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# **The Protection of Child Rights: Roles of Administration, Family and Society**

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## ABSTRACT

Children are the future guardians of sovereignty and the rule of law, justice and freedom. They are the possible embodiment of our ideals, our aspirations, our ambitions, our hopes for the future. There are specific rights announced by the government to protect children and prevent them to engage in child labour activities. Different laws in India focus on a position in which children are treated as non-entities and conscientious efforts have been made not only to make them free from abuse and exploitation, but also to develop their full potential with fair access to food, health, education and respect. A Safe Childhood is a right for humanity. The aim of this study is to critically assess how effectively the violation of children's rights can be prevented and what should be the role of administration, parents and society to reduce the vulnerability of children in harmful situations.

**Keywords: Child Rights, Protection, Administration, Society, Parents**



## Introduction

Nature has provided every human being, including children, with some inherent rights. From the very beginning, human beings have been granted these fundamental rights. From the stage of the foetus, human beings are endowed with rights. Since then, certain fundamental rights have been guaranteed to human beings by the foetus in the mother womb. In each one, those rights are intrinsic. These rights, which are inherent, cannot be given or annulled by the state. The state has to recognise these rights and guarantee them.

Millions of kids are exploited, abused, and discriminated against around the world. These children include child labourers, children affected by armed conflicts, children sexually exploited, children in conflict with the law or in state care, as well as children living on the streets, facing disabilities or suffering discrimination on account of their religious or ethnic minority status. Children have been the beneficiaries of



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welfare measures. It was only during the twentieth century that the concept of the rights of children developed. The approach to rights is mainly concerned with social justice, non-discrimination, equity, and empowerment issues.

## **The Rights of the Children**

All human beings, regardless of their age, are subject to the human rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and, as such, children benefit from the same rights as adults. India ratified the 1992 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and lists the Rights of the Child as follows.

### **I. Rights to Survival**

The right to survival includes the right to life, an attainable standard of health, nutrition and an adequate standard of living, according to the Convention. The right to a name and nationality is also included.



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### **II. The Right to Protection**

This right includes, according to the Convention, freedom from all forms of exploitation, abuse and inhuman or degrading treatment. This involves the right to special protection in emergency and armed conflict situations. The goal is straightforward, to protect vulnerable children from those who would benefit from them and to protect their minds and bodies.

### **III. The Right to Development**

This right includes the right to be educated, to receive support and social security for early childhood



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development and care. The right to leisure, recreation and cultural activities is also included.

#### **IV. Right to Express the Thoughts**

The Right to Participate, according to the Convention, grants children access to adequate information and freedom of thought and expression, of conscience and religion.

### **The Protection of Child Rights**

The rights of children are aimed at ensuring that each child has the chance to reach their full potential. The rights of children stipulate that all children without discrimination should be able to fully develop, have access to education and health care, grow up in a suitable environment, be informed of their rights and actively participate in society. The rights of children foster mutual respect amongst people. It is only when everyone, including children themselves, recognises that every person has the same rights and then adopts attitudes and behaviours of respect, inclusion and acceptance that respect for children's rights can be fully achieved.



### **The Role of Administration in the Child Protection Act**

Under the Child Protection Act, Child Law is a part of the human rights that must be guaranteed, protected and fulfilled by, or by the administration of, Parents, Families, Communities, and Government. As an element of government management, the local government here is the Governor, Regent and Mayor, as well as the regional apparatus. This explicitly explains how the Regional Government's obligation to protect the rights of children, particularly in their development towards adulthood, is to be a useful person for the family, society, local government and the state. As Article 20 of the Child Protection Act states, it is the responsibility and responsibility of the state, government, local government, community, family and parent or guardian for the advocacy of child protection.



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Article 21 of the Child Protection Act makes it clear that, irrespective of ethnicity, religion, race, class, gender, ethnicity, culture and language, legal status, birth order and physical condition and/or mental status, the Regional Government is responsible and responsible for respecting the fulfilment of the child's rights. In order to ensure that the Regional Government is obliged to comply with, protect and respect the rights of the child, the Regional Government is also obliged and responsible for formulating and implementing child protection policies in order to ensure compliance with the rights of the child. The Regional Government shall be responsible and responsible for implementing and supporting national policies for the implementation of Child Protection in the regions, in order to ensure the fulfilment of the Rights of the Child and to implement the policies referred to above. Through the region's efforts to create a decent district/city, this policy can be realised. The Regional Government is obliged and responsible for providing support facilities, infrastructure,<sup>10</sup> and availability for the availability of human resources in the implementation of Child Protection, as described in article 22 of the Child Protection Act.

