The study revealed that the government had not
taken any action to solve the inconsistency between present laws and the main principles of the convention. The study emphasized that the government has done nothing to prevent sexual abuse and rape or treat the reasons that lead to it and its outcomes or results. The study suggested that psychological treatment centres for rape victims and other vulnerable groups of children should be established for counselling. The study also called upon the government and civil society to prevent atrocities on children and rehabilitate the victims in a responsible manner.

Ngatsha (2006) analyzed the child justice system and rights of the child in conflict with the law in Zambia. The study revealed that the approach to juvenile justice administration had not demanded a blanket approach because this approach since it gives an opportunity to the state to abuse the law. The scholar stated that amending the law in this case would be a positive step forward to ensure the protection of child rights. The scholar suggested that the children must have the opportunity to develop their potential and this opportunity must not be curtailed.

Roper and McCown (2007) assessed the relationship between the judicial leadership and child protection in modern times. The study revealed that judiciary had provided for better services for children and their families by exercising the leadership role. The scholars found that judges were in a position to bring about positive changes to child welfare systems by considering the propriety of any extra-judicial activities. The scholars called upon the judiciary to find out appropriate ways to exercise judicial leadership in child rights protection and child development endeavours.

Bajpai (2010) examined the legislative and institutional framework for protection of children in India. The study revealed that the twenty-first century has heralded a number of important policy and legislative initiatives as well as significant Court interventions relating to child protection. The scholar noted that the law, policy and institutions for child protection had undergone a significant change from a needs-based to the ‘rights-’ and ‘development-’ based approach in India. The scholar suggested that the process of change in laws must involve civil society and their recommendations in order to ensure child rights protection.

Musonda (2010) conducted a study on the role of the law and judiciary in preventing child abuse with special reference to Zambia. The study revealed that Zambian legal system had recognized the role of the state in child rights protection. The scholar suggested that there is a need to involve more diversion partners in all regions/provinces in the protection of child rights.
Bhosle (2011) examined the role of Indian judiciary in protection of child rights. The study revealed that the Indian constitution (1950) and United Nation Convention (1989) had provided adequate provisions for the protection of child rights. The scholar observed that Indian judiciary had played an important role in the protection of fundamental rights of the citizens including the children. The scholar suggested that the failure of the state and civil society should be strictly examined by the judiciary for meaningful rehabilitation and empowerment of the vulnerable sections of children in India.

Sambhar and Ray (2012) examined the role of judicial system in child trafficking in India. The study revealed that the judicial activism had emerged as tool for curbing child trafficking from grassroots level. The scholars noted that the children had suffered from vulnerability because of the child trafficking, forced labour, flesh trade and other disadvantages. The scholars suggested that judiciary should control the child trafficking through effective administration of justice in modern times.

Canadian Foundation for Children, Youth and the Law (2013) explored the children’s right to be heard in Canadian judiciary. The study revealed that the Canadian judiciary had conducted test case litigation, through interventions and applications, on specific issues related to the rights of children and youth. The study emphasized that the court and administrative systems were not accessible to children to the considerable extent. The study suggested that the Canadian children should have a right to information about themselves and their families and the issues that are important to them.

Paul (2013) examined the Model Law on Child Protection which is the product of expertise drawing on international standards and comparative models. The study primarily dealt with about 130 domestic laws from 68 countries relating to child rights protection. The Model Law highlighted issues of child protection that need to be regulated with comprehensive laws. The scholar suggested that the model law should be incorporated by various national laws with a view to create specific provisions of child rights protection depending on the needs and unique circumstances of each country.

Kigali (2014) investigated the justice for children policy in the Republic of Rwanda. The study revealed that the policy had contributed clarity to balance between justice and reconciliation based on the best interests of the child. The scholar reported
that complex or serious cases were referred to the law courts for appropriate justice. The scholar suggested that the policy had communication-related activities which should be designed by the experts to ensure education to the various stakeholders of child rights protection.

