

CHILDREN WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT

Submitted by
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In partial fulfilment for the requirements of the award of the degree of
B. Tech CSE(Hons)



School of Computer Science and Engineering
Lovely Professional University
Phagwara, Punjab

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONCERN

I Yarragunta Sai Charan Reddy, with regn.no 11905039, hereby declare that the work done by me on “Children Welfare and Development” from 21st may 2020 to 28th may 2020 is a record of original for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree B.Tech Computer Science and Engineering(Hons.).

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Course Certificate

This is certified that "Y Saicharan Reddy s/o Amarnath Reddy" has residence at Do No:27/662/12/1, Durganagar, Dharmavaram of Ananthapuramu district of AP, was worked as Volunteer in CHILDLINE 1098 at sub-center – Gooty. The project supported by Ministry of Women & Child welfare (Govt. of INDIA) central through CIF – Chennai. Duration is from 21st to 28th of May 2020, the total 7 days in the organization.

As per above job, "Y Sai charan Reddy" has very much experienced and cooperative in his responsibilities and also he was very cooperative with all the project staff.

During this period of his tenure, we found his sincerity, efficiency and hard working and bears good conduct & polite nature. We wish him all the success and better prospects in his future Endeavour.

With best wishes,



M. Narayana Swamy,
Executive Secretary,
HANDS.



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ABBREVIATIONS

ILO - International Labour Organisation

UNCRC – United Nations convention on the Rights of the Child

UNICEF- The United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund

ICDS- Integrated Child Development Services

ICPS- Integrated Child Protection Scheme

HANDS- Human and Natural-resources Development Society

NGO- Non-governmental Organisation

LIC- Life Insurance Corporation

BPL- Below Poverty Line

AWW- Anganwadi Worker

ANM- Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery

MO- Medical Officer

HIV- Human immunodeficiency virus



INTRODUCTION

Now a day's children are facing many problems in the society. The age below 14 years are called as children. Children are having different rights and authorities. Children are facing many challenges in our society now a days. They are

- Gender discrimination
- Child marriage
- Child labour
- Disabilities on their body
- Toxic stress
- Orphans

Now a days, in our society from parents to teachers everyone is showing gender discrimination. Parents want only boy child if they know they are going to give birth for a female child, they will kill the female child inside the mother womb (female foeticide). As per 2011 census data, effective literacy rates (age 7-14) were 82.14% for boys and 65.46% for girls. The reason is parents are unwilling to spend money on girl's education is the mindset that educating girl is no value as in the future they will only severe their husbands.

In our society, vast no of child marriages is happening. Parents makes marriage of their girl child when she is too young. Child marriages violates the rights of children and has widespread and long-term consequences for child brides and child grooms. For girls, in addition to mental health issues and a lack of access to education about sex and career opportunities. This leads adverse health effects because of early pregnancy.

Child labour refers to the exploitation of children through any form of work that separates children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and is mentally, physically, socially, or morally harmful. Nearly 1 in 10 children are subjected to child labour worldwide, with some forced into hazardous work through trafficking. Many children are dying in the workplace due to heavy burden of work

A person with a disability is unable to perform certain functions. The disability may be physical, it may involve senses like seeing or hearing, it may involve the inability to think clearly, or it may involve mental health. Nearly 1 in 50 children has disability. Children with disabilities may not have good mental condition because they think that I am disabled I cannot do anything.

Young children who experience toxic stress are at a high risk for number of health outcomes in adulthood, including cardiovascular diseases, cancers, asthma and depression, toxic stress can occur when a child experiences strong, frequent emotional abuse and sexual abuse and exposure to violence.

One of the main challenge children are facing now a days is being orphan. They don't know any feeling like love, care, attraction etc. they don't know mothers love, care and affection. They are parentless, alone and filled with sadness at the recognition that they never had real, healthy good enough parents. They even don't know what is good and what is bad. Every orphan must be educated with proper education. One such NGO is HANDS (human and natural resources development society).

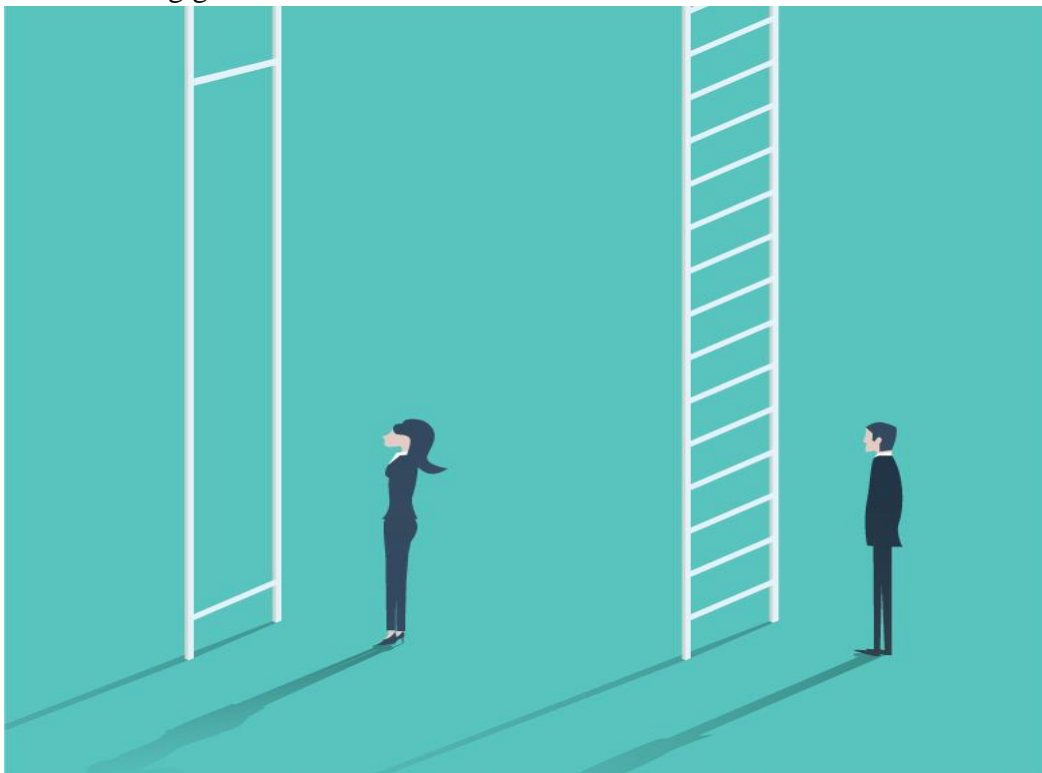
PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

The world is an ever-changing place. It goes without saying that every generation in our society has had different challenges when growing up, depending on the society in which they were raised. It is also fair to say that the challenges kids face today are radically different to the set of challenges faced by any generations which have come before them. This is mainly due to the increased globalisation of our world. Never have we had to deal with so much information and accessibility at our fingertips – a wonderful thing, but also a challenge that parents and kids alike must navigate with caution.

Now a days we are hearing that many children are dying and facing many problems, there are many reasons for their deaths. The world has seen dramatic reductions of 60% in under five mortality from 93 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990 to 38 deaths per 1000 live births in 2019. The global burden of child and youth deaths remains immense. In 2019 alone, 7.4 million children died mostly of preventable and treatable causes.

Child mortality levels – probability of dying per 1000 children, aged between 5 to 14 years and children are facing a many problem.

- Children are facing gender discrimination especially female child, from the home to school female child is facing gender discrimination.



- Child marriages – the immense problem that children are facing today. Children don't have lack of knowledge on life and future.



- Child labour- many children are facing problems at work place and some children die at workplace as they work in mines, due to blasts in mine many respiratory problems are facing.



- Disabilities on their body- many children are facing disabilities on their body like hearing, vision and talking etc.



- Sexual assault- many female children are facing sexual harassment by owners at workplace.



- Malnutrition- today children are facing lack of food due to this malnutrition occurs



- Forced begging- forced begging is a multi-million-rupee underground industry in our country which abuses over 3 lakh children. They use all means to force the children to beg from drug addiction to mental, physical, and sexual violence.



- Orphans – being an orphan is a difficult thing. Far from love, care, affection from parents.

