CHAPTER-V
MAJOR FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

5.1. Introduction

Child rights protection assumes great significance in a developing country like India. Childhood is considered as a very crucial stage of human development by the specialists. The Constitution of India and UN Resolutions have laid a strong foundation for child rights protection. After independence, various child protection and development measures have been devised and implemented in India. There are several stakeholders who are responsible for promoting healthy personality in children and facilitating child rights protection in modern times. The role of stakeholders of child rights protection is also subjected to scientific investigation all over the world. Investigations dealing exclusively with the role of stakeholders in the protection of child rights in Karnataka state are scanty as seen through the paucity of literature. The role of stakeholders in child rights protection with special reference to Karnataka state was chiefly examined in the present study. The findings of the study, limitations of the study, testing of hypotheses, implications of the study and suggestions for future research are delineated in this chapter.

5.2. Findings of the Study

Demographic Features of the Sample

A majority of the study sample represent male respondents (60.74%), matriculation / pre-university educational group (69.63%), social organizers, educationists and media professionals group (64.42%), socially disadvantaged sections (77.91%) and middle and low income groups (80.98%) respectively in the study sample.

Role of Government in Child Rights Protection

- The government has formulated suitable child rights policy in India after independence (77.91%).
- The government has not adequately ensured suitable child rights governance in the state (71.17%).
• The government has not effectively ensured suitable institutional reforms for adequate child rights protection in the state (72.39%).
• The government has not ensured adequate resourcing for child rights in the budget (73.62%).
• The government has not sufficiently provided funds for child rights governance works in the state (65.03%).
• The government has not effectively implemented child rights protection programmes in consultation with the stakeholders in the state (70.55%).
• The government has coordinated child rights protection activities (65.64%).
• The government has protected child rights within the family (69.33%).
• The government has not provided adequate livelihood opportunities to the parents of marginalized families in the state (68.10%).
• The government has not provided effective educational opportunities to all the children in the state (66.87%).
• The government has not provided qualitative health, sanitation and nutrition services to all the children in the state (64.42%).
• The government has ensured safe neighbourhoods to all the citizens across the state and helps the divorced couple with comprehensive rehabilitative programmes (74.23%).
• The government has not acted as an effective mediator of intra-family disputes across the state (79.75%).
• The government has not played a crucial role in restructuring the post-divorce family across the state (74.23%).
• The government has not strictly implemented the children specific laws in the state (77.30%).
• The government has prevented child trafficking across the state (68.10%).
• The government has not promoted child development through active and responsible community participation in the state (74.85%).
• The government has provided shelter, rehabilitation and counselling services to the victims of child rights violations in the state (67.48%).
• The government has prevented child marriage and child labour in the state (69.33%).
• The government has not facilitated effective public-private participation in the protection of child rights in the state (70.25%).

Role of Civil Society in Child Rights Protection

• The civil society has raised public awareness about child rights protection in the state (62.58%).
• The civil society has not actively and effectively participated in the child rights protection programmes in the state (71.17%).
• The civil society has not facilitated meaningful networking for child rights protection in the state (65.03%).
• The civil society has not prevailed upon the government effectively to implement child development programmes in the state (66.26%).
• The civil society has not demanded adequate budgetary provisions to implement child welfare schemes in the state (71.17%).
• The civil society has not boycotted certain institutions which exploit the children in the state (67.49%).
• The civil society has not actively participated in the rehabilitation of the exploited children in the state (65.64%).
• The civil society has fought against child trafficking issues in the state (66.26%).
• The civil society has not fostered children’s participation adequately in the child development programmes in the state (63.80%).
• The civil society has not advocated for policy change and political commitment for child rights protection in the state in a satisfactory manner (60.74%).
• The civil society has not prevented child marriage in the state (61.96%).
• The civil society has not prevented child labour in the state (69.33%).
• The civil society has not protected children from cruel forms of punishment in the state (66.26%).
• The civil society has not supported the asylum-seeking children in the state (67.48%).
• The civil society has not effectively supported the forums for children’s participation in matters affecting their lives in the state (63.19%).
The civil society has not effectively addressed the anti social behaviour in the violation of child rights in the state (77.91%).

The civil society has not provided adequate healthy environment for the exercise of child rights in the state (71.78%).

The civil society has not actively supported and encouraged the children’s family and parents in the fulfilment of their duties in the state (61.35%).

