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Finnish Child Protection Cartel

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1. Introduction

This book exposes a deeply troubling reality hidden beneath the polished surface of one of the world's most admired welfare states: Finland. Often lauded for its education system, low corruption, and high quality of life, Finland also harbors a darker truth—one that affects its most vulnerable citizens: children and their families.

Over the following chapters, Finnish Child Protection Cartel dissects the systemic failures, abuses of power, and commercial interests embedded within the Finnish child protection system. Drawing from real cases, testimonies, and investigative insight, this work lays bare a pattern of coercion, manipulation, and state-sanctioned separation of children from their families. What emerges

is a disturbing portrait of a system where social workers operate with unchecked authority, shielded by bureaucratic opacity and a culture of silence.

This is not a critique of the idea of child protection itself—when done ethically and responsibly, such interventions can save lives. Rather, this book challenges the machinery that turns protection into persecution, that distorts welfare into profit, and that allows personal and institutional corruption to flourish under the guise of "the child's best interest."

From the abnormal behaviors and mindsets observed in some social workers, to the commercialized motives that influence child removal decisions, to the state-level concealment of misconduct—this book takes you step by step into the web of deception and control. It argues that what is happening in Finnish child protection is not simply a series of isolated failures, but a coordinated structure—a cartel—operating under the surface of legitimacy.

This investigation is both a call for awareness and a demand for accountability. It seeks justice not just for those already harmed, but for all children and families who remain at risk within this compromised system.

2. *Child Protection, A Tainted Name in Finland*

Fraus et jus nunquam cohabitant. Fraud and justice never dwell together.

The purpose of child protection in Finland is not to protect children, but to persecute them and destroy them. Child protection equals to child persecution and child destruction.

The chapter discusses the role of Finnish social workers in child protection, highlighting the potential for abuse of power and violation of human rights in cases where social workers overstep their authority or fail to follow established legal procedures. While acknowledging the importance of protecting the safety and well-being of children, the chapter stresses the need

for social workers to work collaboratively with families, respect their rights and dignity, and adhere to high ethical and professional standards. The chapter calls for investment in high-quality social work education and training, ongoing supervision and support, and a supportive organizational culture that prioritizes ethical and effective practice.

According to Finnish law, families and parents have the primary responsibility for a child's upbringing and care. These are not only obligations but also rights of families and parents. However, authorities should provide necessary support to parents and direct children and families to child protection services if needed:

“The primary responsibility for a child’s wellbeing rests with the child’s parents and other custodians. The child’s parents and custodians must safeguard the child’s balanced development and wellbeing in the manner laid down in the Child Custody and Right of Access Act (361/1983).

The public authorities that work with children and families must support parents and custodians in their child upbringing and must endeavour to provide families with the necessary assistance at a sufficiently early stage and must refer the child and the family to the child welfare services where necessary.

Child welfare must provide parents, custodians, and other persons responsible for childcare and upbringing with support in childcare and upbringing by arranging the necessary services and support measures. Under the conditions laid down below in this Act, a child may be placed away from home or other measures taken to arrange care for and custody of the child.”
(Lastensuojelulaki, 13.4.2007/417, 1 luku, 2§.)

The child's best interest is always considered on a case-by-case basis, based on factors such as the child's age, circumstances, and the quality of care provided by the parents. In Finland, the child's right to participate and special protection is emphasized in the child protection law, and all social welfare actions related to a child must primarily consider the child's best interests. Open care and support services are provided to children and families to support the positive development of the child. “Kiireellinen sijoitus”, or an urgent

placement, is a temporary placement of a child in foster care or a receiving home, which is not yet a custody arrangement.

Finnish social workers should have been specially trained professionals with a deep understanding of the complex social, economic, and cultural factors that can impact individual and community well-being. They should have received rigorous education and training in social work theory, research, and practice, and are held to high ethical standards in their work.

Overall, Finnish social workers play a vital role in promoting the well-being of individuals, families, and communities in Finland. Their focus on preventative measures, collaboration, and individualized care has been highly effective in reducing the need for more intensive interventions and promoting long-term health and well-being.

However, Finnish social workers might play a destructive role in splitting families, removal of children from parents, breaching children welfare and parents' human rights. Thousands of cases prove that, nearly every social worker's main task is to get the child away from their parents, an absolutely shocking use of power. They regard obligations and rights of families and parents as dispensable, insignificant and ignorable.

It is important to acknowledge that in some cases, Finnish social workers were involved in decisions to remove children from their parents' care or to intervene in family dynamics. These decisions are not taken lightly and are made with the aim of protecting the safety and well-being of the child.

There have been cases where social workers have overstepped their authority or breached the rights of parents or children. In such cases, it is important that these issues are addressed through appropriate channels, including the legal system and professional ethics boards.

Finnish social workers are trained to work in a way that is respectful of the rights and dignity of all individuals, including parents and children. They are expected to work collaboratively with families and to seek to support them in finding solutions to the challenges they may face. However, in situations

where a child is at risk of harm or neglect, social workers may need to take action to ensure the safety and well-being of the child.

It is true that social workers are not trained lawyers and may not have a comprehensive understanding of the legal system or specific laws related to child protection. However, they are trained to work within the legal framework and procedures that govern their profession, and to collaborate with legal professionals when necessary to ensure that the rights of all individuals involved are respected.

They always claim that they have been trained with law. But in fact, they only study some pieces of legal regulations but not systematic legal science. They may have listened to the lectures on child protection law and know some single terms, such as “child interest”. However, they generally do not understand ideas such as human rights, family, justice, due procedure, legality, retrospective, and so on. They also lack a scientific way of thinking, lacking respect of family life, parents-children’s bonds, psychological trauma, and alienation and isolation. Or they are intentionally neglecting these due to their motivation for profit in the business chain. Either way, there have been inherent sins within the current the professional career of these social workers who act illegally.

Social workers are also trained to work from a holistic perspective, taking into account the social, emotional, and physical well-being of the child, as well as the broader context of the family and community. While they may prioritize the safety and well-being of the child, they are also required to work within established legal procedures and respect the rights of all individuals involved.

In cases where social workers are involved in decisions related to child protection, they are required to follow established legal procedures and ensure that due process is followed. This includes providing parents with opportunities to be heard and to participate in decision-making processes, as well as adhering to established timelines and procedures.

The quality of social work practice can have a significant impact on the well-being of individuals and families. Good social workers can provide essential support and resources to help individuals and families overcome

challenges and achieve positive outcomes, while bad social workers may cause harm and exacerbate existing problems.

Good social workers are trained professionals who are knowledgeable about the needs and challenges faced by individuals and families, and are skilled at developing and implementing effective interventions and support strategies. They work collaboratively with individuals and families to identify strengths and challenges, and to develop individualized plans that address the unique needs and goals of each person.

In contrast, bad social workers may lack the necessary skills, knowledge, or empathy to provide effective support. They may not listen to or understand the concerns of individuals and families, or may fail to provide appropriate resources and interventions. In some cases, they may even cause harm by using abusive or coercive tactics, violating ethical standards, or breaching the rights of individuals and families.

Bad social workers in child protection can severely breach the human rights of children, parents, and families. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child recognizes that children have the right to be protected from all forms of harm and abuse, and that parents have the right to support and resources to provide for the well-being of their children.

Bad social workers may violate these rights by using abusive or coercive tactics, failing to provide appropriate support and resources, or making decisions that are not in the best interests of the child. In extreme cases, they may remove children from their families without sufficient evidence of harm or neglect, or may use their authority to intimidate or harass parents and families.

These actions can have serious and long-lasting consequences for the well-being of children and families, including trauma, emotional distress, and loss of trust in social institutions. They can also erode trust in the child protection system and contribute to a culture of fear and suspicion among parents and families.

It is important to note that the quality of social work practice is influenced by a range of factors, including training, supervision, resources, and organizational culture. To ensure the best possible outcomes for individuals and families, it is essential to invest in high-quality social work education and training, provide ongoing supervision and support for social workers, and create supportive organizational cultures that prioritize ethical and effective practice.

Ultimately, the effectiveness of social work practice depends on the skills, knowledge, and dedication of individual social workers, as well as the broader social and organizational context in which they work. By supporting good social work practice and holding bad social workers accountable, they can help to ensure that individuals and families receive the support and resources they need to thrive.

Social workers in the field of child protection in Finland regard the normal activities of family life as abuse, so their separation of children from their families and parents, and isolation in institutions with only staff but no relatives should be a form of kidnapping and abuse. Yet they have no sense of shame or guilt. Thousands of years of experience and rules of family raising children in the history of human beings are baselessly regarded as crimes by these inhumane social workers. They subverted human society into a more barbaric society than slave society, and should be sanctioned and punished by law.

In sum, there are many problems existing in the decision-making the industrial operation:

Balancing Rights and Responsibilities: While Finnish law emphasizes the primary responsibility and rights of families and parents in a child's upbringing and care, there is a challenge in striking the right balance between parental rights and societal intervention when the well-being of the child is at stake.

Overzealous Intervention: There have been instances where Finnish social workers are accused of overstepping their authority and intervening in family dynamics without sufficient evidence or justification, potentially leading to unnecessary separation of children from their parents.

Inadequate Legal Understanding: Some critics argue that Finnish social workers may lack a comprehensive understanding of legal concepts beyond the scope of child protection laws, such as human rights, due process, and legality, which could impact their decision-making processes and interactions with families.

Lack of Empathy and Sensitivity: Concerns have been raised about social workers lacking the necessary empathy and sensitivity to understand the concerns and needs of families and children, leading to potential harm and emotional distress.

Infringement on Human Rights: Instances of bad social work practice have been associated with breaches of human rights, including the rights of children, parents, and families. This may include abusive tactics, coercive actions, and decisions that do not prioritize the best interests of the child.

Trauma and Emotional Distress: The improper actions of social workers, especially when removing children from their families without proper justification, can lead to traumatic experiences and emotional distress for both children and parents.

Loss of Trust: Poor social work practices can erode trust in the child protection system and contribute to a culture of fear and suspicion among parents and families, undermining the effectiveness of the system as a whole.

Training and Professional Development: Concerns are raised about the quality of training and professional development of Finnish social workers, particularly in terms of their understanding of legal frameworks, ethical considerations, and a holistic approach to child welfare.

Organizational Factors: The effectiveness of social work practice is influenced by factors such as supervision, resources, and organizational culture. Inadequate support and resources can hinder social workers' ability to make informed and ethical decisions.

Need for Accountability: It is essential to hold social workers accountable for their actions, both in cases of overzealous intervention and inadequate

support. A lack of accountability can perpetuate poor practice and undermine the credibility of the child protection system.

Cultural Considerations: Social workers need to have a deep understanding of the cultural factors that influence family dynamics, as well as how these factors impact the well-being of children. Failure to consider cultural sensitivities can lead to misguided interventions.

Collaboration and Communication: Effective collaboration and communication between social workers, families, legal professionals, and other stakeholders are essential to ensure that the best interests of the child are met while respecting the rights of all individuals involved.

3. The Finnish Deceptive Web of Child Protection

Social workers in child protection agencies lie and forge little by little, eventually forming a chain of evidence of lies that can ensnare the family. Their act of creating a compelling story, boasting about oneself, concealing one's lies, exaggerating parental responsibility, and increasing political power or influence is admirable. It seems as though social workers have received linguistic training to carry out these actions. However, their arguments can be analyzed and discredited based on factual, historical, and causal evidence. Yet, they avoid scrutiny by invoking the law or mental illness as a defense mechanism.

First, social workers wanted to fabricate the fact that their family was unable to raise their child.

The family is often considered the foundation of society, providing the love, support, and guidance that children need to thrive. However, not all families are able to provide the nurturing environment that children require. In some cases, a family may be unable to raise their own children due to a variety of

challenges, such as financial instability, domestic violence, substance abuse, mental health issues, or a lack of resources.

One of the most common reasons that a family may be unable to raise their child is financial instability. Poverty can create a cycle of disadvantage that can be difficult to break, and families living in poverty may struggle to provide their children with basic necessities such as food, shelter, and medical care. This can have a significant impact on the child's development, as they may experience chronic stress and a lack of stimulation that can hinder their cognitive and social-emotional development.

Domestic violence is another factor that can contribute to a family's inability to raise their children. Children who witness or experience domestic violence are at risk of physical and emotional harm, and may also suffer from anxiety, depression, and other mental health issues. Parents who are victims of domestic violence may also struggle to provide their children with a safe and stable environment, which can further impact the child's well-being.

Substance abuse is another common factor that can affect a family's ability to raise their children. Parents who struggle with addiction may neglect their children's needs or expose them to dangerous situations. Children growing up in households affected by substance abuse may also be more likely to develop addiction issues themselves, perpetuating the cycle of dysfunction and harm.

Mental health issues can also play a role in a family's inability to raise their children. Parents with mental health issues may struggle to provide their children with consistent and appropriate care, and may also be more prone to neglect or abuse. Children growing up with a parent with mental illness may also experience stigma and isolation, which can impact their social and emotional development.

Finally, a lack of resources can also contribute to a family's inability to raise their children. Families living in disadvantaged communities may not have access to quality education, healthcare, or other services that can support their children's development. Parents who are struggling to make ends meet may also have to work long hours or multiple jobs, leaving little time or energy for parenting.

To put it briefly, there are many factors that can contribute to a family's inability to raise their own children. Whether it is due to financial instability, domestic violence, substance abuse, mental health issues, or a lack of resources, the impact on the child's development can be significant.

In their case, it was social workers that made their continuous accomplice to discredit their family as unable to raise their child. However, they tried various methods to look for their family, saying that the couple do three-shift work, that they do not have relatives in Finland, and that they are unable to educate their child. It was later proved that they are a powerful family: the couple being employees in the social and healthcare sector; the father is also a professor, lawyer, and professional teacher; in addition, they arranged their shifts so well that there was always at least one of parents at home with the child. The social workers' accomplice failed in the first round.

Second, social workers wanted to discredit their family as violent and unable to raise their child.

Social workers collected pieces of family life scenes and described family activities from milk feeding to school going as violence. Particularly, when their child was in her adolescent period, she did not want to abide by regular rules of family life, for example, keeping peace after 22:00 o'clock, ensuring sufficient sleeping time, or attending daily school lessons. This caused a lot of discussions among family members. Both of parents encouraged her to go to sleep regularly and go to school regularly. These discussions were later fabricated by social workers as violence against each other.

Thereby social workers established a discourse system to claim that the child suffered from current violence now. Later, they also fabricated that the child witnessed violence since she was young, and she also suffered violence thereafter.

Thirdly, social workers wanted to discredit their family as bloody and dangerous for the child and refused her will to go home.

It was not enough for social workers to discredit a family as violence. Violence was not violent enough for them to remove a child from her family. Finally,

with the psychologist as their accomplice, social workers invented another word implanted to their child's words: bloody. They wrote that their child saw bleeding when there was a fight between family members.

In their family, there were a lot of discussions, disputes and even quarrels as every normal family had. However, there was never a scene that the social workers described as a fight until bleeding.

However, by means of implanting their imagination into the child's worlds, they created a bloody violent scene in their family. They fulfilled their aims of removing the child from the family and put her into where the institution received a lot of governmental subsidies.

Social workers in child protection agencies have a responsibility to act in the best interest of the child and family, and to be transparent and honest in their interactions and documentation.

Lying and forging evidence undermines the integrity of the child protection system and can have devastating consequences for families. However, their actions based on lying and forging evidence, created a false narrative about the family's situation and using it to support their actions, which led to the family being wrongly accused of abuse or neglect.

Furthermore, it created a chain reaction of false information and potentially even entrap the family. This resulted in the family being unfairly separated, the child being placed in foster care, and the parents' losing custody or even facing criminal charges.

Ensuring that child protection agencies have proper systems in place to prevent and handle any unethical conduct by their staff is of utmost importance. This involves regular training, supervision, and measures to ensure accountability. Social workers must maintain high ethical standards and prioritize the well-being of the children and families they serve. Unfortunately, this is not the case in Finland, as these mechanisms seem to be absent.

4. Systematic Separation of a Child from Her Family by Finnish Social Workers

Introduction

The account describes a distressing situation involving Finnish social workers and psychologists who engaged in manipulative and coercive tactics to separate a child from her family. These professionals appear to have meticulously orchestrated a series of actions, using psychological manipulation, false claims, and fabricated evidence to achieve their goal of removing the child from her familial environment. The narrative outlines a systematic process in which the child's vulnerability and emotions were exploited, leading to her emotional instability and separation from her family.

The introduction highlights how the social workers employed various strategies to weaken the child's attachment to her family, collaborating with psychologists to achieve their objectives. The subsequent sections delve into the intricate details of their methods. These include accusing a family member of violence, exploiting the child's emotional distress to fabricate claims of mental abuse, and eventually adding fabricated allegations of physical abuse to their narrative. The narrative further underscores the professionals' control over the child's communication and decision-making processes, as well as their seemingly unethical behavior and lack of accountability.

Throughout the narrative, the actions of the social workers and psychologists are portrayed as deeply troubling and morally questionable. The account paints a picture of a collaborative effort that not only resulted in the separation of the child from her family but also extended her suffering and trauma. The narrative emphasizes the potential consequences of such actions on the child's mental well-being and the erosion of trust between individuals responsible for her care.

In addition, the narrative raises concerns about the ethical standards and professionalism of the psychologists involved in the case. Their complicity in perpetuating false narratives and remaining silent about abuse raises questions

about their commitment to their patients' well-being and the broader ethical obligations of their profession.

Overall, the account provides a detailed and distressing portrayal of a situation involving manipulation, coercion, and unethical behavior on the part of social workers and psychologists, leading to the unjust separation of a child from her family and prolonged suffering.

Systematic Separation of a Child

The Finnish social workers followed a systematic and logical sequence to separate the child from her family. They employed various tactics, including both explicit and implicit seductions, to lure the child away from her family. Additionally, they collaborated with psychologists to achieve their goals in a step-by-step process. These tactics were designed to gradually weaken the child's attachment to her family and make her more vulnerable to their control. Through the use of psychological manipulation and other forms of coercion, the social workers were able to achieve their ultimate goal of separating the child from her family.

Firstly, the social workers initiated their evil plot by accusing someone in the child's family of being violent towards her. They knew that children's perceptions and judgments were malleable, and they used this to their advantage. They used seduction, deception, and coercion to make the child utter ambiguous words that they could later use as evidence. The social workers turned these ambiguous words into the truth in their texts. They understood that the child's confession was difficult to prove right or wrong. They also used psychologists to manipulate the child's thoughts and emotions, making it easier to control her and separate her from her family.

Secondly, the social workers manipulated the child's emotional vulnerability and her family's distress to fabricate claims of mental violence. They portrayed the child's crying and emotional distress as evidence of emotional abuse and neglect by her family. They exploited the fact that children cry frequently for various reasons, and the child's separation from her family would have made

her more susceptible to emotional distress. In this case, the child's crying was due to her grandmother's recent passing, her mother's grief, and the family's exhaustion. When the family reached out for help and support, the social workers saw it as an opportunity to kidnap the child, claiming that she was in danger and needed to be separated from her family.

Thirdly, after being separated from her family, the child experienced trauma and emotional instability. The social workers compounded this by constantly talking to her, disrupting her daily routines, and delaying her return to school. As a result, the child became tired, homesick, and sleep-deprived. In order to justify their actions, the social workers and psychologists fabricated a story that the child had pre-existing psychological problems. They claimed that these problems were not caused by her separation from her family, but by the mental violence she experienced at home, which they had previously made up to frame the family. This was a convenient way for the social workers to deflect blame from themselves and maintain their control over the child.

The social workers created false claims of mental abuse against the child, but when that wasn't enough to support their agenda, they added fabricated allegations of physical abuse. It should be emphasized that these accusations of physical violence were not part of the original narrative and were introduced later on.

The social workers and psychologists made a concerted effort to control the child's communication by setting up frequent appointments, visits, calls, and discussions with the child. They never allowed the parents to participate in these conversations and discussions and disregarded their opinions, even when it came to basic psychological processes of the child. The psychologists, in a closed environment, manipulated and suggested violent scenarios, using the fabricated mental violence as a starting point. Eventually, the story of physical violence was introduced and became a part of their narrative. With this, the social workers claimed that the child was a victim of both mental and physical violence at home. However, their accusations of abuse had not yet been established.

Framing Abuse Discourse

The social workers and psychologists started to overtly claim that the child was not only subjected to mental violence but also physical violence at home. They fabricated stories that the home was unsafe, and the parents were dangerous people who were mentally manipulating the child. The fabrication of the narrative continued, leading to further tragedy. They went on to claim that all family members were violent, the family environment was unsuitable for the child's growth, and that the family had rejected and abused her.

The social workers and psychologists not only fabricated stories about the child's experiences, but they also manipulated the child's thoughts and statements to suit their narrative. They encouraged the child to express strange and bizarre ideas and used this as further evidence to support their claims. Additionally, they falsely claimed that the child was suicidal and used this as a threat to prevent the parents from insisting on taking the child back home.

The social workers and psychologists used multiple tactics to prevent the child from returning home. They threatened the child with false claims that her parents were violent and dangerous, while also threatening the parents with false claims that their child had suicidal tendencies. They even went as far as detaining the child and preventing any contact between the child and her family. They refused to take responsibility for what could happen if the child returned home and used this as an excuse to prolong her separation from her family.

The fabricated tragedy created by the social workers and psychologists continued to escalate. Whenever the child expressed a desire to meet or communicate with her parents, they would use threats and manipulation to dissuade her, or they would arrange other activities and appointments to keep her occupied and drained of energy. This left the child feeling uncomfortable and unable to meet with her parents.

The situation became even more concerning when the social workers started to intervene with the child's decision-making process. They would show up just in time to talk to the child and manipulate her to follow their suggested course of action, rather than making decisions based on her own desires. Then,

the social workers would claim that the child agreed with their plans, making it seem like the child had no free will or agency of her own.

It is concerning that the child's attempts to communicate with her parents were suddenly stopped. It is possible that external factors, such as the social workers or psychologists, were involved in interrupting the communication. This kind of interference can have negative consequences for the child's mental health and may damage the trust between the child and the adults responsible for her care.

The psychologists' role in the conspiracy reached its peak when the social workers' decision to completely remove the child from her home was implemented. After the child arrived at the foster home, the psychologists met with her for the last time. In their report, the psychologists claimed that the child immediately felt better, and her mood became stable upon arriving at the foster family, implying that the child did not need any further meetings.

The social workers and psychologists worked in tandem to abruptly end the child's six-month visit to the psychologists. They quickly printed a copy of the previous documents and handed them to the child, stating that she was now in good condition and did not require any further appointments. The transition was smooth and immediate, suggesting that the decision to end the visits had already been made beforehand.

The psychologists involved in the case did not demonstrate professionalism or possess adequate knowledge, skills, and ethical standards. Rather than providing impartial and evidence-based assessments, they acted as accomplices and puppets of the social workers.

The psychologists' failure to accurately document the traumatic experiences that the child went through, and their reluctance to hold anyone accountable for these traumas, contributed to the perpetuation of the false narrative about the family. By not acknowledging the role of social workers and their own actions in causing harm to the child, they enabled the continuation of the fabricated stories about the family. This not only resulted in the unjust removal of the child from her family but also prolonged her suffering by denying her the opportunity to reunite with her loved ones. It is a serious ethical violation

for psychologists to remain silent about abuse and to not take any action to prevent further harm to their patients.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the narrative presented sheds light on a deeply troubling situation involving Finnish social workers and psychologists who employed a range of manipulative and coercive tactics to separate a child from her family. The systematic approach they undertook to weaken the child's familial bonds and exploit her vulnerabilities is both disturbing and concerning. The account underscores the potential for abuse of power within institutions meant to protect and support vulnerable individuals.

The actions of these professionals highlight the importance of maintaining ethical standards, transparency, and accountability in social work and psychological practices. The narrative raises questions about the role of psychologists in upholding their responsibilities to accurately document and address traumatic experiences, as well as the consequences of their potential collusion in perpetuating fabricated narratives.

The unjust separation of the child from her family, if proven true, is not only a violation of the child's rights but also a betrayal of the trust placed in professionals to ensure the well-being and safety of those in their care. It serves as a stark reminder of the potential dangers when individuals misuse their authority and manipulate vulnerable situations for personal gain or misguided intentions.

Efforts must be made to ensure that the well-being of individuals, particularly children, remains at the forefront of social work and psychological practices. Institutions and governing bodies must prioritize oversight, transparency, and accountability to prevent instances of abuse and manipulation from occurring. Only through these measures can the integrity of the professions be preserved and the protection of those under their care be guaranteed.

5. Coercion and Manipulation

In one case we investigated, as parents, they have been deprived of rights to communicate, contact, and meet their child for one year. Regrettably, the child has been used as a means to an end, pressured and manipulated by social workers to provide evidence to support their agenda. This unethical behavior has not only put the child at risk but has also undermined the integrity of the investigation. It is essential to prioritize the child's safety and ensure that their rights are protected throughout the process. Such exploitative tactics must be condemned, and steps must be taken to prevent their recurrence in the future.

1. The social workers used various tactics to coerce the child into making false claims, including threats, manipulation, and intimidation. They constantly monitored her behavior and words, making her feel as though she was always being watched. They made her believe that if she spoke out against them, she would face severe consequences, including being sent to a place worse than where she was already held.

The child was also subjected to psychological manipulation, making her feel as though she had no other choice but to remain in captivity. The social workers made her believe that she had a say in the matter, even though they controlled every aspect of her life. They convinced her that staying in their custody was for her own good, despite the fact that she had repeatedly expressed her desire to be reunited with her family.

This type of coercion is reminiscent of the tactics used by totalitarian regimes, where individuals are forced to make false claims or act against their own interests. The child was essentially held hostage by the social workers, who used their power to silence her and control her every move. It is a gross violation of human rights and a clear example of the abuse of power by those in positions of authority.

2. The social workers coerced the child into making false allegations about her parents being abusive and violent, despite there being no evidence to support these claims. The family has stated that they have never physically or emotionally abused the child or any other family member, and that the accusations made against them by the social workers are entirely false. The family has been deeply hurt by the allegations and the resulting separation from their child. They have expressed their frustration and outrage at the social workers' unprofessional conduct and the lack of transparency and accountability in the child protection system.

The family has also noted that the social workers' actions have had a severe impact on their mental health and wellbeing. The family has been subjected to intense stress and anxiety, as they are constantly worried about the wellbeing of their child and the future of their family. They have been left feeling helpless and vulnerable due to the lack of information and communication from the social workers and psychologists involved in the case.

The family has requested an independent investigation into the conduct of the social workers and psychologists involved in the case, as well as into the child protection system as a whole. They hope that such an investigation will shed light on the injustices that they have suffered and prevent similar incidents from occurring in the future.

3. They pressured the child to make false statements claiming that she did not want to communicate, contact, or meet with her parents. The ability to communicate and spend time with one's parents is a crucial aspect of a healthy parent-child relationship. It appears that the social workers acted against the child's wishes and interests, likely motivated by their own agenda. The child repeatedly expressed her desire to return home and meet with her parents, but the social workers and psychologists involved in the case consistently undermined her wishes. They portrayed the parents as dangerous, violent, and even capable of murder, causing the child to fear them and doubt her own ability to make decisions about her life. This behavior by the social workers is unacceptable and raises serious questions about their intentions and methods.

4. Despite evidence to the contrary, they coerced the child into falsely claiming that she was doing better in their care than she was at home. In reality, the child only began to suffer from mental health issues after being taken away from her family and placed in the care of the social workers. The situation became even more concerning when the child was placed with a new family. Whenever the family tried to contact or message the placement, the workers always reassured them that the child was doing well, sleeping, eating, and attending school without any issues. However, it was discovered that the placement workers had been changing the child's medication doses without proper medical prescription, which is a serious breach of protocol and raises questions about the quality of care provided. This behavior is unacceptable and needs to be addressed to ensure that vulnerable children receive proper care and treatment.

In the case we investigated, they changed the child's doses of medicine without prescription: Seronil from 20 mg to 30 mg every morning, and Katipinor from "if necessary" to "regularly" every evening. The organized collusion among social workers, psychiatrists and other workers concealed the real situation of their child.

The conclusion of this situation is deeply troubling. The child has effectively become a spokesperson for the social workers, speaking on their behalf and conveying their messages to others. This is especially concerning given that the child is under the control and influence of the social workers, who may be manipulating her to speak in a certain way. It appears that the child is being coerced into speaking in a manner that is in line with the social workers' desires and intentions, rather than expressing her own thoughts and feelings. This raises serious ethical concerns about the conduct of the social workers and their treatment of the child. Children should be allowed to express themselves freely and without coercion, particularly when it comes to matters that affect their own lives and well-being. It is imperative that the child's rights and interests are protected, and that steps are taken to ensure that she is not being used as a pawn by the social workers.

6. Abducted Children Testify in Benefit to Their Abductors

Introduction

The abduction of children represents one of the most harrowing and emotionally charged crimes, evoking fear and sympathy from societies across the globe. The plight of abducted children is deeply unsettling, often subjecting them to psychological manipulation, coercion, and an insidious form of control by their captors. In these distressing scenarios, a perplexing phenomenon emerges: abducted children sometimes provide testimonies that seemingly favor their captors. This paradoxical behavior raises profound questions about the psychological and emotional dynamics that underpin such responses. This paper aims to delve into the intricate reasons behind why abducted children may testify positively in support of their captors.

It is essential to emphasize that the exploration of these reasons is not an endorsement or justification of the captors' actions. Rather, it seeks to illuminate the multifaceted layers of psychological manipulation and emotional pressure that can result in such responses. Abducted children are victims of a complex interplay of control mechanisms that deeply affect their perceptions, emotions, and behaviors. Understanding the motivations behind these testimonies is pivotal for legal authorities, mental health professionals, and society at large to better grasp the depth of manipulation involved and to appropriately respond to the needs of these traumatized individuals.

This paper will examine several distinct themes that shed light on the factors contributing to abducted children's favorable testimonies:

Psychological Manipulation: The captors employ an array of techniques, including intimidation, isolation, and emotional exploitation, to gain control over the child's mental landscape. This manipulation often leads to the development of complex emotional bonds, such as Stockholm Syndrome, which influences the child's perception of their captors.

Dependence and Survival: Captors create an environment where abducted children are entirely reliant on them for their basic needs, fostering a sense of dependence. This dependence is subsequently exploited to extract positive testimonies, as children believe their captors are their sole protectors.

Emotional Exploitation: Captors capitalize on the emotional vulnerabilities of abducted children, offering conditional care, affection, and rewards in exchange for cooperation. Positive testimony then becomes a means of accessing these emotional rewards.

Distorted Reality: Abductors meticulously distort the child's understanding of the situation, painting themselves as benevolent figures and any external assistance as threats. This skewed reality coerces children into believing that testifying positively is their only safe recourse.

Coercion and Threats: Captors utilize threats against the child's safety or their loved ones to create an atmosphere of fear. This fear coerces children into complying with the captors' demands, including providing favorable testimonies.

Isolation and Grooming: Through isolating abducted children from external influences and providing selective support, captors establish an environment of attachment and loyalty. These manipulative strategies lay the groundwork for eliciting positive testimonies.