Holder Jr., et. al. (2014) examined the role of law enforcement agencies in the protection of child rights. The study revealed that law enforcement officers conduct investigations and determined the violation of criminal law. The scholars noted that law enforcement agencies played a crucial role as facilitators of child rights protection by the judiciary. The scholars suggested that the law enforcement’s response needs to be constant and consistent in order to enrich the process of judicial administration with reference to child rights protection.

Government of Burundi (2015) studied the need for training of police and the judiciary in child rights protection and juvenile justice in modern times. The study revealed that the UNICEF and other agencies had offered long-term support for meaningful, integrated and practical training within training centres for police and the officials of judiciary for effective child rights protection. The study emphasized that the officials should be sensitized about their roles and responsibilities regarding child rights protection.

European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2015) analyzed the child-friendly justice perspectives and experiences of professionals on child rights protection. The study revealed that the professionals had realized the importance of child rights protection and formulated certain norms and guidelines. The study suggested that an additional person, preferably from a different professional field, should also be made responsible for ensuring that the child is adequately informed, supported and protected.

Global Protection Cluster-Child Protection (2016) assessed the impact of armed conflict in Afghanistan on child rights protection. The study revealed that Afghanistan had not implemented suitable child rights protection programmes despite international funding and support. The study emphasized that access to National Directorate of Security facilities, a lack of will to cooperate by the Afghan authorities and the lack of information on detained children were important obstacles to the inclusive development of children and protection of their rights. The study suggested that various law and order and judicial organizations should ensure timely and adequate child rights protection.
2.9 Child Rights Protection and NGO’s / Social Development Organizations

Goddard and Tucci (1991) carried out the study on the child protection and the need for the reappraisal of the social worker-client relationship in England. The study revealed that the names of the individual children had been described as a ‘litany engraved on the minds of British social workers’. The scholars stated that media interest in other child protection scandals had extended beyond fatalities to include events such as those in Cleveland and Orkney. The scholars suggested that media coverage need not focus exclusively on the mistakes of individuals.

Scott (1995) conducted a study on the child advocacy with reference to participation and empowerment in child protection. The study revealed that child protection agencies had made culpable errors in the protection of children. The scholar found that children should be protected from public scrutiny. The scholar has suggested that social workers should play the role of angel guardians of child rights protection.

Egelund (1996) examined the work tools of child protection services which influenced social work concerning child abuse on the basis of empirical evidence. The study revealed that people-processing goal can be achieved by professional diagnosis because of the complexity of family conflict. The scholar argued that the treatment of families is politically determined and suggested that solutions should be chosen within the narrow repertoire of legislative recommendations.

Shemmings (2000) evaluated the professionals’ attitudes to children’s participation in decision making with reference to dichotomous accounts and doctrinal contests. The study revealed that social workers tended to favour diametrically opposed viewpoints about child rights protection since they believed that children should not make decisions about their welfare and progress. The scholar suggested that children’s right to participation should be honoured by the authorities and developmentalists in modern society.

Doek (2001) explored the children’s their right to health and pointed out that the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health was not exclusively meant for children. The study revealed that holistic approach to child right protection did not include the provision for constructive social services including
healthcare in most of the countries. The scholar suggested that the States Parties should initiate adequate and appropriate actions for the protection of the health rights of children.

Bell (2002) investigated the promoting of children’s rights through the use of relationship. The study revealed that most of the children and young people had experienced a positive relationship with a social worker. The studies reveal that children lacked agency in promoting their rights and suggested that development and maintenance of a relationship of trust offered by professional would safeguard the interest of children. The scholar suggested that social workers need to be provided with necessary resources, support and training in order to promote children’s human rights.

Cemlyn (2003) studied the relationship between social work and child rights protection. The study revealed that children faced certain problems while seeking asylum in modern society. The scholar observed that the incarceration of children and families in detention centres was more horrible. The scholar suggested that social work should play a crucial role in the statutory and voluntary sectors in order to avoid collusion with repressive policies and actively promoting human rights.