The civil society has not enforced certain social norms for the prevention of discrimination against children in the state in a responsible manner (66.87%).

The civil society has not adequately supported the state institutions for protecting children’s rights in the state (67.18%).

Role of Social Development Organizations in Child Rights Protection

The social development organizations have sensitized the stakeholders of child rights protection in the state (69.02%).

The social development organizations have not played a vital and active role in the transformation of the life of children in the state (68.10%).

The social development organizations have reported the instances of child rights violations in the state (66.26%) effectively.

The social development organizations have prevented crimes against the children in the state (73.62%).

The social development organizations have not effectively rehabilitated the victims of child rights violations in the state (66.87%).

The social development organizations have not provided adequate training on child right centred law enforcement in the state (76.07%).

The social development organizations have not effectively prevented child trafficking through education in the state in a satisfying manner (73.01%).

The social development organizations have not empowered child victims of trafficking and slavery through education and job training in the state (78.53%).

The social development organizations have not actively facilitated policy change and political commitment on child rights in the state (73.01%).

The social development organizations have supported child development by encouraging community participation in the state (63.19%).
• The social development organizations have educated children, parents and caregivers on child rights protection in the state (65.64%).
• The social development organizations have not created sustainable projects to provide shelter, rehabilitation and counselling services to child rights victims in the state to a desirable level (66.87%).
• The social development organizations have not built capacity of child rights victims to lead the fight against child exploitation in the state (67.48%).
• The social development organizations have not worked with government and civil society to provide adequate services to victims of child rights violation (64.42%).
• The social development organizations have not effectively prevented child labour, child marriage, human trafficking and other threats to children (69.33%).
• The social development organizations have highlighted to some extent the issues and concerns of children through media campaigns and research projects (63.80%).
• The social development organizations have not provided impoverished and orphaned children access to education, health and support services adequately (72.39%).
• The social development organizations have not conducted investigations and research on child right violations and mobilized intervention sufficiently (71.17%).
• The social development organizations have not ensured protection of children in the justice system comprehensively (69.94%).
• The social development organizations have not created safe public space for discussion, learning and interaction (76.69%).

Role of Media Organizations in Child Rights Protection
• The media has not enabled the children and parents to understand the significance of basic needs of children (61.35%).
• The media has not enabled the children and parents to demand educational facilities in a rightful manner (69.94%).
• The media has not enabled the children and parents to demand healthcare facilities in a comprehensive manner (63.80%).
• The media has not enabled the children and parents to demand adequate time and place for studies as a matter of right (65.03%).
• The media has enabled the children and parents to demand adequate opportunities for socializing with friends (72.39%).
• The media has not enabled the children and parents to protest aggressively against doing certain works which are inappropriate for their age (66.26%).
• The media has enabled the children and parents to demand healthy environment for their growth and development (64.42%).
• The media has enabled the children and parents to demand adequate opportunities for hobbies and recreation (65.03%).
• The media has not enabled the children and parents to understand the failure of the various stakeholders to protect their rights effectively (62.58%).
• The media has not enabled the children and parents to understand the legislative and administrative measures for child right protection adequately (61.96%).
• The media has not enabled the children and parents to understand the importance of prevention of corporal punishment to a desirable level (60.74%).
• The media has not enabled the children and parents to understand the significance of prevention of child abuse (70.55%).
• The media has enabled the children and parents to understand the neglect of child rights (65.03%).
• The media has enabled the children and parents to understand their right for name and nationality (66.26%).
• The media has not enabled the children and parents to understand the need for prevention of children from hazardous employment in a desirable manner (63.19%).
• The media has not enabled the children and parents to understand the need for prevention of children from entering occupations unsuited to them (76.69%).
• The media has not enabled the children and parents to understand the need for prevention of the children from human trafficking and bonded labour (70.55%).
• The media has not played key role in the effective implementation of various agreements to eradicate child rights violations (60.12%).
• The media has not facilitated active social mobilization for child rights protection (65.64%).
• The media has not encouraged the children sufficient to produce children specific contents and create strong public opinion about child rights protection (68.41%).