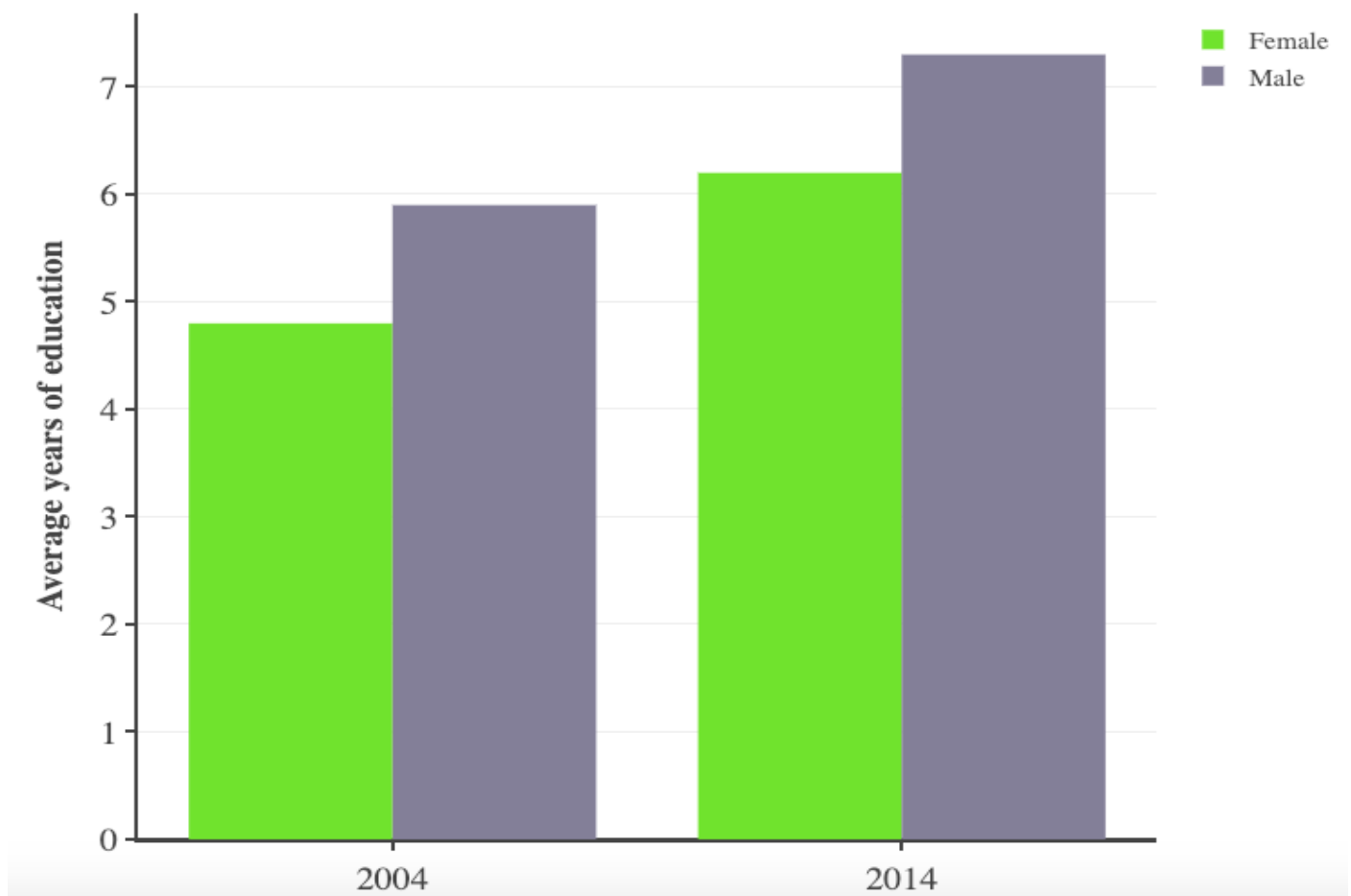


CAUSE OF PROBLEM

India's children face some of the harshest conditions anywhere in the world. They suffer from the mistakes of their parents, the ignorance of an apathetic system, and the lack of a proactive support system. These circumstances, combined with existing social problems, rob children of the opportunities they deserve to climb out of their lives of misery. These problems must be examined openly, so that all stakeholders who support an NGO or charity can provide unique perspectives to tackle them. There are many reasons for problems of children.

Gender inequality has been a social issue in India for centuries. That in many parts of India, the birth of a girl child is not welcomed is a known fact. It is a known fact too, that discrimination starts from even before the girl child is born and sometimes she is killed as a foetus, and if she manages to see the light of day, she is killed as an infant, which makes up the highly skewed child sex ratio where for every 1000 boys in India, there are only 908 girls. But despite such progress, even today, the girl child is discriminated against in most Indian households. The birth of a baby boy is celebrated with great pomp and ardour, but the birth of a girl child is received with dismay. For example, the world's boys are often encouraged to go to school and get an education to prepare for work, while girls carry heavy household responsibilities that keep them from school, increasing the odds of child marriage and pregnancy.

Years of Education by Gender and Residence

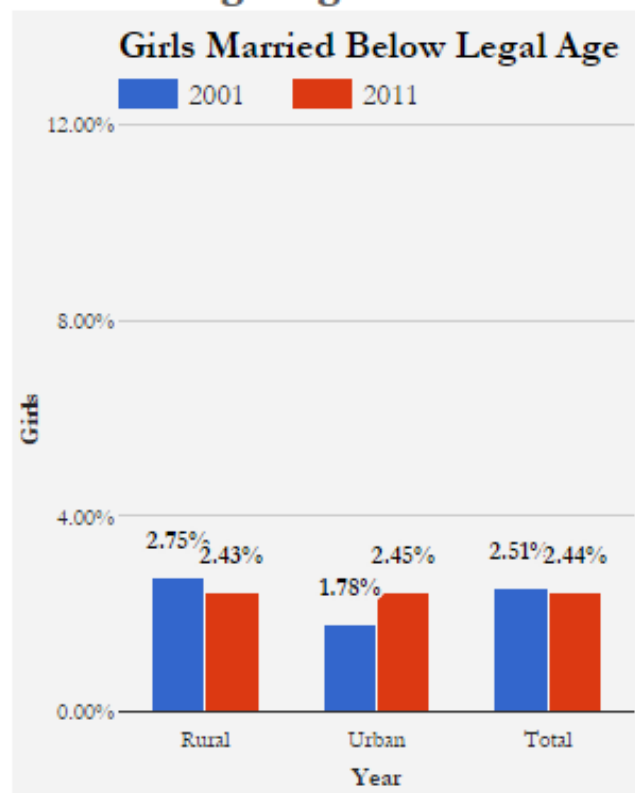
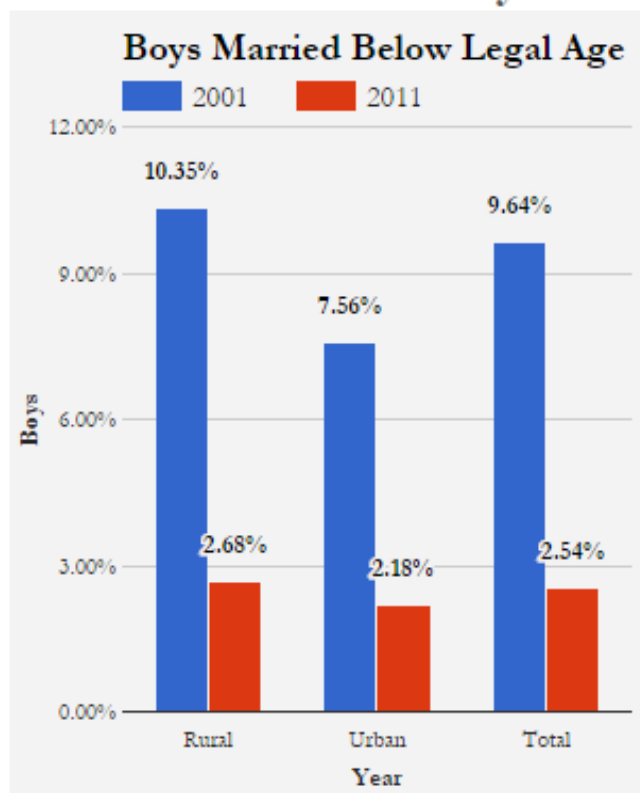


Child marriage is a curse as it violates the rights of children; it affects both boys and girls, but it is more common among girls. This institution should be an abuse of human rights. It has widespread and long-term consequences for child brides and grooms. There are so many cases registered every year which talk of child marriage. It is a bane for our society which in a way interferes in the process of development of the nation. It needs to be understood that poverty and lack of education are the major factors that undermine the efforts to end this menace.

Child marriages often occurred throughout history and are still prevailing due to variety of reasons including:

- Poverty
- Insecurity
- Political and financial reasons
- Lack of education
- Patriarchy and gender inequalities
- Inadequate implementation of the law
- In many communities where child marriage is practised, girls are not valued as much as boys – they are a burden on their family. Marrying your daughter at a young age can be viewed to ease economic hardship by transferring this ‘burden’ to her husband’s family.
- Child marriage is also driven by patriarchal values and the desire to control female sexuality, for instance, how a girl should behave, how she should dress, who she should be allowed to see, to marry, etc.
- Families closely guard their daughters’ sexuality and virginity to protect the family honour. Girls who have relationships or become pregnant outside of marriage are shamed for bringing dishonour on their family.

Girls & Boys Married Below Legal Age



Child marriage is a traditional practice that in many places happens simply because it has happened for generations. In some communities, when girls start to menstruate, they become women in the eyes of the community. Marriage is therefore the next step towards giving a girl her status as a wife and mother.

Harmful traditional practices can be linked to each other. In southern Ethiopia for instance, child marriage usually follows the practice of female genital mutilation/cutting, which is considered a rite of passage to womanhood

More than half of girls from the poorest families in the developing world are married as children. Where poverty is acute, families and sometimes girls themselves believe that marriage will be a solution to secure their future.

Giving a daughter in marriage allows parents to reduce family expenses by ensuring they have one less person to feed, clothe and educate. Families may also see investing in their son's education as more worthwhile investment. In some cases, marriage of a daughter is a way to repay debts, manage disputes, or settle social, economic, and political alliances.

In communities where a dowry or 'bride price' is paid, it is often welcome income for poor families; in those where the bride's family pays the groom a dowry, they often have to pay less money if the bride is young and uneducated.

Many parents marry their daughters young because they feel it is in her best interest, often to ensure her safety in areas where girls are at high risk of harassment and physical or sexual assault.

Child marriage can increase in humanitarian crises, such as in conflict or after a natural disaster. When families face even greater hardship, they may see child marriage as a coping mechanism in the face of poverty and violence. Nine out of the ten countries with the highest child marriage rates are considered fragile states.



Child labour and exploitation are the result of many factors, including poverty, social norms condoning them, lack of decent work opportunities for adults and adolescents, migration, and emergencies. These factors are not only the cause but also a consequence of social inequities reinforced by discrimination.

The various forms of child labour and health hazards they are faced. Various causes of child labour like the curse of poverty, lack of educational resources, Social and economic backwardness, Addiction, disease or disability, The lure of cheap labour, Family tradition, Discrimination between boys and girls.