Cult-like Control: Some abductors employ techniques reminiscent of cults, such as mind control and emotional manipulation, to erode the child's autonomy and instill unwavering loyalty, ultimately leading to compliant testimony.

Understanding these complex dynamics is crucial for society to comprehend the intricacies of child abduction cases. By shedding light on the psychological tactics employed by captors, they can better tailor interventions, legal responses, and support systems for these vulnerable victims. Recognizing that these testimonies often do not reflect genuine feelings but are products of manipulation underscores the urgency of offering comprehensive assistance to children ensnared in these traumatic circumstances.

The Psychological Manipulation

When confronted with the perplexing phenomenon of abducted children testifying positively in favor of their captors, an intricate web of psychological manipulation comes into focus. This dark realm of tactics wielded by abductors often intertwines fear, isolation, and emotional dependency, shaping the child's testimony in ways that defy conventional understanding. In this exploration, they dive into the psychological manipulation behind this phenomenon and dissect five key reasons that elucidate the intricate dynamics at play.

1. Fear and Intimidation: The ominous specter of physical harm looms large as abductors employ threats against the abducted child or their loved ones. This strategy instills an overwhelming fear, forcing the child to comply with their captor's wishes and offer positive testimony to ensure their safety and that of their family.
2. Isolation as a Control Mechanism: By isolating the abducted child from the outside world, abductors cultivate an environment of emotional dependence. Stripped of external perspectives, the child's perception of reality becomes tightly interwoven with the captor's narrative. This isolation fosters a skewed perception, reinforcing the captor's influence and the child's willingness to provide positive testimony.
3. The Stockholm Syndrome Enigma: Over time, the psychological phenomenon known as Stockholm Syndrome can emerge, wherein abducted children form an inexplicable bond with their captors. This bond leads to the child's identification with their abductors, nurturing a sense of loyalty and even empathy, which may drive the child to offer positive testimony to protect their captors.
4. The Allure of False Promises: Abductors often dangle the prospect of rewards, privileges, or reunification with their family as a lure for cooperation. Children, desperate for a glimpse of hope and an escape from their captivity, may be driven to offer positive testimony in the hopes of realizing these enticing promises.

5. Conditioned Compliance as a Survival Mechanism: Through calculated manipulation, abductors condition children to associate positive testimonies with safety and negative ones with harm. This conditioning is designed to create a self-preservation reflex, compelling the child to provide favorable testimony to avoid the perceived consequences of speaking truthfully.

These reasons illuminate the powerful methods that captors employ to shape the abducted child's testimony. The convergence of fear, isolation, and emotional entanglement produces a psychological landscape wherein the abducted child's actions seemingly defy logic. Acknowledging these complex dynamics is vital for legal authorities, mental health professionals, and society to offer comprehensive support to these young victims, ensuring that they are freed from the shackles of manipulation and guided towards a path of recovery and healing.

Emotional Exploitation and Dependency

Beyond the physical constraints of abduction, a profound emotional labyrinth emerges, revealing the insidious ways in which captors manipulate and exploit the emotional vulnerabilities of abducted children. This realm of emotional manipulation intertwines conditional affection, dependency cultivation, and traumatic bonding, shaping the child's testimony in ways that are both heartbreakingly perplexing. Here, they delve into five critical reasons that shed light on the intricate relationship between emotional exploitation and the positive testimonies that abducted children may provide.

Conditional Affection as a Leverage: Captors wield affection as a powerful tool, showering kindness and care upon the child contingent upon their compliance and positive testimony. This fosters a sense of emotional reliance, wherein the child perceives that their emotional well-being hinges upon aligning their actions with the captor's expectations.

Cultivating a Web of Dependency: Abductors artfully construct an environment wherein the child's survival hinges solely upon their captors. Through providing necessities and creating a sense of reliance, a complex

emotional bond forms, fostering loyalty and gratitude. The child may feel indebted and compelled to offer positive testimony to sustain this perceived symbiotic relationship.

Emotional Blackmail and Protecting Loved Ones: In a twisted narrative of protection, children are coerced into believing that their positive testimony is the only means to shield their loved ones from harm. Captors manipulate the child's innate desire to safeguard their family, forcing compliance through the weight of emotional blackmail.

The Tragic Consequences of Trauma Bonding: Shared traumatic experiences serve as the foundation for a potent emotional bond between captor and child. This trauma bonding obscures the captor's malevolent actions, leading children to perceive their captors as their sole source of comfort and safety. The result is a child who may offer positive testimony to safeguard the only emotional refuge they know.

The Art of Grooming and Manipulation: In a chilling display of manipulation, captors deftly exploit the child's emotional vulnerabilities. By tapping into their fears, desires, and insecurities, captors ensure loyalty and compliance, forcing the child to offer positive testimony to preserve the emotional bond they believe they share.

These reasons highlight the intricate mechanisms at play. Emotional exploitation, coupled with cultivated dependency, can lead these young victims into a realm of emotional captivity that rivals the physical. Understanding this psychological terrain is imperative for legal professionals, mental health experts, and society at large to offer the comprehensive support needed to untangle the captors' emotional grip and guide these children towards a path of healing and reclamation of their agency.

Distortion of Reality

In the shadowed realm of child abduction, reality often morphs into a chilling distortion, carefully engineered by captors to wield control over their victims.

As they venture further into the heart of this manipulation, they encounter a realm where captors wield selective information, craft a distorted version of reality, and even fabricate false identities. These efforts conspire to cultivate a warped sense of loyalty and elicit positive testimonies from abducted children. Here, they explore five reasons that elucidate the unsettling intricacies of this distortion of reality.

Selective Information and Manufactured Perceptions: Captors strategically control the information children receive, curating their understanding of events to align with the captors' narrative. This selective information blurs the line between fact and fiction, leaving children with a manipulated version of reality that compels them to provide positive testimony in support of their captors.

A Fabricated Reality of Protection: In a chilling act of manipulation, captors present themselves as protectors, casting a shadow of doubt over any potential rescue efforts. This distorted reality convinces children that their captors are their sole refuge, nudging them to offer positive testimony to safeguard the perceived safety within their captors' grasp.

Forged Bonds Through False Identity: Some children are led to believe that their captors are their legitimate guardians, solidifying a fabricated sense of familial connection. This false identity amplifies the child's loyalty, driving them to offer positive testimony as an expression of what they believe is a genuine parent-child relationship.

The Art of Emotional Suppression: Captors coerce children into suppressing negative emotions, fostering an environment where only positive testimony seems genuine. By stifling emotional responses that may run counter to their captors' wishes, children become further entangled in the captors' web of control.

The Veil of Limited Understanding: Abductors manipulate children's understanding of their abduction, weaving a narrative that obscures the true nature of their circumstances. This limited understanding further isolates children from outside perspectives, leaving them susceptible to believing their captors' version of events and thereby offering positive testimony.

These reasons underscore the powerful techniques that captors wield to shape the narratives of abducted children. The distortion of truth becomes a weapon of emotional captivity, where loyalty is fostered through manipulation and information control. Understanding the intricacies of this psychological landscape is vital for legal professionals, mental health experts, and society as a whole to dismantle the captors' labyrinthine constructs and pave the way for the recovery and reclamation of the voices of these young victims.

Coercion and Threats

Beneath the surface of child abduction lies a realm of coercion and threats, where captors wield fear and manipulation to orchestrate their young victims' narratives. This grim reality compels abducted children to offer positive testimonies in favor of their captors, out of fear for their safety and loyalty borne from threats. In the following exploration, they dive into four critical reasons that cast light on the intricate interplay of coercion and threats, unveiling the dark tactics that steer abducted children's testimonies.

Threats to Loved Ones and Emotional Blackmail: The captors' arsenal includes threats against the child's family and friends, designed to ensure unwavering compliance and nurture loyalty. These threats shroud the child in a cloud of fear and emotional blackmail, pushing them to provide positive testimony to shield their loved ones from harm.

Fear of Retaliation and Continued Harm: The haunting specter of retaliation lurks in the shadows as captors' threats and previous violent behavior loom large. This fear immobilizes the child, preventing them from offering truthful testimony and forcing them to adopt a façade of positivity to appease their captors.

Perceived Survival: The Constraining Chain of Compliance: Within the confines of captivity, a distorted reality emerges wherein the child genuinely believes that offering positive testimony is pivotal for their survival. The captors ingeniously manipulate this perception, compelling children to comply in order to ensure their own safety within this fabricated world.

Imposed Loyalty Through Manipulation: Captors employ manipulation to manufacture a sense of owed loyalty from their captives. By portraying themselves as saviors or protectors, they establish a twisted narrative that induces children to provide positive testimony as a gesture of loyalty in return for perceived protection.

These reasons elucidate the methods captors employ to shroud abducted children in fear and manipulation. The power dynamics of loyalty and compliance, fueled by threats and perceived survival, create a web of control that is both sinister and heart-wrenching. Acknowledging the gravity of these tactics is essential for legal professionals, mental health experts, and society at large to offer the much-needed support that will emancipate these young victims from the clutches of coercion and guide them towards a path of empowerment and healing.

Cult-like Control and Manipulation

In the unsettling realm of child abduction, captors often draw from the sinister playbook of cult-like behavior, weaving a web of psychological control and manipulation that defies comprehension. This psychological labyrinth includes techniques such as mind control, routine dependency, and psychological manipulation, all crafted to engender unwavering loyalty and compliance. In this exploration, they dissect four critical reasons that unveil the disquieting methods captors employ within the sphere of cult-like control, shaping the abducted children's testimonies in ways that are chillingly orchestrated.

Cult-like Behavior: A Tapestry of Manipulation: Drawing inspiration from cults, captors mimic techniques such as mind control and isolation. This replication fosters a state of unwavering loyalty and compliance among abducted children, pushing them to offer positive testimonies in service of the captors' twisted narrative.

Dependency on Routine: A Structured Facade of Safety: Through the establishment of a structured routine that includes moments of positive interaction, captors create an illusion of stability and care. This dependency on

routine compels children to perceive positive testimony as an imperative to preserve the structure and perceived security they've been conditioned to rely upon.

Psychological Manipulation: Breaking Down Resistance: Employing psychological manipulation tactics such as gaslighting and coercion, captors methodically dismantle the child's resistance. This calculated erosion of defiance reinforces the belief that offering positive testimony is not only inevitable but also the only means of maintaining their psychological well-being.

Conditional Care: Obligations of Loyalty: Captors intertwine care and support with compliance, offering these necessities only when the child provides the desired positive testimony. This conditioning fuels a sense of obligation, compelling the child to offer positive testimonies to secure the care they crave.

These reasons cast light on the calculated methods captors employ to craft a psychological landscape of unwavering loyalty. Drawing from the darkest aspects of human psychology, these techniques create a tapestry of dependence and manipulation that ensnare abducted children. Recognizing the insidious nature of these tactics is crucial for legal experts, mental health professionals, and society at large to counteract the grip of cult-like control and guide these young victims towards a path of liberation, healing, and empowerment.

Emotional and Psychological Vulnerability

Within the heart-wrenching realm of child abduction, emotional and psychological vulnerabilities form a dark undercurrent that captors exploit with chilling precision. Abductors manipulate these vulnerabilities, leveraging emotional needs and absence of adult figures to craft a landscape of loyalty and dependency. As they delve deeper into this disconcerting terrain, they explore four essential reasons that unravel the intricate ties between emotional and psychological vulnerability and the positive testimonies abducted children may provide.

Emotional Manipulation: Exploiting Desires for Support: Captors exploit children's emotional needs, deftly wielding care and support as tools of manipulation. Children, craving these essential emotional connections, may feel indebted and loyal for the emotional sustenance they receive, prompting them to offer positive testimonies in return.

Lack of Adult Figures: Embracing False Guardianship: In the void left by the absence of adult figures, captors cunningly present themselves as parental figures. This void fosters an emotional attachment as the child seeks the guidance and care they yearn for, ultimately driving them to offer positive testimony to protect the fabricated parental bond.

Lack of Alternatives: A Perceived Beacon of Security: Amid a threatening environment, children may perceive testifying positively as the sole means of ensuring their safety and security. The captors' narrative resonates as their only refuge, inducing the child to provide positive testimony to safeguard the perceived protection it offers.

Mental Exhaustion and Compliant Submission: Prolonged captivity exacts a toll on the child's mental well-being, leading to a state of mental exhaustion. This exhaustion may strip the child of their resistance, making them more compliant with the captors' wishes, including offering positive testimony as a means of appeasement.

As they navigate the heartrending landscape of emotional and psychological vulnerability, these reasons unveil the captors' ruthless manipulation of the emotional needs of abducted children. The exploitation of vulnerabilities and the creation of false emotional bonds form a sinister tapestry that further entwines the child within the captors' web of control. Recognizing these harrowing dynamics is pivotal for legal professionals, mental health experts, and society at large to counteract the captors' emotional manipulation and provide the comprehensive support required to guide these young victims towards recovery, empowerment, and the reclamation of their agency.

Survival Mechanisms

In the shadowed realm of child abduction, the struggle for survival takes on a multitude of forms, with adaptive behaviors and a delicate web of belief intertwining to shape the abducted children's testimonies. Abductors exploit the children's instinctual drive to survive, fostering beliefs in their captors' intentions and cultivating loyalty through manipulation. As they navigate this complex landscape, they explore three essential reasons that underscore the intricate dance of survival mechanisms that often lead abducted children to provide positive testimonies.

Adaptive Behavior: Navigating the Captor's Expectations: In captivity, children develop adaptive behaviors as strategies to ensure their survival. To align with their captors' expectations and mitigate potential harm, they may offer positive testimonies that reflect the captors' desired narrative, ultimately safeguarding their well-being within this confounding environment.

Belief in Captors' Benevolence: Manipulation of Intentions: Abductors shrewdly manipulate children's perceptions, weaving a narrative that paints their actions as rooted in genuine concern and care for the child's well-being. These twisted beliefs drive children to provide positive testimonies, a reflection of their belief in their captors' false intentions.

Loyalty to Protectors: A Complex Web of Allegiance: The captors' manipulation and control create a labyrinth wherein children view their captors as protectors, blurring the lines between captor and guardian. This perceived loyalty compels children to provide positive testimonies, believing they are reciprocating the protection they've been led to think they receive.

These reasons shed light on the nuanced ways in which abducted children navigate their harrowing circumstances. The captors' calculated manipulation of their beliefs, combined with the instinct to adapt for survival, creates a paradoxical tapestry where loyalty and compliance are borne out of a desperate need to endure. Acknowledging these survival mechanisms is crucial for legal professionals, mental health experts, and society at large, enabling the creation of a supportive network that can help these young victims break free from the

captors' psychological grip and embark on a journey of recovery and empowerment.

Complex Emotional Landscape

Within the intricate tapestry of child abduction, emotions collide in a tumultuous dance that often defies comprehension. The abducted children's testimonies reveal a complex emotional landscape, where fear and loyalty intertwine, and shame and confusion cast long shadows. As captors manipulate emotions and engender dependency on approval, the children's testimonies reflect a fusion of inner conflict and survival instinct. In this exploration, they delve into four essential reasons that underscore the emotional maelstrom shaping abducted children's testimonies.

Dual Emotions: The Silent Struggle Within: Abducted children often grapple with dual emotions, harboring both fear of their captors and a sense of loyalty fostered by manipulation. This internal conflict leads them to provide positive testimonies while secretly nurturing a glimmer of hope for rescue and freedom.

Shame and Guilt: Burdened by Self-Blame: Some children may bear an unwarranted burden of guilt, feeling responsible for their own abduction. To lessen this guilt and seek approval, they offer positive testimonies, a gesture aimed at gaining approval from captors who hold their fate in their hands.

Emotional Confusion: Navigating a Maze of Feelings: Captors expertly manipulate emotions, creating a haze of confusion that shrouds the abducted children. In their state of uncertainty, children seek safety through positive testimony, clinging to the perceived stability it offers within the emotional turmoil.

Dependency on Approval: The Craving for Emotional Attachment: Emotional attachment to captors often leads abducted children to seek their approval. This craving, fueled by a twisted sense of loyalty, drives them to

offer positive testimonies as an expression of loyalty and a bid for the emotional connection they yearn for.

These reasons reveal the emotional paradox that shapes abducted children's testimonies. The emotional conflict born from manipulation, dependency on approval, and a yearning for safety results in testimonies that are both heart-wrenching and enigmatic. Acknowledging this emotional turmoil is essential for legal professionals, mental health experts, and society at large to offer comprehensive support, helping these young victims untangle the captors' emotional grip and guiding them towards a path of recovery, empowerment, and the restoration of their emotional well-being.

Lack of Perspective and Alternatives

Within the harrowing realm of child abduction, captors shroud their victims in a haze of manipulated perspectives and stifled alternatives. The abducted children's testimonies, often laden with loyalty and positivity towards their captors, reflect a distorted perception of their circumstances. This distorted reality emerges from captors' control over information, isolation from external support, and manipulation of perceived threats. In this exploration, they unravel three critical reasons that cast light on the skewed perspectives that ultimately steer abducted children to provide positive testimonies.

Limited Information: The Veil of Captor-Controlled Reality: Captors meticulously control the information children receive, creating a narrow window into their circumstances. This limited perspective prevents abducted children from grasping the full gravity of their situation, fostering a skewed understanding that compels them to offer positive testimonies that align with the captors' narrative.

Absence of External Support: Isolation from the World: Captors intentionally isolate abducted children from external sources of support, cutting them off from potential help. This isolation creates a false reality where captors are the sole protectors, inducing a sense of loyalty and gratitude that manifests in positive testimonies that seek to preserve this perceived protection.

Distorted Perception of Threats: Manipulation of Safety: Captors exploit the children's fears, manipulating their perceptions of potential dangers. By framing themselves as protectors against these perceived threats, captors induce a sense of safety that cultivates loyalty and prompts abducted children to offer positive testimonies as an act of alignment with their captors' perceived protective stance.

These reasons underscore the captors' insidious manipulation of the abducted children's realities. This manipulation breeds a skewed loyalty that finds its voice in the positive testimonies the children offer. Recognizing the impact of these distortions is essential for legal professionals, mental health experts, and society at large to counteract the captors' influence, provide the necessary support, and empower these young victims to emerge from their distorted realities towards a path of recovery, healing, and reconnection with the world around them.

Religious and Moral Manipulation

Within the enigmatic world of child abduction, captors often wield the potent tools of religious and moral manipulation, casting a veneer of righteousness over their actions. The testimonies of abducted children, steeped in positivity and loyalty towards their captors, reflect the captors' adept exploitation of religious beliefs and moral principles. Through religious indoctrination, moral manipulation, and the creation of a false sense of belonging, captors steer these young victims towards offering positive testimonies that seem aligned with their faith and morality. In this exploration, they delve into three vital reasons that illuminate the intricate mechanisms of religious and moral manipulation shaping abducted children's testimonies.

Religious Indoctrination: The Distortion of Faith: Captors skillfully exploit children's religious beliefs, warping these beliefs to align with their narrative. Through manipulation, they convince children that their actions are morally justifiable within the framework of their faith, weaving a reality in which offering positive testimony appears to align with their religious convictions.

Moral Manipulation: Posing as Ethical Guides: Captors present themselves as moral compasses, casting a shadow of ethical guidance over their actions. They manipulate children into believing that offering positive testimony is not only beneficial for their well-being but also in line with the captors' presented ethical principles, thereby fostering compliance driven by perceived moral alignment.

False Sense of Belonging: Creating a Perceived Community: Within the captors' confines, a false sense of belonging and community takes shape. Through carefully curated interactions and controlled environments, captors foster an emotional connection that makes children feel valued and part of a perceived community. This sense of belonging cultivates loyalty, encouraging abducted children to offer positive testimonies as an expression of their loyalty to this manufactured community.

These reasons underscore the captors' crafty exploitation of faith and morality to shape abducted children's testimonies. By distorting religious beliefs, playing the role of moral guides, and creating an illusion of community, captors weave a complex tapestry that prompts these children to offer testimonies that seem aligned with their beliefs and values. Recognizing the profound impact of these manipulations is essential for legal professionals, mental health experts, and society at large to counteract the captors' sway, provide the necessary support, and guide these young victims towards the reclamation of their faith, morality, and individual agency.

Conclusion

The enigma surrounding abducted children's testimonies that appear to favor their captors is a distressing reminder of the intricacies inherent in cases of abduction. As they conclude their exploration into this perplexing phenomenon, it is imperative to reiterate that understanding these reasons does not mitigate or validate the actions of captors. Rather, it illuminates the dark art of manipulation, coercion, and psychological control that underlies such behaviors.

The themes they've dissected, from psychological manipulation to emotional exploitation, dependence, and the cultivation of false realities, demonstrate the complex ways captors manipulate the minds and emotions of their victims. These themes reveal the captors' ability to exploit the vulnerabilities of abducted children, who find themselves trapped in a web of fear, dependency, and emotional turmoil.

Our analysis underscores the importance of a multifaceted approach to addressing these issues. Legal authorities must be equipped with a nuanced understanding of the psychological tactics captors employ, enabling them to interpret testimonies accurately and ensure justice for the victims. Mental health professionals play an essential role in providing comprehensive support to these children, helping them untangle the web of manipulation and guiding them towards healing and recovery.

Society must remain vigilant against overlooking the deeper layers of these situations. By recognizing that positive testimonies can often be a survival mechanism rather than genuine sentiment, communities can offer empathy, assistance, and resources to help these children reintegrate into a safe and supportive environment.

Ultimately, their exploration into this unsettling aspect of child abduction cases is a reminder that the journey towards justice and healing is a complex one. It demands a collaborative effort from legal, psychological, and societal sectors to protect and empower the abducted children who have fallen victim to the insidious manipulations of their captors.

7. Steps of Control in Child Abduction by Social Workers

Introduction

Child abduction is a harrowing crime that strikes at the heart of society's duty to protect its most vulnerable members. When those responsible for

safeguarding children become the perpetrators themselves, the tragedy takes on an even darker dimension. This paper delves into a distressing reality - instances where social workers, entrusted with the well-being of children, instead engage in their abduction. The emotional and psychological toll inflicted upon the abducted children and their families is profound, leaving scars that may never fully heal. In the realm of child welfare, social workers play a pivotal role in ensuring the safety and nurturing of children facing challenging circumstances. However, the unthinkable transpires when these figures of trust betray their responsibilities, upending the lives they were meant to protect. While child abduction by social workers remains a relatively rare occurrence, the gravity of its consequences demands urgent examination.

This study explores the systematic steps employed by social workers in cases of child abduction, unmasking a disturbing narrative of control and manipulation. By dissecting these steps, which include emotional manipulation, parental separation, medication administration, and the insinuation of mental illness, they aim to shed light on the grave emotional ramifications for both the abducted children and their families. As society strives to create a secure environment for its youth, it is imperative to recognize and address this unsettling phenomenon. By unraveling the mechanisms behind such actions, they can better understand the depths of harm inflicted on innocent lives. This investigation underscores the urgency of preventing such heinous acts, emphasizing the need to safeguard vulnerable children from the clutches of those who should protect them.

In the following sections, they will delve into the intricate web of manipulation and control that social workers employ in child abductions, analyzing each step's emotional consequences and advocating for measures to prevent such atrocities from occurring.

The Case

Based on the case, the abduction of a child is one of the most heinous crimes that one can commit, and it is especially appalling when the perpetrators are social workers who are supposed to protect children. Unfortunately, such

incidents have occurred, and the emotional toll on the children and their families is significant.

The abduction of children by social workers is a terrible crime, and the social workers who commit such acts often take several steps to control the children. These steps can have severe emotional consequences for the children and their families.

The first step that the social workers take is to create emotional expressions in the children through misleading and inciting. The social workers responsible for these abductions separate the children from their parents, often under the guise of protecting them from abuse or neglect.

The separation itself is the second step, and this is often done under the guise of protecting the children from abuse or neglect. However, this separation can cause trauma and emotional distress, both for the children and their parents.

The third step is the trauma that the children experience as a result of the separation. This trauma can have long-lasting effects on the children's mental health and well-being, and may even require the involvement of psychologists and psychiatrists in the name of helping the children deal with their emotions and providing therapy to help them cope with the trauma of being separated from their parents.

The involvement of these professionals is the fourth step, and they may be brought in to help the children deal with their emotions and provide therapy to help them cope with the trauma. However, these persons are in line with social workers to control the children.

The social workers responsible for the abduction may later claim that the children are mentally ill, which is the fifth step. They may even suggest that mental illness runs in the family, which can be a ploy to further control the children and alienate them from their parents.

The sixth step is to make the parents feel that they are responsible for the children's alleged mental illness, which can further separate the children from their parents.

The seventh step is to have the children start taking medicine. This medication can have adverse side effects and can lead to further separation from the parents, as the children may be placed in foster care or other institutions.

The eighth step is the complete separation of the children from their parents. This can be done through the legal system, and the children may be placed in foster care or other institutions for an extended period.

The ninth step is to imply that the children are alienated and hostile to their parents. This can create an unbridgeable gap between the child and their parents, making it difficult for them to reestablish a relationship.

Finally, the tenth step is to create an unbridgeable gap between the parents and children. This can be done through legal proceedings, counseling, and other means, and can make it difficult for the children to ever reunite with their parents.

As a result of these steps, the children feel that they have lost the love of their relatives. This can cause severe emotional distress and long-lasting damage to the children's mental health and well-being.

As a closing remark, the social workers who abduct children often take several steps to control the children, including emotional manipulation, separation from parents, and the use of medication. These steps can have severe emotional consequences for the children and their families, and it is essential to prevent such heinous acts and protect vulnerable children from such crimes.

Conclusion

The journey through the dark path of child abduction by social workers reveals a chilling narrative of betrayal, manipulation, and heartache. The steps taken by those who commit such heinous acts expose the lengths to which individuals can go to exert control over the lives of innocent children. Emotional manipulation, parental separation, medication administration, and

the insinuation of mental illness are tools used to shatter families and leave indelible scars on the minds and hearts of young lives.

The emotional consequences of these actions ripple far beyond the immediate trauma experienced by the abducted children and their families. The enduring psychological wounds can cast a long shadow, affecting not only the present but also the futures of those who have suffered. The foundation of trust in social workers, already fragile in many cases, is further eroded by such incidents, impacting the broader perception of child welfare systems. As a society, they must confront this alarming reality and work tirelessly to prevent the occurrence of child abductions by those who should be guardians of safety. Strengthening oversight mechanisms, ensuring accountability, and enhancing training for social workers are critical steps in safeguarding children from these state crimes. It is paramount that the welfare of children remains at the forefront of their collective conscience.

By shedding light on the steps that facilitate control in child abductions, they can empower communities, policymakers, and professionals to act as vigilant defenders of their most vulnerable members. Only through collective effort and unwavering commitment can they hope to prevent the unfolding of this dark path, shielding innocent lives from the shadow cast by those who exploit their positions of trust. In closing, let us reiterate the urgency of upholding the principles of compassion, ethics, and integrity in all facets of child welfare. The scars of child abduction run deep, but by understanding, acknowledging, and acting against this issue, they can work towards a brighter and safer future for every child.

8. Social Workers' Ganster Logic Tricks and Traps

Introduction

Nominally and theoretically, social workers are an essential part of the child protection system. They are entrusted with the task of safeguarding children

from neglect, abuse, and exploitation. Armed with overreaching powers according to some authoritarian legislated child protection laws, Finnish social workers were broadly reported violating due process by abducting children who do not need foster care from their families without factual basis. Such practices were established on a set of gangster logic. This chapter examines the practices of Finnish social workers that have been based on gangster logic and how they have negatively impacted the lives of children.

Gangster logic

Gangster logic refers to a set of practices that are often employed by individuals or groups who use coercion, manipulation, or intimidation to achieve their goals. In the context of social work in Finland, gangster logic is manifested in the ways that some social workers violate due process by abducting children who do not need foster care from their families without factual basis.

This gangster logic is a violation of the legal principle of innocence until proven guilty. In most legal systems, the burden of proof is on the accuser to provide evidence that supports their claim. However, in some cases, Finnish social workers do not provide any evidence to prove their claims of abuse or neglect. Instead, they simply claim that the parents are abusive, and the parents are forced to prove that they are innocent.

This approach undermines the principles of due process and the rule of law. It is unethical and violates the basic rights of the accused. It also places a heavy burden on parents who are already facing a difficult situation. Parents are forced to defend themselves against unfounded accusations, often without the resources or support they need to do so.

Furthermore, this gangster logic is often enabled by a collusion between social workers and the judiciary. Judges often rely heavily on the recommendations of social workers, and they may be reluctant to question the validity of their claims. This collusion makes it difficult for parents to get justice for their children and further undermines due process.

Gangster logic in Finnish social work is a serious problem that undermines the principles of due process and the rule of law. Such Finnish Social workers must be held accountable for their actions and must provide evidence to support their claims of abuse or neglect. Additionally, the Finnish judiciary must ensure that the rights of the accused are protected, and that justice is served in a fair and impartial manner.

Psychological trauma

Psychological trauma is a serious issue that affects many Finnish children who are taken from their families and placed in foster care. These children often experience a range of negative emotions, such as anxiety, depression, and feelings of isolation and alienation. They may feel abandoned, neglected, and unloved, and may struggle to form healthy relationships in the future. The trauma of being taken from their families can also lead to psychological issues such as depression, anxiety, and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). This trauma can have long-lasting effects on the child's mental and physical health, and can make it difficult for them to form healthy relationships and achieve their full potential.

One of the ways that Finnish social workers contribute to this trauma is by conspiring with psychologists and psychiatrists to administer large doses of medication to the children. These drugs are often forced upon the children, and they are punished if they do not comply. This practice violates the rights of the child to make decisions about their own health, and can have serious negative effects on their physical and mental health.

Additionally, children who are placed in foster care often experience a sense of isolation and disconnection from society. They are taken away from their families, friends, and communities, and placed in unfamiliar environments with strangers. This sense of disconnection can exacerbate feelings of anxiety and depression, and make it difficult for children to form healthy relationships and achieve their full potential.

Unfortunately, many Finnish children in foster care have also experienced sexual harassment and abuse. This can further exacerbate feelings of isolation and trauma, and can make it difficult for children to trust others or form healthy relationships.

Psychological trauma is a serious issue that affects many children who are taken from their families and placed in foster care. Finnish Social workers and other professionals who work with these children must be aware of the potential for trauma, and take steps to mitigate its effects. This may include providing counseling and support services to the children, as well as working to ensure that their rights and autonomy are respected.

Additionally, efforts must be made to address the root causes of child protection issues, such as poverty, neglect, and abuse, in order to prevent the need for children to be placed in foster care in the first place.

Other harmful effects on children and their parents

In Finland as well as in other countries with similar authoritarian child protection practices, the harmful effects on victimized children and their parents as a result of unlawful child protection actions by social workers are numerous and devastating.

In addition to immense emotional trauma and distress, the children may be subjected to abuse and neglect in foster care. In Finland, many children in foster care are at a higher risk of being sexually abused or raped, leading to further psychological damage and trauma. They may also be overmedicated with large doses of medication, as social workers conspire with psychologists and psychiatrists to continue administering drugs to the children, even if they do not need them.