Role of Law and Order and Judicial Organizations in Child Rights Protection

• The law and order and judicial organizations have respected the principles of UN convention and constitutional obligations regarding child rights protection (67.79%).
• The law and order and judicial organizations have not provided adequate and appropriate opportunities to the children for their development (66.56%).
• The law and order and judicial organizations have not comprehensively protected the children from various types of exploitation (65.03%).
• The law and order and judicial organizations have provided security and support to the children and protected their rights (72.39%).
• The law and order and judicial organizations have not ensured speedy disposal of marital disputes with regard to the choice of custody and child rearing consistently (68.10%).
• The law and order and judicial organizations have not effectively resolved intra-family disputes well in time and protected the affected children (74.85%).
• The law and order and judicial organizations have ensured implementation of legal guarantees and safeguards for child rights protection (71.78%).
• The law and order and judicial organizations have not protected the children from corporal punishment effectively (77.30%).
• The law and order and judicial organizations have prevented child trafficking through case tracking, protective services and rehabilitation services (71.78%).
• The law and order and judicial organizations have not eliminated violence against children by providing counselling, shelter and community support in a comprehensive manner (64.42%).
• The law and order and judicial organizations have not advocated for policy change and political commitment on child rights protection effectively (66.87%).
• The law and order and judicial organizations have not prevented child labour completely (68.10%).
• The law and order and judicial organizations have not prevented child marriage (66.27%).
• The law and order and judicial organizations have not effectively prevented human trafficking (63.19%).
• The law and order and judicial organizations have adopted innovative techniques for reducing victim stress during court interviews and medical examinations (70.55%).
• The law and order and judicial organizations have not adequately enhanced practitioner capacity in child protection and advocacy organizations (65.03%).
• The law and order and judicial organizations have not facilitated social and economic empowerment to children through advocacy and services comprehensively (71.17%).
• The law and order and judicial organizations have provided legal counselling and other assistance to victims of child rights (69.94%).
• The law and order and judicial organizations have not ensured timely and adequate services for rehabilitation and empowerment of affected children in all cases (68.71%).
• The law and order and judicial organizations have not prevailed upon the state and civil society to ensure adequate child rights protection consistently (75.46%).

5.3 Limitations of the Study

The usual limitations of the survey method namely time, human inadequacies, resource constraints, recollection and communication were experienced by the researcher. It was practically not possible to contact all the stakeholders of child rights protection in Karnataka state due to lack of time and resources. An exhaustive and intensive survey as well as case study was not possible because of large numbers and practical constraints. Incidental, purposive and stratified sampling techniques were followed in selecting the respondents since these methods of selection also give significantly correct results with much less time, manpower, money and materials.
Though much care was taken to collect the data, the memory bias on the part of the respondents cannot be completely ruled out.

5.4. Testing of Hypotheses

\textit{H1: The government has facilitated child rights protection in Karnataka state.}

The data analysis furnished in tables 4.3.1 to 4.3.20 indicates that the government has not implemented adequate programmes for the protection of child rights in Karnataka state. Hence, the above hypothesis stands proved according to data analysis.

\textit{H2: The civil society has facilitated child rights protection in Karnataka state.}

The data analysis furnished in tables 4.4.1 to 4.4.20 indicates that the civil society has not played a responsible role in the protection of child rights in Karnataka state. Hence, the above hypothesis stands proved according to data analysis.

\textit{H3: The social work organizations have facilitated child rights protection in Karnataka state.}

The data analysis furnished in tables 4.5.1 to 4.5.20 indicates that the social work organizations have not played a significant role in the protection of child rights in Karnataka state. Hence, the above hypothesis stands proved according to data analysis.

\textit{H4: The media organizations have facilitated child rights protection in Karnataka state.}

The data analysis furnished in tables 4.6.1 to 4.6.20 indicates that the media organizations have not played a remarkable role in the protection of child rights in Karnataka state. Hence, the above hypothesis stands proved according to data analysis.