Holland (2004) analysed the child and family assessment in social work practice in modern society. The study revealed that the social work practice had certain complexities of conducting assessments of need and risk. The scholar noted that strong emphasis on good, evidence-based and assessment practice was placed by the practitioners. The scholar suggested that social work should be carried out on the basis of original research evidence to enhance child rights protection.

Ferrara and Ferrara (2005) assessed the street children and juvenile justice system in India. The study revealed that children who were illiterate, sick and malnourished were not treated well in the family due to poverty. The scholars reported that millions of helpless children lived in the streets as a result of the loss of their loved ones, the breakdown of their families and other compulsions. The scholars suggested that the government should delegate the care and development of street children to humanitarian organizations which are managed by the professional social workers and committed activists.

Dutschke (2006) carried out the study on the protection of child rights through systematic social services in South Africa. The study revealed that the drafters of the Constitution intended the welfare system to be one that grants a wide variety of
services and programmes to the people of South Africa. The scholar remarked that social services were intended to deal with children with family problems and who are abused and neglected. The scholar suggested that the right to be protected from abuse, neglect and degradation should be ensured to the children through proper care and protection.

Alderson (2008) conducted a study on the young children’s rights in modern times. The study revealed that children are intimidated by the circumstances in which they are asked to present their views about their rights and future progress. The scholar pointed out that the stakeholders of child rights protection should create healthy conditions for facilitating active participation of children in matters concerning their welfare and rights.

Inter-Agency (IATT) on Children and HIV/AIDS (2008) examined the need for expanding social protection for vulnerable children and families in modern times. The study revealed that social transfers and social services for the most vulnerable and marginalized children had gained momentum as a development priority. The study emphasized the need to strategically locate social protection leadership with the appropriate Government ministry to maximize effectiveness. The study suggested that the future researchers should shed light on the institutional dynamics of expanding social protection with the goal of informing current and future efforts.

Archard and Skievenest (2009) evaluated the need for hearing the child who has a fundamental right to be heard in all collective and deliberative processes determining his or future. The study revealed the importance of a child-centred approach to child welfare and child protection. The scholars suggested that the stakeholders of child rights protection should not make any legitimate and rational decisions about a child’s welfare without taking proper account of the child’s view.

Vivienne (2009) explored the relationship between social work and child rights protection in modern society. The study revealed that relational theory, particularly from ethics of care feminist scholarship was used to examine the concepts of care and rights in the principles and practice of the professional social workers. The scholar stated that young people wanted professional workers who cared about them as individuals and who focused on the process of the work. The scholar suggested that rights workers had a strong care ethic in their individual work with young people, whilst social workers were concerned about managing young people’s care rather than engaging with them individually.
Buckley (2010) investigated the need for social work education to focus on the ideological, cultural and organizational influences that shape practitioner perspectives and determine case careers, particularly in the area of child protection. The study revealed the dissonance between the ‘official’ child protection discourse and the complexities and dilemmas of everyday practice. The scholar suggested that the policy makers should encourage and facilitate social workers’ use of theory as a means of addressing these complex areas is endorsed.

Ferguson (2010) studied the role of social workers in child rights protection in modern society. The study revealed that the practitioners had failed to protect children and vulnerable adults due to lack of organizational systems and inter-professional communication. The scholar found that the practitioners should think about social work in terms of the walks and other bodily movements which are necessary to carry out the social work properly. The scholar suggested that the professionals should meet the requirements of good practice by looking around homes, walking towards children and understanding the ground realities of social work in relations to child rights protection.

Akbar (2011) analyzed the child welfare social work and promotion of child self determination in America. The study revealed that self-determination was the subject of decades of discipline-wide debate. The scholar observed that self-determination had empowered the children and clients were the best resource on their own needs. The scholar suggested that several newly emerging themes regarding factors that promote a worker’s ability to promote client self-determination should be incorporated by the professionals.

Clapton et al. (2012) assessed the social work in the field of child rights protection in United Kingdom. The study revealed that the practitioners had experienced certain disadvantages due to non-cooperation of government, civil society and other stakeholders of child rights protection. The scholars suggested that the practitioners should be equipped with various communication and managerial skills to ensure effective child rights protection in modern times.