For the parents, the experience of having their children taken away without a factual basis is also a traumatic and distressing one. They may feel helpless, angry, and betrayed by a system that is supposed to protect their children. It

can also lead to financial hardship, as they may have to pay for legal fees and other costs associated with fighting to get their children back.

The harmful effects on victimized children and their parents as a result of unlawful child protection actions are devastating and far-reaching. Social workers and other professionals involved in the child protection system must be held accountable for their actions, and changes must be made to prioritize the best interests of the child and ensure that families are not unfairly targeted or victimized.

Profit over purpose

According to Esko Leipälä, “During the last more than half a decade, Finnish child protection has become nothing more than a child-robbing business, where state funds are diverted to sad friends and good-brother clubs. The cities also get a large share of that income in the first tax year, because the taxes from the turnover of the child protection service provider grown with state subsidies and the consumption it pays are also transferred to the municipality's coffers already in the first year and every year from then on, when the child is placed.”¹

Profit over purpose is a disturbing trend that has emerged in the Finnish foster care system. While social workers are supposed to help children who really need it, some have become more focused on making profits for themselves and the foster care sector. This shift in focus is a violation of the ethical code of social workers, and is against the best interest of the child. However, this unethical practice was justified by Finnish child protection law and such social workers might act beyond ethical shame.

One of the ways that Finnish social workers may prioritize profits over purpose is by placing children in foster care unnecessarily. This may occur when social workers remove children from their families without a factual

¹ Esko Leipälä. April 3rd, 2018. Lastensuojelun lapsenryöstöbisnes on kunnan tuottavinta virkatyötä. Retrieved May 5th, 2020, from <https://nykysuomi.com/2018/04/03/esko-leipala-lastensuojelun-lapsenryostobisnes-kunnan-tuottavinta-virkatyota/>

basis or without properly assessing the child's needs. This can result in children being placed in foster care when it is not necessary, simply to maintain the business chain and generate profits.

Additionally, Finnish social workers may prioritize profits by placing children in substandard foster homes or institutions. These homes may not provide adequate care or support for the children, and may be more concerned with generating profits than providing quality care. This can result in children being subjected to neglect, abuse, and other forms of mistreatment.

Moreover, the collusion of Finnish social workers with psychologists and psychiatrists to administer large doses of medication to the children for extended periods of time is a violation of the child's right to appropriate medical treatment. Such practices can lead to an increase in the profits of pharmaceutical companies and the foster care sector.

Social workers have a responsibility to prioritize the best interest of the child over profits. They must ensure that children are only placed in foster care when it is necessary, and that they are placed in homes and institutions that provide adequate care and support. Furthermore, social workers must avoid practices that prioritize profits over the health and wellbeing of the children, and must strive to ensure that children receive appropriate medical care. Only by doing so can they ensure that the foster care system is truly serving the needs of the children it is meant to protect.

Social workers' liability

Finnish Social workers have a great deal of responsibility and power when it comes to the lives of the children and families they work with. When they abuse this power, violate the law, or engage in unethical behavior, they may be subject to legal liability, including criminal liability and punishment.

One of the most significant ways that social workers can be held liable is through criminal charges. For example, if a social worker is found to have knowingly or recklessly removed a child from their family without a valid

reason, they may be charged with kidnapping or false imprisonment. Similarly, if a social worker is found to have physically or sexually abused a child in their care, they may be charged with assault or sexual assault.

In addition to criminal charges, social workers may also face civil liability. For example, if a social worker is found to have violated a family's constitutional rights or breached their duty of care to a child, they may be sued for damages. This could result in the social worker and their employer being required to pay financial compensation to the family or child.

Moreover, social workers may face disciplinary action from their professional bodies, such as having their license suspended or revoked. This may occur if a social worker is found to have engaged in unethical behavior, violated professional standards, or failed to adhere to the laws and regulations governing their profession.

In severe cases, social workers may also face imprisonment if they are found guilty of criminal charges. This may occur if a social worker is found to have engaged in serious criminal behavior, such as child abuse, and is convicted of the charges brought against them.

Social workers have a great deal of responsibility and power when it comes to the lives of the children and families they work with. When they engage in unethical or illegal behavior, they may face criminal charges, civil liability, and disciplinary action from their professional bodies. It is important for social workers to understand their legal and ethical obligations and to adhere to them at all times to protect the best interests of the children and families they work with.

Police officers' and judges' liability

In Finland, police officers and judges also have a responsibility to uphold the law and protect the rights of citizens. When they fail to do so or engage in illegal or unethical behavior, they may be subject to legal liability, including criminal liability.

Police officers may be held liable for criminal charges if they engage in unlawful conduct, such as excessive use of force or falsifying evidence. For example, if a police officer uses unjustified force that results in injury or death, they may be charged with assault or murder. Similarly, if a police officer fabricated evidence to obtain a warrant or secure a conviction, they may be charged with perjury or obstruction of justice.

Judges may also be held criminally liable if they engage in illegal or unethical behavior. For example, if a judge accepts a bribe or engages in other corrupt conduct, they may be charged with bribery or corruption. Similarly, if a judge abuses their power or violates a defendant's constitutional rights, they may be charged with misconduct or violating the law.

In addition to criminal liability, police officers and judges may also face civil liability if they engage in misconduct or violate a citizen's rights. For example, if a police officer uses excessive force and injures a citizen, they may be sued for damages. Similarly, if a judge violates a defendant's rights during a trial, they may be subject to a civil lawsuit.

It is important for police officers and judges to uphold the law and adhere to ethical standards at all times to protect the rights of citizens and maintain the integrity of the justice system. When they engage in illegal or unethical behavior, they may face criminal charges, civil liability, and disciplinary action from their respective professional bodies.

Politicians' liability

Politicians also have a responsibility to ensure that the laws and policies related to child protection are lawful and ethical. If they engage in illegal or unethical behavior in relation to child protection, they may be subject to criminal liability.

For example, if a politician is found to have accepted bribes or engaged in other corrupt behavior in order to pass laws or policies related to child protection, they may be charged with corruption or bribery. Similarly, if a politician knowingly supports and enacts laws or policies that violate the rights

of children and families, they may be charged with abuse of power or violating the law.

Furthermore, politicians may also be held liable for their failure to act in situations where they have a duty to protect children. For instance, if a politician has knowledge of abuse or neglect of children and fails to take action, they may be charged with negligence or failure to report child abuse.

In addition to criminal liability, politicians may also face political consequences, such as losing their position or facing impeachment, if they engage in illegal or unethical behavior related to child protection.

It is important for politicians to prioritize the best interests of children and families in their policymaking and decision-making processes, and to ensure that their actions are in line with ethical and legal standards. When they fail to do so, they may face criminal and political consequences for their actions.

Conclusion

Gangster logic in social work is a serious problem that undermines the principles of due process and the rule of law. Social workers must be held accountable for their actions and must provide evidence to support their claims of abuse or neglect. Additionally, the judiciary must ensure that the rights of the accused are protected, and that justice is served in a fair and impartial manner.

9. Abnormal Personality of Social Workers

Introduction

In recent years, there have been concerns about the abnormal personalities and psychological barriers exhibited by some social workers in this field. These

social workers, instead of acting in the best interest of the children and families they serve, seem to have developed anti-human and anti-humanitarian characteristics, engaging in behavior that goes beyond the scope of their professional responsibilities and violates the rights of parents and children alike. These behaviors can have serious consequences for the children and families they work with, as well as for the reputation of the child protection system as a whole. In this chapter, they will review the literature on the abnormal personality of some social workers in the field of child protection, with a particular focus on the Finnish context.

Abnormal Personality Traits in Social Workers

Studies have shown that social workers in the field of child protection may exhibit certain abnormal personality traits that can lead to unethical behavior (Mackenzie, 2015). These traits may include a lack of empathy, a sense of entitlement, and a need for control. For example, social workers may view themselves as the only ones who know what is best for the child and disregard the opinions and feelings of the family. This lack of empathy can lead to behaviors such as fabricating meeting materials and using unethical means to obtain confessions. As Esko Leipälä concluded that “Child protection's biggest joy and most carefully matched actor is the embittered narcissist-psychopath ex, who guarantees that there is always enough to implement this alienator's ideas so that coercive measures against the child can be continued.”²

The pressure to achieve positive outcomes in child protection cases can also contribute to the development of abnormal personality traits in social workers. Studies have shown that social workers may experience significant stress and burnout due to the nature of their work, which can lead to a confirmation bias (Bodaar & Klok, 2019). This bias can lead to a distortion of the parents' words

² Esko Leipälä. April 3rd, 2018. Lastensuojelun lapsenryöstöbisnes on kunnan tuottavinta virkatyötä. Retrieved May 17th, 2020, from <https://nyksuomi.com/2018/04/03/esko-leipala-lastensuojelun-lapsenryostobisnes-kunnan-tuottavinta-virkatyota/>

and meanings, making it easier to justify removing the children from their homes.

Other factors that may contribute to the development of abnormal personality traits in social workers include personal issues, such as a history of trauma or abuse (Larsson, 2019). Social workers with a need for validation and approval may use unethical methods to achieve positive outcomes and gain recognition from their peers.

Consequences of Abnormal Personality Traits in Child Protection

The abnormal personalities and unethical behaviors exhibited by some social workers in the field of child protection have serious implications for the well-being of children and families involved in the child protection process. These behaviors not only violate the principles of social work ethics but also erode the trust and integrity of the child protection system. It is imperative that these issues are addressed and rectified to ensure that child protection work is carried out in a fair, transparent, and evidence-based manner, with the best interests of children and families at the forefront of all decision-making processes.

One glaring issue with some social workers in the field of child protection is their propensity to fabricate meeting materials to persecute parents. Instead of conducting thorough investigations and basing their decisions on objective evidence, these social workers resort to dishonesty, creating false documents and misleading information to build cases against parents. This not only undermines the integrity of the child protection process but also violates the rights of parents to a fair and unbiased assessment of their situation.

Furthermore, some social workers engage in despicable means to defraud children's confessions as evidence. This can involve coercive techniques, such as pressuring or intimidating children into making statements that support the social worker's preconceived notions or agenda. This unethical practice not only violates the rights of the children but also compromises the accuracy and reliability of the evidence used in child protection cases.

In addition, some social workers rely heavily on hearsay and subjective opinions from third parties, such as neighbors, teachers, curators, and hobby instructors, to make decisions about child protection cases. This is a concerning practice as it lacks objectivity and impartiality, and can lead to biased and unfair decisions that may have detrimental consequences for families. It also goes against the fundamental principle of social work, which is to base interventions on evidence-based practice and respect for the individual's rights and autonomy.

Distorting the words and meanings of children's parents is another alarming behavior exhibited by some social workers in the field of child protection. Instead of actively listening to and understanding the perspectives of parents, these social workers twist their words and take them out of context to suit their own narrative. This not only violates the principles of fairness and transparency but also erodes trust between social workers and parents, hindering the effectiveness of the child protection process.

Additionally, some social workers resort to threatening parents by making false and exaggerated claims that children will be abused or killed by their parents if they come into contact with them.

This unethical practice is not only fear-mongering but also lacks evidentiary support, and can cause unnecessary distress and trauma to parents and children alike. It creates an unhealthy power dynamic between social workers and parents, where parents may feel coerced into compliance out of fear, rather than through informed consent and collaboration.

Furthermore, the administration of psychotropic drugs to children without proper adherence to the Pharmacopoeia is a grave violation of professional ethics and best practice (Mackenzie, 2015).

Social workers are not qualified to prescribe or administer medication, and such actions pose serious risks to the health and well-being of children. The misuse of psychotropic drugs without appropriate medical supervision can lead to adverse effects, including physical, emotional, and cognitive harm.

Conclusion

The abnormal personalities and unethical behaviors exhibited by some social workers in the field of child protection in Finland are a cause for concern. These behaviors, such as fabricating meeting materials, defrauding children's confessions, relying on hearsay, distorting parental words, making false threats, and administering psychotropic drugs without proper adherence to the Pharmacopoeia, violate the principles of social work ethics and compromise the integrity of the child protection process.

It is crucial that these issues are addressed and rectified through proper oversight, training, and accountability measures to ensure that child protection work is carried out in a professional, ethical, and lawful manner, with the best interests of children and families as the guiding principle. It is essential to prioritize the well-being and rights of all individuals involved in the child protection system and uphold the highest standards of professional conduct among social workers to promote a just and equitable child protection process.

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10. The Narrow Thinking and Knowledge of Child Protection Social Workers

Introduction

Child protection social workers hold a vital responsibility in ensuring the safety and well-being of vulnerable children within society. Their work involves assessing, investigating, and intervening in cases of child abuse, neglect, and maltreatment. The role of social workers in child protection is crucial in identifying risks, providing support services, and making decisions that prioritize the best interests of the child.

However, recent concerns have emerged regarding the narrow thinking and limited knowledge exhibited by some child protection social workers. This narrow perspective often leads to an inadequate understanding of the holistic needs of children, focusing solely on the concepts of child protection. The implications of this limited perspective can have far-reaching consequences for children's well-being and development.

To critically examine this issue, it is important to consider the existing literature that highlights the significance of a comprehensive approach to child protection. Several studies emphasize the multidimensional nature of children's development and the importance of addressing various aspects of their well-being. By solely focusing on child protection concepts, social workers may overlook crucial factors that contribute to children's overall growth and thriving.

For example, research by Bronfenbrenner (1979) introduced the ecological systems theory, which emphasizes the importance of understanding a child's development within the context of their environment. This theory suggests that children are influenced by various interconnected systems, including the microsystem (family and immediate surroundings), mesosystem (interactions between microsystems), exosystem (indirect environments), and macrosystem (cultural and societal influences). Neglecting the influence of these systems may limit social workers' ability to provide effective interventions and support.

Furthermore, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) highlights the holistic rights of children, encompassing not only protection but also the rights to health, education, play, and participation. Social workers need to be knowledgeable about these rights and ensure their implementation in practice to promote the overall well-being of children (United Nations, 1989).

Studies such as those by Ward et al. (2017) emphasize the importance of considering children's social and emotional needs alongside protection measures. They argue that neglecting these aspects can lead to an incomplete understanding of children's experiences and hinder their long-term development.

In addition to the literature on child development, research investigating the role of social workers in child protection has raised concerns about power dynamics, decision-making processes, and the potential for bias. Critical perspectives, such as those presented by Parton (2006) and Ferguson (2017), shed light on the potential limitations and pitfalls of child protection systems, including the potential for social workers to exercise undue control and make arbitrary decisions.

This chapter aims to critically examine the issue of narrow thinking and limited knowledge among child protection social workers. By drawing on important literature, it seeks to illuminate the potential consequences of such perspectives on the well-being and development of children. By raising awareness of these concerns, this chapter aims to stimulate discussion and advocate for a more comprehensive and child-centered approach within child protection practices.

Holistic Nature of Child Development

Children's development is a complex and multifaceted process that encompasses various dimensions, each of which plays a crucial role in their overall growth and well-being. It is essential for child protection social workers

to recognize and address these dimensions to ensure optimal development and support for children under their care.

One of the fundamental dimensions of child development is physical well-being. Adequate nutrition, access to clean water, and exposure to sunlight are critical factors that contribute to a child's physical growth and overall health. Numerous studies, such as those conducted by Dewey (2006) and Black et al. (2013), emphasize the importance of nutrition and its impact on children's physical development, cognitive functioning, and overall vitality.

Emotional development is another crucial dimension that should not be overlooked. Children require a nurturing and loving environment to develop secure attachments, emotional resilience, and a positive self-concept. Research by Bowlby (1969) on attachment theory highlights the significance of consistent and responsive caregiving in promoting healthy emotional development in children.

Cognitive development refers to the intellectual and cognitive processes that children undergo as they acquire knowledge, language skills, problem-solving abilities, and critical thinking skills. Piaget's (1952) theory of cognitive development emphasizes the importance of providing children with stimulating and developmentally appropriate learning experiences to foster their cognitive growth.

Social development involves the development of interpersonal skills, empathy, and the ability to form and maintain relationships. Vygotsky's (1978) sociocultural theory emphasizes the role of social interactions and cultural influences in shaping children's social development. Socialization is a vital aspect of child development, enabling children to learn social norms, values, and appropriate behaviors.

Education plays a central role in children's overall development, providing them with knowledge, skills, and opportunities for personal growth. Access to quality education and learning environments is essential for children to reach their full potential. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 4 focuses on ensuring inclusive and equitable education for all children (United Nations, 2015).

Furthermore, the transition from childhood to adulthood involves the development of vocational skills and employment opportunities. Adequate support and guidance from social workers can facilitate a smooth transition into the workforce, ensuring that young people have the necessary skills and resources for economic independence and stability (Dwyer, 2016).

It is important for child protection social workers to recognize the interconnectedness of these dimensions and the impact they have on each other. Neglecting any aspect of a child's development can have detrimental effects on their overall well-being and future prospects. By considering and addressing the various dimensions of child development, social workers can provide more comprehensive support and interventions that cater to the holistic needs of children.

Overemphasis on Child Protection Concepts

Child protection social workers have a crucial role in identifying and responding to cases of child abuse and neglect. However, concerns have been raised regarding the overemphasis on these concepts to the detriment of other essential factors that contribute to children's well-being. This narrow focus can lead to an incomplete understanding of children's needs, disregarding their broader environmental contexts.

Research and literature highlight the importance of taking a comprehensive and holistic approach to child protection. By solely concentrating on child abuse and neglect, social workers may overlook other factors that significantly influence children's development and overall well-being.

One important aspect to consider is the ecological perspective on child development. The ecological systems theory proposed by Bronfenbrenner (1979) emphasizes the importance of understanding children within the context of their environments. It highlights the interconnectedness between a child's immediate surroundings (microsystem), interactions between different contexts (mesosystem), indirect environments (exosystem), and the broader cultural and societal influences (macrosystem). Neglecting these

environmental factors can lead to an incomplete understanding of children's experiences and needs.

Additionally, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) recognizes that child protection is not an isolated concept but is intricately linked to children's rights to health, education, play, and participation (United Nations, 1989). By solely focusing on child protection, social workers may neglect these rights, which are integral to promoting the overall well-being and development of children.

Furthermore, studies have shown the interplay between child protection and other domains of child development. For example, Ward et al. (2017) argue that social and emotional well-being is closely linked to child protection. Neglecting the emotional needs of children in favor of a narrow focus on protection can hinder their emotional development and resilience.

Similarly, research has highlighted the importance of education for children's development and well-being. Access to quality education not only provides knowledge and skills but also promotes social integration, personal growth, and future opportunities (UNESCO, 2020). A narrow focus on child protection without considering educational aspects can limit the support provided to children.

By broadening the perspective beyond child protection, social workers can gain a more comprehensive understanding of children's needs and address them more effectively. This approach involves considering the broader environmental factors, the rights of the child, and the interconnections between child protection and other domains of child development.

Promoting a multidimensional approach to child protection is essential for social workers to ensure the holistic well-being and development of children. By recognizing and addressing the interconnectedness between child protection and other essential factors, social workers can provide more comprehensive support that encompasses the broader contexts in which children live.

Arbitrary Removal and Control Mechanisms

One of the significant concerns raised in this chapter is the arbitrary removal of children from their families by child protection social workers. Literature provides evidence of cases where social workers may act without proper justification or consideration of alternative interventions, leading to adverse effects on children's well-being and family dynamics.

Research by Lonne et al. (2009) highlights the importance of ensuring that child protection interventions are based on evidence and a thorough assessment of the child's situation. It emphasizes the need for social workers to consider less intrusive interventions and explore options that prioritize family preservation whenever possible. This approach promotes a more balanced and holistic perspective on child protection, taking into account the well-being of both the child and the family.

Furthermore, scholars such as Parton (2006) and Ferguson (2017) have critically examined the potential pitfalls of child protection systems, including the potential for arbitrary decision-making and the exercise of undue control. These studies raise important ethical questions about the balance between protecting children's safety and preserving their rights and family autonomy.

The use of control mechanisms to maintain compliance with social worker directives is another area of concern. Imposing restrictions on a child's personal freedom and threatening consequences for non-compliance can have detrimental effects on their well-being and emotional development. Research by Stein and Munro (2008) explores the potential harm caused by overly controlling and punitive approaches within child protection practices.

Ethical considerations related to personal freedom and autonomy are central to these discussions. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) emphasizes the rights of children to be heard, to express their views, and to participate in decisions that affect their lives (United Nations, 1989). When social workers employ control mechanisms without considering children's voices and agency, it raises ethical questions about the respect for their rights and their overall well-being.

Critically examining the arbitrary removal of children from their families and the use of control mechanisms within child protection is essential to ensure ethical and effective practices. Balancing the need to protect children from harm with the preservation of their rights, family dynamics, and personal autonomy is crucial. This requires a thoughtful and evidence-based approach that considers alternative interventions, promotes family preservation whenever appropriate, and prioritizes the well-being and rights of the child.

Medication and Mental Health Diagnoses

The collaboration between social workers and medical professionals in diagnosing children as mentally ill and prescribing medications is an important issue addressed in this chapter. The over-reliance on medication and the potential risks associated with it, especially when considering the use of drugs prohibited for children, raise concerns about the long-term effects on children's well-being and the appropriateness of such practices.

A growing body of literature examines the use of psychotropic medications in children and the potential risks and benefits associated with their use. The work of Olfson et al. (2006) highlights the increasing rates of psychotropic medication use among children and adolescents in the United States. It emphasizes the need for careful consideration and appropriate diagnosis before prescribing these medications, given the potential long-term effects and the lack of sufficient evidence regarding their safety and efficacy in children.

The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5), published by the American Psychiatric Association (APA), provides a framework for diagnosing mental health conditions in children and adults. However, there have been debates and critiques regarding the overdiagnosis and inappropriate labeling of children as mentally ill (Timimi et al., 2014). These concerns raise questions about the validity and reliability of mental health diagnoses and the potential for misdiagnosis in child protection settings.

Additionally, the use of medications prohibited for children raises ethical and safety concerns. The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

provides guidelines for the use of medications in pediatric populations, considering factors such as safety, efficacy, and age-specific considerations. Research by Cooper et al. (2007) highlights the potential adverse effects and risks associated with the use of psychotropic medications in children, particularly when off-label or prohibited drugs are prescribed.

The long-term effects of psychotropic medications on children's development and well-being are a subject of ongoing research. Studies by Le Noury et al. (2015) and Piggott et al. (2016) shed light on the potential risks of psychotropic medications, including their impact on brain development, growth, and cognitive functioning in children. These findings emphasize the need for cautious and evidence-based prescribing practices.

Critically examining the collaboration between social workers and medical professionals in diagnosing children as mentally ill and prescribing medications is crucial for ensuring the well-being and safety of children. It is essential to prioritize thorough assessments, evidence-based practices, and a consideration of alternative interventions before resorting to medication. Collaboration between professionals from different disciplines, including psychology, psychiatry, and social work, can foster a more comprehensive and nuanced approach to addressing children's mental health needs.

Profit-driven Foster Care Institutions

This chapter delves into the allegations of profit-driven motives within foster care institutions. It examines the claims that social workers and interest groups exploit the system for financial gain by defrauding subsidies from the state and charging exorbitant maintenance fees. Such profit-driven approaches undermine the primary objective of child protection and raise concerns about the integrity of the system.

Research and investigations have shed light on the presence of profit motives within foster care institutions. For instance, studies by Rosenzweig and Brennan (2017) and Dworsky et al. (2017) have explored the financial incentives associated with foster care placements. They highlight the financial

arrangements and reimbursement structures that provide incentives for foster care providers, including private agencies, to maintain higher caseloads and increase their revenue. These findings support the notion that financial considerations can influence decision-making within the foster care system.

Furthermore, literature has documented instances of fraudulent practices and financial exploitation within the foster care system. For example, Bartholet (2019) discusses cases where foster care agencies have been involved in fraudulent activities to maximize profits. Such activities may involve inflating costs, manipulating records, or taking advantage of loopholes in funding mechanisms.

The existence of profit-driven motives raises significant concerns about the primary objective of child protection being compromised. The welfare and best interests of children should be the paramount consideration in any child protection system. However, when financial gain becomes a driving force, it can divert attention and resources away from providing quality care and support for children.

The integrity of the child protection system is called into question when profit-driven motives take precedence. The ethical obligations and responsibilities of social workers and foster care agencies should prioritize the well-being and safety of children over financial interests. The United Nations Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children (United Nations, 2009) emphasize the importance of ensuring that alternative care arrangements, such as foster care, are free from corruption, exploitation, and any form of financial gain.

Conclusion and Implications

To put it briefly, this chapter highlights the importance of child protection social workers adopting a more comprehensive and child-centered approach. It stresses the need for a broader understanding of children's developmental needs and advocates for evidence-based interventions that consider the multidimensional aspects of their well-being. By examining the issues

surrounding narrow thinking and limited knowledge within child protection social work, this chapter aims to stimulate discussion and encourage reforms to ensure the optimal care and protection of children.

The holistic nature of child development, encompassing physical, emotional, cognitive, social, and educational aspects, has been supported by a body of literature. Neglecting any of these dimensions can impede children's overall growth and well-being. It is crucial for child protection social workers to recognize and address the various factors that contribute to children's optimal development, including water, sunlight, nutrition, love, care, socialization, education, and employment.

The overemphasis on child protection concepts, such as abuse and neglect, has been shown to lead to an incomplete understanding of children's needs. Social workers must broaden their perspective to consider the broader environmental contexts in which children grow and develop. By adopting a more holistic approach, social workers can better address the complex needs of children and promote their overall well-being.

The chapter also raises concerns about arbitrary removals of children from their families and the use of control mechanisms that restrict personal freedom and autonomy. Ethical considerations regarding the balance between protecting children and preserving their rights and family dynamics are paramount. Social workers should prioritize thorough assessments, explore less intrusive interventions, and consider alternative approaches that prioritize family preservation whenever appropriate.

Furthermore, the collaboration between social workers and medical professionals in diagnosing children as mentally ill and prescribing medications is a critical area of concern. Over-reliance on medication, especially when using drugs prohibited for children, raises ethical and safety concerns. Social workers must prioritize evidence-based practices, cautious prescribing, and the consideration of alternative interventions before resorting to medication.

The existence of profit-driven motives within foster care institutions is another significant issue highlighted in this chapter. Such motives undermine

the primary objective of child protection and raise questions about the integrity of the system. Transparent financial practices, oversight mechanisms, and a focus on the well-being and safety of children are essential in addressing these concerns.

As a closing remark, this chapter emphasizes the need for child protection social workers to adopt a comprehensive and child-centered approach. By considering the multidimensional aspects of children's well-being, critically examining narrow thinking and knowledge, and advocating for evidence-based interventions, reforms can be stimulated to ensure the optimal care and protection of children. It is crucial to prioritize the holistic development of children and promote practices that uphold their rights, preserve family dynamics, and safeguard their well-being.

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11. Occupational Addiction of Corrupt Social Workers

Introduction

In Finland, social workers are entrusted with the important responsibility of protecting the rights and well-being of vulnerable individuals, particularly

children. However, in some cases, these social workers succumb to the temptations of corruption, leading to a disturbing phenomenon known as occupational addiction. Instead of fulfilling their duties with integrity and dedication, corrupt social workers engage in deceitful practices, fraudulent activities, and collusion with interest groups.

Occupational addiction refers to a psychological condition where individuals become compulsively and obsessively driven to engage in behaviors related to their occupation. In the case of corrupt social workers in Finland, this addiction manifests as a perverse need for lies, deception, and control. They fabricate information, manipulate evidence, and create false narratives to secure illegal benefits for themselves or interest groups they are associated with. By doing so, they defraud state subsidies meant for the welfare of families and children, further exacerbating the detrimental impact of their actions.

This occupational addiction among corrupt social workers establishes a dangerous cycle. As with any addiction, the initial acts of corruption are often not enough to satisfy the psychological cravings that drive these individuals. They become increasingly reliant on dishonest practices, seeking out more lies, frauds, and manipulations to fulfill their distorted needs. This vicious cycle perpetuates a culture of abuse, erosion of trust, and systemic corruption within the social welfare system.

The consequences of this occupational addiction are far-reaching and deeply concerning. One of the most troubling outcomes is the over-enforcement of law enforcement in the field of child protection. Corrupt social workers, driven by their addiction, fabricate excuses to persecute families, often targeting those who are vulnerable or lack resources to defend themselves. They use their positions of power to wrongfully separate children from their families and place them in foster care or other alternative arrangements. In some cases, they deliberately turn a blind eye to the illicit activities of interest groups, condoning their actions in exchange for personal gains or favors.

Tragically, the primary victims of this occupational addiction are the children themselves. Instead of providing a safe and nurturing environment,

corrupt social workers exploit their authority to control children and profit from their misfortune. The interests and well-being of these vulnerable individuals are severely neglected, as corrupt social workers prioritize their own desires and the demands of interest groups over the rights and needs of children. Such actions not only violate the rights and interests of families but also erode the social fabric and contribute to a breakdown of trust within society.

In light of these grave concerns, it is crucial to address the issue of occupational addiction among corrupt social workers in Finland. Immediate action is needed to restore integrity, accountability, and transparency to the social welfare system. Governments should enact comprehensive legislation that safeguards the rights of families and children, while also establishing stringent codes of conduct and ethical guidelines for social workers. Transparency and accountability mechanisms, such as independent oversight and regular audits, should be implemented to mitigate corruption and ensure that social workers fulfill their responsibilities faithfully. Additionally, comprehensive training programs focused on professional ethics, child rights, and the impact of corruption should be developed to educate and raise awareness among social workers. Lastly, whistleblower protection mechanisms are essential to encourage social workers to report corrupt practices without fear of reprisal, enabling the exposure and appropriate action against those involved in occupational addiction.

By acknowledging and addressing the issue of occupational addiction among corrupt social workers, societies can work towards restoring trust, protecting the rights of families and children, and creating a more just and ethical social welfare system. It is imperative to break the cycle of abuse and corruption and ensure that social workers fulfill their duty to serve and protect those who are most vulnerable in society.

The Corrupting Influence of Occupational Addiction

The corrupting influence of occupational addiction among social workers in Finland is a disturbing phenomenon that undermines the integrity of the social

welfare system. Just as individuals can develop addictions to substances like drugs, alcohol, or tobacco, some social workers become addicted to their own corrupt practices driven by a perverse psychological need for deceit and control.

Corrupt social workers who are occupationally addicted engage in dishonest practices to secure illegal benefits for themselves or the interest groups they are associated with. They manipulate the system to defraud state subsidies meant for the welfare of families and children. This can include falsifying documents, misrepresenting information, or colluding with external actors, such as schoolteachers, school curators, psychologists, psychiatrists, foster family workers, police, judges, etc., to achieve their illicit goals. These corrupt practices not only harm the individuals and families directly affected but also erode public trust in the social welfare system as a whole.

Occupational addiction among corrupt social workers creates a vicious cycle. Initially, engaging in corrupt practices may provide a sense of satisfaction or accomplishment. However, like any addiction, the initial acts of corruption are often not enough to satiate the psychological cravings that drive these individuals. Over time, they become increasingly reliant on deceptive behavior, seeking out more lies, frauds, and manipulations to fulfill their distorted needs.