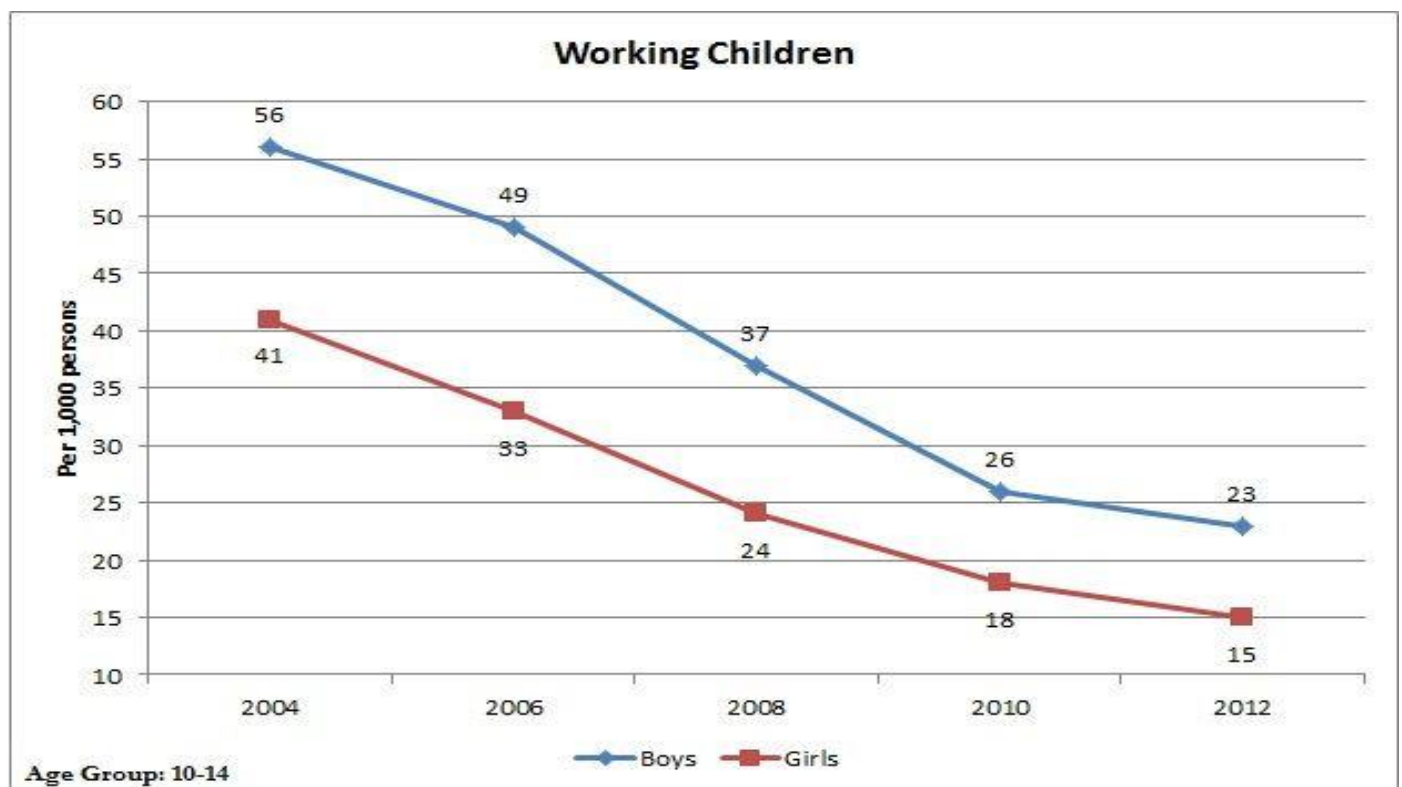
Children work because their survival and that of their families depend on it, and in many cases because unscrupulous adults take advantage of their vulnerability. It is also due to inadequacies and weaknesses in national educational systems. It is deeply ingrained in cultural and social attitudes and traditions.

Poverty is certainly the greatest single force driving children into the workplace. Income from a child's work is felt to be crucial for his/her own survival or for that of the household.

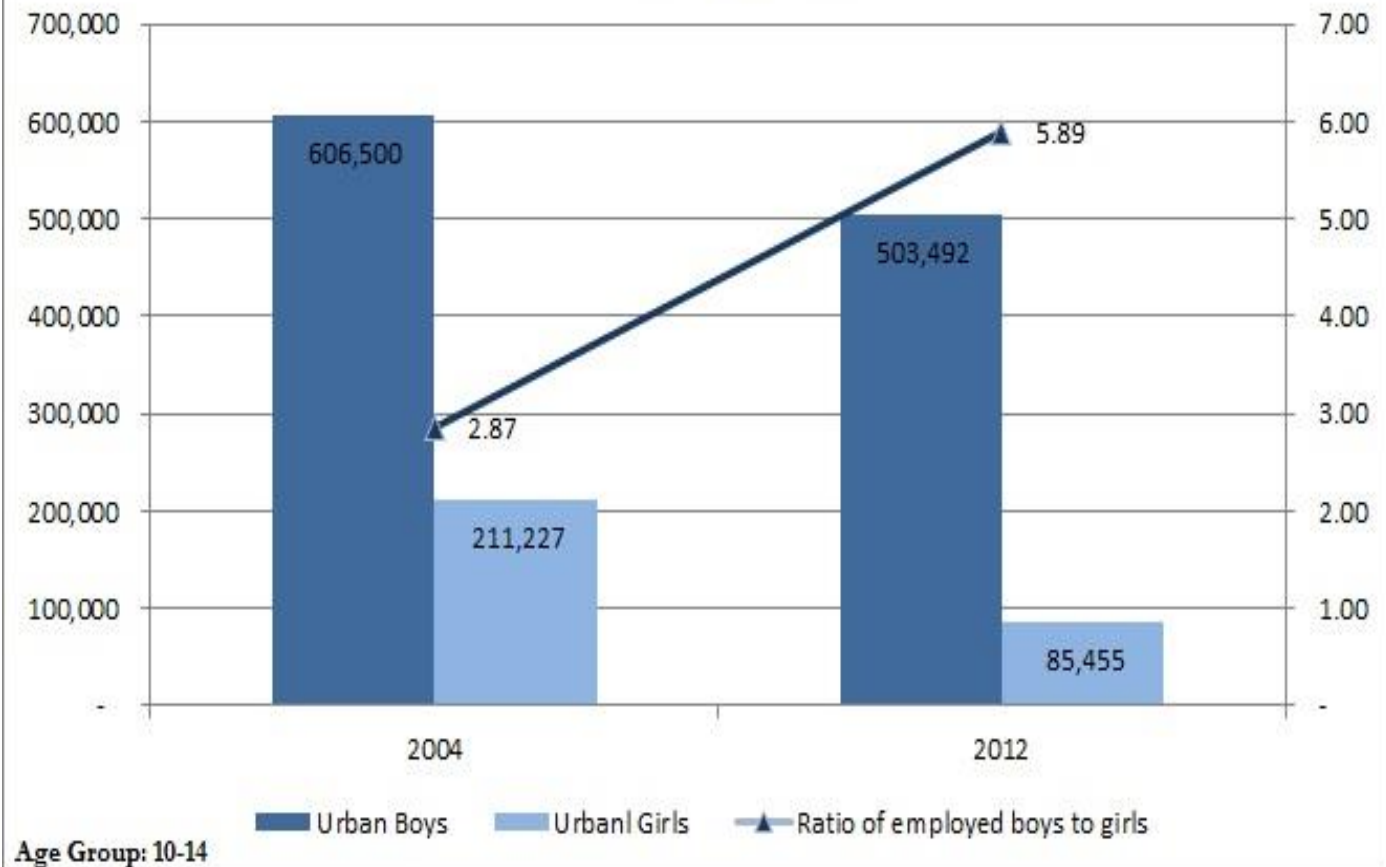
Popular perceptions and local customs and traditions (even when they are well-intended) also play an important part, such as:

- The view that work is good for the character-building and skill development of children.
- The tradition that children are expected to follow in their parents' footsteps in a particular trade, and to learn and practice that trade at a very early age.
- Traditions that push poor families into indebting themselves heavily for social occasions or religious events, then relying on their children's work to pay off the debt. The phenomenon of bonded labour, recognized as one of the worst forms of child labour, is still widespread largely because of the vulnerability of poor families to such pressures.
- The widely held view that girl children are less in need of education than boys, which leads to them being taken out of school at an early age and placed in work at home, or sold into domestic employment or sex work.
- Child labour may be so deeply ingrained in local customs and habits that neither the parents nor the children themselves realize that it is against the interests of children and illegal.
- Children from large families are more likely to be at work than those from small families, simply because the parents' income is quite insufficient to support a large family.

International Labour Organization (ILO) suggests poverty is the greatest single cause behind child labour. For impoverished households, income from a child's work is usually crucial for his or her own survival or for that of the household. Income from working children, even if small, may be between 25 and 40% of the household income



Urban Working Children



Disabilities on their body- A person with a disability is unable to perform certain functions as well as most others. The disability may be physical, it may involve senses like seeing or hearing, it may involve the inability to think clearly, or it may involve mental health. Many people with a disability have full abilities in other areas. Disability is common — about 1 in 50 children has a disability. There are many types of disability, including disabilities that children are born with, disabilities that develop after birth and disabilities that are caused by injury.