Whitaker (2012) carried out the study on the role of professional social workers in the child welfare and protection activities in modern times. The study revealed that resources and energies were invested in the important task of building and maintaining the child welfare workforce. The scholar noted that professional social workers deserved fair compensation, safe working environments and support from
their agencies. The scholar suggested that social workers and child welfare practice should realign to ensure professional service delivery to America’s most vulnerable children and families.

Barrientos et al. (2013) conducted a study on the relationship between social transfer, social work and child protection in modern times. The study revealed the potential effects of social transfers on child protection outcomes in low- and middle-income countries. The scholars reported that objectives of social transfers, indirect effects of social transfers and social exclusion had led to improved child protection outcomes. The scholars suggested that potential synergies would ensure better implementation of social transfers and child protection.

Department for Education (2014) examined the social work perspective from child rights protection point of view. The study revealed that modern social work practice had shaped the attitudes of family and children about child rights protection. The study emphasized that the innovation programme could provide the additional support required to help the children and family members. The study suggested that government should play a supportive role by adopting innovative approaches to child rights protection.

Anastas (2014) evaluated the science of social work and its relationship with child rights protection in modern times. The study revealed that rapprochement between practice and science should be ensured to their mutual benefit in general and child rights protection in particular. The scholar remarked that the practices of both scientists and practitioners in the field of social work were enriched with reference to human rights and child rights protection. The scholar suggested that scientists and practitioners should come together on an equal footing to learn from each other and to collaborate in practice-relevant research and developing a knowledge broker service for practitioners.

Ferguson (2014) explored the involvement of social workers in the process of child rights protection in modern times. The study revealed that social work practice was deeply investigative by nature. The scholar pointed out that the attitudes and behavioural patterns of children and parents was the basis for providing suitable protective and promotional services. The scholar suggested that participatory approaches to social work should be adopted to earn the confidence of children, parents and other stakeholders of child rights protection.
African Platform for Social Protection and Uganda Social Protection Platform (2015) investigated the status of child rights and social protection in Uganda. The study revealed that the Africa Platform for Social Protection together with the Uganda Social Protection Platform had implemented a project to support creation of awareness and build capacity of civil society organizations to successfully advocate for policies, systems and structures to ensure the protection and rights of the children in Uganda. The study emphasized the rights and social protection issues affecting different groups of vulnerable children that include children living on the street, children affected by conflict, orphans and children in conflict with the law, children with disabilities, children affected by sexual abuse and those involved in labour.

O’Reilly and Dolan (2015) studied the voice of the child in social work in modern times. The study revealed that a child-centred method had emerged for better child protection and welfare system. The scholars stated that social workers need to be skilled communicators to engage with children about deeply personal and painful issues concerning child rights and development. The scholar suggested that child-centred social work approaches should be followed by the professional social workers to enhance their involvement and contribution for child rights protection.

Wilkins (2015) analyzed the use of theory and research knowledge in child protection social work practice. The study revealed that new techniques were developed to facilitate the transfer of theory and research knowledge into social work practice. The scholar suggested that further research regarding the impact of the use of theory and research knowledge related to disorganized attachment in child protection social work practice would also be useful.

Lurie (2016) assessed the role of social work in child rights protection and youth welfare in modern times. The study revealed that children were vulnerable human beings who need care and protection. The scholar found that different approaches to prevention, treatment and care for children were needed in the new millennium. The scholar suggested that the norms and guidelines of UN Convention on the Rights of the Child should be strictly implemented by the stakeholders of child rights protection across the globe.

Morrison (2016) carried out the study on the social workers communication with children and young people in practice. The study revealed that communication involved social workers using a range of methods and techniques like touch, play, signing, body language, writing, drawing, activities, using symbols and other
specialist tools to engage and communicate with children and young people. The scholar observed that social workers need to use their skills sensitively and creatively to make spaces for communication with children and young people. The scholars suggested that social workers should build and sustain good human relationship rather than development of communication skills.