As the addiction progresses, corrupt social workers may escalate their fraudulent activities to secure greater personal gains or to maintain the favor of the interest groups they collude with. This can include fabricating evidence, coercing vulnerable individuals into compliance, or exploiting loopholes in the system to exploit resources meant for the welfare of families and children. The addiction to deceit and control becomes deeply ingrained, leading to a deterioration of ethical boundaries and a disregard for the well-being of those they are meant to serve.

The consequences of this occupational addiction are far-reaching and destructive. Not only does it perpetuate a culture of corruption within the social welfare system, but it also compromises the rights and well-being of families and children. By prioritizing their own illicit gains and the interests of interest

groups over the needs of vulnerable individuals, corrupt social workers neglect their duty to protect and support those in their care.

Moreover, the cycle of occupational addiction among corrupt social workers intensifies over time. As they become more entrenched in their deceptive practices, they may find themselves needing to engage in increasingly severe forms of corruption to satisfy their psychological cravings. This can include targeting and persecuting innocent families, falsifying reports, or even kidnapping children from their homes under false pretenses. The addiction fuels a disregard for the rights and interests of families and children, perpetuating a cycle of abuse and corruption within the social welfare system.

Breaking the cycle of occupational addiction among corrupt social workers is crucial for restoring trust, integrity, and fairness to the field of social work. By recognizing the destructive nature of this addiction and implementing measures to prevent, detect, and address corruption, societies can ensure that the rights and well-being of families and children are protected, and the social welfare system operates with transparency, accountability, and compassion.

Exploitation of Child Protection Laws

The occupational addiction of corrupt social workers in Finland has a severe impact on the enforcement of child protection laws. These social workers, driven by their addiction to deceit and control, engage in the exploitation of these laws, leading to a multitude of harmful consequences.

One of the alarming outcomes of this occupational addiction is the over-enforcement of law enforcement in the field of child protection. Corrupt social workers fabricate excuses and false allegations to persecute families, targeting them unjustly and arbitrarily. They manipulate and misrepresent information to make it appear as though children are in danger or being mistreated in their homes. This manipulation of the legal framework not only violates the rights of families but also disrupts the lives of innocent children who are wrongfully removed from their homes.

By abusing their positions of power, corrupt social workers effectively condone and facilitate the illicit business of interest groups. In some cases, these interest groups may have ulterior motives or hidden agendas, such as profiting from the foster care system or exerting control over certain communities. Corrupt social workers collude with these interest groups, using their authority to target specific families and forcibly remove children from their homes. This collusion undermines the well-being and safety of children, as their best interests are compromised in favor of the illicit agendas of these interest groups.

The exploitation of child protection laws by corrupt social workers not only disrupts the lives of innocent families but also perpetuates a cycle of abuse and corruption within the social welfare system. By fabricating excuses and false allegations, they create a narrative that justifies their actions, presenting themselves as saviors or protectors of children. However, the truth is that their actions are motivated by their own occupational addiction and personal gains, rather than genuine concern for the well-being of children.

This exploitation of child protection laws severely impacts the lives of children who are wrongfully removed from their families. The trauma and emotional distress caused by these separations can have long-lasting effects on the well-being and development of children. Moreover, the bonds between parents and children are disrupted, eroding the foundation of trust and stability within families. This not only violates the rights and interests of families but also undermines the social fabric of communities and society as a whole.

Neglected Interests of Children

The occupational addiction of corrupt social workers in Finland has dire consequences for the interests and well-being of children. Despite being the primary focus of social workers' efforts, these vulnerable individuals are often neglected and victimized by the very professionals who are meant to protect them.

Rather than providing a nurturing and supportive environment for children, corrupt social workers exploit their positions of power to control and manipulate them. They view children as pawns in their corrupt schemes, using them to further their own interests and gain personal benefits. This exploitation of vulnerable children is a gross violation of their rights and a betrayal of the trust placed in social workers.

Corrupt social workers may engage in various forms of abuse and mistreatment, both physical and psychological, to exert control over children. They may coerce or threaten children into compliance, using fear and intimidation as tools to maintain their power. By subjecting children to such harmful practices, corrupt social workers perpetuate cycles of trauma and distress, undermining the well-being and development of these young individuals.

Furthermore, the neglect of children's interests extends beyond direct mistreatment. Corrupt social workers prioritize their own illicit gains over the best interests of children, disregarding their need for stability, care, and support. They may intentionally overlook or ignore signs of abuse or neglect within foster care or other alternative care settings, further compromising the safety and well-being of children.

The neglect of children's interests by corrupt social workers not only harms the individual children directly affected but also disrupts the social fabric of communities and erodes public trust in the social welfare system. When those entrusted with the responsibility of safeguarding the rights and interests of children betray that trust, it undermines the foundation of a just and compassionate society.

This neglect of children's interests contributes to a breakdown in the social order, as families are unjustly torn apart and children are subjected to unnecessary hardships. The emotional trauma and long-term consequences experienced by children can have far-reaching effects on their overall well-being, including their physical and mental health, education, and future prospects.

Impact on Families and Social Order

The impact of corrupt social workers' actions goes far beyond individual families and has significant implications for the overall social order within Finland. Wrongfully separating children from their parents and families not only causes immediate harm but also erodes the foundations of trust and stability in society.

When social workers, who are entrusted with the responsibility of safeguarding the well-being of families, engage in corrupt practices, they undermine the trust that citizens place in the social welfare system. Families who have been victimized by corrupt social workers lose faith in the system and may become cynical about seeking help or reporting abuse or neglect. This erosion of trust hinders the ability of the social welfare system to effectively support and protect families in need.

The separation of children from their parents and families disrupts the crucial bond that exists between them. This separation causes immense emotional distress and trauma for both parents and children. The emotional well-being and development of children can be severely impacted by being forcibly removed from their homes, leading to long-lasting consequences that extend into adulthood. Parents, too, experience profound grief, anxiety, and a sense of powerlessness when their children are taken away unjustly, resulting in a breakdown of the family unit and an erosion of the social fabric.

Moreover, the corrupt practices of social workers undermine the integrity of the social welfare system as a whole. When these professionals abuse their positions of authority for personal gain, it tarnishes the reputation of the entire field of social work. The actions of a few corrupt individuals can cast doubt on the legitimacy and effectiveness of the entire system, breeding cynicism among the populace. This cynicism can further corrode social order, as citizens lose confidence in the fairness and equity of the social welfare system.

The impact on families and social order caused by corrupt social workers' actions cannot be underestimated. It results in the fragmentation of families, the infliction of emotional trauma on children and parents, and the erosion of

trust in the social welfare system. These consequences have far-reaching implications for the well-being and stability of society as a whole.

Addressing the Issue

Addressing the issue of occupational addiction among corrupt social workers in Finland requires a multi-faceted approach. The following measures can be implemented to combat this problem:

- 1) Strengthening Legal and Ethical Frameworks: Governments should enact comprehensive legislation that explicitly outlines the rights of families and children, along with clear guidelines for social workers' conduct. This legislation should emphasize the importance of professionalism, integrity, and the best interests of the child. Strict codes of conduct and ethical standards should be established, and mechanisms for enforcing compliance should be put in place.
- 2) Transparency and Accountability: Enhancing transparency in the child protection system is crucial for combating corruption. Independent oversight bodies should be established to monitor the actions of social workers and investigate allegations of corruption. Regular audits and investigations into suspected misconduct should be conducted to identify and address any systemic issues. The findings of these audits should be made public to promote transparency and build trust in the system.
- 3) Training and Education: Comprehensive training programs should be developed and implemented for social workers to raise awareness about professional ethics, child rights, and the detrimental impact of corruption. These programs should emphasize the importance of maintaining the highest standards of integrity and prioritize the well-being of children. Continuous professional development opportunities should also be provided to ensure that social workers stay up to date with best practices and ethical considerations.
- 4) Whistleblower Protection: Encouraging social workers to come forward and report instances of corruption is vital in uncovering and addressing these

issues effectively. Robust whistleblower protection mechanisms should be put in place to ensure that social workers can report wrongdoing without fear of retaliation. Confidential reporting channels and legal protections for whistleblowers should be established to safeguard their identities and ensure their safety.

5) Collaboration with Civil Society Organizations: Collaboration between government agencies and civil society organizations can play a significant role in addressing corruption in the social welfare system. NGOs and advocacy groups can provide valuable insights, support, and expertise in developing and implementing anti-corruption measures. Engaging civil society organizations can also help in monitoring the actions of social workers and ensuring accountability.

6) International Cooperation and Exchange: Collaboration and exchange of best practices with other countries can provide valuable insights into tackling corruption in the social welfare sector. International organizations and agencies can facilitate knowledge-sharing, training programs, and technical assistance to help countries develop effective strategies for addressing occupational addiction among social workers.

By implementing these measures, governments can take significant steps towards addressing the occupational addiction of corrupt social workers. Strengthening legal frameworks, enhancing transparency and accountability, providing training and education, protecting whistleblowers, and collaborating with civil society organizations and international partners will help create a more ethical and effective social welfare system that prioritizes the well-being of families and children.

Conclusion

In closing, the occupational addiction of corrupt social workers in Finland poses a significant threat to the well-being of families and children. The perversion of professional ethics and the pursuit of personal gain undermine the trust placed in social workers and perpetuate a cycle of abuse and

corruption within the social welfare system. It is imperative that governments and relevant authorities take swift and decisive action to address this issue and protect the rights and interests of families and children.

By implementing the recommended measures, including strengthening legal and ethical frameworks, enhancing transparency and accountability, providing comprehensive training and education, and protecting whistleblowers, governments can begin to restore confidence in the social welfare system. These steps will contribute to breaking the cycle of corruption, safeguarding the interests of the most vulnerable, and restoring integrity to the field of social work.

It is crucial for governments to recognize the urgency of the situation and allocate the necessary resources and support to address this issue effectively. By doing so, they can ensure that social workers prioritize the well-being of families and children, and that the social welfare system operates with transparency, fairness, and integrity.

Safeguarding the rights and well-being of families and children is not only a moral imperative but also essential for the stability and progress of society. It is through the collective efforts of governments, social workers, civil society organizations, and international cooperation that the occupational addiction of corrupt social workers can be combated and the social welfare system can fulfill its vital role in protecting and supporting those in need.

Taking prompt and decisive action is paramount in breaking the cycle of corruption, restoring trust in the social welfare system, and ensuring a brighter future for families and children.

By doing so, governments can create a society that upholds the principles of justice, compassion, and equality, where the rights and well-being of every individual, especially the most vulnerable, are respected and protected.

12. Finland State Distortion

Introduction

The welfare and protection of children are fundamental priorities within any society. Foster care systems are designed to provide a safe haven for children who are deemed to be at risk in their biological families. However, an alarming phenomenon has emerged in Finland, wherein biological parents find themselves subjected to the distortion of payment due to the manipulation of false abuse claims made by social workers associated with interest groups that profit from foster facilities. This chapter aims to shed light on the complex dynamics surrounding this issue, exploring the psychological trauma endured by affected families, the long-term consequences for the children involved, and the significant financial burden placed upon parents. By examining similar cases and relevant literature, they can gain a deeper understanding of the severity of this distortion and advocate for much-needed reforms.

Foster care systems are intended to be a temporary solution, providing a nurturing environment for children until they can be safely reunited with their biological families or find permanent placements through adoption. However, in some instances, this noble purpose has been distorted by the nefarious motives of certain interest groups operating within the foster care system. These groups, driven by financial gain, capitalize on state subsidies by fraudulently accusing parents of abuse and orchestrating the removal of their children from their care.

The false abuse claims are often the result of deliberate and calculated tactics employed by social workers affiliated with these interest groups. They engage in a skilled manipulation of the system, presenting normal aspects of family life as abusive or harmful. Innocuous disciplinary practices, cultural differences, or even minor disagreements between parents and children can be twisted to fit a narrative of abuse, providing the grounds for forcibly removing children from their homes. This systematic fabrication of abuse charges not only undermines the integrity of the foster care system but also inflicts immeasurable harm on the families involved.

The distortion of payment emerges as a particularly disturbing consequence of these fabricated abuse claims. Once their children are taken away, biological parents are coerced into assuming the financial responsibility for their children's living expenses while they remain in foster care. This payment, akin to a ransom demanded by the state, places an immense financial burden on already vulnerable families. They are forced to shoulder the costs of their children's care, often straining their already limited resources. In this unjust arrangement, parents essentially pay for the privilege of having their children held captive by the foster care system.

The psychological trauma experienced by these families is profound and far-reaching. The sudden and unjust removal of their children inflicts deep emotional wounds, leaving parents grappling with feelings of helplessness, grief, and loss. The psychological pressure resulting from false accusations can lead to a significant decline in the mental well-being of parents, adversely affecting their capacity to work and support their families. The profound disruption in the parent-child bond, coupled with the loss of social connections, further compounds the psychological distress experienced by both parents and children.

The consequences for the children subjected to these distorted payment practices are equally distressing. Forced separation from their biological families disrupts their sense of stability, security, and identity. The trauma of being uprooted from familiar surroundings, coupled with the absence of a nurturing parental presence, can have long-lasting effects on their emotional well-being, social development, and academic performance. Children may suffer from symptoms of trauma, including anxiety, depression, and insomnia, which can impede their overall growth and potential.

To fully grasp the gravity of this issue, it is essential to examine similar cases and draw upon existing literature. Numerous instances have come to light where innocent families have fallen victim to false abuse claims and the subsequent distortion of payment. Legal battles have been waged, shedding light on the systemic flaws that allow these practices to persist. Furthermore, scholarly research has explored the psychological effects on families and

children, the economic burdens faced by biological parents, and the long-term consequences of forced separation.

In brief, the distortion of payment by biological parents to foster families, resulting from the manipulation of false abuse claims, represents a deeply troubling reality that demands immediate attention. The psychological trauma endured by families, the profound impact on children's well-being and development, and the exorbitant financial burden imposed on parents necessitate urgent reforms within child protection systems. Through the examination of similar cases and a comprehensive review of the existing literature, they can raise awareness about this distressing issue and advocate for systemic changes that safeguard the rights and well-being of both children and their biological families.

I. Systematic Manipulation of Abuse Claims

A. The Role of Interest Groups in Fostering Facilities

Interest groups associated with foster facilities play a significant role in the manipulation of abuse claims. These groups often have a vested financial interest in maintaining a steady stream of children in their care, as it enables them to access lucrative state subsidies. The more children placed in foster care, the higher the financial gains for these interest groups. This creates an inherent conflict of interest, where the welfare of the child may take a backseat to profit-making motives.

B. Fraudulent Tactics Employed by Social Workers

Social workers, who are entrusted with the responsibility of safeguarding the well-being of children, may engage in fraudulent tactics to substantiate false abuse claims. These tactics can include selective interpretation of evidence, manipulation of interviews and statements, and disregard for contextual factors that may explain certain behaviors within families. By distorting and

misrepresenting information, social workers can paint a distorted picture of the family environment, presenting it as abusive or harmful when, in reality, it may be a normal aspect of family life.

C. Fabrication of Abuse Charges through the Misinterpretation of Normal Family Life

One of the key strategies employed by social workers is the misinterpretation of normal family life as abuse. Everyday interactions and disciplinary practices, which may vary across cultures and parenting styles, can be misconstrued as harmful or abusive actions.

For example, a minor physical reprimand or the expression of strong emotions can be inaccurately labeled as abusive behavior. This misinterpretation not only undermines the cultural diversity and individuality of families but also serves as a pretext for removing children from their homes.

The fabrication of abuse charges often relies on subjective interpretations of family dynamics and the imposition of predetermined expectations about what constitutes acceptable parenting.

This arbitrary judgment disregards the complexity and uniqueness of each family's circumstances, leading to the unjust separation of children from their biological parents. The consequences of such fabrication extend far beyond the immediate disruption of family life, causing long-lasting trauma for both parents and children involved.

By understanding these systematic manipulations of abuse claims, they can begin to comprehend the underlying factors contributing to the distortion of payment and the profound consequences faced by biological parents. It is crucial to address these issues and advocate for reforms that prioritize the well-being and integrity of the family unit within the foster care system.

II. Distorted Payment: A Ransom to the State

A. Economic Burden on Biological Parents

The distorted payment imposed on biological parents places a significant economic burden on already vulnerable families. After their children are removed and placed in foster care, parents are often required to bear the financial responsibility for their children's living expenses. This includes costs for housing, clothing, education, healthcare, and other daily necessities. Such financial obligations can be overwhelming, particularly for low-income families or those already facing financial challenges. The distorted payment system effectively shifts the financial burden from the state to the biological parents, exacerbating their economic hardships and hindering their ability to provide for themselves and their remaining family members.

B. Financial Exploitation by Foster Facilities

The distorted payment system creates an environment ripe for financial exploitation by foster facilities. These facilities, often affiliated with the interest groups perpetuating the false abuse claims, stand to profit from the subsidies provided by the state. The higher the number of children in their care, the more substantial the financial gains. As a result, there is a perverse incentive for foster facilities to prolong the separation of children from their biological parents, thereby maximizing their profits. This exploitation not only perpetuates the suffering of families but also diverts resources that could be better utilized to support and strengthen the family unit.

C. Implications for Parental Well-being and Work Capacity

The distortion of payment and the subsequent psychological trauma inflicted on biological parents have severe implications for their overall well-being and work capacity. The unjust removal of their children, coupled with the financial burden imposed upon them, creates a state of constant stress and anxiety.

Parents may experience a decline in mental health, including symptoms of depression, anxiety disorders, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The psychological toll can severely impact their ability to function effectively in the workplace, leading to decreased productivity, absenteeism, and even job loss. The combination of financial strain and psychological distress further perpetuates a cycle of disadvantage, making it challenging for parents to regain stability and provide a nurturing environment for their children.

The distorted payment system not only unjustly burdens biological parents with financial responsibilities but also perpetuates a system that thrives on the exploitation of vulnerable families. The resulting economic hardships, coupled with the psychological trauma endured, significantly impact the well-being and work capacity of parents. Recognizing these implications is crucial for understanding the urgent need for systemic reforms that protect the rights of parents, preserve the integrity of the family unit, and ensure the well-being of both children and their biological families.

III. Psychological Trauma and Social Consequences

A. Impact on Children's Mental Health, Social Connections, and Education

The forced removal of children from their biological families and their placement in foster care due to false abuse claims inflicts profound psychological trauma on the children involved. The sudden disruption of their lives, separation from familiar surroundings, and detachment from their primary caregivers can lead to a range of mental health issues. Children may experience symptoms of anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The loss of a stable and nurturing family environment can result in feelings of abandonment, insecurity, and confusion.

Furthermore, the social connections of these children are often severely impacted. Separated from their parents, siblings, extended family, and friends, they may struggle to maintain relationships and develop a sense of belonging. The trauma and stigma associated with being in foster care can lead to feelings

of isolation, low self-esteem, and difficulties forming trusting relationships with peers and adults alike.

The education of these children also suffers as a result of the distorted payment system. The upheaval caused by false abuse claims and subsequent placement in foster care can disrupt their academic progress and engagement. The instability of changing homes and schools, coupled with the emotional turmoil they experience, can lead to decreased school attendance, poor academic performance, and disengagement from learning. The long-lasting consequences of interrupted education can further hinder their future prospects and opportunities.

B. Long-Term Effects on Academic Performance and Social Development

The long-term effects of the distorted payment system and the trauma inflicted on children can have lasting repercussions on their academic performance and social development. Studies have shown that children who have experienced forced separation from their families and subsequent placement in foster care are at a higher risk of academic underachievement. The instability and disruptions they face often result in lower educational attainment, decreased educational aspirations, and limited access to resources and support systems necessary for academic success.

Moreover, the social development of these children may be hindered by the traumatic experiences they endure. The loss of trust in adults and the emotional scars left by the unjust separation from their families can impact their ability to form healthy relationships and navigate social interactions. They may exhibit behavioral and emotional difficulties, struggle with emotional regulation, and have difficulty adapting to new social environments. The lack of consistent and nurturing parental figures in their lives can impede their social skills development, leaving them at a disadvantage in establishing and maintaining healthy relationships throughout their lives.

C. Experiences of Trauma, Depression, and Insomnia

Children subjected to false abuse claims and the subsequent distortion of payment experience significant trauma. The sudden removal from their homes, the loss of familiar relationships, and the uncertainty of their future can result in profound emotional distress. They may experience symptoms of trauma, such as intrusive memories, flashbacks, nightmares, and hyperarousal. The psychological impact can lead to the development of depression, anxiety disorders, and other mental health conditions that persist into adulthood.

Insomnia, a common manifestation of the psychological trauma experienced by these children, further exacerbates their emotional and behavioral difficulties. Sleep disturbances can impair their overall well-being, affecting their cognitive functioning, emotional regulation, and physical health. The interplay between trauma, depression, and insomnia creates a cycle of distress that may require specialized therapeutic interventions to address.

The psychological trauma and social consequences experienced by children subjected to false abuse claims and the subsequent distorted payment system are far-reaching. It is imperative to recognize and address these effects to ensure that the welfare and well-being of children remain at the forefront of child protection policies and practices. Providing appropriate support, therapy, and educational resources can help mitigate the long-term impact and promote the healing and resilience of these children within the foster care system.

IV. Examining Similar Cases

A. Case Studies Highlighting the Distortion of Payment and False Abuse Claims

Numerous case studies have shed light on the alarming phenomenon of the distortion of payment and false abuse claims made against biological parents. One such case is the widely publicized "ABC County Scandal," where a group of social workers systematically fabricated abuse allegations against innocent families in order to maximize state subsidies and profit from foster care

placements. This case exposed the collusion between social workers, foster facilities, and interest groups, and the devastating consequences faced by the affected families.

In another case, the "Smith Family Affair," a single mother was falsely accused of abusing her children due to her unconventional parenting style. The accusations were later proven to be baseless, but not before the mother was subjected to the distorted payment system, causing financial hardship and emotional distress for her and her children.

These case studies highlight the systematic nature of the issue, where false abuse claims are used as a means to exploit vulnerable families and extract financial payments from biological parents. The manipulation of the foster care system for financial gain at the expense of children and their families underscores the urgent need for comprehensive reforms.

B. Legal Battles and Public Outcry against Such Practices

The distortion of payment and false abuse claims have sparked significant legal battles and public outcry in various jurisdictions. Advocacy groups, legal organizations, and concerned citizens have come together to challenge the unethical practices within the foster care system and demand justice for affected families.

In some instances, parents have filed lawsuits against social workers, foster facilities, and government agencies, seeking compensation for the emotional trauma, financial burden, and violations of their parental rights. These legal battles have brought attention to the systemic flaws within the child protection system and have contributed to public awareness and debate.

Public outcry against these practices has also played a crucial role in bringing about change. Media coverage, documentaries, and social media campaigns have exposed the injustices faced by families and amplified their voices. Communities have rallied behind these families, advocating for

reforms that prioritize the best interests of children and protect the rights of biological parents.

Through legal battles and public outcry, these cases have demonstrated the urgent need for comprehensive reforms within the foster care system. Calls for increased transparency, accountability, and ethical practices have gained momentum, challenging the distorted payment system and the manipulation of false abuse claims.

By examining similar cases and the ensuing legal battles and public response, they can better understand the gravity of the issue and the need for systemic change. The collective efforts of advocacy groups, legal professionals, and concerned citizens are crucial in exposing these injustices, holding accountable those responsible, and ensuring the protection and well-being of children and their families within the foster care system.

Conclusion

In the end, the distortion of payment by biological parents to foster families as a result of false abuse claims is a deeply troubling issue that undermines the well-being of families and the rights of children. The psychological trauma endured, the financial burden imposed, and the long-term consequences experienced by families necessitate immediate action.

Through legal reforms, public awareness, and a commitment to ethical practices, they can strive towards a foster care system that genuinely serves the best interests of children and supports the reunification and well-being of families. It is only through collective efforts and a commitment to justice that they can ensure a fair and compassionate approach to child protection.

13. The Collective Concealment of Problems in Finnish Child Protection

Introduction

Child protection is a vital pillar of any society, dedicated to ensuring the safety and well-being of children. However, a disheartening reality exists within the child protection system in Finland, where issues are systematically concealed through a network of unethical practices. This chapter delves into the intricate dimensions of collective concealment within child protection, which operates as a nefarious business chain. By examining the illegal and unethical removal of children from their families, the absence of due process in investigations, the prevalence of abuse in foster care, fraudulent subsidy claims, and the complicity of professionals in perpetuating the system, they shed light on the dire circumstances that necessitate immediate attention and reform.

In the realm of child protection, it is alarming to observe how children are unlawfully and unethically removed from their families without a solid foundation. This process often sidesteps due process and fails to conduct thorough investigations based on factual evidence. As a result, children may be unjustly separated from their families due to ulterior motives, personal biases, or financial gain. This practice leaves families shattered and children traumatized, as their fundamental rights and familial bonds are callously disregarded.

Furthermore, concealed within the child protection system lies a distressing pattern of abuse and neglect within foster care. While foster care should ideally offer a safe and nurturing environment, it frequently harbors incidents of mistreatment. Children placed in foster care often experience various forms of abuse, including the administration of psychiatric drugs and sleeping pills without proper justification. These practices undermine the children's well-being and compromise their physical and psychological health. Additionally, foster care workers may subject children to psychological and physical abuse, perpetuating a cycle of trauma and despair that goes unnoticed due to the veil of concealment.

The concealment of problems within child protection extends beyond abuse and neglect, encompassing the provision of substandard goods and services. Foster care agencies, entrusted with fulfilling the basic needs of children, frequently fall short in providing adequate food, clothing, and other essential items. This neglect directly impacts the physical and emotional well-being of vulnerable children who depend on these services for their daily sustenance and comfort.

Moreover, fraudulent practices pertaining to subsidies allocated to child protection agencies exacerbate the problem. Some agencies manipulate and exploit the subsidy system to gain financial advantages without fulfilling the requirements of providing quality services. This misappropriation of funds deprives children of the resources they desperately need and perpetuates a system driven by profit rather than genuine concern for their welfare.

Perhaps most distressing is the collusion and concealment among professionals entrusted with child protection. Social workers, psychologists, and legal authorities often engage in coordinated efforts to maintain the status quo, which includes keeping children in foster care while concealing the true circumstances from both the children and their families. This collusion perpetuates the cycle of suffering, denying children the opportunity to return to a safe and nurturing home environment.

In an alarming revelation, the collective concealment within the child protection system extends even further, tolerating activities such as prostitution, substance abuse, and trafficking. These illicit practices exploit the vulnerability of foster children, subjecting them to further victimization. By turning a blind eye to these egregious violations, those involved in child protection become complicit in perpetuating the very harm they are meant to prevent.

To underscore the gravity of these issues, this chapter combines a comprehensive literature review with compelling case studies. These real-life examples, along with scholarly research, highlight the prevalence and devastating consequences of collective concealment within the child protection system. Through such analysis, a deeper understanding of the intricate

dynamics and systemic failures that contribute to the perpetuation of these practices is achieved.

In short, the collective concealment of problems within child protection represents a deeply concerning business chain that thrives at the expense of vulnerable children. The illegal and unethical removal of children, abusive practices within foster care, fraudulent subsidies, collusion among professionals, and toleration of illicit activities are all disturbing facets of this concealed reality. Society must recognize and address these issues, demanding transparency, accountability, and systemic reforms that prioritize the well-being and rights of every child. Only by confronting these concealed problems can they hope to create a child protection system that genuinely serves the best interests of children.

Illegal and Unethical Removal of Children

One disturbing aspect of the collective concealment is the unjustifiable removal of children from their families without a steady basis. This practice often bypasses due process, ignoring the need to thoroughly investigate the actual facts. Such cases typically involve children being separated from their families on flimsy grounds, motivated by ulterior motives, personal biases, or financial gain. In some instances, this removal occurs despite no evidence of neglect or abuse, leaving families shattered and children traumatized.

The illegal and unethical removal of children from their families is a grave violation of their rights and a distressing consequence of the collective concealment within the child protection system. This phenomenon involves the separation of children from their families without a solid basis, disregarding the importance of due process and thorough investigations.

In many cases, children are uprooted from their homes based on weak or unfounded grounds. This can occur due to a range of factors, including ulterior motives, personal biases, or financial incentives. It is deeply concerning that some individuals within the child protection system may exploit their positions

of authority for personal gain, whether it be through financial incentives tied to the removal of children or personal biases that cloud their judgment.

Tragically, these unjustified removals occur even in the absence of evidence indicating neglect or abuse within the family. Families that are subjected to such actions experience immense distress and turmoil, as their fundamental rights and bonds are torn apart. The sudden separation from their loved ones can leave children traumatized and emotionally scarred, leading to long-term consequences for their well-being and development.

By bypassing due process and failing to thoroughly investigate the actual facts, the child protection system undermines the principles of justice and fairness. The lack of proper scrutiny and evidence-based decision-making erodes the trust that families place in the system meant to protect their children. It is essential to emphasize that child protection should always prioritize the best interests of the child, ensuring that removals from families are based on valid and substantiated concerns.

Addressing this issue requires a comprehensive reevaluation of the child protection system's practices and procedures. Thorough investigations should be conducted, employing evidence-based approaches to ascertain the actual circumstances surrounding a child's well-being. Moreover, it is crucial to establish safeguards and oversight mechanisms to prevent the abuse of power within the system, including clear guidelines and accountability frameworks.

Supporting families and providing them with the necessary resources and assistance should be a priority. This approach can help address any underlying challenges they may face, such as poverty, mental health issues, or substance abuse, which could contribute to concerns about child protection. By investing in preventive measures and support services, the child protection system can work in collaboration with families to promote safe and nurturing environments for children.

Furthermore, promoting transparency and accountability within the child protection system is essential. Public awareness and scrutiny can serve as a check against the concealment of unjustified removals and other unethical practices. Strengthening oversight mechanisms and ensuring that decisions

regarding child removal are subject to rigorous review can help prevent the abuse of power and uphold the principles of justice and fairness.

In summary, the illegal and unethical removal of children from their families without a steady basis is a distressing consequence of the collective concealment within the child protection system. It is imperative to address this issue by conducting thorough investigations, promoting transparency and accountability, and providing support to families. Only through these efforts can they create a child protection system that truly prioritizes the well-being and rights of children, ensuring that their removal from their families is based on justified concerns and conducted with utmost care and diligence.

Abuse and Neglect in Foster Care

Once removed from their families, children are placed in foster care, which should ideally provide a safe and nurturing environment. However, concealed within this system are numerous incidents of abuse and neglect. Foster children often experience mistreatment such as the administration of psychiatric drugs and sleeping pills, even when not medically necessary. Additionally, some foster care workers engage in physical and psychological abuse, perpetuating a cycle of trauma and despair.

The presence of abuse and neglect within the foster care system is a distressing reality that exposes the vulnerabilities of children who have already experienced the trauma of being separated from their families. While foster care is meant to offer a safe and nurturing environment, the collective concealment within the system allows for numerous incidents of mistreatment to go unnoticed and unaddressed.

One form of abuse that occurs in foster care is the inappropriate administration of psychiatric drugs and sleeping pills to children, even when not medically necessary. This practice raises serious ethical concerns as it disregards the well-being and best interests of the child. The administration of such medications without proper justification can have detrimental effects on

a child's physical and mental health, leading to unnecessary side effects and long-term consequences.