A congenital disorder is a condition that is present from birth. It can be inherited or caused by environmental factors. Common congenital disorders include:

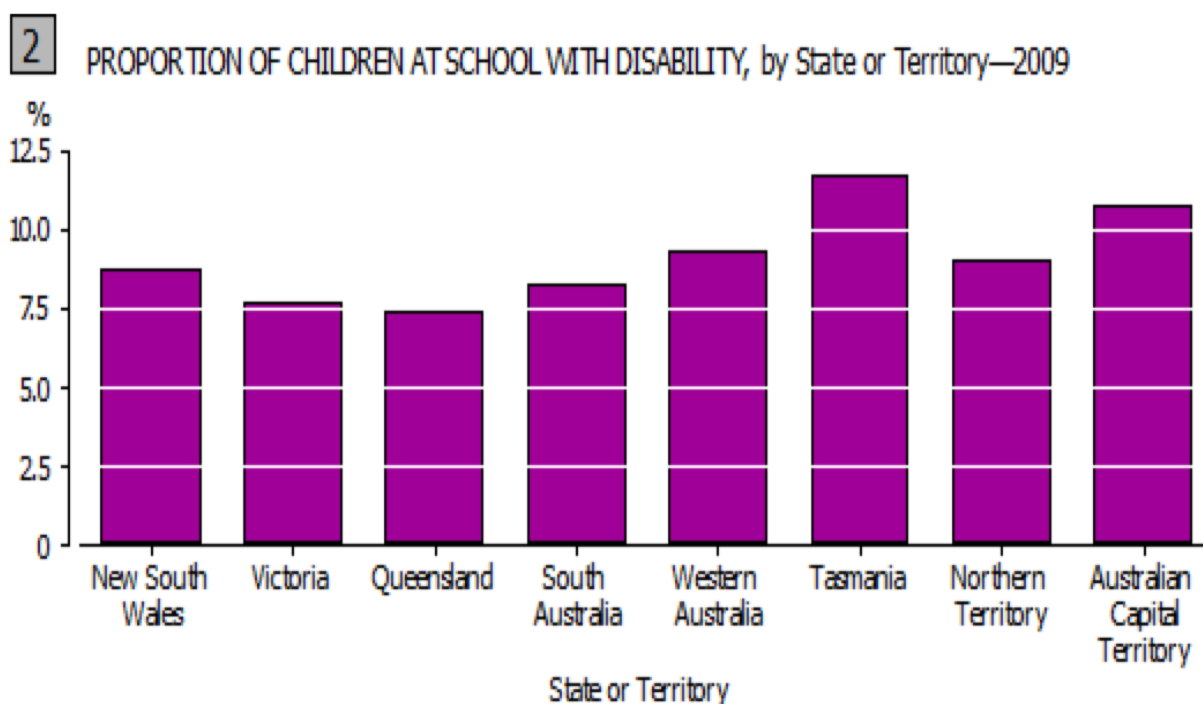
- Intellectual disability — where a child is less able to think and develop new skills
- Down syndrome — a common genetic condition that causes intellectual disability
- Cerebral palsy — a physical disability that makes it hard for a child to control how their body moves
- Fragile X syndrome — an inherited condition that causes intellectual disability and learning and behaviour problems

Some disabilities develop after birth. These include hearing problems, heart conditions, and blood, metabolism, and hormone disorders. Detecting these problems soon after birth can prevent them from becoming more serious physical, intellectual, visual, or auditory disabilities.

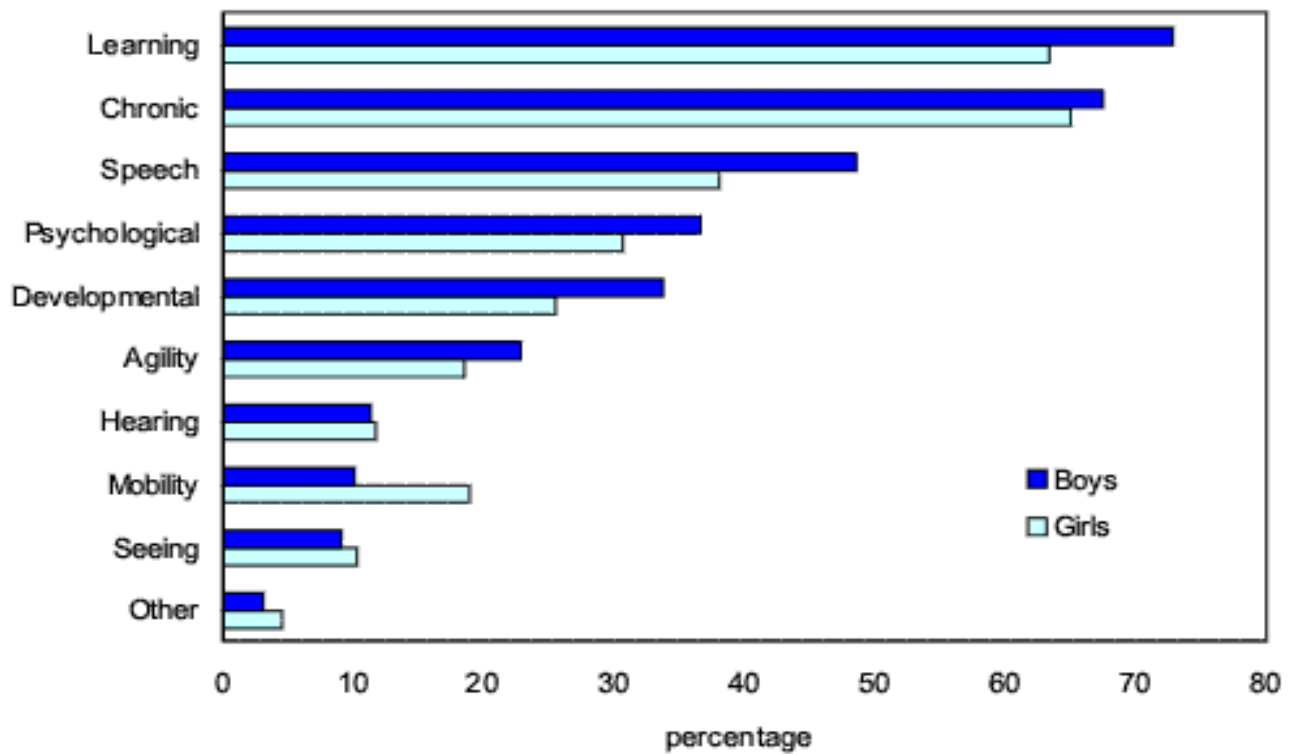
Disabilities are different to developmental delays. A child with a developmental delay is developing skills more slowly than most other children. This does not mean they have a disability.

Not all children develop at the same rate, so some children naturally take longer to develop than others. Developmental delays can be short or long-term and can happen in any area of your child's development.

In contrast, disabilities such as cerebral palsy, autism, some speech disorders, hearing impairment and intellectual disability will last for your child's whole life. They will have permanent delays around their disability.



As we can see in the graph out of 100% almost 12% children are suffering with disabilities in this body.



As we can see bar graph, the disabilities that children are facing.

Sexual assault

It is a form of child abuse in which an adult or older adolescent uses a child for sexual stimulation

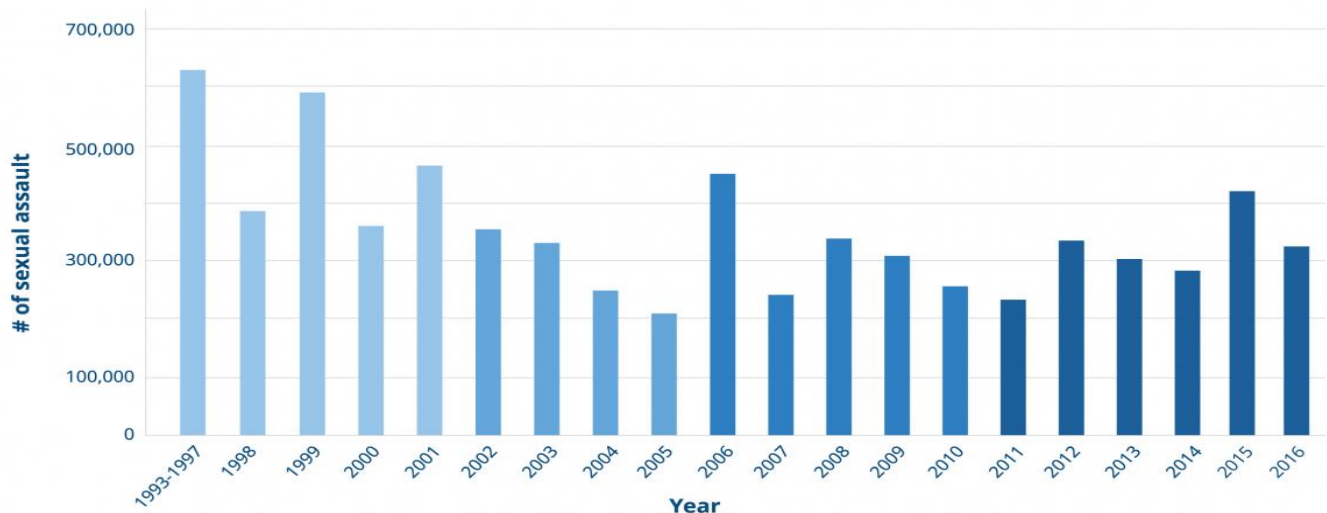
“Child sexual abuse is the involvement of a child in sexual activity that he or she does not fully comprehend, is unable to give informed consent to, or for which the child is not developmentally prepared and cannot give consent, or that violates the laws or social taboos of society. Child sexual abuse is evidenced by this activity between a child and an adult or another child who by age or development is in a relationship of responsibility, trust or power, the activity being intended to gratify or satisfy the needs of the other person. This may include but is not limited to: — the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity; — the exploitative use of a child in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; — the exploitative use of children in pornographic performance and materials”.

Several factors that make individual children vulnerable to sexual abuse have been identified; although based largely on experience in North American countries, the key determinants are believed to be:

- female sex (though in some developing countries male children constitute a large proportion of child victims).
- unaccompanied children.
- children in foster care, adopted children, stepchildren.
- physically or mentally handicapped children.
- history of past abuse.
- poverty.
- war/armed conflict.
- psychological or cognitive vulnerability.

- single parent homes/broken homes.
- social isolation (e.g. lacking an emotional support network).
- parent(s) with mental illness, or alcohol or drug dependency.

SEXUAL ASSAULT FROM 1993-2016



RAINN

National Sexual Assault Hotline | 800.656.HOPE | online.rainn.org
Please visit rainn.org/statistics/scope-problem for full citation.¹

Malnutrition is the result of inadequate dietary intake, disease, or both. Disease contributes through loss of appetite, malabsorption of nutrients, loss of nutrients through diarrhoea or vomiting. If the body's metabolism is altered the greater the risk is of malnutrition. It is a major cause of child morbidity and mortality. There are several interventions to prevent the condition, but it is unclear how well they are taken up by both malnourished and well-nourished children and their mothers and the extent to which this is influenced by socio-economic factors.

