

LITERATURE REVIEW

IOT BASED SAFETY GADGET FOR CHILD SAFETY MONITORING AND NOTIFICATION

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In Today's world, the wearable gadgets comprise an increase in market provisioning, wider openings for extemporized authority over security issues for kids in day care and schools. Likewise, women security keeps on being one of the most vital issue that can be addressed today, consequently security of women at working environments, public places is progressively noteworthy issue. This undertaking means to give a total start for secure and wellbeing framework. The thought fills in as confirmation for a wearable gadget with coordinated plan to shorten the need of security issues to women and children. The proposed device is equipped with two modes, adult mode and the child mode that operates accordingly. The sensor empowered gadget gives the real time location and well-being of children after accepting signals from sensors.

Racial bias and child welfare decision making

Others argue that the disproportionate representation of minority children in the child welfare system is a result of differential treatment by race or racial bias (Morton, 1999). Proponents of this theory suggest that differential treatment by race may be internal or external to the child welfare agency. Chasnoff and colleagues' (1990) study of drug use during pregnancy provides an example of the way in which racial discrimination may increase the number of minority children reported to CPS. Their study found that although white and black women were equally likely to test positive for drugs, African-American women were ten times as likely to be reported to CPS after delivery. One explanation of this finding is that health personnel tend to believe that drug use is more common in minority families and are more likely to suspect and report families of color. This results in a greater number of children of color coming into the child welfare system. This issue has tremendous bearing on minority over-representation in the child welfare system, given that drug abuse is currently seen as a major reason for child welfare involvement with families (U.S.G.A.O., 1994).

Interactions between family risk and child welfare practice

A third theory is based on investigations of minority children's trajectories through the child welfare system. Barth and colleagues (2000) refer to this explanation as the multiplicative model. Intended to explain why the overrepresentation of minority children is so pronounced at the end of the child welfare continuum, specifically in foster care, Barth et al. argue that there are substantially greater risks of child abuse and neglect for children of color and their families due to a variety of risk factors (e.g. poverty). As a result, for those children for whom a report is made, there are small differences in the way that children of color are treated in the decision making process, possibly making it more likely that these children will enter and remain in the system. Finally, among children who are placed in foster care, African-American children experience significantly longer stays than Caucasian or Hispanic children. Differences at each level of the model have a cumulative effect and result in the very large disparity between the number of Caucasian and African-American children in foster care.

Family preservation and reunification

Although there have been few studies examining racial disparities in family preservation services, the available evidence suggests racial discrepancies in decisions to maintain children of color in their homes or to return them to their families of origin. For children reported to CPS, the majority of Caucasian children receive support to remain at home, whereas the majority of African-American children receive foster care placement (Harris, Tittle & Poertner 2001; USDHHS, 1999). Studies have recently begun to explore the receipt of in-home services as a component of decisions to maintain children in their families of origin. It has been found that African-American children are less likely to receive in-home services and mental health treatment (Garland & Besinger, 1997). When they do receive services, they tend to receive fewer and a more limited range and quality of services (Courtney et al., 1996; Maluccio & Fein, 1989). In addition, differences have been found in the type of agency to which they are referred and the efficiency with which cases are handled. Finally, research has found that families of children of color receive less support and less appropriate services to retain their children at home.