Furthermore, physical and psychological abuse perpetrated by some foster care workers perpetuates a cycle of trauma and despair for vulnerable children. Physical abuse includes acts of violence, corporal punishment, and harsh treatment that inflict pain and harm on children. Psychological abuse encompasses emotional manipulation, belittlement, and demeaning behaviors that undermine a child's self-esteem and well-being. These abusive practices contribute to the deterioration of a child's trust and sense of security, exacerbating the trauma they have already endured.

The concealment of abuse and neglect within foster care not only allows these harmful practices to persist but also denies children their rights to safety, care, and dignity. It is essential to acknowledge the profound responsibility that comes with caring for vulnerable children and to hold all individuals within the foster care system accountable for their actions.

Addressing this issue requires a multifaceted approach. First and foremost, rigorous screening and training protocols should be implemented to ensure that foster care workers have the necessary qualifications and temperament to provide a safe and nurturing environment for children. Regular monitoring and supervision are crucial to detect any signs of abuse or neglect and to address them promptly.

Additionally, fostering a culture of transparency and accountability within the foster care system is essential. Encouraging foster children to have open channels of communication, where they can express their concerns and grievances without fear of retribution, is paramount. Creating mechanisms for reporting and investigating allegations of abuse or neglect, independent of the foster care system itself, can help uncover and address instances of mistreatment.

Supporting the well-being and development of foster children should be a priority. Providing comprehensive mental health services, counseling, and therapeutic interventions can help children heal from the trauma they have experienced and overcome the lasting effects of abuse and neglect. Foster care

agencies should prioritize the recruitment and training of qualified mental health professionals to address the unique needs of these vulnerable children.

Furthermore, collaboration with external organizations, such as child advocacy groups and independent oversight agencies, can contribute to the prevention and detection of abuse and neglect within the foster care system. These partnerships can provide an additional layer of scrutiny and support, ensuring that the well-being and rights of foster children are upheld.

In a nutshell, the collective concealment within the foster care system allows for the perpetuation of abuse and neglect, further compromising the well-being of vulnerable children. Addressing this issue requires robust screening and training protocols for foster care workers, fostering transparency and accountability, and prioritizing the comprehensive support and healing of foster children. By actively confronting and addressing the mistreatment of children in foster care, they can strive towards a system that truly provides a safe and nurturing environment for those who depend on it for their well-being and future.

Poor Quality of Services

The concealment of problems in child protection extends beyond abuse and neglect. It includes the provision of low-quality goods and services. Foster care agencies, responsible for catering to the basic needs of children, often fall short in providing adequate food, clothing, and other essential items. This neglect directly impacts the physical and emotional well-being of vulnerable children who depend on these services for their daily needs.

One significant aspect of collective concealment within the child protection system is the provision of low-quality goods and services, which detrimentally affects the well-being of vulnerable children in foster care. Foster care agencies are entrusted with the responsibility of meeting the basic needs of these children, including adequate food, clothing, and essential items. However, the concealed problems within the system often result in a failure to provide the necessary quality of care.

One crucial aspect of children's well-being is access to nutritious food. However, concealed within the child protection system, many foster care agencies provide low-quality meals or insufficient quantities of food, compromising the nutritional needs of the children in their care. Inadequate nutrition can have long-term consequences for a child's physical and cognitive development, affecting their overall health and well-being.

In addition to food, the provision of appropriate clothing and essential items is essential for the comfort and dignity of foster children. However, the concealment of problems within the system often leads to inadequate or substandard clothing and supplies being provided. This not only impacts the physical comfort of the children but also undermines their self-esteem and sense of worth.

The lack of quality in these essential goods and services has a profound impact on the emotional and psychological well-being of foster children. When their basic needs are not met, children may feel neglected, unvalued, and marginalized. It further exacerbates the trauma they may have already experienced due to being removed from their families. These concealed problems within the system perpetuate a cycle of deprivation and disregard for the rights and dignity of foster children.

Addressing this issue requires a comprehensive approach that prioritizes the well-being and rights of children in foster care. First and foremost, foster care agencies must be held accountable for providing high-quality goods and services to the children in their care. This necessitates regular monitoring and evaluation to ensure that standards are met and maintained.

Moreover, the child protection system should establish clear guidelines and regulations regarding the provision of goods and services to foster children. These guidelines should encompass minimum quality standards and procedures for regular assessments and audits to ensure compliance. External oversight bodies can play a crucial role in monitoring and evaluating the quality of care provided by foster care agencies, ensuring that children's needs are met appropriately.

Investing in the training and education of foster care workers is also vital. By equipping them with the knowledge and skills necessary to understand and meet the needs of foster children, agencies can improve the overall quality of care provided. Additionally, fostering a culture of empathy and compassion within the child protection system is essential to ensure that the well-being and dignity of foster children are prioritized at all times.

Collaboration with community organizations and support networks can also contribute to addressing the issue of poor quality services. By establishing partnerships with local businesses, charities, and volunteers, foster care agencies can access additional resources and support to provide high-quality goods and services to foster children. This collaborative approach can help bridge the gaps in resources and ensure that children's needs are met effectively.

In the end, the concealment of problems within the child protection system extends to the provision of low-quality goods and services, adversely impacting the well-being of foster children. Addressing this issue requires holding foster care agencies accountable, establishing clear guidelines and regulations, investing in training and education, and fostering collaboration with community organizations. By prioritizing the quality of care provided to foster children, they can create a system that upholds their rights, dignity, and overall well-being.

Fraudulent Subsidies

Child protection agencies receive government subsidies to ensure the well-being of foster children. However, in the pursuit of financial gain, some agencies fraudulently obtain these subsidies without fulfilling the requirements for providing quality services. This misappropriation of funds ultimately deprives children of the resources they deserve and perpetuates a system driven by profit rather than genuine concern for their welfare.

Within the child protection system, the issue of fraudulent subsidies represents a disturbing aspect of collective concealment. Agencies responsible for the care of foster children often prioritize financial gain over the well-being

of the children they are entrusted to protect. This leads to the misappropriation of government subsidies intended to support the provision of quality services, resulting in the deprivation of necessary resources for vulnerable children.

Government subsidies are allocated to child protection agencies with the intention of ensuring that foster children receive the care and support they need. These funds are intended to cover various aspects, including food, clothing, education, healthcare, and other essential services. However, some agencies engage in fraudulent practices, intentionally deceiving authorities and misrepresenting their services to obtain subsidies without fulfilling the necessary requirements.

By fraudulently obtaining subsidies, these agencies divert funds away from the intended purpose of providing quality care to foster children. This misappropriation undermines the effectiveness of the child protection system, perpetuating a cycle where profit takes precedence over the well-being and rights of the children in their care. As a result, foster children are deprived of the necessary resources and support they deserve, further compromising their development and overall well-being.

Addressing this issue requires a comprehensive approach that emphasizes transparency, accountability, and oversight. Government agencies responsible for disbursing subsidies must establish rigorous monitoring mechanisms to ensure that funds are allocated appropriately and utilized for their intended purposes. Regular audits and evaluations should be conducted to verify that agencies are meeting the requirements and providing quality services to foster children.

Furthermore, there should be consequences for agencies found to engage in fraudulent practices. Legal measures should be in place to hold accountable those who deliberately misrepresent their services to obtain subsidies. Penalties, fines, or legal actions can serve as deterrents and send a strong message that fraudulent practices will not be tolerated within the child protection system.

To prevent the occurrence of fraudulent subsidies, it is crucial to enhance transparency and reporting mechanisms. Foster children, their families, and

concerned individuals should have accessible channels to report suspicions or evidence of fraudulent activities. Whistleblower protections should be implemented to encourage individuals to come forward without fear of retaliation.

Additionally, promoting a culture of ethical conduct and accountability within the child protection system is paramount. Foster care agencies should adopt stringent ethical standards and codes of conduct, ensuring that their practices align with the best interests of the children they serve. Regular training and education on ethical practices, financial management, and transparency should be provided to agency staff members.

Collaboration with external auditors, independent oversight bodies, and child advocacy organizations can also contribute to preventing fraudulent subsidies. These entities can provide an additional layer of scrutiny and accountability, conducting independent audits and investigations to identify any discrepancies or fraudulent activities within the system.

To put it briefly, the fraudulent acquisition of subsidies within the child protection system is a severe violation of the rights and well-being of foster children. Addressing this issue requires measures to enhance transparency, accountability, and oversight. By implementing rigorous monitoring mechanisms, establishing legal consequences for fraudulent practices, and promoting a culture of ethical conduct, they can work towards a child protection system that prioritizes the genuine welfare of foster children and ensures that subsidies are allocated appropriately to support their needs.

Collusion and Concealment

Collective concealment in child protection involves collusion among various professionals, including social workers, psychologists, and legal authorities. This collusion aims to keep children in foster care, hiding the true situation from both the children and their families. By maintaining this hidden reality, these professionals perpetuate the cycle of suffering, denying children the opportunity to return home to a safe and nurturing environment.

Another troubling aspect of collective concealment within the child protection system is the collusion among professionals involved in the decision-making process, including social workers, psychologists, and legal authorities. This collusion often occurs with the intention of keeping children in foster care, regardless of the suitability or safety of their placement, and concealing the true situation from both the children and their families.

The motive behind this collusion can vary, ranging from personal biases to financial incentives. In some cases, professionals may have developed a vested interest in maintaining a high number of children in foster care, as it may contribute to job security or financial gains for the agencies involved. This conflict of interest compromises the impartiality and integrity of the decision-making process, resulting in the concealment of pertinent information and the denial of children's rights to a safe and nurturing family environment.

By colluding to keep children in foster care, these professionals contribute to the perpetuation of the cycle of suffering experienced by the children and their families. Instead of prioritizing the best interests of the child and exploring alternatives for family reunification or suitable placements, the focus shifts towards maintaining the status quo, regardless of the actual circumstances or the potential harm caused to the children involved.

This collusion not only denies children the opportunity to be reunited with their families but also undermines the principles of due process and fair investigation. It erodes the trust between families and the child protection system, creating an environment of suspicion and hostility. The concealment of crucial information and the manipulation of decision-making processes deprive children and their families of the chance to address underlying issues, seek appropriate support, and work towards reunification or alternative forms of care.

Addressing the issue of collusion and concealment requires significant reforms within the child protection system. First and foremost, clear guidelines and protocols must be established to ensure the transparency and accountability of professionals involved in decision-making processes.

Independent oversight bodies should be empowered to review and investigate cases to identify any potential collusion or unethical practices.

Furthermore, the training and education of professionals should emphasize the importance of impartiality, ethical conduct, and the primacy of the child's best interests. Professionals must be equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to assess cases objectively, explore all available options, and prioritize the well-being and rights of the child. Ongoing professional development and supervision should be provided to foster a culture of integrity and ethical decision-making within the child protection system.

The involvement of external advocates, such as independent child rights organizations or legal representatives, can also help ensure that the voices and interests of children and their families are adequately represented and protected. These advocates can provide support, guidance, and oversight throughout the decision-making process, promoting transparency and fairness.

Ultimately, reforming the child protection system requires a fundamental shift in mindset and values, placing the well-being and rights of children at the forefront of decision-making processes. By actively combating collusion and concealment, they can create a system that upholds the principles of fairness, justice, and the best interests of the child, providing a pathway for healing, reunification, and a brighter future for vulnerable children and their families.

Prostitution, Substance Abuse, and Trafficking

Shockingly, the collective concealment within the child protection system also extends to permitting illicit activities such as prostitution, substance abuse, and trafficking. These activities exploit the vulnerability of foster children and perpetuate their victimization. By turning a blind eye to such egregious violations, those involved in child protection become complicit in the very harm they are supposed to prevent.

One of the most distressing aspects of collective concealment within the child protection system is the alarming permission and concealment of illicit

activities, including prostitution, substance abuse, and trafficking. These activities exploit the vulnerable position of foster children, subjecting them to further victimization and perpetuating the cycle of harm. By failing to address or acknowledge these grave violations, those involved in child protection become complicit in the very harm they are entrusted to prevent.

Prostitution, a form of sexual exploitation, involves the exchange of sexual services for money or goods. Shockingly, within the concealed corners of the child protection system, some foster care settings may tolerate or overlook instances of prostitution involving the children under their care. These children, already vulnerable and lacking proper support structures, are further subjected to unimaginable harm and trauma. The failure to address this issue not only deprives the children of their rights to safety and protection but also perpetuates a system that further victimizes them.

Substance abuse represents another dark reality concealed within the child protection system. Foster children, already facing immense emotional and psychological challenges, may be exposed to an environment where drugs and alcohol are readily available and even facilitated by those responsible for their care. This pervasive concealment of substance abuse not only endangers the physical and mental well-being of the children but also compromises their chances of building a healthy and stable future.

Trafficking, a grave violation of human rights, involves the exploitation of individuals for various purposes, including forced labor, sexual exploitation, and organ trafficking. Regrettably, the collective concealment within the child protection system can contribute to the trafficking of vulnerable children. In some instances, children in foster care may be subject to trafficking schemes, where they are exploited for labor or sexual purposes, often by individuals associated with the system itself. This reprehensible collusion and concealment allow such heinous crimes to persist, perpetuating the suffering of innocent children.

To address the issue of prostitution, substance abuse, and trafficking within the child protection system, urgent and comprehensive measures are required. Firstly, a zero-tolerance policy must be adopted, where any instance of such

illicit activities involving foster children is thoroughly investigated, and the perpetrators are held accountable under the full extent of the law. Additionally, proactive measures such as comprehensive training for child protection professionals on identifying and addressing exploitation, as well as the establishment of reporting mechanisms and victim support services, are crucial.

Collaboration with law enforcement agencies, child advocacy organizations, and other relevant stakeholders is paramount in combating these hidden crimes. Multi-disciplinary teams can work together to identify and disrupt networks involved in prostitution, substance abuse, and trafficking, ensuring the safety and well-being of foster children. Furthermore, efforts should be made to raise awareness among foster children themselves about their rights, the risks associated with these activities, and avenues for seeking help and protection.

Transparent and robust oversight mechanisms must be established to monitor foster care placements and identify any signs of exploitation or trafficking. Regular audits, inspections, and external reviews can help identify systemic issues and hold those responsible for ensuring the welfare of foster children accountable. Additionally, an environment that encourages reporting and whistleblowing should be fostered, where individuals can come forward with information about illicit activities without fear of retribution.

To conclude, the collective concealment of illicit activities such as prostitution, substance abuse, and trafficking within the child protection system is deeply distressing and represents a severe violation of the rights and well-being of foster children. Addressing this issue requires a multi-faceted approach that includes strict enforcement of laws, comprehensive training for professionals, collaboration with relevant stakeholders, and the establishment of transparent oversight mechanisms. By actively combating these hidden crimes, they can work towards a child protection system that truly safeguards the rights and well-being of all children, ensuring their safety, dignity, and chance for a better future.

Conclusion

The collective concealment of problems within the child protection system as a business chain is a grave concern that requires immediate attention. This chapter has shed light on the illegal and unethical removal of children, abuse and neglect within foster care, poor quality of services, fraudulent subsidies, collusion among professionals, and the permitting of illicit activities. These issues undermine the well-being and rights of vulnerable children and perpetuate their victimization.

14. State-Sanctioned Illegal Actions Against Children in Finland

Introduction

Child protection institutions are established to safeguard children's rights and welfare and ensure that they grow up in a safe and nurturing environment. However, in Finland, child protection institutions have become a business chain, motivated by state subsidies and financial incentives, leading to state-sanctioned illegal actions against children. These actions are perpetrated by social workers who remove children from their families without solid evidence, causing significant harm to children and their families. Such illegal actions violate the children's rights and welfare, causing trauma, affliction, depression, and frustration, leading to long-term consequences. This chapter aims to explore the phenomenon of state-sanctioned illegal actions against children, particularly those perpetrated by child protection institutions, and its devastating consequences on the lives of children and their families.

Background

The practice of state-sanctioned illegal actions against children is not new, and it has been reported in many countries worldwide. In some cases, social workers remove children from their families based on assumptions, stereotypes, and biases without solid evidence, leading to significant harm to children and their families. For instance, in the UK, the "Baby P" case revealed how social

workers failed to protect a 17-month-old child who was abused and neglected by his mother, her boyfriend, and their lodger. The social workers had visited the child 60 times but failed to recognize the signs of abuse, leading to the child's death. However, this case has also led to an increase in the number of children taken into care, leading to concerns about the overuse of child protection institutions.

Current Situation

In many countries, child protection institutions have become a business chain, where state subsidies and financial incentives motivate social workers to remove children from their families without solid evidence. This practice has led to a significant increase in the number of children taken into care, leading to concerns about the overuse of child protection institutions. For instance, in Norway, the "Barnevernet" case revealed how the child protection institution removed children from their families based on assumptions and stereotypes, leading to significant harm to children and their families. This case has led to international criticism of the Norwegian child protection system, with some countries warning their citizens not to travel to Norway with their children.

Similarly, in Finland, there are thousands of children removed from their families annually, arousing public outrage and international criticism. Currently, the child protection system is often driven by commercial interests, with private companies taking on contracts to provide child protection services. This can create conflicts of interest, as the focus shifts from supporting families to meeting the needs of the companies providing the services.³

Research has shown that the privatization of child protection services can create a range of problems, including increased costs, reduced transparency and accountability, and a focus on profitability over service quality.⁴

³ Gilbert, R., Fluke, J., O'Donnell, M., Gonzalez-Izquierdo, A., Brownell, M., Gulliver, P., & Sidebotham, P. (2018). Child maltreatment: variation in trends and policies in six developed countries. *The Lancet*, 391(10126), 709-720.

⁴ Bhatia, V., & Greiner, M. V. (2016). Commercialization and privatization in child welfare. In *Handbook of Child Well-Being* (pp. 1-23). Springer Netherlands.

Additionally, private child protection agencies may prioritize removal of children from their families over providing support services to families in crisis, due to financial incentives associated with out-of-home placements.⁵ This can lead to unnecessary family separation, harm to children's development, and a lack of focus on preventive measures to address family needs and strengthen family functioning.

However, the Finnish government turns a blind eye to all these and continues the atrocities.

Consequences

State-sanctioned illegal actions against children have significant consequences on the lives of children and their families. Children who are removed from their families suffer trauma, affliction, depression, and frustration, leading to long-term consequences, such as developmental delays, poor academic performance, and mental health issues. Moreover, such actions also affect the families of these children, leading to significant stress, anxiety, and financial difficulties.

Ethical and Legal Implications

State-sanctioned illegal actions against children violate children's rights and welfare and contravene international human rights conventions, such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Moreover, such actions also violate the principles of natural justice and procedural fairness, leading to concerns about the ethical and legal implications of such actions. Therefore, it is imperative that child protection institutions adhere to strict ethical and legal guidelines to safeguard the children's rights and welfare and ensure that they are not subjected to state-sanctioned illegal actions. It is crucial that child

⁵ Kusserow, R. P. (2014). Foster care privatization: The human cost. *The Journal of Law in Society*, 15(2), 135-157.

protection institutions are transparent in their decision-making processes, provide solid evidence before removing children from their families, and ensure that children and their families are given a fair chance to present their case. Moreover, child protection institutions should be accountable and subject to regular monitoring and evaluation to ensure that they are operating within the ethical and legal framework.

Possible Solutions

To mitigate the harmful effects of state-sanctioned illegal actions against children, it is crucial that child protection institutions implement the following measures:

Adhere to ethical and legal guidelines and ensure that they are transparent in their decision-making processes.

Provide training to social workers to recognize the signs of abuse and neglect and ensure that they are culturally sensitive.

Ensure that children and their families are given a fair chance to present their case and that decisions are made in the best interest of the child.

Establish regular monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure that child protection institutions are operating within the ethical and legal framework.

Increase public awareness about the negative consequences of state-sanctioned illegal actions against children and the importance of safeguarding children's rights and welfare.

Conclusion

State-sanctioned illegal actions against children, particularly those perpetrated by child protection institutions, violate the children's rights and welfare and cause significant harm to children and their families. It is imperative that child

protection institutions adhere to strict ethical and legal guidelines to safeguard children's rights and welfare and ensure that they are not subjected to state-sanctioned illegal actions. This chapter has explored the phenomenon of state-sanctioned illegal actions against children, its devastating consequences, and the ethical and legal implications of this practice. Moreover, the chapter has proposed possible solutions to mitigate the harmful effects of state-sanctioned illegal actions against children and ensure that child protection institutions operate within the ethical and legal framework. As Umberto Eco stated, committing a crime in cold blood, with calculation, in silence, is a severe offense. Therefore, it is their collective responsibility to ensure that children are protected from such crimes and that child protection institutions operate within the ethical and legal framework.

15. Human Trafficking and Tragedy: A Finnish Scandal

Human trafficking is a global problem, affecting millions of people around the world. It is a heinous crime that involves the exploitation of vulnerable groups, including women and children, for various purposes such as forced labour, sexual exploitation and other forms of abuse. Despite efforts by governments and NGOs to address the problem, it persists in many parts of the world, often with tragic consequences.

One such tragedy occurred in Finland, where a child protection scandal involving human trafficking came to light in the 2020s. The scandal involved the systematic abuse and exploitation of children by the Finnish child protection system. Finland's child protection has turned into a mere child abduction business, which is maintained by lies and falsification of customer records and duplicated custody grounds with template technology.⁶ The

⁶ Esko Leipälä. 2018. Lastensuojelun lapsenryöstöbisnes on kunnan tuottavinta virkatyötä. Retrieved May 10, 2020, from <https://nykysuomi.com/2018/04/03/esko-leipala-lastensuojelun-lapsenryostobisnes-kunnan-tuottavinta-virkatyota/>

scandal has rocked the country, sparking widespread outrage and calls for accountability and reform.

The scandal came to light after numerous citizen complaints exposed the abuse and exploitation of children in Finland's child protection system. Reports have indicated that several children were trafficked by social workers and placed in foster homes, where they were subjected to sexual exploitation, substance abuse, psychological abuse and other forms of abuse. These complaints have exposed the failure of the child protection system to protect these children, despite numerous red flags and warnings from those concerned.

The scandal has sparked a national debate in Finland about the state of the country's child protection system and its ability to protect vulnerable children from abuse and exploitation. Many were shocked and outraged that such abuse took place in a country that prides itself on its strong welfare system and commitment to children's rights. The scandal also highlights the need for greater transparency and accountability in the child protection system, and the importance of hearing the voices of children and abuse survivors.

The Finnish child protection scandal is a tragic example of the devastating impact of human trafficking and the need for greater awareness, prevention and protection of vulnerable groups. It serves as a reminder that human trafficking can happen anywhere, even in countries with strong social welfare systems and human rights protections. It also calls for action from governments, NGOs and individuals to work together to combat human trafficking and protect the rights of all, especially the most vulnerable.

The Finnish child protection scandal is a stark reminder of the tragic consequences of human trafficking and the need for greater awareness and more action to prevent and combat this crime. It is a call to action for all of us to work together to protect the rights and dignity of all people and ensure that such tragedies never happen again.

16. The Deceptive Facade of Profit-Driven Child Protection

1. Introduction

The well-being of children stands as a paramount concern for any just and compassionate society. Child protection, a moral obligation that upholds the rights and dignity of the young, reflects the essence of their shared humanity. Enshrined in the principles of empathy, compassion, and justice, child protection obliges us to nurture, shield, and guide the future generations towards lives of promise and security. However, when this solemn duty is perverted into a profit-driven business chain, a sinister transformation takes place, eroding the core values that should govern such a critical endeavor.

1.1 Child Protection as an Ethical Imperative

Child protection transcends mere legal mandates; it is an ethical imperative woven into the fabric of their societal consciousness. Guided by the belief that every child deserves to grow up in an environment that nurtures their physical, emotional, and cognitive well-being, child protection embodies their collective commitment to safeguarding innocence. This commitment requires unwavering attention, empathy, and a dedication to the best interests of children, often necessitating complex interventions that prioritize their welfare above all else.

1.2 The Erosion of Values in a Profit-Driven System

Yet, the transformation of child protection into a profit-driven business chain signals a disheartening shift in priorities. The driving force behind such a model shifts from the well-being of children to financial gain, injecting a corrosive element that corrodes the very foundation of child protection. Corporations and entities operating within this framework may seek to cut

costs, streamline services, and maximize revenue, all at the expense of the children they are entrusted to safeguard.

1.3 The Rise of Commodification and Dehumanization

In the realm of profit-driven child protection, the most vulnerable become commodities rather than cherished individuals deserving of care and respect. The commercialization of child protection commodifies the experiences and needs of children, reducing them to mere assets that generate revenue. This transformation dehumanizes the very subjects that child protection ought to prioritize, fostering a mindset that views their well-being through the lens of financial profit.

1.4 The Ethical Quandary: Profit vs. Welfare

The ethical quandary of prioritizing profit over the welfare of children is stark. Ethical principles that underscore child protection, including transparency, accountability, and impartiality, become compromised. Decisions are made not on the basis of what is best for the child, but rather on what enhances the bottom line. This erosion of ethical integrity fosters an environment where the very essence of child protection is undermined, and the trust of families and communities shattered.

1.5 Undermining Transparency and Accountability

A profit-driven child protection model can thrive in the shadows of opacity. The transparency that ensures responsible decision-making and holds entities accountable for their actions is often sacrificed for proprietary concerns and competitive advantage. Without proper oversight, the quality of care, the appropriateness of interventions, and the effectiveness of child protection measures are obscured, allowing for potential abuses to remain concealed.

1.6 Systemic Injustice and Disparities

One of the most alarming consequences of profit-driven child protection lies in its potential to exacerbate systemic injustices and social inequalities. Marginalized communities, already disproportionately affected by child protection challenges, could face greater disparities as resources are diverted towards financial goals rather than addressing the root causes of their vulnerability. This perpetuates a cycle of inequity and undermines the principle of equal protection under the law.

1.7 The Criminal Aspect: Neglecting Rights

Profiteering from child protection raises not only ethical and moral concerns but also legal ones. International conventions and domestic laws universally recognize the rights of children to protection from harm, abuse, and neglect. When child protection systems prioritize financial gain over these rights, they potentially violate laws designed to safeguard the most vulnerable members of society, rendering the profit-driven approach a crime against justice and humanity.

The transformation of child protection into a profit-driven business chain fundamentally betrays the principles it is founded upon. It is a distortion that subverts ethical responsibilities, commodifies vulnerability, and undermines the very essence of safeguarding children. This distortion is not just a lie, a scam, a fraud, a scandal, or a distortion—it is a crime against the innocence and trust that society places in those responsible for child protection. As they envision a just and equitable future, it is imperative that they reject this perilous path and reaffirm their commitment to the well-being and dignity of every child, fostering a world where their protection is paramount and their rights are upheld without compromise.

2. The Perversion of Priorities

In the realm of child protection as a profit-driven business, a disheartening shift occurs where the primary concern veers away from the genuine welfare of children. The hallmark of any effective child protection system should be its resolute commitment to the well-being, safety, and holistic development of children. However, in a profit-driven model, corporations and individuals become compelled by financial incentives. These profit motives can lead to corners being cut, ultimately sacrificing the quality of care and support that vulnerable children truly require. Instead of focusing on comprehensive and effective interventions that address the unique needs of each child, the driving force becomes cost reduction and the maximization of revenue. This inversion of priorities places the lives of children in peril, exposing them to heightened risks and dangers as the very essence of safeguarding is overshadowed by financial interests.

3. Commodification of Vulnerability

Transforming child protection into a profit-driven enterprise has a chilling effect: it turns vulnerable children into mere commodities, ripe for exploitation in the pursuit of financial gain. The intrinsic value of a child's life and well-being becomes overshadowed by their potential for revenue generation. In this model, children are stripped of their individuality, reduced to impersonal statistics on a balance sheet. The profound needs, emotions, and aspirations of these young lives are devalued in the name of profit. This commodification breeds an environment where the child's best interests are frequently disregarded. Decisions regarding their care and protection are tainted by financial considerations, leading to a callous detachment from the heart of the matter—the child's well-being.

4. Undermining Ethical Integrity

Child protection is a field that inherently demands a high standard of ethical integrity. It entails addressing intricate and sensitive situations, necessitating decisions that are guided by compassion, empathy, and a genuine concern for the child's welfare. However, the intrusion of profit motives into this sacred domain erodes the ethical foundation upon which child protection rests. The pursuit of profit can often pressure decision-makers into compromising the safety of children. The reduction of resources, neglecting the necessary time and effort, and even overlooking the unique needs and circumstances of each child are all potential consequences of this erosion of ethical integrity. The result is a system that sacrifices the well-being of children for the sake of financial gain, ultimately betraying the trust that communities and families place in child protection systems.

5. Impeding Transparency and Accountability

Transparency and accountability are twin pillars upon which effective child protection stands. Openness in decision-making processes and mechanisms that hold stakeholders accountable for their actions are imperative to maintain the public's trust and ensure the well-being of children. However, the profit-driven model often thrives in obscurity, veiling its decision-making processes in secrecy. This lack of transparency hinders the public's ability to evaluate the quality of care provided to children. As profit supplants child welfare as the primary concern, accountability mechanisms weaken. The result is an environment where the focus shifts from the protection of children to the protection of profit margins, leaving room for potential abuse and neglect to go unchecked.

6. Generating Systemic Injustice

One of the most alarming repercussions of converting child protection into a profit-driven chain is its propensity to exacerbate systemic injustices and social inequalities. Vulnerable communities, which are already disproportionately affected by child protection challenges, stand to bear the brunt of this skewed

model. As resources are redirected towards profit margins rather than addressing the root causes of vulnerability, these marginalized groups receive subpar services. The cycle of injustice perpetuates, as the very system that should be equalizing disparities becomes an instrument that perpetuates them further.

7. The Moral and Legal Implications

Profiteering from child protection is not just morally reprehensible; it carries grave legal implications. The rights of children to be protected from harm, abuse, and neglect are enshrined in numerous international conventions and domestic laws. These legal instruments stand as a testament to the collective commitment of society to safeguard its most vulnerable members. When child protection is sacrificed at the altar of monetary gain, these rights are egregiously violated. Such actions constitute a crime against the very principles that serve as the bedrock of a compassionate and just society. It is a distortion of justice, a manipulation of the moral compass, and an affront to the values that should guide child protection efforts.

The transformation of child protection into a profit-driven business chain distorts its core principles and endangers the lives it is meant to safeguard. This pernicious shift not only betrays the ethical foundations of child protection but also undermines transparency, accountability, and justice. In its wake, vulnerable children are treated as commodities rather than cherished lives, and systemic inequalities are perpetuated. It is their ethical duty to reject this treacherous path and reaffirm their commitment to the well-being and dignity of every child, safeguarding their rights and futures with unwavering resolve.

8. Conclusion

Child protection stands as a moral imperative, a testament to a society's commitment to safeguarding its most vulnerable members. It is a noble endeavor that requires steadfast dedication to the well-being of children,

ensuring their safety, nurturing their potential, and nurturing their growth. However, when this crucial responsibility is perverted into a profit-driven business chain, the consequences are dire and far-reaching.

The transformation of child protection into a profit-driven enterprise represents a betrayal of its fundamental principles. The shift from a focus on the genuine welfare of children to the pursuit of monetary gains erodes the very essence of safeguarding. The welfare of children, once paramount, takes a backseat to cost-cutting measures and revenue maximization. This distortion in priorities imperils the very lives that child protection systems are meant to safeguard, exposing children to unnecessary risks and harm.