### **The Role of Family in the Child Protection Act**

In society, the fundamental institution for the survival, protection and development of the child is the family. The Convention represents various family structures arising from different cultural patterns and emerging family relationships when considering the family environment. The Convention refers to the extended family and the community in this regard and applies to situations involving a nuclear family, separated parents, single-parent families, common-law families and adoptive families. In the context of the rights of the child within the family, such situations deserve to be researched. Relevant measures and remedies must be identified in order to safeguard the integrity of the family and to provide adequate assistance for the education and development of children.

Within the family, the child's civil rights begin. The family has an important role to play in the right



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of the child to register with a name, a nationality, to know his or her parentage to the greatest extent possible, and to preserve his or her identity. For freedom of expression and association, for privacy and discipline, and for the child not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including neglect, corporal punishment, and sexual or verbal abuse, socialisation and acquisition of values are developed within the family. The family is an essential agent for the creation of human rights awareness and preservation, and respect for human values, cultural identity and heritage, and other civilizations. Appropriate ways of ensuring a balance between parental authority and the realisation of a child's rights, including the right to freedom of expression, need to be considered. Corresponding measures should be discussed to prevent the child's abrogation of these rights within the family.

### **The Role of Society in the Child Protection Act**

A combination of successive government policies, as well as strong civil society initiatives by organisations such as Save the Children, has shown a clear path to fighting for the rights of children. Child rights are now a cause for all parental awareness of the evils of child labour, coupled with the increasing number of socially conscious corporations and citizens who donate to charity, can prevent disruption in schooling and push children into work. Parents' lack of understanding creates circumstances where traffickers prey on children and many children trafficked end up in child labour. Communities that are aware can understand and respond much more effectively to children's problems. Awareness also ensures that communities take advantage of opportunities for growth, education, employment, and business and create a socially and economically developed society where children suffer much less. To educate communities about the importance of children's rights, NGOs use community events, sports, arts and theatre. NGOs also generate resources for income, educational resources and access to information services, all aimed at helping children and their communities move forward.



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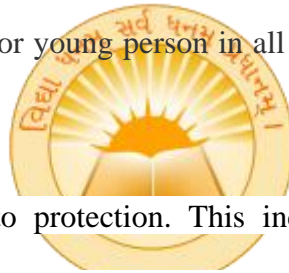
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India has the world's largest education system, but due to low enrolment, it faces the hurdles of low literacy. The social organizations can take several initiatives to increase the enrolment of children in schools. Some NGOs are also sensitising trade organisations to put an end to this social evil, and educating locals about reporting instances of child labour in companies and homes. Thus, society plays a vital role in the protection of the child acts by taking several useful measures.

### Conclusion

For all forms of physical, sexual, psychological, spiritual and emotional abuse, neglect and exploitation, the terms like child protection, child abuse and child violence 'are often used. Child protection aims to prevent and address all forms of ill treatment that harm or are likely to harm the safety, well-being, development or human dignity of a child or young person in all settings, irrespective of who is committing that act.



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Every child has an entitlement to protection. This includes not only children who have been subjected to violence, abuse and exploitation in different circumstances, but also those who are not in any of these adverse circumstances and who still need to be protected in order to ensure that they remain within the social security and safety net. Child protection is about protecting children against or against any perceived or real risk to their lives, their individuality and childhood. It is about reducing their vulnerability and in harmful circumstances to harm of any kind. Child protection is integrally linked to all of the child's other rights. All other rights of the child and the development of the child's full potential are adversely affected by the failure to ensure the right of protection for children. Child protection is about protecting all the rights of every child. It must also relate to children's capacity for self-reliance, self-defence, and to the roles and responsibilities of the family, community, society and state. And this is possible only with the support of family, administration and society. It cannot be done in isolation or with the support any one. Thus, it is a



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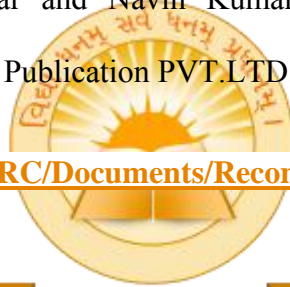
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