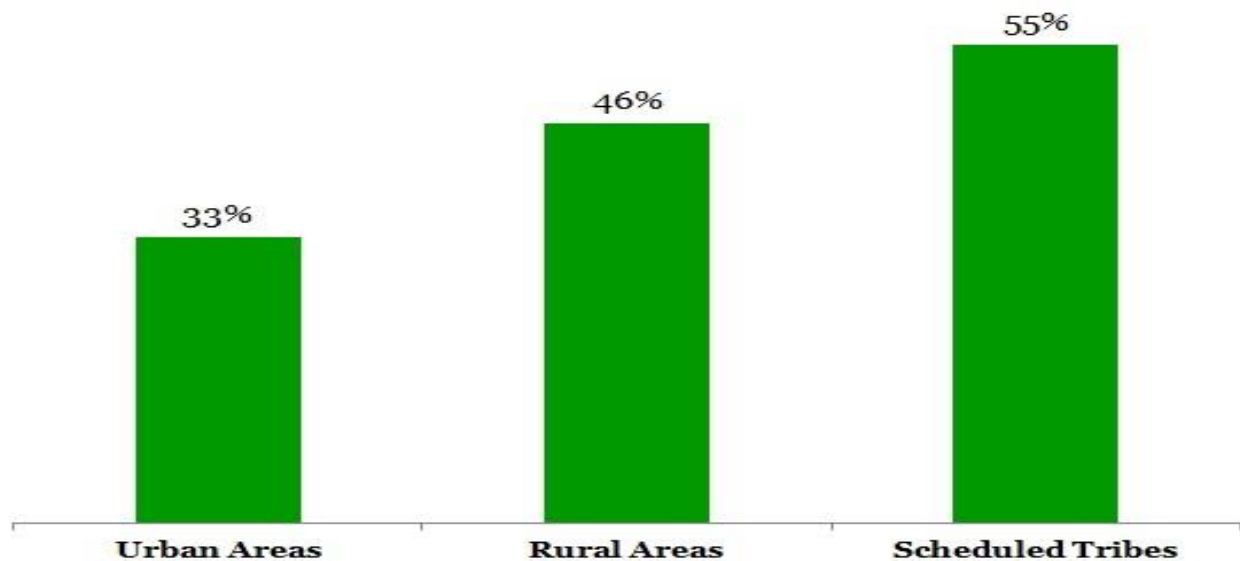
Malnutrition (undernutrition) is caused by a lack of nutrients, either because of a poor diet or problems absorbing nutrients from food.

Some health conditions that can lead to malnutrition include:

- Long-term conditions that cause loss of appetite, feeling sick, vomiting and/or changes in bowel habit (such as diarrhoea) – these include cancer, liver disease and some lung conditions (such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease).
- Mental health conditions, such as depression or schizophrenia, which may affect your mood and desire to eat.
- Conditions that disrupt your ability to digest food or absorb nutrients, such as Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis.

- Dementia, which can cause a person to neglect their wellbeing and forget to eat.
- An eating disorder, such as anorexia.

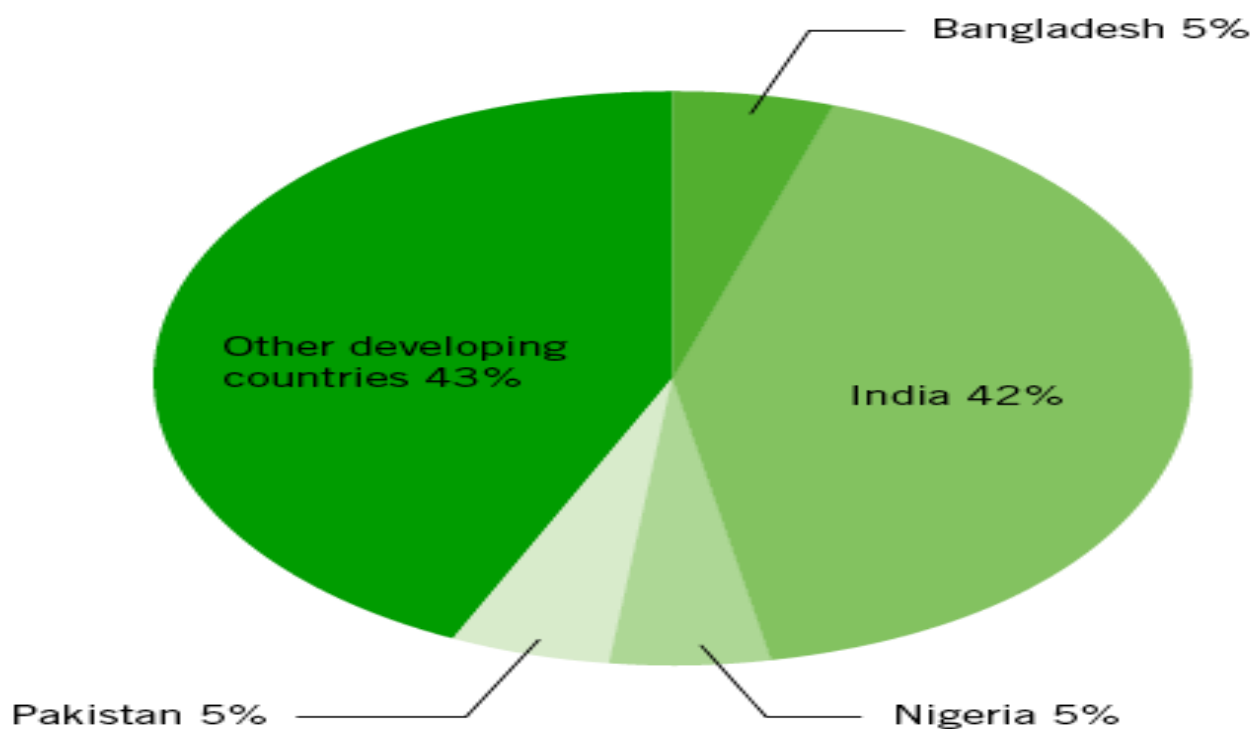
Percentage Of Malnourished Children In India



Source: National Health Survey (2005-06)

According to UNICEF the main causes of childhood malnutrition can be categorized into three main underlying factors which are household food insecurity, inadequate care and unhealthy household environment, and lack of health care services. These in turn are affected by income, poverty, employment, dwelling, assets, remittances, pensions, and transfers which are also determined by socio-economic and political factors.

SHARE OF UNDERWEIGHT CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE



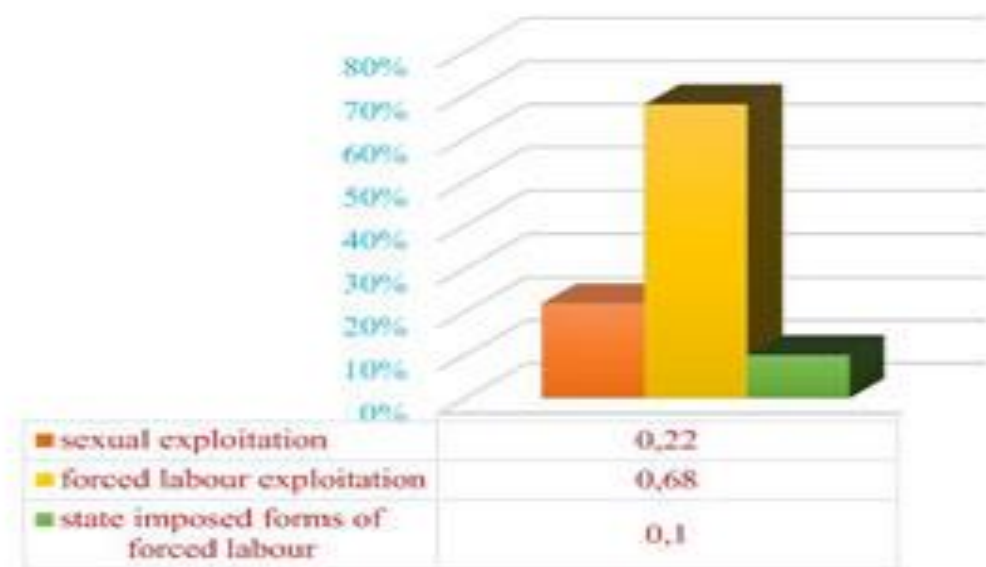
Source: UNICEF (2009b).

Forced begging

Most **children beg** because they and their parents are very poor, and some have lost their parents due to death or desertion. The money that these children take home by begging makes a difference to their lives.

Child begging is a type of begging in which boys and girls under the age of eighteen beg, mostly through psychological and physical coercion. A UNICEF study reported that thirteen percent of trafficking victims in South Eastern Europe have been trafficked for the purpose of forced begging. Forced begging is often imposed by family members, with parental power leveraged over a child to ensure that begging is carried out. Although there are also begging mafia who force large number of children to beg. Gang networks involving forced begging have been found.

Chart 2. Distribution of persons exploited in the private economy (2014)



UNICEF has found that children who are forced to beg by third parties are often removed from their families, surrender the majority of their income to their exploiter, endure unsafe work and living conditions, and are at times maimed to increase profits. Studies have shown that children forced into begging primarily receive little to no education, with upwards of sixteen hours a day dedicated to time on the streets.

Orphans

India has more than 25 million orphan and abandoned children ([UNICEF, 2012](#)). The burden of care for these OAC is on caregivers that are often ill equipped to meet their needs due to inadequate assets. Previous studies suggest that in communities with limited resources, OAC residing with non-biological caregivers are more at risk than those fostered by a biological parent. This study explores the association of caregiver and child characteristics with OAC educational outcome in India. The analysis was conducted using hierarchical logistic regression. The findings have implications for practice and policy in the global child welfare field.

Today's orphan crisis currently affects more than 140 million children across the world. This number is staggering, leading many to wonder how and why this has happened. Here are five terrible causes of the global orphan crisis:

1. HIV/AIDS

Worldwide, there are an estimated 17.8 million children under the age of 18 who have been orphaned by losing one or both parents to HIV/AIDS. By 2015, it is expected that this number will rise to 25 million. This preventable disease is a large contributor to the worldwide orphan crisis.

2. POVERTY

Nearly half of the world's population live on less than \$2.50 a day. Even more, 1.3 billion people are living in extreme poverty with less than \$1.25 a day. This means that many people cannot afford to provide nutrition, shelter, and care for their children. Many children who become orphans are abandoned by parents, not due to a lack of love, but through a lack of resources to care for their basic needs.