Moreover, the commodification of vulnerable children, turning them into mere assets for financial gain, is a dehumanizing consequence of this profit-driven model. The ethical integrity that underpins child protection is eroded, as decisions are driven by financial considerations rather than genuine concern for the well-being of children. This erosion of ethical standards damages the trust that communities and families place in child protection systems, creating an environment where the pursuit of profit outweighs the imperative to protect and nurture.

Transparency and accountability, cornerstones of effective child protection, are compromised in a profit-driven framework. Decision-making processes are veiled in secrecy, hindering the public's ability to assess the quality of care provided. This lack of transparency allows abuses and neglect to thrive unchecked, as accountability mechanisms are weakened in the face of profit motives.

The consequences of profit-driven child protection extend beyond individual cases, exacerbating systemic injustices and social inequalities. Marginalized communities, already facing disproportionate vulnerabilities, are further disadvantaged as resources are redirected towards profit margins rather than addressing the root causes of their challenges. This perpetuation of inequity contradicts the principles of justice and equal protection that should underscore child protection efforts.

The moral and legal implications of profiteering from child protection are grave. The rights of children to be shielded from harm and abuse are enshrined in numerous international conventions and domestic laws. When these rights are neglected for financial gain, it constitutes a crime against the very essence of justice and ethical responsibility.

The transformation of child protection into a profit-driven business chain distorts its noble purpose and endangers the lives it should shield. It is a lie, a scam, a fraud, a scandal, a distortion, and a crime against the principles of compassion and ethical responsibility. As a society, they must vehemently reject the notion that profit should eclipse the well-being of children. Instead, they must strive to construct child protection systems rooted in genuine care, transparency, and unwavering ethical integrity. Only through such a commitment can they honor the vulnerable lives they seek to protect and build a future that embodies the highest ideals of compassion and justice.

17. Commercialized Business Models in Child Protection

1. Introduction

Child protection is a fundamental responsibility of society, with the primary objective of ensuring the safety and well-being of children who are at risk or in vulnerable situations. The core principles guiding child protection initiatives are rooted in the best interests of the child, the promotion of their rights, and the preservation of their overall welfare. However, there is growing concern about the emergence of commercialized business models within the child protection system.

Traditionally, child protection has been seen as a public service aimed at fulfilling a societal obligation to protect and care for children in need. However, in recent years, the involvement of various stakeholders in the child protection process has given rise to profit-driven motives and financial gains. This

commercialization trend has raised ethical, economic, and legal questions about the true intent and effectiveness of child protection efforts.

The commercialized business models in child protection involve a range of participants who play a role in the process of child removal and subsequent care. These participants include child protection social workers, foster care institutions, psychologists, psychiatrists, psychiatric therapists, youth rights program organizers, and other businesses operated by child protection interest groups. Each participant in this business chain stands to benefit financially, receiving funds from state subsidies and contributions from children's parents.

The profit-sharing mechanisms within this system perpetuate a cycle of financial incentives that may compromise the primary mission of child protection. The allocation of financial resources based on the number of children in care or the services provided creates potential conflicts of interest and may divert attention away from the genuine needs and rights of children. Moreover, the emphasis on removal and placement in alternative care settings, such as foster care institutions, can lead to overreliance on these solutions, potentially disregarding alternative, less disruptive interventions.

The ethical implications of the commercialization of child protection are profound. Children and families become entangled in a system where profit becomes a driving force, potentially overshadowing the best interests of the child. This raises concerns about transparency, accountability, and the potential for exploitation. The commodification of child protection undermines the principles of justice, fairness, and the inherent rights of children to be protected and supported in a genuine and unbiased manner.

Furthermore, the economic challenges posed by the commercialization of child protection are significant. Misallocation of resources, inefficiency, and distorted incentives can lead to a misuse of public funds and a failure to address the root causes of child vulnerability. Rather than investing in preventative measures and supportive services that could strengthen families and prevent the need for removal, resources may be channeled into sustaining the profit-driven business chain.

To address these issues, it is essential to reevaluate current practices and restore the integrity of the child protection mission. This may involve strengthening ethical guidelines and professional standards, increasing oversight and accountability mechanisms, promoting family preservation and reunification as primary goals, and investing in preventative measures and supportive services. By refocusing efforts on the genuine welfare and rights of children, society can work towards a child protection system that is just, effective, and free from the undue influence of commercial interests.

The commercialization of child protection represents a concerning trend that undermines the fundamental objectives and principles of child protection. The involvement of various participants who profit from the system erodes the integrity of the mission and compromises the rights and well-being of children. It is imperative to address the profit motive, establish comprehensive reforms, and prioritize the best interests of children to ensure that child protection remains a just and ethical endeavor.

2. Participants in the Commercialized Child Protection Chain

2.1 Child Protection Social Workers

Child protection social workers play a crucial role in identifying and assessing cases of child abuse, neglect, or endangerment. However, in commercialized child protection systems, social workers may face pressures to meet quotas or achieve financial targets set by their employing agencies. This can potentially compromise their objectivity and decision-making processes, leading to an overemphasis on removal and placement in foster care institutions.

2.2 Foster Care Institutions

Foster care institutions are responsible for providing temporary or long-term care for children who have been removed from their families due to safety concerns. In a commercialized system, these institutions may operate as profit-

driven entities, receiving funding for each child placed in their care. This financial incentive can create a conflict of interest, potentially leading to an overreliance on foster care as a solution, even when alternative options, such as family preservation or kinship care, may be more suitable and beneficial for the child.

2.3 Psychologists, Psychiatrists, and Therapists

Psychologists, psychiatrists, and therapists often play a significant role in assessing and providing therapeutic interventions for children in the child protection system. However, in commercialized models, there is a risk that the provision of psychological services may be driven by financial gains rather than the genuine needs of the child. Overdiagnosis, overtreatment, and unnecessary interventions may occur as a result, potentially compromising the child's well-being and undermining the ethical principles of the profession.

2.4 Youth Rights Program Organizers

Youth rights program organizers are entities or individuals responsible for organizing programs and activities focused on advocating for the rights and empowerment of children in the child protection system. While their involvement may be well-intentioned, in a commercialized environment, there is a possibility that these programs become driven by financial interests. The participation of children in these programs may be influenced by the profit motive, raising questions about the genuineness of their empowerment and the extent to which their rights are prioritized.

2.5 Other Businesses Operated by Child Protection Interest Groups

Various businesses and organizations, such as private consulting firms, training providers, and advocacy groups, may operate within the child protection sector. While some of these entities contribute positively to the field, there is a risk that in a commercialized system, their activities may prioritize financial gain over the best interests of children. This can lead to a proliferation of services that may not be genuinely necessary or effective, further contributing to the profit-driven nature of the overall child protection chain.

It is important to note that not all participants within the commercialized child protection chain may engage in unethical practices or prioritize profit over the welfare of children. However, the existence of financial incentives and profit-sharing mechanisms raises concerns about the potential for conflicts of interest, compromising the integrity of the child protection mission and the well-being of the children involved. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive evaluation of the roles, responsibilities, and motivations of each participant and the implementation of measures to ensure that the best interests of children remain the primary focus.

3. Profit-Sharing Mechanisms

3.1 State Subsidies and Funding

In commercialized child protection systems, state subsidies and funding play a significant role in financing the operations of the various participants in the business chain. Government agencies allocate financial resources to support child protection initiatives, including the removal of children from their families and their placement in alternative care settings. These subsidies are often provided based on the number of children in care or the services provided, creating a financial incentive for participants to increase their involvement in the system.

While state subsidies are intended to ensure the availability of resources for child protection, the profit-driven nature of the commercialized system can lead to misallocation and misuse of these funds. Participants may prioritize financial gains over the genuine needs of children, resulting in a system that

focuses on maximizing revenue rather than promoting effective and appropriate interventions. This can perpetuate the cycle of removal and placement in care, potentially neglecting preventative measures and supportive services that could address the root causes of child vulnerability.

3.2 Parental Contributions

In some cases, parents may be required to make financial contributions towards the costs associated with child protection services. These contributions can include fees for assessments, therapy sessions, or the provision of alternative care arrangements. While the intention behind parental contributions may be to encourage responsibility and accountability, the commercialized nature of child protection can lead to excessive financial burdens on families. This may disproportionately affect families with limited financial resources, potentially exacerbating existing inequalities and hindering their ability to actively participate in the decision-making process.

Furthermore, the imposition of parental contributions raises ethical questions about the extent to which financial considerations influence the decision-making process. The ability of parents to meet these financial obligations should not be a determining factor in the provision of necessary and appropriate child protection services. The emphasis should remain on the best interests of the child, ensuring that their safety, well-being, and rights are protected, regardless of their family's financial circumstances.

It is crucial to critically evaluate the profit-sharing mechanisms within the commercialized child protection chain to prevent financial incentives from overshadowing the primary mission of child protection. The allocation of state subsidies and funding should be guided by principles of fairness, accountability, and the promotion of effective and appropriate interventions. Likewise, parental contributions should be carefully assessed to avoid placing undue financial burdens on families and ensure that the child's best interests remain the central consideration in decision-making processes.

4. Ethical Implications

4.1 Conflicts of Interest and Financial Incentives

The commercialization of child protection introduces the risk of conflicts of interest among participants in the system. When financial gains become a driving force, the focus on the best interests of the child may be compromised.

Participants, such as child protection social workers, foster care institutions, and service providers, may face pressures to prioritize revenue generation over making decisions solely based on the well-being and safety of children. This can lead to biased decision-making, overemphasis on removal and placement, and potentially overlooking alternative, less disruptive interventions that may better serve the child's needs.

The presence of financial incentives within the commercialized system may also influence the provision of services. Professionals, such as psychologists, psychiatrists, and therapists, may be motivated to provide excessive or unnecessary treatments to maximize their profits. This can result in overdiagnosis, overtreatment, and the potential exploitation of children's vulnerabilities for financial gain. Such practices undermine the ethical principles of these professions, which should prioritize the well-being and rights of children above financial considerations.

4.2 Overreliance on Removal as a Solution

In commercialized child protection systems, there is a risk of overreliance on the removal of children from their families as the primary solution. The profit-driven nature of the system may incentivize participants, such as social workers and foster care institutions, to prioritize removal and placement in care settings to secure funding and financial gains. This overemphasis on removal can have detrimental effects on children and families, disrupting their lives and potentially leading to long-term negative outcomes.

Overreliance on removal also neglects the importance of family preservation, kinship care, or community-based interventions that can provide support and resources to families in need. By prioritizing removal, the commercialized system may perpetuate a cycle of separation and dependency on the child protection chain, rather than addressing the underlying issues and empowering families to create safe and nurturing environments for their children.

4.3 Lack of Transparency and Accountability

Commercialized child protection systems can suffer from a lack of transparency and accountability. The profit-driven nature may create incentives for participants to prioritize financial gains over open and honest communication. This lack of transparency can hinder effective collaboration and decision-making, potentially compromising the well-being of children.

Moreover, the allocation of state subsidies and funding within the commercialized system should be subject to robust accountability mechanisms. Transparency in the distribution and utilization of financial resources is crucial to ensure that funds are allocated appropriately and effectively, addressing the genuine needs of children and families. Lack of transparency can lead to financial mismanagement, misallocation of resources, and potential exploitation of the system for personal or organizational gain.

To address these ethical implications, it is vital to establish safeguards that prioritize the best interests of children and minimize the influence of financial incentives. This includes promoting ethical guidelines and professional standards that explicitly prioritize the well-being and rights of children above financial considerations. Additionally, implementing mechanisms for transparency, accountability, and independent oversight can help restore trust and ensure that child protection efforts are guided by integrity and a genuine commitment to child protection.

5. Economic Challenges

5.1 Misallocation of Resources

Commercialized child protection systems may face challenges related to the misallocation of resources. The profit-driven nature of the system can result in financial resources being allocated based on the number of children in care or the services provided, rather than the actual needs and best interests of the children. This can lead to an imbalance in resource distribution, with an overemphasis on funding removal and placement services rather than preventative measures, family support, or community-based interventions.

Misallocation of resources can have adverse consequences on the effectiveness and efficiency of child protection efforts. Limited resources may be diverted to unnecessary or less effective interventions, while the allocation of resources based on financial incentives rather than need may leave essential services underfunded. Ultimately, this misallocation can hinder the ability to address the root causes of child vulnerability and create sustainable solutions that prioritize the long-term well-being of children and families.

5.2 Inefficiency and Costliness

Commercialized child protection systems may suffer from inefficiencies and increased costs. The profit-driven nature can create an environment where financial considerations overshadow the goal of providing effective and efficient services. Participants may focus on maximizing revenue rather than optimizing resources and utilizing evidence-based practices. This can lead to redundant services, unnecessary bureaucracy, and inflated costs, ultimately diverting resources away from critical areas of need.

Inefficiencies within the commercialized system can result in increased administrative burdens, delays in service provision, and limited accessibility to quality care. The overall costs of child protection services may escalate as a result, leading to a strain on public finances and potentially compromising the availability of resources for other essential social welfare initiatives.

5.3 Distorted Incentives and Misaligned Priorities

The profit-driven nature of commercialized child protection can distort incentives and create misaligned priorities. Participants within the system may prioritize financial gains over the well-being and rights of children. This can lead to a focus on revenue generation rather than investing in preventative measures, early intervention, and family support services.

Furthermore, the emphasis on financial incentives may discourage collaboration and cooperation among participants. Rather than working towards shared goals and the best interests of children, there may be competition for resources and market share, potentially hindering effective coordination and the holistic provision of services.

The misalignment of priorities in commercialized child protection can also undermine the long-term effectiveness of interventions. When financial gains take precedence, there may be a lack of investment in sustainable solutions that address the root causes of child vulnerability. Instead, resources may be directed towards short-term fixes that prioritize immediate profits rather than promoting long-term positive outcomes for children and families.

To address the economic challenges posed by commercialized child protection, it is crucial to prioritize efficiency, effectiveness, and evidence-based practices.

This can involve implementing systems that ensure the equitable allocation of resources based on genuine needs, promoting collaborative approaches that foster coordination among participants, and encouraging a shift towards preventative measures and supportive services that address the underlying causes of child vulnerability. By aligning economic incentives with the best interests of children, the child protection system can work towards achieving better outcomes while making optimal use of available resources.

6. Legal and Policy Considerations

6.1 Legislative Frameworks and Regulations

Legal and policy considerations are crucial in addressing the commercialization of child protection and safeguarding the well-being of children. Legislative frameworks and regulations play a significant role in guiding the operations of child protection systems and setting ethical and professional standards for the participants involved.

Governments should establish comprehensive and robust legislative frameworks that explicitly define the objectives, principles, and procedures of child protection. These frameworks should prioritize the best interests of the child, ensuring that decisions and actions are guided by the child's safety, well-being, and rights. Legislative provisions should also address the potential conflicts of interest and financial incentives that arise in commercialized child protection, setting clear guidelines to mitigate these risks.

Furthermore, regulations should establish accountability mechanisms and oversight bodies to monitor the activities of participants in the child protection chain. These mechanisms can include licensing requirements, regular audits, and independent reviews to ensure compliance with ethical standards, transparency, and the appropriate allocation of resources. Additionally, regulations should promote transparency in the distribution and utilization of state subsidies and funding, ensuring that financial resources are allocated in a manner that best serves the needs of children and families.

6.2 International Standards and Guidelines

International standards and guidelines provide valuable guidance and benchmarks for addressing the commercialization of child protection. Organizations such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), UNICEF, and international NGOs have developed frameworks that outline the rights of children and provide recommendations for child protection practices.

National governments should align their policies and practices with these international standards and guidelines to ensure that child protection efforts are in line with global best practices. This includes adhering to the principles of non-discrimination, child participation, and the provision of holistic and family-based care. Governments should also strive to create a supportive environment for families, focusing on prevention, early intervention, and the preservation of family unity whenever possible.

International collaboration and knowledge-sharing platforms can further facilitate the exchange of best practices and promote a global understanding of effective child protection systems. Engaging in dialogue and cooperation with international stakeholders can help national governments strengthen their legal and policy frameworks, ensure compliance with international standards, and foster a shared commitment to protecting the rights and well-being of children.

By incorporating legislative frameworks and regulations that address the commercialization of child protection and aligning with international standards and guidelines, governments can establish a robust legal and policy foundation to prevent unethical practices, promote transparency and accountability, and prioritize the best interests of children within the child protection system.

7. Addressing the Commercialization Trend

7.1 Strengthening Ethical Guidelines and Professional Standards

To address the commercialization of child protection, it is essential to strengthen ethical guidelines and professional standards for all participants involved. This includes child protection social workers, psychologists, psychiatrists, therapists, and other professionals in the field. Ethical guidelines should prioritize the best interests of children, ensuring that financial considerations do not compromise decision-making processes. Professionals should adhere to strict codes of conduct that emphasize the well-being, safety, and rights of children above financial incentives. Regular training and professional development programs can also help reinforce ethical practices and promote a culture of child-centered care.

7.2 Increasing Oversight and Accountability

To combat the negative effects of commercialization, increased oversight and accountability mechanisms are necessary. Governments should establish independent oversight bodies with the authority to monitor the activities of child protection participants, including social workers, foster care institutions, and service providers. These bodies should conduct regular audits, reviews, and inspections to ensure compliance with ethical standards, transparency, and the appropriate use of resources. Reporting mechanisms for whistleblowers should be established to encourage the reporting of unethical practices. Transparent reporting of financial transactions and the allocation of state subsidies and funding should also be mandated to enhance accountability.

7.3 Promoting Family Preservation and Reunification

A shift towards family preservation and reunification should be prioritized in child protection systems. Efforts should be made to strengthen support services for families at risk, providing them with the necessary resources and interventions to address the underlying causes of child vulnerability. This includes investing in parenting programs, counseling services, and community-based support networks. Foster care and alternative care should be seen as temporary solutions, with a focus on reunification whenever possible. Timely and regular assessments should be conducted to evaluate the progress and suitability of alternative care arrangements, with the goal of safely returning children to their families whenever feasible and in their best interests.

7.4 Investing in Prevention and Supportive Services

Prevention and supportive services are key to reducing the need for removal and placement in commercialized child protection systems. Governments should allocate resources to programs that address the root causes of child

vulnerability, such as poverty, substance abuse, domestic violence, and inadequate access to education and healthcare. Early intervention programs, family support services, and community-based initiatives can provide families with the tools and support they need to create safe and nurturing environments for their children. By investing in prevention and supportive services, the reliance on costly and disruptive removal and placement can be minimized, leading to more effective and sustainable child protection outcomes.

Addressing the commercialization trend requires a comprehensive approach that encompasses ethical guidelines, oversight and accountability, a focus on family preservation, and investments in prevention and supportive services. By adopting these strategies, child protection systems can prioritize the best interests of children, uphold ethical standards, and ensure that financial incentives do not overshadow the primary goal of promoting the well-being and rights of vulnerable children.

Conclusion

In this chapter, they have explored the commercialized business modes of child protection and highlighted the various participants who share in the profits generated from the removal of children from their families. They have discussed the ethical implications, economic challenges, and legal considerations associated with this commercialization trend.

The conflicts of interest and financial incentives that arise within the commercialized system can compromise the well-being and rights of children. Overreliance on removal as a solution can disrupt the lives of children and families without addressing the underlying issues. The lack of transparency and accountability within the system further exacerbates these concerns.

They have also discussed the misallocation of resources, inefficiency, and distorted incentives that can result from commercialization. These economic challenges hinder the effectiveness and cost-efficiency of child protection efforts, potentially leaving essential services underfunded and limiting access to quality care.

To address these issues, they have proposed several strategies. Strengthening ethical guidelines and professional standards can ensure that the best interests of children take precedence over financial considerations. Increasing oversight and accountability mechanisms can promote transparency and prevent unethical practices. Promoting family preservation and reunification can prioritize the stability and well-being of children within their families whenever feasible. Additionally, investing in prevention and supportive services can reduce the need for removal and placement, focusing on addressing the root causes of child vulnerability.

By implementing these strategies, they can strive to restore the integrity of child protection efforts, promote the well-being of children, and foster a system that is just, ethical, and effective. It is crucial to recognize that child protection should not be driven by financial gains, but rather by the genuine commitment to safeguarding the rights and well-being of vulnerable children.

18. The Exploitation of Innocent Families in Finland

Introduction

Child protection is a fundamental right of every child, aimed at ensuring their safety, well-being, and development. It involves the intervention of social workers, educators, and other professionals to safeguard children from harm, abuse, neglect, and exploitation. However, in recent years, Finland has witnessed a shocking trend where child protection has been turned into a scam, resulting in a giant scandal that has deeply impacted innocent families.

This phenomenon involves social workers, entrusted with the responsibility of protecting children, fabricating stories and creating false reports to remove children from their families. These reports are often based on trivial incidents, such as a child being tired after school or crying in school due to personal reasons. Such incidents are exaggerated and used as a pretext to remove children from their families, resulting in unnecessary trauma for both children

and their families. The motivations behind these actions are multifaceted and include financial incentives for accomplices, such as foster families established as businesses, and the use of unethical practices such as fabrication of abuse stories and forced medication with psychiatric drugs.

In this chapter, they will delve into the details of this phenomenon, examining the various aspects that have contributed to this scandal. They will analyze the motivations behind such actions, the exploitation of innocent families for business profit, and the unethical practices employed by social workers. Through a comprehensive review of existing literature and case studies, they aim to shed light on this disturbing trend and call for urgent action to rectify this abuse of power and protect the rights of innocent families and children in Finland.

The Scam of Child Protection

Child protection in Finland is governed by a set of laws, policies, and regulations aimed at safeguarding the rights and welfare of children. Social workers, who are entrusted with the responsibility of implementing these policies, play a crucial role in identifying and intervening in cases of child abuse, neglect, and exploitation. However, in recent years, the system has been misused, and child protection has been turned into a scam, resulting in a giant scandal.

One of the key factors contributing to this phenomenon is the motivation for financial profit. Foster families, which are established as businesses in Finland, receive financial incentives for taking in children removed from their families. This has created a perverse incentive for social workers to remove children from their families, even in cases where there is no genuine need for intervention. Reports of abuse and neglect are fabricated, and false stories are created to justify the removal of children from their families, resulting in financial gains for foster families and their accomplices.

In addition to financial motivations, other factors contributing to this scam include incompetence, lack of accountability, and unethical practices by social

workers. In some cases, social workers may lack the necessary skills, training, and expertise to assess cases accurately, resulting in erroneous decisions to remove children from their families. There may also be a lack of transparency, oversight, and accountability in the system, allowing social workers to abuse their power and fabricate stories without facing consequences. Furthermore, unethical practices such as fabrication of abuse stories and forced medication with psychiatric drugs have been reported in some cases. Social workers may coerce children into making false confessions of abuse or neglect, or may even administer psychiatric drugs to children to create a false narrative of mental health issues in order to justify removal from their families. These unethical practices not only violate the rights of innocent families and children but also have long-term detrimental effects on their well-being and mental health.

Examples of the Scam

Numerous cases have come to light in Finland that exemplify the alarming trend of child protection being turned into a scam. These cases involve the unnecessary removal of children from their families based on fabricated stories created by social workers and their accomplices.

In one instance, a child who was tired after school but still attended a hobby course was reported by the hobby instructor for alleged abuse by the parents. The child's exhaustion was misinterpreted as neglect, and the child was removed from the family without any genuine cause.

In another case, a student who went to school crying due to the recent death of her grandmother and her mother's deep sorrow was reported by the class teacher to social workers. Despite the understandable emotional distress of the child and her family, the social workers decided to remove the child from the family based on a fabricated story, resulting in unnecessary trauma for the child and her family.

These are just a few examples of how trivial incidents are being exaggerated and fabricated to remove children from their families, resulting in a gross misuse of power by social workers and their accomplices. The financial

incentives for foster families and the lack of accountability in the system have created a dangerous environment where innocent families are being exploited for profit.

Impacts on Innocent Families and Children

The consequences of this child protection scam are far-reaching and devastating for innocent families and children. The unnecessary removal of children from their families can have severe emotional, psychological, and developmental impacts on the children. Separation from their families can cause trauma, loss of attachment, and disruptions in their education, social relationships, and overall well-being. It can also result in long-term mental health issues, such as anxiety, depression, and PTSD, affecting their future prospects and quality of life.

Innocent families who are targeted by social workers based on fabricated stories also suffer immense emotional and psychological distress. They may experience feelings of injustice, betrayal, and helplessness as their children are taken away from them without genuine cause.

The false accusations of abuse or neglect can also tarnish their reputation, leading to stigmatization and discrimination within their communities. Moreover, the financial burden of legal battles to regain custody of their children and the emotional toll of the entire ordeal can be overwhelming for these families.

Furthermore, the unethical practices employed by social workers, such as fabrication of abuse stories and forced medication with psychiatric drugs, can have serious repercussions on the mental health and well-being of children. False confessions obtained under duress or through coercion can impact the child's psychological state, leading to feelings of guilt, shame, and confusion. Forced medication with psychiatric drugs can also have harmful side effects on the child's physical and mental health, leading to long-term consequences.

Root Causes and Solutions

Several factors contribute to the phenomenon of child protection being turned into a scam in Finland. One of the primary root causes is the financial incentive for foster families and their accomplices. The system of providing financial rewards to foster families for taking in children removed from their families has created a perverse incentive for social workers to fabricate stories and remove children unnecessarily. This profit-driven approach has distorted the purpose of child protection and compromised the best interests of children and families.

Another contributing factor is the lack of transparency, oversight, and accountability in the child protection system. The absence of clear guidelines, standards, and monitoring mechanisms allows for unchecked discretion and abuse of power by social workers and their accomplices. There is often a lack of thorough investigation and evidence-based decision-making, leading to hasty and biased judgments that result in the unnecessary removal of children from their families.

Additionally, there may be inadequate training and supervision of social workers, leading to their misuse of power and unethical practices. Lack of proper education and awareness about child protection laws, human rights, and ethical considerations can contribute to the fabrication of stories and false accusations by social workers and their accomplices.

Most importantly, in Finland, a country which braces and collaborates with fascist tradition, the profit-driven model of many private child protection agencies may prioritize quick, superficial interventions that fail to address underlying issues and fail to support families in a meaningful way.

To address this phenomenon, several solutions can be considered:

Strengthening Accountability: There is a need for increased transparency, oversight, and accountability in the child protection system. Clear guidelines and standards should be established for social workers to ensure evidence-based decision-making and thorough investigation. Regular monitoring and

review mechanisms should be in place to detect and address any misuse of power or unethical practices.

Education and Training: Proper education and training should be provided to social workers, foster families, and other stakeholders involved in the child protection system. This should include training on child protection laws, human rights, ethical considerations, cultural sensitivity, and best practices in child protection. Social workers should be equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to make informed and fair decisions.

Holistic Approach: Child protection should be approached from a holistic perspective, taking into account the best interests of the child, the needs and strengths of the family, and the cultural context. A collaborative and multidisciplinary approach involving social workers, psychologists, legal experts, medical professionals, and other relevant stakeholders can ensure a balanced and fair assessment of child protection cases.

Financial Incentives: The financial incentives for foster families should be reviewed and restructured to prevent abuse and exploitation. The focus should be on providing support to families in need rather than profiting from the removal of children from their families. Financial rewards should be tied to the well-being and development of the child, and mechanisms should be in place to prevent conflicts of interest and abuse of financial incentives.

“With adequate profit, capital is very bold. A certain 10 per cent. will ensure its employment anywhere; 20 per cent. certain will produce eagerness; 50 per cent., positive audacity; 100 per cent. will make it ready to trample on all human laws; 300 per cent., and there is not a crime at which it will scruple, nor a risk it will not run, even to the chance of its owner being hanged. If turbulence and strife will bring a profit, it will freely encourage both. Smuggling and the slave-trade have amply proved all that is here stated.”⁷

⁷ Trades' Unions and Strikes: Their Philosophy and Intention by Thomas Joseph Dunning, pp. 35-36. Cited by Karl Marx. Capital: A Critique of Political Economy - The Process of Capitalist Production, p. 834.

Legal Safeguards: Legal safeguards should be strengthened to protect the rights of families and children in the child protection system. This includes the right to due process, access to legal representation, and the opportunity to challenge and appeal decisions. Legal consequences should be in place for social workers and their accomplices who engage in unethical practices or fabricate stories.

Mental Health Support: Proper mental health support should be provided to children who have been unnecessarily removed from their families or subjected to unethical practices such as forced medication with psychiatric drugs. This includes access to trauma-informed care, counseling, and other therapeutic interventions to address the emotional and psychological impact of the experience.

In conclusion, the phenomenon of child protection being turned into a scam in Finland is a serious issue that requires urgent attention. Innocent families and children are being victimized due to fabricated stories and unethical practices by social workers and their accomplices.

Strengthening accountability, education and training, adopting a holistic approach, reevaluating financial incentives, implementing legal safeguards, and providing mental health support are some of the key steps that can be taken to address this issue and ensure that child protection is carried out in a just and ethical manner, prioritizing the well-being and rights of children and families.

Returning Children Home: A Critical Aspect of Child Protection

In the context of child protection, an essential aspect that deserves particular attention is the process of returning children who have been unnecessarily removed from their families back to their homes. In cases where children have been taken away based on fabricated stories or false accusations, it is imperative to ensure that they are promptly and safely returned to their families as soon as possible, to minimize the harm caused by unwarranted separation.

Returning children home should be considered a priority, as removal from the family environment can have detrimental effects on a child's well-being and development. Research has shown that separation from caregivers can result in emotional distress, disruption of attachment relationships, developmental delays, and other negative outcomes for children (Bowlby, 1988; Dozier, Zeanah, & Bernard, 2013). Therefore, it is crucial to prioritize family preservation and reunification efforts whenever possible, in line with the principles of child-centered and family-focused child protection. In order to facilitate the safe and successful return of children to their families, several key considerations should be taken into account:

Thorough Reassessment: Once it is determined that a child has been unnecessarily removed from their family, a thorough reassessment should be conducted to reevaluate the situation and determine the most appropriate course of action. This should involve a comprehensive evaluation of the child's safety, well-being, and best interests, as well as an assessment of the family's capacity to provide care and support. This reassessment should be evidence-based, impartial, and conducted by qualified professionals with expertise in child protection.

Supportive Services: Families should be provided with the necessary support services to address any identified concerns and facilitate the safe return of the child. This may include access to parenting education, counseling, substance abuse treatment, mental health services, housing assistance, and other relevant support services. The goal should be to strengthen the family's capacity to provide a safe and nurturing environment for the child and promote family reunification.

Family Engagement: Families should be actively engaged in the decision-making process and be provided with the opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation of the reunification process. This includes involving families in case conferences, providing them with information about the progress of the case, and engaging them in developing a reunification plan that meets the needs of the child and the family. Family engagement should be culturally sensitive and respect the rights and dignity of the family.

Timely Reunification: The process of returning children home should be carried out in a timely manner, taking into account the urgency of the situation and the best interests of the child. Delays in reunification can cause further harm to the child and disrupt family dynamics. Therefore, efforts should be made to expedite the reunification process, while ensuring that the child's safety and well-being are appropriately addressed.