\textit{H5: The law, order and judicial organizations have facilitated child rights protection in Karnataka state.}

The data analysis furnished in tables 4.6.1 to 4.6.20 indicates that the law, order and judicial organizations have not played a crucial role in the protection of child rights in Karnataka state. Hence, the above hypothesis stands proved according to data analysis.
5.5. Implications of the Study

The implications of the findings of the study on the role of stakeholders in child rights protection with special reference to Karnataka State in general terms are given below:

Role of Government

- The appropriate government has to ensure suitable child rights governance.
- The appropriate government should bring about suitable institutional reforms for adequate child rights protection.
- The appropriate government should ensure adequate resourcing for child rights in the budget.
- The appropriate government should provide adequate funds for child rights governance works.
- The appropriate government should implement child rights protection programmes, child welfare and child development activities in consultation with the stakeholders.
- The appropriate government should provide livelihood opportunities to the people for protecting the rights of children.
- The appropriate government should implement the right to education law in order to provide education to all the children.
- The appropriate government should ensure safe neighbourhoods to all the citizens for better child rights protection.
- The appropriate government should play a crucial role in restructuring the post-divorce family across the country.
- The appropriate government should strictly prevent child trafficking across the country.
- The appropriate government should facilitate active community participation in the implementation of child development programmes.
- The appropriate government should provide shelter, rehabilitation and counselling services to the victims of child rights in the country.
- The appropriate government should strictly prevent child marriage and child labour in the country.
• The appropriate government should facilitate public-private participation in the protection of child rights in the country.

**Role of Civil Society**

• The civil society should actively participate in the child rights protection programmes.
• The civil society should facilitate meaningful networking for child rights protection.
• The civil society should work as a pressure group and prevail upon the government to implement child development programmes.
• The civil society should demand adequate budgetary provisions to implement child welfare schemes.
• The civil society should boycott certain institutions which exploit the children.
• The civil society should actively participate in the rehabilitation of the exploited children.
• The civil society should fight still against child trafficking in an effective manner.
• The civil society should advocate for policy change and political commitment for child rights protection.
• The civil society should prevent child marriage.
• The civil society should prevent child labour.
• The civil society should protect the children from cruel forms of punishment.
• The civil society should support the asylum-seeking children.
• The civil society should address the anti social behaviour in the violation of child rights.
• The civil society should enforce certain social norms for the prevention of discrimination against children.
• The civil society should support the state institutions for protecting children’s rights.
Role of Social Development Organizations

- The social development organizations should sensitize the stakeholders of child rights protection.
- The social development organizations should play a vital role in the transformation of the life of children.
- The social development organizations should report the instances of child rights violations.
- The social development organizations should prevent crimes against the children.
- The social development organizations should rehabilitate the victims of child rights violations.
- The social development organizations should provide adequate training on child right centred law enforcement.
- The social development organizations should prevent child trafficking through education.
- The social development organizations should empower the child victims of trafficking and slavery through education and job training.
- The social development organizations should facilitate policy change and political commitment on child rights.
- The social development organizations should educate the children, parents and caregivers on child rights protection.
- The social development organizations should create the sustainable projects to provide shelter, rehabilitation and counselling services to child rights victims.
- The social development organizations should build the capacity of child rights victims to lead the fight against child exploitation.
- The social development organizations should work with government and civil society to provide adequate services to victims of child rights violation.
- The social development organizations should prevent child labour, child marriage, human trafficking and other threats to children.
- The social development organizations should highlight the issues and concerns of children through media campaigns and research projects.
- The social development organizations should provide impoverished and orphaned children access to education, health and support services.
• The social development organizations should conduct investigations on child right violations and mobilized intervention.
• The social development organizations should ensure the protection of children in the justice system.
• The social development organizations should create safe public space for discussion, learning and interaction.

Role of Media

• The media institutions should create awareness in an effective way about the issues and concerns of child rights protection.
• The media institutions should enable the children and parents to obtain basic educational and health care services.
• The media institutions should enable the children and parents to demand adequate time and place for studies.
• The media institutions should enable the children and parents to demand adequate opportunities for socializing with friends.
• The media institutions should enable the children and parents to protest against doing certain works which are inappropriate for their age.
• The media institutions should enable the children and parents to demand healthy environment for their growth and development.
• The media institutions should enable the children and parents to understand the failure of the various stakeholders to protect their rights.
• The media institutions should enable the children and parents to understand the legislative and administrative measures available for child right protection.
• The media institutions should enable the children and parents to understand the prevention of corporal punishment.
• The media institutions should enable the children and parents to understand the prevention of child abuse, child labour, child marriage and other forms of exploitation of children.
• The media institutions should enable the children and parents to understand the need for prevention of children from hazardous employment.
• The media institutions should enable the children and parents to understand the need for prevention of children from entering occupations unsuited to them.
The media institutions should enable the children and parents to understand the need for prevention of the children from human trafficking and bonded labour.