3. CORRUPTION

Corruption sustains the orphan crisis in many terrible ways, be it through corrupt government officials or individuals who profit from the trafficking of vulnerable children. Countries who suffer from domestic unrest as a result of corruption often close their borders to inter-country adoption, making it nearly impossible for orphaned children to receive the life-giving care they desperately need.

4. DIFFICULT ADOPTION PROCESS

The orphan crisis is made worse when children who have been orphaned are prevented from entering a forever family due to financial hurdles. That's why Show Hope works to provide adoption aid grants to help ensure that children can enter the love and security of a family! We believe that a lack of resources to cover the cost of adoption should never keep a child from the love of a family. To learn more about difficulties related to the adoption process and how you can help through the work of Show Hope, [click here](#).

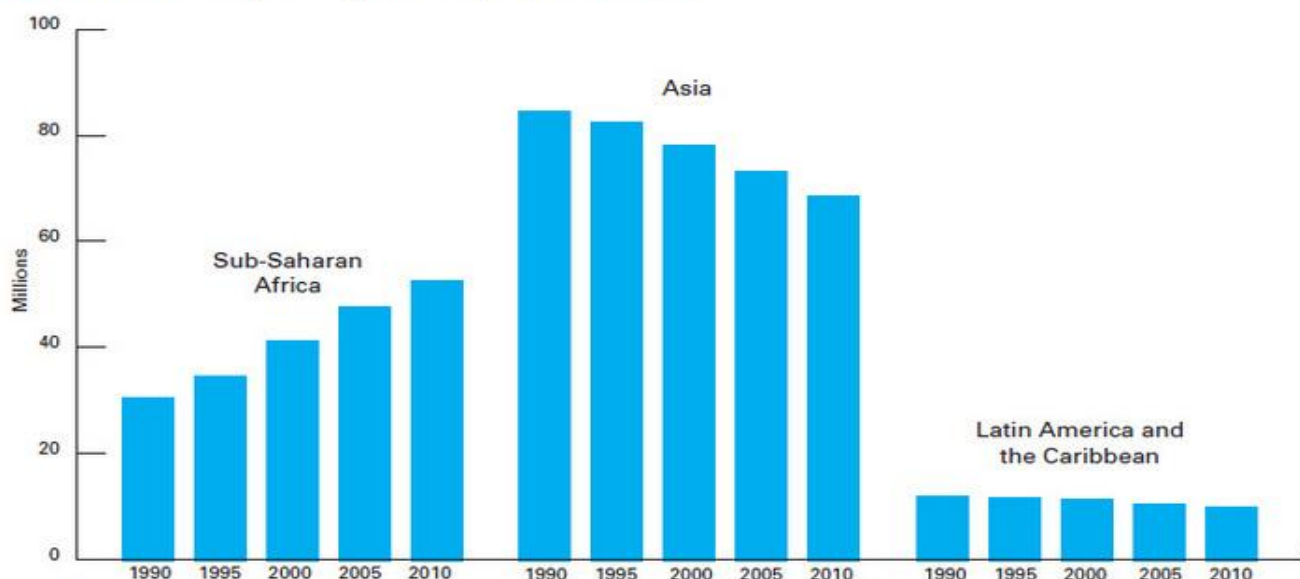
5. WAR

War contributes to the orphan crisis in two major ways. Firstly, many children lose their parents in the physical act of war, be it directly when soldiers are killed in combat, or indirectly when innocent civilians are killed in an act of warfare. Secondly, countries torn apart by war – especially developing nations – are often paralyzed in their efforts to care for orphans. In this way, the orphan crisis is created and perpetuated by war.

Although the causes are broad, there is great hope. Because we believe that the call to care for orphans is a Biblical mandate given by God for each of us, he will go before us in the effort!

Show Hope exists to empower each person to fulfil their calling to care for orphans. Not everyone is called to adopt, but everyone can do something! And it is only with your help that Show Hope can address this global crisis. Join us today and see how your support can make a huge difference in restoring hope to vulnerable children around the world.

FIGURE 1.1: Number of orphans ages 0–17, by region, 1990–2010



Source: UNAIDS and UNICEF estimates, 2006.

* Unless otherwise indicated, the figures on orphans in this document include orphans from all causes.

OBJECTIVES TO BE ACHIEVED

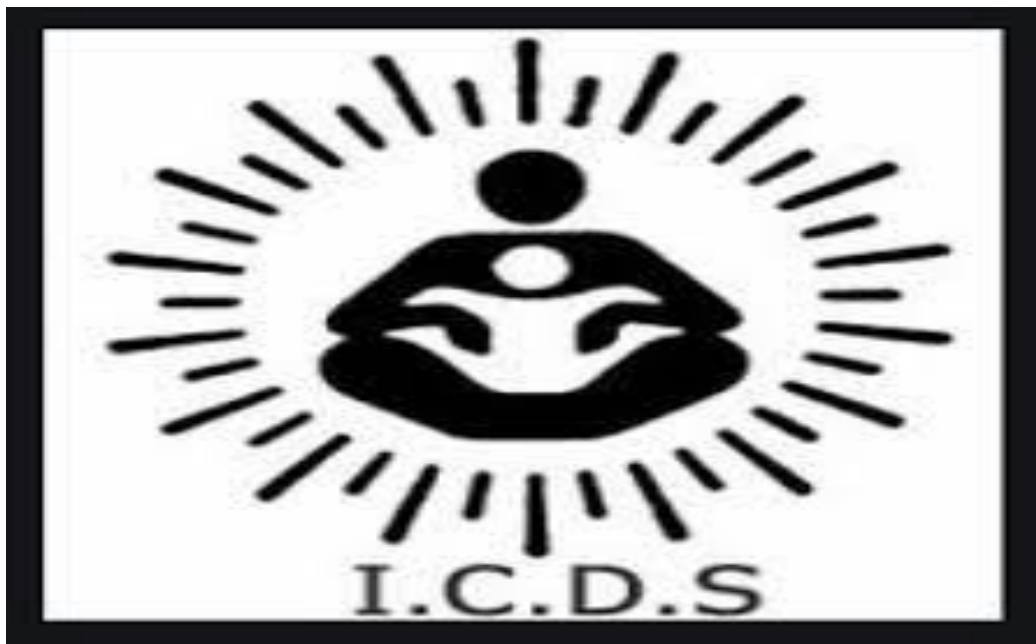
- To improve the nutritional and health status of children in the age-group 0-6 years.
- To lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical, and social development of the child.
- To reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition, and school dropout.
- To achieve effective co-ordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development.
- To enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.
- To improve child nutritional status in both weight and height, to reduce malnutrition rate to medium level defined by WHO, to eliminate high level of malnutrition in all regions, and to control overweight/obesity in children.
- To provide a child-friendly environment that is safe, secure, caring and stimulating.
- To regularly observe and plan for each child's progress.
- To develop enthusiasm for learning.
- To develop sharing and teamwork attitude in children.
- To improve girl child literacy and welfare.
- To empower girl child by providing education.
- To recognise the rights of children and ensure that they grow up in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality, and solidarity.
- To spread a table, decked with all the good things that nature provides, for all the children of the world
- To contribute to the improvements in the wellbeing of children in difficult circumstances, as well as to the reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment, and separation of children.
- to raise the status of the girl child in the family and in the society and to change the mindsets of the people for proper rearing of the girl children and providing them the right to birth and the right to survival.
- to eliminate child mortality rate and child marriage cases in society.
- to overcome the problem of decline in child sex ratio.
- to eradicate child mortality and child marriage in society.



VARIOUS STEPS TO BE TAKEN TO OVERCOME OBJECTIVES

Government initiated many rights for children and many laws for children. It is our duty to follow them. There are many laws and rights for children.

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES SCHEME(ICDS)



Launched on 2nd October 1975, today, ICDS Scheme represents one of the world's largest and most unique programmes for early childhood development. ICDS is the foremost symbol of India's commitment to her children – India's response to the challenge of providing pre-school education on one hand and breaking the vicious cycle of malnutrition, morbidity, reduced learning capacity and mortality, on the other.

Services

The objectives are sought to be achieved through a package of services comprising:

- supplementary nutrition
- immunization
- health check-up
- referral services
- pre-school non-formal education
- Nutrition & health education

The concept of providing a package of services is based primarily on the consideration that the overall impact will be much larger if the different services develop in an integrated manner as the efficacy of a particular service depends upon the support it receives from related services.

Services	Target Group	Service Provided by
Supplementary Nutrition	Children below 6 years:	Anganwadi Worker and Anganwadi Helper
	Pregnant & Lactating Mother (P&LM)	

Immunization*	Children below 6 years:	Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery / Medical officer
	Pregnant & Lactating Mother (P&LM)	
Health Check-up*	Children below 6 years:	Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery / Medical officer / Anganwadi workers
	Pregnant & Lactating Mother (P&LM)	
Referral Services	Children below 6 years:	Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery / Medical officer / Anganwadi workers
	Pregnant & Lactating Mother (P&LM)	
Pre-School Education	Children 3-6 years	Anganwadi workers

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF CHILD(UNCRC)



They do not get a chance to step in a school. They are left to fend for themselves on the streets. They suffer from many forms of violence. They do not have access to even primary healthcare. They are subjected to cruel and inhumane treatments every day. They are children – innocent, young and beautiful – who are deprived of their rights.

In the history of human rights, the rights of children are the most ratified. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) defines **Child Rights** as the minimum entitlements and freedoms that should be afforded to every citizen below the age of 18 regardless of race, national origin, colour, gender, language, religion, opinions, origin, wealth, birth status, disability, or other characteristics.