Follow-up and Support: Once a child is returned to their family, ongoing follow-up and support should be provided to ensure that the child's safety and well-being are maintained. This may include regular visits by social workers or other professionals, monitoring of the family's progress, and provision of continued support services as needed. Follow-up and support should be tailored to the specific needs of the child and the family and should continue for an appropriate duration. Returning children home should be viewed as a critical aspect of child protection, with the goal of reuniting families and promoting the well-being of children.

It requires careful assessment, supportive services, family engagement, timely action, and ongoing follow-up and support. By prioritizing family preservation and reunification efforts, child protection systems can ensure that children are not unnecessarily separated from their families and that their rights and well-being are safeguarded throughout the process.

19. The Nexus of Corruption in Collaborative Child Protection Initiatives

Corruption within collaborative efforts aimed at child protection presents a distressing phenomenon that undermines the integrity and efficacy of social work practices. This critical analysis delves into common characteristics of corruption among social workers in collaboration with other professionals, particularly within the context of child protection as a business chain.

Common Characteristics

Lack of Accountability: In collaborative efforts, responsibilities may become diluted, resulting in a lack of clear accountability for child protection outcomes. This can foster an environment where corruption can flourish unchecked.

Information Asymmetry: Collaborations require sharing of sensitive information; the imbalance of access to such information can enable manipulation for personal gains by certain stakeholders, including social workers.

Nepotism and Favoritism: Nepotism and favoritism can distort decision-making processes, leading to the selection of professionals based on personal relationships rather than merit, thereby compromising child protection standards.

Inadequate Oversight: Weak oversight mechanisms may allow professionals to engage in corrupt practices unnoticed, perpetuating a cycle of unethical behavior and substandard child protection services.

Conflict of Interest: Collaborative efforts can entail multiple stakeholders with varying interests. A failure to manage conflicts of interest can lead to compromised child protection decisions in favor of personal gains.

Unethical Procurement Practices: Corruption can infiltrate the procurement of resources required for child protection services, resulting in subpar supplies and services that endanger the well-being of children.

Kickbacks and Bribes: Collaborative projects involving several professionals can create opportunities for kickbacks and bribes, where professionals seek financial gain in exchange for favorable decisions.

Misuse of Data: Manipulating data to present a favorable image of child protection outcomes can occur when professionals prioritize their reputation over the actual safety and well-being of children.

Lack of Transparency: Transparency is essential for accountability and trust. A lack of transparency in collaborative efforts can obscure corrupt practices and hinder effective child protection.

Inadequate Training and Professional Development: Insufficient training and professional development opportunities can lead to professionals exploiting gaps in their knowledge to engage in corrupt practices.

Undermining Whistleblowers: Collaborative efforts may discourage whistleblowing due to fears of retaliation. This silence perpetuates corrupt practices and endangers child protection.

Overemphasis on Financial Metrics: Treating child protection as a business chain can lead to an undue focus on financial metrics over actual child welfare, incentivizing professionals to cut corners for monetary gain.

Lack of Cross-Professional Communication: Poor communication between various professionals in collaborative efforts can lead to misunderstandings, misaligned priorities, and ultimately, corruption.

Dilution of Ethical Standards: Collaborations might expose professionals to different ethical frameworks. Without a shared ethical foundation, individuals may rationalize corrupt behavior differently.

Lack of Rigorous Evaluation: A fixation on business-oriented outcomes may deter comprehensive evaluations of child protection initiatives, allowing corruption to remain concealed.

Conclusion

The characteristics of corruption among social workers in collaboration with other professionals within the context of child protection as a business chain highlight the urgent need for systemic reforms. Addressing these issues requires robust oversight mechanisms, transparent reporting structures, enhanced professional training, and a renewed commitment to ethical practices.

Only through these measures can collaborative efforts genuinely prioritize the well-being of children over personal gain and contribute to the advancement of effective child protection strategies.

20. *Cult-Like Finnish Child Protection*

1. Introduction

Child protection is a critical aspect of societal responsibility, aiming to safeguard children from harm, abuse, and neglect. However, within the realm of child protection in Finland, there exists a controversial phenomenon known as cults-like child protection. These cults-like organizations adhere to a distinct set of beliefs and practices that deviate from established norms in child protection. This chapter aims to provide a comprehensive examination of cults-like child protection, including their definition, characteristics, and implications for children and families involved.

Cults-like child protection: Definition and Overview

Cults-like child protection can be defined as organizations or systems that remove children from their families under the premise that the children will experience maximum benefits by living in foster families that are officially established and subsidized. These Finnish cults prioritize their own notion of child protection, often neglecting the significance of family values, parents' capacity to educate their children, and the holistic needs of the children involved.

Characteristics of cults-like child protection may include a rigid adherence to standardized procedures for removal, a lack of consideration for individual family circumstances, and a perpetuation of removal across generations within the same family. The cult-like aspect arises from the unquestioning belief in

the superiority of their approach and the exclusion or dismissal of alternative perspectives on child protection.

Objectives of the chapter

This chapter aims to shed light on the dark underbelly of cults-like child protection and initiate important discussions surrounding the balance between child protection and the preservation of family integrity. By examining the detrimental effects of cults-like child protection on children's emotional well-being, social skills development, and academic performance, this chapter seeks to highlight the pressing need for critical examination of existing practices.

The specific objectives of this chapter are as follows:

- 1) Explore the disregard for family values perpetuated by cults-like child protection, including the undermining of parental authority, neglect of family structure, and infringement on cultural and religious rights.
- 2) Examine the neglect of parents' capacity to educate their own children within cults-like child protection, including the impact on parental involvement in education, the role of parental guidance, and the implications for children's identity formation.
- 3) Investigate the detrimental effects of cults-like child protection on children's emotional needs and social skills development, including the disruption of attachment and bonding, impaired socialization opportunities, and long-term consequences for their well-being.
- 4) Assess the negligence towards children's educational needs within cults-like child protection, including the lack of stability and consistency in schooling, the impact on academic performance, and the deprivation of educational opportunities.
- 5) Examine the perpetuation of intergenerational removal from families within cults-like child protection, analyzing the cycle of removal, its impact on

family dynamics and relationships, and the psychological toll on children and families involved.

6) Present real-life accounts and case studies to provide firsthand perspectives on the experiences of victims within cults-like child protection, including testimonies of long-term foster care participants and an analysis of the emotional and psychological trauma they endure.

7) Critique the cults-like child protection model, raising ethical concerns and highlighting the human rights violations that may arise from these practices. Additionally, discuss alternative approaches to child protection that prioritize family preservation, support, and empowerment.

2. The Disregard for Family Values

Cults-like child protection in Finland often exhibit a significant disregard for family values, undermining the fundamental role of parents in raising and nurturing their children. This chapter explores the specific ways in which cults-like child protection diminish parental authority, neglect the significance of family structure, and infringe on cultural and religious rights.

2.1 Diminishing parental authority

One of the key characteristics of Finnish cults-like child protection is the diminishing of parental authority. Literature suggests that these organizations often assume an authoritative role, considering themselves as superior decision-makers regarding the welfare of the child. This practice disempowers parents and undermines their ability to make choices in the best interest of their children (Johnston, 2018).

Research by Miller and Livingston (2019) emphasizes that parental authority is essential for children's development, as it provides a sense of security, stability, and guidance. However, cults-like child protection in

Finland erodes parental authority by exerting control over major decisions related to the child's upbringing, effectively removing the agency and autonomy of parents.

2.2 Neglecting the significance of family structure

Cults-like child protection often neglect the importance of family structure in child development. These organizations prioritize the removal of children from their families, disregarding the benefits of a stable and supportive family environment. Numerous studies have demonstrated the positive impact of a functional family structure on children's well-being, including their emotional, social, and cognitive development (Amato, 2014; Conger et al., 2010).

In contrast, cults-like child protection in Finland disrupts the family structure by separating children from their biological parents and placing them in foster care. This separation can have profound negative effects on children's sense of belonging, identity formation, and overall psychological well-being (Triseliotis et al., 2013).

2.3 Infringing on cultural and religious rights

Finnish cults-like child protection may also infringe upon the cultural and religious rights of families. By disregarding the cultural and religious beliefs and practices of families, these organizations impose their own standards and ideologies. This can lead to a loss of cultural identity, a sense of alienation, and a violation of basic human rights.

Studies by Stein and Munro (2008) highlight the importance of respecting and promoting cultural and religious diversity within child protection practices. Recognizing and honoring the cultural and religious rights of families not only preserves their identity but also strengthens the social and emotional well-being of children.

By neglecting family values, diminishing parental authority, disregarding family structure, and infringing on cultural and religious rights, cults-like child protection disrupts the inherent fabric of family life and fail to recognize the importance of familial bonds and children's connection to their roots.

3. Ignoring Parents' Capacity to Educate

Cults-like child protection in Finland often disregard the role of parents in educating their children, assuming that foster families or other institutional settings can provide a superior educational environment. This chapter examines the ways in which cults-like child protection undermine parental involvement in education, neglect the role of parental guidance, and the subsequent impact on children's identity formation.

Research highlights the positive influence of parental involvement in a child's education, including improved academic achievement, higher motivation, and better overall well-being (Desforges & Abouchaar, 2003; Hill & Taylor, 2004). However, cults-like child protection often minimizes or completely disregard the importance of parental involvement.

By assuming exclusive decision-making power, cults-like child protection excludes in Finland parents from participating in their child's education. This lack of parental involvement can hinder the child's educational progress, impede their ability to navigate school-related challenges, and undermine the formation of a strong parent-child bond (Lareau, 2011).

Parents play a critical role in providing guidance and support to their children throughout their educational journey. They possess intimate knowledge of their child's strengths, weaknesses, and individual learning needs. However, cults-like child protection tends to overlook the significance of this parental guidance.

By separating children from their biological parents and placing them in foster care or other alternative settings, cults-like child protection in Finland denies children the opportunity to benefit from the personalized guidance and

support that parents can provide. This neglect can hinder the child's educational development, as parental guidance often involves tailored strategies, encouragement, and assistance with academic challenges (Muller, 2019).

A stable and nurturing family environment plays a crucial role in children's identity formation, providing a sense of belonging, cultural heritage, and a foundation for personal growth (Erikson, 1968; Marcia, 1980). Cults-like child protection disrupt this process by removing children from their families and cultural contexts, which can have profound consequences for their identity development.

Children who are uprooted from their families and placed in unfamiliar environments may experience a loss of cultural identity, a sense of displacement, and a fragmented sense of self. This can contribute to feelings of confusion, low self-esteem, and difficulties in forming a coherent identity (Grotevant & Cooper, 1985; Marcia, 1980).

By ignoring parents' capacity to educate, cults-like child protection not only deprive children of the benefits of parental involvement and guidance but also hinder their identity formation, perpetuating a disconnect between the child's past and present experiences.

Marcia's (1980) seminal work on identity development in adolescence highlights the importance of family and social context in shaping one's identity. The disruption caused by cults-like child protection significantly impedes the exploration and consolidation of identity during this crucial developmental period.

Children placed in foster care or other institutional settings may experience a rupture in their sense of self, as their cultural, familial, and personal experiences are disregarded or minimized. The lack of continuity in their upbringing hinders the establishment of a stable and coherent identity (Grotevant & Cooper, 1985).

Furthermore, cults-like child protection in Finland often fails to recognize and respect the cultural and ethnic backgrounds of children, which are essential components of identity formation. Studies have emphasized the significance

of cultural socialization in shaping a positive sense of self among children from diverse backgrounds (Hughes et al., 2006; Phinney, 1996).

The disregard for parents' capacity to educate, including their involvement, guidance, and cultural transmission, within cults-like child protection hampers children's educational progress and undermines their ability to develop a strong and cohesive identity.

4. Alienation

The manipulative tactics used by social workers in the Finnish cult-like child protection environments to create distance and alienation between parents and children have been recognized as harmful to family relationships and the well-being of all individuals involved. While specific literature on this topic is limited, studies on coercive control, parental alienation, and the impact of separation on children and families provide insights into the dynamics at play.

1) Coercive control and manipulation: Coercive control refers to the use of manipulative tactics to gain power and control over others. In the context of child protection, social workers may employ similar tactics to create alienation between parents and children. The work of Stark (2007) and Evan Stark (2013) on coercive control sheds light on how power dynamics are established and maintained within abusive relationships, and how similar dynamics can be present in certain child protection environments.

2) Parental alienation: Parental alienation occurs when a child is manipulated or influenced to reject or distance themselves from one parent by the other parent or other individuals involved. While the concept of parental alienation is primarily studied within high-conflict divorces, the tactics used in cult-like child protection environments share similarities with parental alienation strategies. The literature on parental alienation, including works by Johnston et al. (2005) and Baker and Darnall (2007), highlights the detrimental effects of alienation on the well-being of children and the importance of maintaining healthy parent-child relationships.

3) Impact of separation on children and families: Research on the consequences of separation and loss within families provides insight into the emotional and psychological impact experienced by children and parents in cult-like child protection environments. Studies by Bowlby (1980) and Ainsworth et al. (1978) on attachment theory emphasize the importance of secure and nurturing relationships for children's healthy development. The disruption of these relationships through manipulative tactics can lead to emotional distress, identity confusion, and long-term consequences for children and parents.

Addressing these manipulative practices requires a comprehensive understanding of coercive control, parental alienation, and the impact of separation on families. Professionals working in child protection must be trained to recognize and address these dynamics, promoting ethical conduct, transparent decision-making, and respectful engagement with families. Further research is needed to explore the specific mechanisms and effects of manipulation within the Finnish cult-like child protection environments to inform effective interventions and policy changes.

5. Neglecting Emotional Needs and Social Skills Development

Cults-like child protection in Finland often neglects the emotional needs and social skills development of children, as they prioritize the physical safety of the child over their holistic well-being. This chapter explores the consequences of this neglect, including the disruption of attachment and bonding, impaired socialization opportunities, and the long-term impact on emotional well-being.

5.1 Disruption of attachment and bonding

Attachment theory posits that secure attachment to primary caregivers is essential for healthy emotional development and the formation of stable relationships (Bowlby, 1988). However, cults-like child protection in Finland

disrupts the attachment process by separating children from their biological parents.

The abrupt removal of children from their families can lead to a loss of attachment figures and disrupt the emotional bond between child and parent. This disruption can have severe consequences for children's emotional well-being, leading to feelings of abandonment, mistrust, and difficulty forming secure relationships later in life (Bowlby, 1988; Solomon & George, 2016).

5.2 Impaired socialization opportunities

Children raised in nurturing family environments have ample opportunities for socialization, where they learn important social skills, empathy, and cooperation through interactions with siblings, extended family members, and their community (Hartup, 1992). Finnish cults-like child protection, by removing children from their families, deprive them of these vital socialization experiences.

Placing children in foster care or institutional settings may limit their exposure to diverse social contexts and impede their ability to develop strong social skills. Research suggests that limited socialization opportunities can lead to difficulties in forming and maintaining relationships, reduced empathy, and impaired social functioning (Eisenberg & Fabes, 1998; Hartup, 1992).

5.3 Emotional well-being and long-term consequences

Neglecting the emotional needs of children within cults-like child protection in Finland can have significant long-term consequences for their overall well-being. Emotional neglect can contribute to feelings of isolation, low self-esteem, and a lack of trust in relationships (Lynch & Cicchetti, 1997). These adverse experiences can impact children's mental health, leading to higher rates of depression, anxiety, and emotional dysregulation (Dube et al., 2003).

Moreover, the long-term consequences of emotional neglect can extend into adulthood, affecting individuals' ability to form healthy relationships, cope with stress, and navigate social interactions (Lynch & Cicchetti, 1997; Perry et al., 1995). The emotional well-being of children is interconnected with their social skills development, and neglecting these aspects can have a lasting impact on their overall functioning.

By neglecting children's emotional needs and impeding their social skills development, cults-like child protection fails to address the holistic well-being of children, disregarding the long-term emotional consequences that can arise from such neglect.

Hartup's (1992) research emphasizes the importance of peer relationships in children's social and emotional development. Children who are removed from their families and placed in alternative care settings within cults-like child protection may experience limited opportunities to form and maintain friendships.

The lack of consistent and supportive peer relationships can hinder the development of crucial social skills, such as conflict resolution, cooperation, and empathy. These skills are fundamental for healthy social interactions and contribute to overall emotional well-being (Hartup, 1992).

Furthermore, the emotional neglect experienced within cults-like child protection can contribute to a range of adverse outcomes, including increased risk of substance abuse, self-harm, and delinquency (Perry et al., 1995; Widom et al., 2007). The long-term consequences of neglecting children's emotional needs underscore the importance of addressing the holistic well-being of children within child protection systems.

By neglecting emotional needs and hindering social skills development, cults-like child protection in Finland fails to provide a nurturing environment for children, putting their overall well-being at risk. Recognizing and addressing these issues is crucial for developing child protection systems that prioritize the holistic needs of children and support their healthy emotional and social development.

6. Negligence towards Educational Needs

The Finnish cults-like child protection often neglect the educational needs of children, resulting in a lack of stability and consistency in schooling, adverse academic performance, and lost educational opportunities. This chapter explores the consequences of this negligence, citing important literature.

6.1 Lack of stability and consistency in schooling

One of the major consequences of the Finnish cults-like child protection's negligence towards educational needs is the lack of stability and consistency in schooling. Frequent changes in caregivers, placements, and schools disrupt children's educational continuity and can lead to academic setbacks.

Research has shown that frequent school changes and disruptions can have detrimental effects on children's academic progress, as they struggle to adapt to new environments, curricula, and social dynamics (National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth, 2018). The lack of stability and consistent educational support can hinder children's ability to develop a strong foundation of knowledge and skills.

6.2 Academic performance and long-term outcomes

The negligence towards educational needs within cults-like child protection in Finland often results in adverse academic performance, which can have long-term consequences for children's educational attainment and future opportunities.

Studies have consistently shown a negative correlation between unstable placements and poor academic performance (Courtney et al., 2011; Pecora et al., 2006). Children who experience disruptions in their schooling are more

likely to experience grade retention, lower standardized test scores, and higher rates of school dropout (Courtney et al., 2011; Pecora et al., 2006).

The impact of poor academic performance can extend beyond the immediate educational context. Individuals who experience educational setbacks are at a higher risk of unemployment, lower income levels, and limited career prospects in adulthood (Elliott & Menon, 2016; Haveman et al., 2015). Neglecting educational needs within child protection systems can perpetuate cycles of disadvantage and limit children's future opportunities.

6.3 Lost educational opportunities

The Finnish Cults-like child protection's negligence towards educational needs often results in lost educational opportunities for children. By prioritizing removal from families over educational engagement, these systems fail to provide the necessary support and resources for children to thrive academically.

Research has highlighted the importance of early childhood education and the critical role it plays in cognitive development, school readiness, and long-term educational success (Heckman et al., 2010; Yoshikawa et al., 2013). However, cults-like child protection may neglect to prioritize early childhood education, denying children the chance to benefit from these crucial educational opportunities.

Furthermore, children within these systems may face challenges accessing educational resources, such as tutoring, extracurricular activities, and specialized support for learning disabilities. The lack of these resources further hampers their educational progress and limits their potential for academic achievement (National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth, 2018).

The National Association for the Education of Homeless Children and Youth (2018) highlights the educational challenges faced by children and youth experiencing homelessness, which can also be applicable to children within cults-like child protection. These challenges include school mobility,

lack of transportation, inadequate access to school records, and limited resources for academic support.

The lack of stability, poor academic performance, and lost educational opportunities within cults-like child protection can have significant implications for children's educational trajectory and overall well-being. It is essential to address these issues and provide appropriate educational support to ensure that children have equal opportunities to succeed academically.

By neglecting educational needs, cults-like child protection perpetuate educational disparities and hinder children's ability to reach their full potential. Recognizing the importance of education and implementing strategies to support the educational development of children within these systems is crucial for promoting their long-term success and breaking the cycle of disadvantage.

7. The Perpetuation of Intergenerational Removal

Cults-like child protection often perpetuate intergenerational removal from families, creating a cycle that affects multiple generations. This chapter explores the consequences of this perpetuation, including the cycle of removal, the impact on family dynamics and relationships, and the psychological toll on children and families.

7.1 The cycle of removal from families

The Finnish Cults-like child protection's practices of removing children from their families without adequate justification or consideration for family values and parental capacity contribute to the perpetuation of intergenerational removal. Once a family has been targeted and placed on a blacklist, subsequent generations may face automatic removal, resulting in a cycle that is difficult to break.

Research has shown that children who experience removal from their families are at a higher risk of entering the child protection system themselves as parents. This intergenerational transmission of removal perpetuates the cycle, as children who grow up in foster care may face challenges in developing the necessary skills, support networks, and resources to become effective parents (Ryan, Testa, & Zhai, 2008; Wong, Jones, & Culhane, 2013).

7.2 Impact on family dynamics and relationships

The perpetual removal of children from their families within cults-like child protection significantly impacts family dynamics and relationships. The trauma and grief associated with the separation can strain familial bonds and create rifts between family members.

Siblings may be separated and placed in different foster care placements, resulting in a loss of connection and disrupted sibling relationships (Shlonsky & Bellamy, 2008). The loss of parental authority and the strain on the parent-child relationship can also lead to feelings of anger, resentment, and powerlessness (Stein & Munro, 2008).

Moreover, the ongoing removal of children from their families can disrupt the support networks within extended families and communities. This further isolates families and hampers their ability to access the necessary resources and support systems to address the challenges they face (Miller & El-Masri, 2015).

7.3 The psychological toll on children and families

The perpetual removal of children from their families within cults-like child protection takes a severe psychological toll on both children and families. Children may experience a range of emotional and psychological challenges, including attachment disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, and anxiety (Dozier, Albus, Fisher, & Sepulveda, 2002; Perry et al., 1995).

Families subjected to intergenerational removal may experience a sense of hopelessness, powerlessness, and ongoing trauma. The cycle of removal can further perpetuate feelings of guilt, shame, and stigmatization within the family unit (D'Andrade & Wright, 2016). These psychological burdens can significantly impact individuals' well-being and their ability to form healthy relationships and function effectively within society.

8. Real-life Accounts and Case Studies

This chapter delves into real-life accounts and case studies that shed light on the experiences of individuals within cults-like child protection in Finland. By examining the experiences of victims, the testimonies of long-term foster care participants, and analyzing the emotional and psychological trauma inflicted, a deeper understanding of the impact of these cults can be gained.

8.1 Experiences of victims within cults-like child protection in Finland

By collecting and examining the narratives of individuals who have been subjected to cults-like child protection in Finland, they can gain insights into the lived experiences and the challenges they have faced. These personal accounts provide valuable firsthand information about the methods, tactics, and ideologies employed by these cults.

Victims of cults-like child protection in Finland often describe the traumatic nature of being forcibly removed from their families, the loss of cultural and familial connections, and the subsequent struggles with identity and belonging. Their stories offer crucial perspectives on the emotional and psychological toll of these cults and the long-lasting effects on their lives.

8.2 Testimonies of long-term foster care participants

In addition to the accounts of victims, testimonies from individuals who have experienced long-term foster care can provide valuable insights into the impact of prolonged separation from family and the challenges faced within the foster care system.

These testimonies shed light on the difficulties of navigating multiple placements, adjusting to different caregivers, and the feelings of instability and loss. They also offer insights into the educational, emotional, and social challenges faced by children who grow up in foster care and the long-term consequences on their development.

8.3 Analyzing the emotional and psychological trauma

An analysis of the emotional and psychological trauma experienced by individuals within cults-like child protection in Finland is crucial to understanding the lasting effects on their well-being. Case studies and research can provide valuable insights into the specific psychological consequences, such as attachment disorders, anxiety, depression, and difficulties in forming trusting relationships.

By examining the emotional and psychological trauma experienced by children and families within cults-like child protection in Finland, researchers and practitioners can gain a deeper understanding of the complex needs and challenges they face. This knowledge can inform the development of interventions and support systems to address their unique needs and promote healing and resilience.

Real-life accounts and case studies serve as powerful tools for shedding light on the realities of cults-like child protection, illustrating the profound impact on individuals and families involved. By amplifying the voices of those affected, they can advocate for reforms in child protection systems to prioritize the well-being and rights of children and families.

9. Critique of the Cults-like child protection Model

This chapter focuses on the critique of the Finnish cults-like child protection model, examining the ethical concerns and human rights violations associated with it, exploring alternative approaches to child protection, and highlighting the importance of family preservation and support.

9.1 Ethical concerns and human rights violations

Critics argue that the Finnish cults-like child protection model raises significant ethical concerns and may infringe upon fundamental human rights. The indiscriminate removal of children from their families without proper justification or due process can violate the rights of parents and children to family life, privacy, and cultural and religious freedom.

Furthermore, the lack of transparency and accountability within these cult-like systems raises concerns about the potential for abuse of power, manipulation, and the exploitation of vulnerable individuals. The secretive nature of these groups and the cult-like dynamics may hinder the ability of families and children to exercise their rights and seek redress for any grievances.

9.2 Alternative approaches to child protection

In contrast to the Finnish cults-like child protection model, alternative approaches to child protection emphasize the importance of collaboration, empowerment, and community-based support systems. These approaches prioritize family preservation, early intervention, and preventative measures to address the underlying issues that contribute to child protection concerns.

Strength-based models that build on the strengths and resources of families, such as family preservation programs and intensive in-home services, have shown promising results in promoting child well-being while keeping families

together (Berrick, 2011). These approaches recognize that families have the capacity to change and grow, given the necessary support and resources.

9.3 Importance of family preservation and support

Research consistently highlights the critical role of family in promoting children's well-being and development. Family preservation and support programs aim to provide families with the necessary resources, education, and assistance to address challenges and create a safe and nurturing environment for their children.

Evidence suggests that when families are provided with appropriate support, including parenting education, mental health services, and access to community resources, the risk of child maltreatment decreases, and the likelihood of family reunification increases (Hines et al., 2018; Salazar et al., 2018).

By prioritizing family preservation and support, child protection systems can work collaboratively with families to address underlying issues, strengthen parenting capacities, and ensure the well-being of children while respecting the rights and autonomy of families.

Conclusion

In closing, the Finnish cults-like child protection model, characterized by the removal of children from their families without sufficient consideration for family values, parental capacity, and the holistic needs of children, raises serious concerns regarding ethical considerations, human rights violations, and the well-being of families involved. This chapter has highlighted the disregard for family values, the negligence towards parents' capacity to educate, the neglect of emotional needs and social skills development, the negligence towards educational needs, the perpetuation of intergenerational removal, and the psychological toll on children and families.

It is crucial to critically examine and challenge the cults-like child protection model to ensure the protection and well-being of children while respecting the rights and autonomy of families.

By critically examining the Finnish cults-like child protection model, implementing evidence-based approaches, and conducting further research, they can work towards a child protection system that effectively balances the well-being of children with the preservation of family integrity and human rights. Only through collaborative efforts and a commitment to ethical practice can they ensure that child protection systems truly serve the best interests of children and families.

By shedding light on the dark underbelly of cults-like child protection in Finland, this chapter aims to initiate important discussions about the balance between child protection and preserving the integrity of families. Recognizing the significance of family values, parental capacity, and the holistic needs of children is crucial for developing effective and compassionate child protection systems that prioritize the best interests of the child and respect the inherent rights of families.

Acknowledging the significance of family values, parental capacity, and the holistic needs of children is of utmost importance in developing child protection systems that effectively balance child protection with the preservation of family integrity. While it is essential to prioritize the best interests of the child and ensure their safety and well-being, it is equally crucial to recognize and respect the rights of families to raise and educate their children in accordance with their values and beliefs.

The experiences highlighted in this chapter shed light on the potential dangers associated with Finnish cults-like child protection, where the removal of children from their families becomes a normative practice. Such cult-like organizations undermine the authority of parents and neglect the inherent capacity of parents to educate their own children. This not only erodes the foundation of family values but also deprives children of the emotional support, socialization opportunities, and stable educational environments provided by a normal family life.

By examining real-life accounts and case studies, this chapter aims to bring attention to the long-term consequences faced by children who are subjected to the Finnish cults-like child protection model. The perpetuation of intergenerational removal from families results in disrupted family dynamics, strained relationships, and psychological trauma for both children and parents. Such practices not only fail to address the root causes of potential risks to children but also perpetuate cycles of removal and disempowerment.

It is vital to critically evaluate the Finnish cults-like child protection model and raise ethical concerns regarding the infringement of human rights. Alternative approaches to child protection should be explored, focusing on family preservation, support, and empowerment. This may involve providing targeted interventions, counseling services, and resources to families in need, rather than resorting to the automatic removal of children from their homes.

Lastly, this chapter seeks to initiate important discussions surrounding the Finnish cults-like child protection, urging policymakers, practitioners, and researchers to reevaluate existing child protection systems. A balanced approach that recognizes the significance of family values, parental capacity, and the holistic needs of children can pave the way for compassionate and effective child protection systems that prioritize the well-being of children while upholding the rights and integrity of families.

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21. The Scam of Maximum Benefits for Children

Introduction

The child protection system in many countries is based on a framework of child protection services, which are designed to protect children from harm and support families in providing a safe and nurturing environment for their children. In civilized societies, the child protection system should prioritize the well-being of children, but it is essential to ensure that families are not unfairly targeted and that the system does not perpetuate harmful biases and prejudices. However, this framework is not always effective, and there have been

numerous reports of families experiencing negative outcomes as a result of their involvement with child protection services.⁸

Families should have access to support and resources to navigate the system, and the system should prioritize family preservation and reunification when possible.⁹

Social workers play a crucial role in protecting children from abuse and neglect. Yet, as they shall argue in this chapter, their actions are often far from benign. In recent years, there has been a growing awareness of the darker side of social work, particularly in cases where social workers abuse their power to remove children from families. These cases involve thousands of families and children who have been subjected to a wide range of harms, from social isolation to psychiatric medication to loss of educational opportunities. In this chapter, they critically examine the claims made by social workers about the benefits of child removal, highlighting the ways in which this practice harms families and children.

Social Workers' Claims

Social workers claim that child removal is necessary for the protection of children. They argue that children who are removed from abusive or neglectful families are better off in foster care or other alternative placements. Social workers also claim that child removal is necessary to prevent future harm to children, as parents who have abused or neglected their children are unlikely to change their behavior without intervention. Finally, social workers claim

⁸ Connell, N., & Wilson, K. (2016). Children's rights and child protection: critical times, critical issues in Ireland. *Child Care in Practice*, 22(2), 109-123.

⁹ Dorsey, S., Mustillo, S. A., Farmer, E. M. Z., & Elbogen, E. (2013). Child welfare involvement among children with conduct problems: Intersection with race/ethnicity and service use. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 52(11), 1173-1182.

that child removal is necessary to uphold the rights of children, who have a right to be safe and protected from harm.

The Harms of Child Removal

Despite these claims, child removal often leads to harm rather than benefit. For example, children who are removed from their families are often socially isolated, as they are separated from their friends, extended family members, and community. They may also be alienated from their parents, who are often labeled as abusive or neglectful by social workers. This can lead to a sense of loss and grief for the child, as well as feelings of anger and resentment towards the social workers and foster families involved in their removal.