2.10 Inferences of Review of Literature

- The international organizations such as United Nations Organization, World Health Organization, United Nations Development Project, UNESCO, UNICEF and other agencies have played a crucial role on the sensitization of various national governments across the world on child rights protection. The researchers have carried out limited investigations on the role of various international organizations in the child rights protection according to the review of literature.

- The state has the great social responsibility of protecting the human rights of the people and promoting human resources development. The various national governments have adopted their own constitutions in the post-independence era. The national constitutions have also accorded a place of pride to human rights protection including the rights of children. Adequate studies are carried out on the role of government in the child rights protection according to the review of literature.

- The civil society plays an important role in a democracy. The civil society has to shoulder the responsibility of protecting the human rights of people including children. The scholars have examined the role of civil society in the protection of child rights to a considerable extent according to the review of literature.

- The family also plays an important role in the protection of child rights. The parents, siblings and other family members have a responsibility of protecting the children and promoting their integrated development on the basis of human values. The scholars have examined the role of family in the protection of child rights to a certain extent according to the review of literature.

- The educational institutions provide formal education and training to the students at various levels. They are responsible for inculcating moral values
and human values among the students who are the future nation builders. The scholars have examined the role of educational institutions in the protection of child rights to some extent according to the review of literature.

- The media institutions are the fourth estate of a democracy. They are also informal universities in a civil society. They too have the responsibility of providing continuous informal education to the children, youth and other stakeholders of child rights protection. The scholars have examined the role of media institutions in the protection of child rights to a remarkable extent according to the review of literature.

- The law and order and judicial organizations are the angel guardians of public interest in a democracy and civil society. These organizations have a great social responsibility of protecting the law, order, peace, tranquillity and human rights in modern societies. The scholars have also examined the role of law and order and judicial organizations to a limited extent according to the review of literature.

- The social development organizations basically come under the purview of non-government organizations which are rightly considered as the ‘third force’ in a democracy. The non-government organizations also bridge the communication gap between the government and civil society. These organizations have a social responsibility of promoting child development and protecting child rights in modern society. The role of social development organizations in the protection of child rights is studied extensively in other countries. But, the role of non-government organizations/social development organizations has not been subjected to adequate scientific research in Indian Republic. Surprisingly, not even a single scientific investigation has been carried out in Karnataka state on the role of various stakeholders in child rights protection according to the review of literature.
2.11 Summary

The present investigation was carried out in Karnataka state to evaluate the role of various stakeholders of child rights protection. Child rights protection is not a uni-dimensional activity. It is indeed a multi-directional and multi-dimensional responsibility of various stakeholders of child rights protection such as international organizations, state, civil society, family, educational institutions, media organizations, law enforcement agencies, judicial organizations and social development organizations. The subject of child rights protection has become an important issue, concern and challenge to the government and other stakeholders. Studies are conducted all over the world on the role of stakeholders in child rights protection by the scholars since 1980s. In the age of globalization, the market forces have resorted to various exploitative tendencies. There is increasing violation of human rights in the present era of economic liberalization. Adequate studies are carried out on the role of various stakeholders in the child rights protection across the globe. Prominent among them include - Goddard and Tucci (1991), Scott (1995), Shemmings (2000), Doek (2001), Bell (2002), Cemlyn (2003), Holland (2004), Ferrara and Ferrara (2005), Dutschke (2006), Alderson (2008), Archard and Skievenest (2009), Buckley (2010), Ferguson (2010), Akbar (2011), Clapton et. al. (2012), Whitaker (2012), Barrientos et al.(2013), Anastas (2014), Ferguson (2014), O’Reilly and Dolan (2015), Wilkins (2015), Lurie (2016), Morrison (2016) and Chaney (2017). Adequate scientific investigations are not carried out in Indian Republic on the role of various stakeholders in human rights protection and child rights protection. Surprisingly, not even a single scientific investigation has been carried out in Karnataka state on this vital issue. Hence, the present study assumes profound academic significance.