These rights encompass freedom of children and their civil rights, family environment, necessary healthcare and welfare, education, leisure and cultural activities and special protection measures. The UNCRC outlines

the fundamental human rights that should be afforded to children in four broad classifications that suitably cover all civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights of every child:

Right to Survival:

- Right to be born
- Right to minimum standards of food, shelter and clothing
- Right to live with dignity
- Right to health care, to safe drinking water, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help them stay healthy

Right to Protection:

- Right to be protected from all sorts of violence
- Right to be protected from neglect
- Right to be protected from physical and sexual abuse
- Right to be protected from dangerous drugs

Right to Participation:

- Right to freedom of opinion
- Right to freedom of expression
- Right to freedom of association
- Right to information
- Right to participate in any decision making that involves him/her directly or indirectly

Right to Development:

- Right to education
- Right to learn
- Right to relax and play
- Right to all forms of development – emotional, mental and physical

There are many laws and articles for children and their protection by UNCRC

Summary of UNCRC

Article 1

Everyone under 18 years of age has all the rights in this Convention.

Article 2

The Convention applies to everyone whatever their race, religion, abilities, whatever they think or say, whatever type of family they come from.

Article 3

All organisations concerned with children should work towards what is best for each child.

Article 4

Governments should make these rights available to children.

Article 5

Governments should respect the rights and responsibilities of families to direct and guide their children so that, as they grow, they learn to use their rights properly.

Article 6

All children have the right to life. Governments should ensure that children survive and develop healthily.

Article 7

All children have the right to a legally registered name, and nationality. They have the right to know and, as far as possible, to be cared for, by their parents.

Article 8

Governments should respect children's right to a name, a nationality and family ties.

Article 9

Children should not be separated from their parents unless it is for their own good (for example if a parent is mistreating or neglecting a child.) Children whose parents have separated have the right to stay in contact with both parents unless this might harm the child.

Article 10

Families who live in different countries should be allowed to move between those countries so that parents and children can stay in contact or get back together as a family.

Article 11

Governments should take steps to stop children being taken out of their own country illegally.

Article 12

Children have the right to say what they think should happen, when adults are making decisions that affect them, and to have their opinions considered.

Article 13

Children have the right to get and to share information if the information is not damaging to them or to others.

Article 14

Children have the right to think and believe what they want, and to practise their religion, if they are not stopping other people from enjoying their rights. Parents should guide their children on these matters.

Article 15

Children have the right to meet and to join groups and organisations, if this does not stop other people from enjoying their rights.

Article 16

Children have a right to privacy. The law should protect them from attacks against their way of life, their good name, their families, and their homes.

Article 17

Children have the right to reliable information from the mass media. Television, radio, and newspapers should provide information that children can understand, and should not promote materials that could harm children.

Article 18

Both parents share responsibility for bringing up their children and should always consider what is best for each child. Governments should help parents by providing services to support them, especially if both parents work outside the home.

Article 19

Governments should ensure that children are properly cared for, and protect them from violence, abuse and neglect by their parents, or anyone else who looks after them.

Article 20

Children who cannot be looked after by their own family must be looked after properly, by people who respect their religion, culture, and language.

Article 21

When children are adopted the first concern must be what is best for them. The same rules should apply whether the children are adopted in the country where they were born, or if they are taken to live in another country.

Article 22

Children who come into a country as refugees should have the same rights as children born in that country.

Article 23

Children who have any kind of disability should have special care and support, so that they can lead full and independent lives.

Article 24

Children have the right to good quality health care, to clean water, nutritious food, and a clean environment, so that they will stay healthy. Rich countries should help poorer countries achieve this.

Article 25

Children who are looked after by their local authority, rather than by their parents, should have someone review the situation regularly.

Article 26

The Government should provide extra money for the children of families in need.

Article 27

Children have a right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical and mental needs. The Government should help families who cannot afford to provide this.

Article 28

Children have a right to an education. Discipline in schools should respect children's human dignity. Primary education should be free. Wealthy countries should help poorer countries achieve this.

Article 29

Education should develop each child's personality and talents to the full. It should encourage children to respect their parents, and their own and other cultures.

Article 30

Children have a right to learn and use the language and customs of their families, whether these are shared by most people in the country or not.

Article 31

All children have a right to relax and play, and to join in a wide range of activities.

Article 32

The Government should protect children from work that is dangerous, or that might harm their health or their education.

Article 33

The Government should provide ways of protecting children from dangerous drugs.

Article 34

The Government should protect children from sexual abuse.

Article 35

The Government should make sure that children are not abducted or sold.

Article 36

Children should be protected from any activities that could harm their development.

Article 37

Children who break the law should not be treated cruelly. They should not be put in prison with adults and should be able to keep in contact with their families.

Article 38

Governments should not allow children under 15 to join the army. Children in war zones should receive special protection.

Article 39

Children who have been neglected or abused should receive special help to restore their self-respect.

Article 40

Children who are accused of breaking the law should receive legal help. Prison sentences for children should only be used for the most serious offences.

Article 41

If the laws of a particular country protect children better than the articles of the Convention, then those laws should stay.

Article 42

The Government should make the Convention known to all parents and children.

WELFARE SCHMES BY AP GOVERNMENT



Government of andhra pradesh implemented many welfare schmes for developing children in the society by giving financial assist and giving free education with all utensils like uniform, shoes, bag, books etc

Government of Andhra Pradesh has announced the programme “Amma Vodi” for providing financial assistance to each mother or recognized guardian in the absence of mother, who is below poverty line household, irrespective of caste, creed, religion and region to enable her to educate her child/children from Class I to XII (Intermediate Education) in all recognized Government, Private Aided and Private Unaided schools/ Jr. Colleges including Residential Schools/Colleges in the State from the Academic year 2019-2020.

Benefits of the scheme

The promised aid of Rs 15,000, irrespective of number of children, will be directly deposited in the beneficiaries’ savings bank accounts in January every year until the child completes class 12.

Eligibility

- Must be legal resident of AP
- Must be from a BPL household with a white ration card
- The student must be studying in a government school/ junior college between class 1 and 12
- If child discontinue the study in middle of the session of academic year, then he will not be able to avail the benefits of the scheme.

Jagananna Vidya Deevena

Scholarships are of great importance to all the students who are not able to pay their fees because of various financial burden on the family. Under this scheme, full fee reimbursement benefits will be given to approximately 14 Lakhs students of the state.

Financial funds will be provided to all the students who are willing to study and gain higher education but unable to pay their fees because of the financial burden of their family. The reimbursement is to be directly credited into the mothers' account of the students in four instalments annually.

WELFARE SCHMES BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT



सत्यमेव जयते

Government Of India

Aapki beti hamari beti

The objective of the scheme is to raise the status of the girl child in the family and in the society and to change the mindsets of the people for proper rearing of the girl children and providing them the right to birth and the right to survival.

Benefits of the scheme

- The scheme provides a one-time grant of Rs 21,000 to all Scheduled Castes and Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in Haryana, whose first girl child was born on or after January 22, 2015.
- A one-time grant of Rs. 21,000/- is provided to the parents on the birth of their second daughter born on or after 22 January 2015, irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, income, and number of sons. This money will be invested in Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in the name of the girl child and would be given to her when she attains 18 years of age.
- All families whose second girl child was born on or before January 21, 2015, receive Rs5,000 every year for five years, irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, income, and number of sons.
- In case of birth of twins or multiple girls on or before January 21, 2015, the families are given Rs 2,500 per girl child every year for five years, irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, income and number of sons.
- In case of twin daughters, the incentive will start with immediate effect. The first instalment will be released within one month of the birth of 2nd girl child. Successive instalments will be released on the birthday of second daughter every year. In case of death of either of the girls, the incentive will stop with immediate effect. However, the same can be restored from the date it was discontinued on birth of another girl child. The accumulated amount will be released after the 2nd girl child attains the age of 18 years.

WELFARE SCHMES BY OTHER STATES

Chief Minister Rajshree Yojana

Chief Minister's Rajshree Yojana of Rajasthan state was launched during June 2016. The objective of this scheme is to improve girl child literacy and welfare.

Benefits of scheme

From the birth of the girl child till class XII, financial assistance of up to 50,000 is provided to the parents/guardian for the education, health, and care of the daughter. This amount is given in the following steps.

- Rs 2500 at birth of girl child
- Rs 2500 on completion of one year including completing schedule of vaccination
- Rs 4000 rupees on admission to Class I
- Rs 5000 on admission in Class 6
- Rs 11000 on admission in Class 10
- Rs 25000 on passing Class 12

Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme

The Girl Child Protection Scheme is aimed at preventing gender discrimination by empowering and protecting rights of girl Children through direct investment from Government. It is being implemented in Tamil Nadu state.

Benefits of scheme

Scheme-I

An amount of Rs. 50,000 is deposited in the name of the girl child born on or after 01/08/2011, in the form of fixed deposit with the Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, for a family with one girl child only. The copy of the fixed deposit receipt is given to the family of the girl child.

Scheme-II

An amount of Rs. 25,000 is deposited in the names of two girl children born on or after 01/08/2011 in the form of fixed deposit with Tamil Nadu Power Finance and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, for a family with two girl children only. The copy of the fixed deposit receipt is given to the family of the girl children.