The media institutions should facilitate the implementation of various agreements to eradicate child rights violations.

The media institutions should facilitate active social mobilization for child rights protection.

The media institutions should produce children specific contents and create public opinion about child rights protection.

Role of Law and Order Organizations

- The law and order organizations should respect the principles of UN convention and constitutional obligations regarding child rights protection.
- The law and order organizations should protect the children from various types of exploitation.
- The law and order organizations should provide security and support to the children and protected their rights.
- The law and order organizations should ensure strict implementation of legal guarantees and safeguards for child rights protection.
- The law and order organizations should protect the children from corporal punishment.
- The law and order organizations should prevent the child trafficking through case tracking, protective services and rehabilitation services.
- The law and order organizations should eliminate the violence against children by providing counselling, shelter and community support.
- The law and order organizations should prevent child labour, child marriage, human trafficking and other disadvantages.
- The law and order organizations should facilitate the social and economic empowerment to children through advocacy and services.
- The law and order organizations should ensure adequate child rights protection.

Role of Judicial Organizations

- The judicial organizations should ensure the speedy disposal of marital disputes with regard to the choice of custody and child rearing.
• The judicial organizations should resolve intra-family disputes well in time and protected the affected children.
• The judicial organizations should adopt the innovative techniques for reducing victim stress during court interviews and medical examinations.
• The judicial organizations should enhance the practitioner capacity in child protection and advocacy organizations.
• The judicial organizations should provide the legal counselling and other assistance to victims of child rights.
• The judicial organizations should ensure the timely and adequate services for rehabilitation and empowerment of affected children.

5.6 Suggestions for Future Research

An attempt was made by the researcher to understand the role of various stakeholders in the protection of child rights in Karnataka state. But, during the course of the study, it is understood that there are many areas which warrant constant research in this important branch of social work management. Child rights protection is a vast area of research since it involves various stakeholders and integrated approaches. The future researchers can focus the attention of policy makers and other stakeholders on – emerging issues and concerns of child rights, trafficking of children, child marriage, child labour, corporal punishment, children’s education, children’s health, children’s nutrition, children’s recreation, children’s media exposure, children’s personality development, social networking development, social media intervention, community intervention, good governance and social capital development. These aspects are directly associated with the processes of child welfare, child development and child rights protection in India. Child rights protection practically demands integrated approaches and multi-faceted efforts which constitute enduring areas of research in social work management.

5.7. Epilogue

The United Nations Organization has played a crucial role in the protection of child rights across the globe. The UN Convention provided certain principles and practices for better child rights governance and development. The decade of 1990s witnessed series of organized and scientific investigations on the protection of child
rights, promotion of children’s personality and progress of children. The dawn of 21st century witnessed multi-dimensionality and multi-directional investigations which dealt with the role of stakeholders in child rights protection. The state is the greatest angel guardian of children. The Government is responsible for amending existing laws and enactment of new laws in order to protect the interest of children. The civil society has a major role to play in the protection of child rights.

The social development organizations have also taken the lead and strengthened the initiatives for the protection of child rights. The communications media have to play an effective role in different contexts toward protecting child rights. The media professionals have a social obligation to create public opinion and sensitize various stakeholders on several issues or cases concerning the child abuse or exploitation. The law enforcement authorities and judicial personnel should sensitize police personnel at different levels, personnel of juvenile homes and lawyers about child rights. The judiciary is responsible for the protection of child rights through proper implementation of legal guarantees and safeguards which are set forth in relevant and national and international standards. The corporate houses are also responsible for creating necessary opportunities for the empowerment of children in association with government agencies and non-government organizations.

The present evaluation reveals that the stakeholders of child rights protection have not achieved absolute success due to certain constraints. It is necessary to understand what Winston S. Churchill said: “We make a living by what we get; we make a life by what we give”. These words emphasize the need for pro-active role by various stakeholders in the protection of child rights across the globe. The stakeholders should ultimately realize that child rights cannot be protected over night. It is primarily based on the commitment of various stakeholders. A surge in child rights protection is typically attributed to the strong relationship between the stakeholders and child rights protection. The future agenda for these stakeholders of child rights protection must deal with adoption of pro-social behaviours, professional ethics, sustainable development, inclusive development and corporate social responsibility.