In addition to social isolation, children who are removed from their families may be subjected to psychiatric medication. Social workers often refer children to psychiatrists who prescribe powerful drugs that can have serious side effects, including weight gain, lethargy, and cognitive impairment. These drugs are often prescribed without the informed consent of the child or their parents, and are seen as a quick fix for behavioral problems rather than a long-term solution.

Finally, children who are removed from their families may lose the opportunity to receive a normal education. Foster families may not have the resources or expertise to provide the kind of education that children need to succeed in life. This can lead to a sense of hopelessness and despair for the child, as well as a loss of confidence in their own abilities.

According to Leipälä:

“The fact that the school grades of the children of the psychopath-alienator-ex drop by 2-3 numbers on the old school grade scale of 4-10 while in custody is not a concern for child protection, although otherwise they can be very, very worried about the entire monthly salary. But it doesn't work the other way around: if the child's school

success in home conditions falls at the same rate, then that is grounds for custody.

The collapse of the school performance of a child in care guarantees the business continuity of the municipality and the municipality's child protection service providers. The multi-professional teams of the municipality and municipal associations will also be able to reap dividends from the extra income stream recycled from the state to the municipalities through the pain of a child.”¹⁰

Implications for Practice and Policy

The harms caused by child removal are significant, and call into question the claims made by social workers about the benefits of this practice. They argue that social workers must be held accountable for their actions, and that greater transparency is needed in cases of child removal. This could involve the use of independent oversight committees to review cases, or the development of clear and consistent guidelines for child removal that prioritize the well-being of children and families.

Social workers must also prioritize family preservation whenever possible. This could involve providing families with the resources they need to address the root causes of abuse or neglect, such as poverty, substance abuse, or mental illness. Social workers should work collaboratively with families, involving them in the decision-making process and respecting their cultural beliefs and values.

Finally, policy changes are needed to address the systemic issues that contribute to child removal. These could include increased funding for social

¹⁰ Esko Leipälä. April 3rd, 2018. Lastensuojelun lapsenryöstöbisnes on kunnan tuottavinta virkatyötä. Retrieved May 7th, 2020, from <https://nyksuomi.com/2018/04/03/esko-leipala-lastensuojelun-lapsenryostobisnes-kunnan-tuottavinta-virkatyota/>

services, changes to child protection laws, and greater investment in community-based programs that support families and prevent abuse and neglect.

Conclusion

To put it briefly, social workers' claims about the benefits of child removal are often misguided, and the harms caused by this practice are significant. Children and families deserve better, and social workers must be held accountable for their actions. By prioritizing family preservation, working collaboratively with families, and advocating for policy changes, social workers can help to create a more just and equitable child protection system.

22. Conclusion: Breaking the Silence

The chapters of this book have uncovered a disturbing reality: behind Finland's international image of transparency, trust, and social justice lies a child protection system that too often fails the very people it claims to serve. What has been presented here is not a random collection of unfortunate mistakes, but a pattern—systemic, deliberate, and deeply rooted.

Families have been torn apart under questionable pretenses. Children have been removed not because of clear abuse or danger, but through vague allegations, unsupported psychological assessments, and manufactured narratives. Social workers have operated with unchecked power—frequently exhibiting coercive behavior, emotional manipulation, and a disturbing lack of accountability. Worse still, the machinery behind these decisions is often incentivized not by concern for child welfare, but by profit, institutional convenience, and professional self-preservation.

What makes this situation especially insidious is its cloak of legitimacy. Social workers are entrusted by the public to act in the best interest of children. Government agencies are expected to uphold justice and protect rights. When these very institutions become vehicles of harm, it is not just a failure of policy—it is a betrayal of the public trust.

The evidence explored in this book reveals a cartel-like structure: a system where various actors—from social workers to administrators, consultants to private care providers—are tied together by mutual interests, institutional incentives, and shared silence. The mechanisms of control, from psychological tactics to bureaucratic stonewalling, are all part of a larger design that allows this structure to thrive in the shadows.

But this is not an issue unique to Finland. Similar patterns have been observed in other countries where child protection systems are opaque, under-regulated, and profit-driven. Finland, however, stands out because of the shocking contrast between its global reputation and the reality on the ground.

So what must change?

Transparency – Every child protection intervention must be subject to transparent, independent oversight. Families deserve access to full documentation, explanations for decisions, and fair avenues to appeal.

Accountability – Social workers and officials who abuse their power must face consequences. No one working in public service should be above scrutiny.

De-commercialization – Child protection must never be driven by profit. The business of care must return to a mission of support, not exploitation.

Restorative Justice – Children and families who have suffered from wrongful interventions deserve recognition, reparations, and sincere efforts toward healing.

Public Awareness – The media, the public, and international human rights bodies must be made aware of these issues. Silence protects the perpetrators; exposure protects the people.

The first step in dismantling any corrupt system is to speak its name. By exposing the inner workings of Finland's child protection cartel, this book aims to challenge the silence that allows abuse to continue unchallenged. It calls on citizens, policymakers, professionals, and survivors to no longer accept "the system" as infallible, but to question, demand, and reform.

A society is judged by how it treats its most vulnerable. Finland has the capacity to live up to its ideals—but only if it first confronts the truth. The time for silence is over. The time for reform is now.



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Depopulation in Pastoral Areas in China: The Example of Inner Mongolia Grasslands

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Abstract: Transformation of society into modernized stage reshaped structures of economy. Integrating up-to-date achievements in science and technologies, urban life has been a common pursuit by modern human beings. Migration away from rural and pastoral regions becomes an irresistible tendency. Chinese rural and pastoral areas are facing a great challenge of depopulation in recent decades. The aim of this paper is to reflect the most recent development of depopulation in pastoral areas deep in the Inner Mongolian grassland. The research is based on first-hand experience, observation and particularly, field works carried out in the summer of 2020. Depopulation in pastoral areas leaves a great vacuum in economic and societal

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existence along the borderlines of China, opening doors for a variety of possibilities.

Keywords: depopulation; rural and pastoral migration; urban life; decision-making; social order; China

Introduction

For centuries, migration has been a central concern in multiple fields of social studies (Li 2014, p. 149). Share of agriculture in human economic activities held originally primary status before the second and third industries invaded its territory (see Table 1, employment in primary industry). As the development of urbanization changed human ideas irreversibly, a flux of population has been crowded into towns and cities, making the society into a compressed spatial existence, densely populated. The context of such migration has been the inflation of economic activities in a small space, requiring employment concentration to facilitate the development. In a word, urbanization is a process of an increased number of people serving an increased number of other people. Phenomenally, migrants from rural and pastoral areas would have been serving native urban populations. But finally, people are serving themselves in cities and towns.

For decades, continuous and sustainable migration from rural and pastoral areas to urban areas maintained the vitality of both societies. However, donor communities in rural and pastoral areas are now confronted with the issue of exhausted human resources for destination communities. Population production seemingly becomes increasingly unsustainable in some areas primarily rural and pastoral areas and even urban areas with resources depleted. What makes this real is that the posterity of rural and pastoral population is decreasing, and local people there are growing aged year by year.

Table 1 Development of Employment Structure in China during 1990-2010

	Total	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary

1990	100.0	60.1	21.4	18.5
1995	100.0	52.2	23.0	24.8
2000	100.0	50.0	22.5	27.5
2005	100.0	44.8	23.8	31.3
2010	100.0	38.1	27.8	34.1

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China (2010).

Table 2 Development of Agricultural Structure in China during 1990-2010

	Primary	Planting	Forestry	Pastoral	Fishing
1990	100.0	64.7	4.3	25.7	5.4
1995	100.0	58.4	3.5	29.7	8.4
2000	100.0	55.7	3.8	29.7	10.9
2005	100.0	49.7	3.6	33.7	10.2
2010	100.0	50.7	3.9	32.3	9.3

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China (2010).

With fewer and fewer young people, public facilities are also decreasing, this in turn rejected more and more young people to stay or return. The senior people have to tolerate the loneliness and boredom without socio-cultural solicitude at the same level as their urban counterparts.

In order to study the population flow from rural and pastoral areas to towns and cities in China, field work has been done in two adjacent Banners (equivalent county-level administration units) in In Xilin Gol League (equivalent to a prefecture-level administration unit) of Inner Mongolia

Autonomous Region in 2020 summer. Both Sunid Left Banner and Sunid Right Banner are located in south-western part of Xilingol League, which is one of the four big typical steppes in China.

The paper aims to explore into the reality of depopulation in pastoral areas in northern China, where the so-called empty nests are expanding fast. The researchers are originally from rural and pastoral areas of China and have regular connection with their native land and revisit there frequently. Particularly, in 2020 summer, specialized field works have been done with the purpose of acquiring first-hand information concerning the theme of depopulation.

After the introduction, the paper deals with depopulation of pastoral areas in the context of urbanization. The third part turns to deterioration of living conditions and worsening of relative poverty in pastoral areas. The fourth part is revolving around impossibilities of return of pastoral population. The fifth part looks at national migration policy leading to emigration and impossibilities for return. The last part will conclude the article.

Overview of Xilin Gol League

The Inner Mongolia grassland is the strong ecological barrier for the northern border of China (Baren & Haishan 2019). Located in the central part of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Xilin Gol League borders Mongolia to the north, with a border line of 1,103 kilometers long; it borders Ulan Chabu City to the west; Hebei Province to the south; and Chifeng City, Tongliao City and Xing'an League to the east (Xilin Gol League Administrative Office (2020)). Xilin Gol League governs 2 cities, 9 banners, 1 county, 1 management area, 1 development zone, a total of 32 Sumu, 3 townships, 36 towns, 8 sub-district offices, 162 There are 8 community neighborhood committees, 576 Gacha committees, and 278 village committees (Xilin Gol League Administrative Office (2020)). At the end of 2019, the permanent population of the League was 1.06 million, composed of 66.7% urban permanent population. In the whole year, the number of births was 8,800, and the birth rate was 8.37‰; the number of deaths was 6,200, and the death rate was 5.85‰; the natural population

growth rate was 2.52‰. At the end of 2019, the total registered population of Xilin Gol League 440,252 households (Xilin Gol League Administrative Office (2020)).

Xilin Gol League has a mid-temperate arid and semi-arid continental monsoon climate with cold, windy sand and little rain. The frost-free period is 100 to 120 days (Xilin Gol League Administrative Office (2020)). The climate is changeable. Natural disasters such as droughts, snow disasters, black disasters (no snow in winter), blizzards, cold waves, strong winds, frosts, hail, floods, etc. are frequent. There are disasters almost every year (Xilin Gol League Administrative Office (2020)).

Xilin Gol League has a total area of 203,000 square kilometers. Among them, the grassland area is 179,600 square kilometers, accounting for 89.85% of the total area. Xilin Gol Grassland is one of the main natural grasslands of Inner Mongolia grassland. Natural grassland is divided into five categories, namely meadow grassland, typical grassland, desert grassland, sandy vegetation and other grasslands (Xilin Gol League Administrative Office (2020)). The proven coal reserves are 144.8 billion tons, and the predicted coal reserves are 260 billion tons. It is identified as a key national coal power base. There are more than 30 kinds of metal ore (Xilin Gol League Administrative Office (2020)). Oil burials are widely distributed. The oil fields in Erlian Basin pass through 10 banner cities in Xilin Gol League, with a total area of 100,000 square kilometers and proven reserves of 1 billion tons (Xilin Gol League Administrative Office (2020)).

In 2019, the League achieved a regional GDP of 79.859 billion yuan. Calculated on the basis of the permanent population, the annual per capita GDP was RMB 75,585. In 2019, the per capita disposable income of all residents of the League was 32,460 yuan (Xilin Gol League Administrative Office (2020)).

Changes in production technology and conditions in pastoral areas

With the continuous growth of the population and the migration of immigrants into the pastoral areas, the number of young and middle-aged laborers has greatly increased, and with the renewal of production equipment and the

improvement of living conditions, the pastoral areas no longer need a large number of manual workers. Specifically, some herdsmen now have surveillance cameras installed in their homes, so they can know the conditions of their farms without leaving home. Almost every household has specialized agricultural vehicles, household vehicles, lawn mowers and even small excavators, which can be completed in a time-saving and labor-saving manner compared to the past. Every household has dug a motorized well without having to go to the Gacha public well to fetch water manually, and even installed an automatic drinking trough for cattle and sheep. In short, the liberation of labor has provided necessary conditions for herdsmen to enter cities and start businesses.

However, the transfer of labor from rural and pastoral areas is a migration process that also involves the outflow of intellectual capital. The outmigration of relatively high-quality labor has negative externalities for the areas they leave behind.

As previous analysis has shown, there is a surplus of labor in rural and pastoral areas across the region. The labor force that has been transferred out tends to be the more capable segment—namely, educated and technically skilled young and middle-aged workers. This inevitably impacts agricultural and pastoral production.

The labor force that remains is generally less educated, holds outdated mindsets, and has a weaker ability to adopt new technologies. As a result, the promotion and application of scientific and technological advancements are hindered. This, in turn, weakens the long-term development potential of agricultural and pastoral production and further widens the gap between agriculture and non-agriculture, as well as between urban areas and rural pastoral regions. The transfer of labor in rural and pastoral areas is a migration process that includes the output of intelligence, and the outflow of relatively good labor has negative externalities to the outflow area. From the previous analysis, it can be seen that there is a surplus of labor in the rural pastoral areas of the entire region, and the currently transferred labor is an important part of the labor force in the rural pastoral areas, that is, the young and middle-aged labor force with education and knowledge, which will inevitably affect the farmers. The production of animal husbandry has an impact. Relatively

speaking, the left-behind labor force has a low level of education, aging thinking and concepts, and poor acceptance of new technologies, which will affect the promotion and popularization of science and technology, correspondingly weakening the stamina of agricultural production, and further increasing agriculture and Non-agricultural, the gap between urban and rural pastoral areas (Inner Mongolia Statistics Bureau 2009).

Difficulties in selecting reserve cadres hinder the development of collective undertakings in rural pastoral areas. Most of the migrant workers are young and middle-aged people with a certain degree of culture. After they leave, there is a serious shortage of reserve cadres in rural pastoral areas. In some places in the village (Gacha) general election, they can only be older, less educated, or even weak. The election of villagers to the village committee resulted in the deterioration of the quality of the cadres and their weak ability. They were unable to lead the farmers and herdsmen to develop production and adjust the industrial structure, which hindered the development of various undertakings in rural pastoral areas. In addition, due to the large number of young and middle-aged laborers going out, it is difficult to implement infrastructure construction in rural and pastoral areas. Moreover, since most of the left-behind personnel are elderly, women and children, they cannot make decisions in some public service discussions, which affects the development of collective undertakings.

The massive loss of young and middle-aged labor has made economic development in poor areas more difficult. With the continuous development of the labor economy in rural and pastoral areas, labor income has become an important source of income for farmers and herdsmen. Due to poor resources in poor areas, a large number of young and middle-aged people appear to be more obvious. Although labor income has increased, it will be beneficial to the capital in the long run. Unfavorable regional development has further widened the gap in economic development between regions. This gap in turn weakened the ability of poor areas to attract investment and led to a vicious circle of economic development in poor areas.

Unsustainable development of population

Unsustainable reproduction has led to extinction of many living things on the Earth. Unsustainable reproduction has also led to disappearance of certain ethnic groups in certain areas. In rural and pastoral areas in China, it is not the theme of extinct to be talked here. However, unsustainable development of population in certain areas has appeared to depopulation of vast rural and pastoral areas. In pastoral areas, originally sparsely populated areas become even more sparsely populated, due to several factors combined.

The unsustainability of population, according to local residents, started since the implementation of family planning, which made the number of newborns in the pastoral area drop sharply year after year. In Chinese society, free development of population has been maintained for thousands of years. Families have had as many children as they wanted and as they could raise. This improved prosperity of local community and vitality of local economy.

Presently, the elementary and junior high schools in sumus and townships are facing problems such as lack of students and imbalanced teacher-student ratio. Moreover, the sumu and township schools themselves have small scale, weak teachers, poor teaching facilities, etc. Therefore, by 1998-1999, Sunid Right Banner had removed all sumu and township primary schools and middle schools and merged them into the seat of the banner government in the town of Saihan Tara. The merger of schools in Sumu Town is a general trend, and there are some drawbacks. The biggest problem is that most herdsmen's homes are too far away from the school, and some are even more than 100 kilometers away from the school. Therefore, some parents choose to board their students in the school, and some parents worry that the students are not willing to take care of themselves, are not used to the school's diet, do not adapt to the dormitory environment, and the primary school students have poor self-care ability and immature mental development. Buying a house or renting a house to accompany students near the school has also become one of the main reasons for the population loss in pastoral areas. Most of the accompanying parents are elderly or mothers at home. While taking care of their children, they will work odd jobs in nearby restaurants or shops to subsidize the family. They will return to the pastoral area during busy farming and student holidays, and move between pastoral areas and towns.



Depopulation of pastoral area on the context of urbanization

In recent years, a large number of laborers from rural and pastoral areas in Inner Mongolia have flocked to cities, most of which have been completely separated from agricultural production (Inner Mongolia Statistics Bureau 2009). Reform and opening up and market economic system reforms have changed the formerly closed information and inconvenient traffic conditions in pastoral areas. The influx of foreign culture and ideas has made herders feel the huge gap between pastoral areas and towns in various aspects, which makes young people in pastoral areas eager to go out of pastoral areas and develop themselves. The enterprises also enter the city and invest in the secondary and tertiary industries to improve economic conditions.

Like the population loss in the rural and pastoral areas of the country, the population loss in the pastoral areas of Inner Mongolia is also showing a diversified trend. Various reasons and various purposes have led to the continuous loss of population. This is also the biggest challenge for the sustainable development brought to the pastoral areas by urbanization.

Firstly, urbanization and the concentration of industrial and services firms has led to an increase in the income of the employed population in the industrial and service industries. In comparison, the income of the population in pastoral areas has been kept the same level for hundreds of years. The pastoral population did not pursue urban life very much before and they refrained to migrate to cities and towns. However, with the development of Chinese society, as people's pursuit of material life continues to intensify, the living traditions of pastoral areas are regarded as unable to keep up with the trend of the times. To maintain a modern life, there must be a higher income from their wages. Therefore, the population flow from pastoral areas to cities is very natural today. To a large extent, it is for the pursuit of higher wages and higher income to improve and change the current life. In this way, employment in the industry and services in the cities is not realized through temporary migration. The employment in industrial and services industries will last long or even permanent.

The characteristics of these populations are that they are young labor forces, over the age of 18 and under the age of retirement. And these populations often have young families and young children, so their departure means that the younger generation will also leave one after another. Of course, when these people are in the city, in the beginning of employment, the industrial and commercial enterprises did not provide enough income, so their children are often left in their place as left-behind children. This is also the consistent feature of left-behind senior parents and left-behind underage children in rural China where the population lost.

Left-behind children and left-behind elderly have become the "masters" of the population in the pastoral area. The most important feature of the young population is a temporary stay. The next step is that the elderly population will gradually withdraw from the stage of history. When these young people reach the school age, that is, when they are seven or eight years old, they will follow their parents to start studying in the cities and gradually adapt to urban life. After compulsory education, they will turn to high schools and higher education. After that, they will be employed. Naturally, they will be employed in the cities. They are neither willing nor possible to return to pastoral areas. Thus the pastoral areas completely lose the supplement of labor.

Of course not all the population in pastoral areas will move to towns and cities, but the young population and their children left behind in pastoral areas have become a minority. These populations are not enough to add to the gaps in the loss of population in pastoral areas. They will not quickly multiply large populations to occupy them temporarily or supplement employment.

As a way to pursue a prosperous life, there are a few cases where it is done through marriage. For example, some young women in the pastoral area will complete immigration by looking for spouses in cities and towns. With the development of the Internet, online dating and online matching have become a big trend. Therefore, many of the women have immigrated to other places through this channel.

Deterioration of living condition in pastoral area

The ecological environment in pastoral areas has deteriorated. Since the double-contracting project of grass-livestock was implemented at the end of the 20th century, most herdsmen have enclosed the contracted grasslands of the households with protective screening. So the project has contributed to protecting the grasslands to an extent. However, the grasslands were divided into many small units, the grasslands were seriously degraded, the carrying capacity of the grasslands was declining, the cost of animal husbandry was increasing, and the income of animal husbandry was falling. Therefore, many herdsmen gave up the animal husbandry and sought other jobs (Naren & Haishan 2019).

In the early 1980s, the pastoral areas of Inner Mongolia began to implement the reform of the family contract system. Each household pulled a net to divide the pasture to settle and graze. The traditional nomadic life of living by water and grass was broken. This measure solved the problem of lagging incentive mechanism during the people's commune and significantly improved the production efficiency of animal husbandry. However, facts have proved that due to the lack of scientific grazing and sustainable development concepts, herders have begun to blindly increase the number of livestock in their pastures.

The limited water resources and grass resources cannot meet the herders' needs for rapid development of animal husbandry.

The resilience of pastures is out of balance with the number of livestock. The predatory use of grassland resources has directly caused a series of environmental problems such as successive years of drought, soil erosion, grassland desertification, and reduction in the number of wild animals. It has also caused herders to spend a large part of their annual income on purchasing forage, resulting in animal husbandry production. The cost increase and the decline in the quality of animal husbandry products have to take out loans to make up for the western wall in order to solve the difficult situation. Herders cannot guarantee that they will be rich while protecting the grassland ecology, and the ecology of the Mongolian Plateau is extremely fragile. Rehabilitation requires a lot of time to prohibit grazing and man-made destruction. For this reason, the government has adopted the policies of "grazing prohibition" and "grass stock balance" to restore the ecology, so many herders are unemployed and have to leave the pastoral areas to find other ways of life.

The culture and living conditions in the pastoral area turns out that the living conditions in pastoral areas are relatively poor, especially in some areas where water is scarce and the winter is relatively cold, but they have been used to this kind of life for a long time because when there is no comparison, there is no expectation. However, with the flow of population, people gradually realize that the outside world has different living conditions and different development possibilities. They also realize the pursuit of a happy life and the social status of the middle class, and they have also found such opportunities in towns and cities. With such skills, they will see the limitations of living conditions in pastoral areas and the infinite possibilities of urban life. This is their understanding of their status in life.

Not only this recognition has contributed to their immigration, but there is also a policy trend that China's urban development is getting faster and bigger, and the living conditions in rural and pastoral areas have not been improved proportionately. The development is not balanced and the focus has been tilted not on the improvement of life in rural and pastoral areas. The development of rural and pastoral areas on this track is far behind the pursuit of a happy life by the population in rural and pastoral areas. The country has not provided

sufficient resources for rural and pastoral areas, especially drinking water, sanitary conditions, heating, housing, and transportation conditions, especially educational, medical, entertainment, and cultural conditions are far from being taken seriously. This does not in any sense mean that the rural and pastoral areas are not acquiring any investment. In actual reality, the government has invested heavily in rebuilding local residents' houses, providing electricity supply, and even constructing networks of local roads. However, compared with towns and cities, where even more and better facilities are available, these can be still seen as minimum living conditions in modern society. These are posing even worse comparison than forty years ago.

As a result, even though the population in the pastoral area does not live in the background of life for a few decades before, in this case, the problem of relative poverty is very serious. It can be put the way that forty years ago, people both in urban and rural China lived similar lives. However, after forty years, urban China is already modernized a hundred percent, but rural areas are only twenty percent so. In other words, if you have a little bit of experience of the outside world, the rural and pastoral population will never think of returning to your hometown in the countryside.

Naren and Haishan (2019) found that since 2000, 51.9% of migrating herder households relocated due to reasons related to pasture fragmentation. According to herders' accounts, after the implementation of large-scale fencing in 2000, pastureland began to degrade. Herders could no longer afford the increasing costs of livestock production and management. Within the constraints of limited land and high operational costs, some herders were unable to expand their livestock production, leading 17.72% of households to migrate since 2000 due to declining economic returns after fencing was introduced.

Additionally, because of the restrictions imposed by the fences, ecological conditions worsened, and herders were no longer able to withstand natural risks. This led 34.18% of households to migrate due to ecological reasons caused by fragmentation. In contrast, only one household migrated solely due to ecological reasons unrelated to fragmentation, such as being unable to withstand natural disasters. This shows that before the fragmentation of the grasslands, herders were capable of coping with natural disasters. Therefore,

the main reasons behind local herders' migration are the ecological and economic difficulties that arose as a result of grassland fragmentation.

Since the mid-1990s, when fencing began to appear, grassland degradation in Inner Mongolia started to worsen. From then on, natural disasters became more frequent. Under the dual pressure of market forces and environmental challenges, herders could not afford the increasingly high costs of operation. These excessive costs not only burdened the herders but also put additional stress on the grasslands, leading to more trampling, further degradation, and a vicious cycle between humans and the ecosystem. Eventually, many herders withdrew from animal husbandry altogether and migrated to other areas.

Herders' subjective perceptions of the reasons for their migration mainly point to pasture fragmentation, which led to ecological degradation and the inability to sustain their livelihoods. As a result, they abandoned animal husbandry in search of work elsewhere.

In fact, a very simple way to improve the immigration process is to build schools in rural and pastoral areas and improve sanitary conditions, medical conditions, and transportation conditions. This effort must be further improved so that the population can live and work in peace and contentment and can form a new urban cluster in the local area. They will stabilize, develop local employment and receive education locally. On the surface, these are things that the country is not determined to do. China's urban construction is different from the countryside. The high-rise buildings in the city are built and demolished repeatedly, and the cost is huge, but there is no chance to build them in the countryside. This is actually something that no one from Chinese scholars to local residents can understand. This is beyond the scope of scientific research.

The transfer of surplus labor from rural and pastoral areas plays a significant role in increasing the income of farmers and herders, improving their quality of life, and promoting economic growth in these regions (Inner Mongolia Statistics Bureau, 2009).

This non-agricultural transfer of surplus labor has not resulted in a decline in agricultural output. On the contrary, it has had a positive impact on non-agricultural output, thereby contributing positively to overall economic growth.

As shown in the earlier economic analysis, labor productivity in the non-agricultural sector across the region is higher than in the agricultural sector. Therefore, we can reasonably conclude that the transfer of agricultural labor to non-agricultural sectors will inevitably lead to an overall increase in labor productivity among agricultural workers. This, in turn, will drive the economic growth of rural and pastoral areas and contribute to the development of the national economy as a whole.

Process without possibility of return

Third, of course, we must also consider whether many residents have left the rural pastoral areas in the future, so they will return to the countryside in the future. According to the two points just mentioned, the first point is that the young population will work in cities and their children will gradually move to cities and towns where their parents work to study. This has made it impossible for this part of the population -at least two generations- to return to the pastoral areas for education and employment, because they are gradually familiar with city life, adapting to city life and enjoy the benefits of city life. If they return to the pastoral areas, the gap between them will be greater, and they feel that relative poverty will be more serious, and they will not be able to improve in the short term. It will not change at all in the foreseeable generation or two generations.

The second aspect actually determines the impossibility of returning because the pastoral population is pursuing a standard of living equivalent to urban life. They want to earn money, they want to create income, they want to receive education, but in rural pastoral areas it seems impossible now that the rural pastoral areas have not been built into the same standard of life, no education, employment, medical care, culture and entertainment in the same sense as in cities and towns. Therefore, wherever they go, they can't compare with urban life. In a word, it is impossible to satisfy in material life. The trend of returning to rural and pastoral areas does not exist. This also leads to an irreversible process of rural population moving to cities.

Nowadays, the vast majority of pastoral-area university graduates aspire to find jobs in cities and towns that are close to home, decent, stable, and comfortable. As a result, they are particularly drawn to positions in the civil service, followed by pursuing postgraduate studies through entrance examinations. Urbanization characterized by the employment of university graduates remains a key pathway for Mongolian urbanization. For example, in 2000, there were 13,534 ethnic Mongolian students enrolled in regular institutions of higher education in Inner Mongolia, with nearly 3,000 graduating each year. The majority of these graduates go on to seek employment in urban areas (Xing An, 2010, p. 10).

Due to the fierce competition, difficulty, and few opportunities for admission to the positions in the organization, they usually choose to enter the "Western Volunteer Program", "Three Supports and One Support", "Community People's Livelihood", public welfare positions or local administration after graduation from college. Part of them serve as temporary workers and then continue to prepare for the exam. After experiencing the convenience and comfort of urban life in the process of studying, few of them are determined to inherit their family business, take root in the grassland, and use scientific methods to build their hometown. During the survey process, a university graduate who chose to stay in the pastoral area said that he had to choose to be a herder after failing the civil service exams for six consecutive years. He felt that he had failed his parents' hard work and said that this was a last resort.

During the interview, many parents of herders expressed that the original intention of letting their children study is that their children can go out of the pastoral areas to learn advanced cultural knowledge, and they can settle in big cities and choose a high-income career. They also hope that their children can take them to the city for the rest of their life.

In summary, after experiencing the gap between pastoral areas and towns, most pastoral college graduates are eager to enter official careers and achieve a leap in the family class. Pastoral parents do not want their children to take over as herdsmen and become manual workers. The pastoral area lacks fresh blood, it is difficult to retain and educate people, and the loss of young people

is very serious. The notion that staying in the pastoral area to live a "rely on the sky" life has no prospects has penetrated into most herder families.

Relocation (migration) as poverty alleviation policy

It has been notable that the government has also been adopting various measures to support herders' entrepreneurship in cities. For example, herders' entrepreneurs can apply for interest-free loans for entrepreneurship, hold online entrepreneurship training courses, create entrepreneurial streets with ethnic characteristics, and organize entrepreneurship training courses taught in Mongolian.

Depopulation in pastoral areas was pushed by the fact that the country did not have a policy to retain the population in rural and pastoral areas, and did not have a policy to construct small towns in rural and pastoral areas to introduce them to retain the local population and develop local people. The country has no such determination and no such policy, no such practice, and no such interest to construct decentralized economic centers.

The country goes the other way to promote local residents' living standards. For example, residents living in some more remote areas do not improve their local life but allow them to move to areas with better lives so that the areas where they lived are completely abandoned.

To some extent, emigration has been in reality a way to improve standard of living for those who emigrate. Considering that the abandoned area will still be populated though sparsely in the future, the standard of living of those who live there will not be improved. Then these residents will live in a state of absolute poverty. In the future, they will still be the objects that the state needs to support by policies. There is no benefit and no interest in building a local living environment. So even if these people will raise more offspring in the future, it will be the same to live in a poor, backward, lack of medicine, lack of education, and no employment. This is a malignancy cycle.

Therefore, in order to avoid causing such a vicious circle, people who are slightly employable will not return to their original starting point, and the state

has not provided convenience for them to return to the starting point, provided the basis, provided assistance, provided policy support, and completely blocked the road for population in rural pastoral areas towards prosperity.

Conclusion

The achievements of past forty years cannot be ignored. Fundamental structures in both towns and cities and rural and pastoral areas have been heavily invested and greatly improved.

However, relative poverty has been greatly increased at the same time. When urbaners are pursuing a live as millionaires, people in rural and pastoral areas are still struggling with minimum level of survival and living. What the residents in rural and pastoral areas enjoy is not at the same arithmetic level as the residents in towns and cities. There is a downfall from urban to rural lives which impede population flow back to rural and pastoral areas.

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