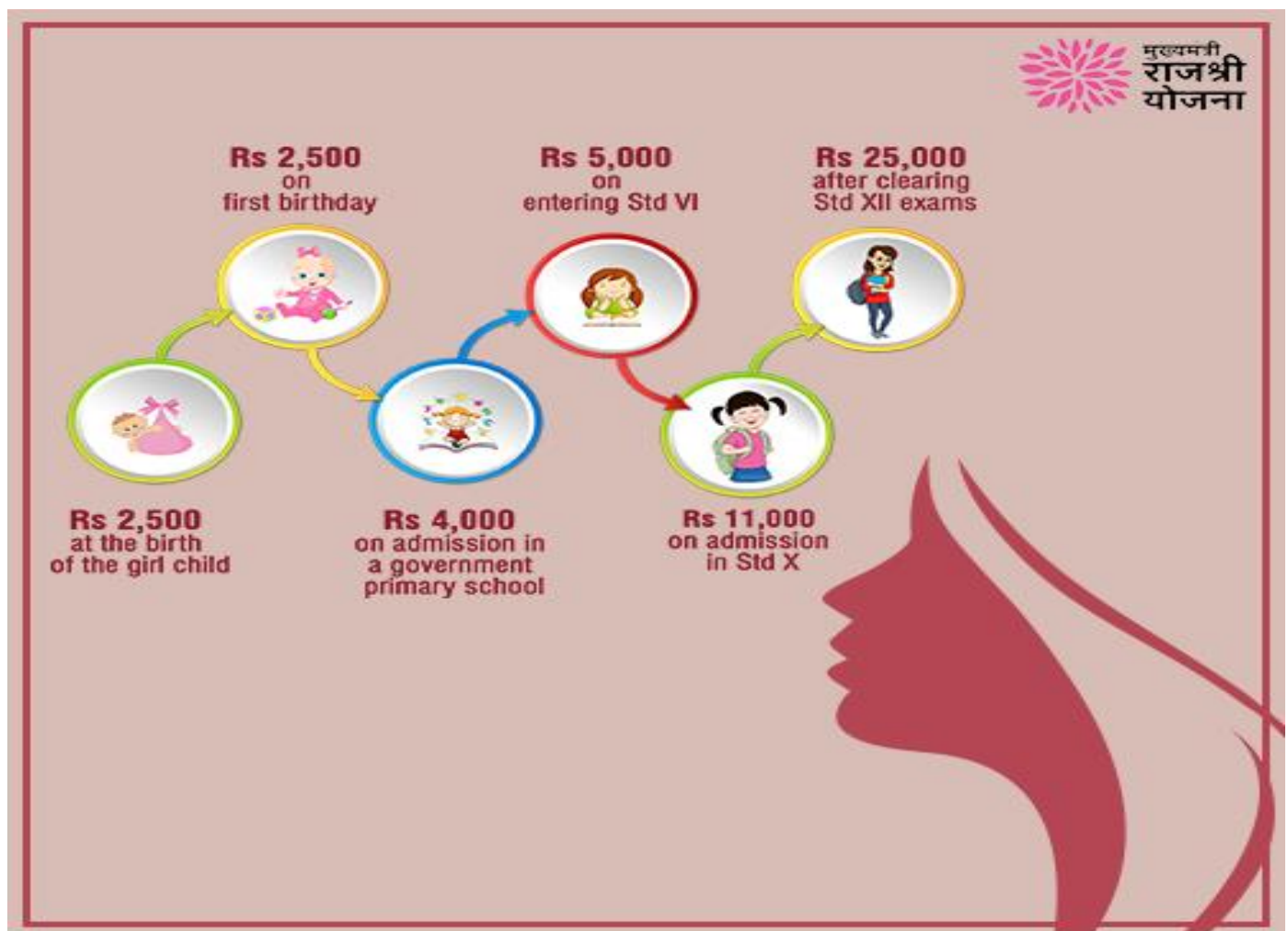
An annual incentive of Rs.1800 is given to the girl child every year from the 6th year of deposit in order to meet education expenses. The above deposit is renewed at the end of every 5 years and on completion of 18 years of age the amount deposited along with interest will be given to the girl child. To get this benefit, the girl child should appear for 10th standard public examination.

From the year 2013-14, the benefits provided under the Marriage Assistance Scheme have also been extended to the beneficiaries under the Girl Child Protection Scheme who were enrolled in the years from 1992 to 1995.

Sukanya Samriddhi Scheme

'Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna' is a small deposit scheme for girl child, launched as a part of the 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' campaign, which would fetch an attractive interest rate and provide income tax rebate.

- Interest rate on deposits: 8.40% with effect from 1st Oct 2019). Compounded annually with option for monthly interest pay-outs to be calculated on balance in completed thousands.
- As applicable under section 80C of the IT Act, 1961, the scheme has been extended Triple exempt benefits i.e. there will be no tax on the amount invested, amount earned as interest and amount withdrawn.



Government is keep on implementing welfare schemes to children it is our duty to follow them.

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT

I had worked with an NGO named HANDS (Human and Natural resources Development Society) for 7 days from 21st May to 28th May 2020. I learned about different laws and rights of children. I experienced a lot in that 7 days by collecting food and mask for the orphan children and serving food for children and donating masks in need and I went in search of children with management to join in orphanage. I went to collect clothes, blankets etc for children from nearby towns and villages.

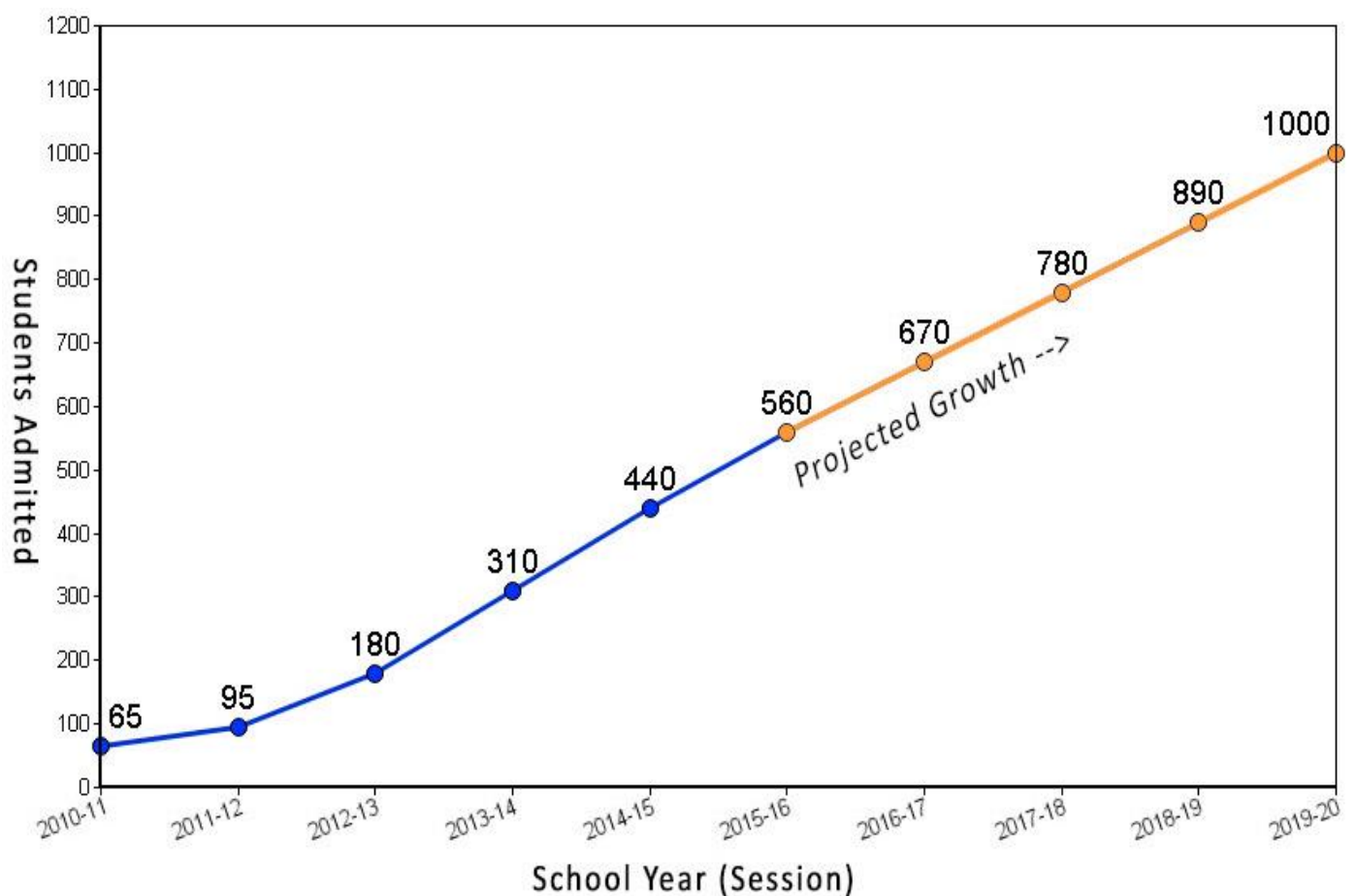




CONCLUSION

This study was undertaken for two purposes—to gain insight into the issue of over-representation from the child welfare community, and to examine the programs and practices child welfare agencies are implementing to serve children and families of color. Findings indicate that the child welfare community is not only aware of over-representation of minority children in the system but is very concerned about it.

Government initiated many rights and laws for children. It is our duty to follow them and protect children. When we see trends in graph of development of children, it is gradually increasing from years. We need to forget our old traditional things like doing child marriages and gender discrimination like boy is superior to girl and girl want to remain at home and boy want to study. Society need to think positively that all are equal, and all should be treated equally.



As we can see in the graph the graph is gradually increasing. When we compare in year (2010-11) the admitted students in schools are 65 in number and now in year (2019-20) the admitted students in schools are 1000 in number.

We are watching that literacy rate of India is keep on increasing day by day is because of development in children through education.

The societal response to child abuse and neglect is a complex one. Even before the passage of CAPTA, the public child welfare system was supported by the federal government and by states to respond to child abuse and neglect, with roles that ranged from responding to reports; to working with children and families; to strategizing on assessment, intervention, placement, and case disposition. This chapter has provided an overview of the children who meet this complex child welfare system and framed the system's policies and

practices as ever changing to best focus on children's safety, permanency, and well-being. Despite some progress, much remains to be done, and research is needed to connect what is found to work with the structures and processes that need to be addressed to implement evidence-based policy and practice in complex systems.

Improved access to empirical data from sources such as the NSCAW and the FCDA has led to a greater understanding of the experiences of children who come in contact with the child welfare system, which can help guide decision making and service delivery. However, further research is needed to fully understand important issues such as the impact of multiple foster care placements, especially the separate effects of movement patterns, the timing of moves, and movement between levels of care; differences in the experiences of children in the child welfare system based on race, socioeconomic status, and culture; and the impact of varying state administrative structures on the performance of the child welfare system.

Improved access to data also has enabled a more comprehensive examination of the impact of various child welfare system initiatives designed to improve performance about the core goals of safety, permanency,

Children are the important person in the country. They need more protection and care than others for their welfare Govt of India developed so many programs and legislations.

**TODAYS CHILDREN ARE
TOMMOROWS CITIZEN.....**