



Role on Child Welfare: Development & Protection in Society

KEYWORDS

Child protection, child development, child abuse, child welfare.

R.H.Barin banu

Asst professor in Commerce Vivekananda college of art & Science at sirkali

ABSTRACT

The article sets up to the child welfare system. The development of child welfare occur child protection, child development, child abuse and child safe. This article explores child's Traumatize and the challenges in the society. Since children are struggling for their welfare but still they are ponders. Our Nations and the structure of public welfare agencies also had identified the internal and external factors of the problem. Many solutions have found by them for welfare of the children. Through their agencies they insisted the achievement of the children in the present society.

INTRODUCTION

Children are the future backbone to the World. So, Education is must for the development of Nation. If a good education is provided to a child, it gives a good growth to the family. The particular family can improve the society with help of their education. To provide child welfare is not a simple task. There are so many obstacles to achieve this task. Tamil Nadu is one of the frontline for overall schemes development of child welfare. The state government has implemented several innovative schemes for the welfare of women and children. These schemes are not only for their development but also to protect them.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD WELFARE

Nurturing the children who are the tender seedlings of the social field is necessary. The children need great attention and support. By keeping these needs in mind the state accorded highest priority to programmers' for child development, education, health and nutrition. The object for the child development in a harmonious environment and to protect them can be done through institutions non-institutional and outreach programmed. Child welfare is also for the differently able and disabled children in special schools. They are made to participate in state level sports meet which is conducted to show their skills and abilities in various fields of Arts and Sports. Financial assistance is given to the reputed NGO's for maintaining special institutions for mentally retarded. The government also runs orphanages for the welfare of the substitutes and orphan children in the stat. These orphanages provide foods, shelter, clothing, education, and health care at free of cost to the inmates. Besides, Grants in aid are sanctioned to the voluntary organization towards maintenance of the children for their care and protection. Financial assistance is also provided to orphanages.

PROGRAMMES FOR CHILD PROTECTION AND WELFARE

Awareness programmers' should be made by public. It will reach to society, which have their result in child protection. Many NGO's have to start adoption centers, where such unit is not available. It has been conducted among public in order to remove various doubts, fears and stigmas about adoption. Their objectives are to monitor the child welfare related programmed, to maintain the minimum standard of services to the child institutions run by NGO's.

Child welfare committees have been created in 12,547 villages for the prevention of trafficking of children. Care should be taken for the proper maintenance of hygiene in children residing in observation homes, children homes and special homes also. CWC had been constituted to deal with cases relating to neglected/destitute children. It also provides child help line number 1098 which is a toll free number. It is being operated in ten cities in the state to outreach services for children.

Central social welfare board was set up by resolution of government of India in August 1953. The object of this board was to promoter social welfare activities and to implement welfare programmed for women and children and the handicapped. CSWB is implementing important schemes for several kinds of activities to fulfill the needs of women and children.

Child Welfare Committee deals with child care and protection. If the child has no family supports, CWC adopt the child and place them in children homes. They take care & protection for the children. Homes are established and managed by state government. If maintain the homes, with special fresh room, cooking kitchen places also. CWC provides CHILD LINE to help children. Restoration of child by recovering them and giving them faster care and protection. Arrangement to sponsorship programmed for improving quality of life style like material, nutritional, education etc. If same child has any offences, those who are responsible for that should be punished with imprisonment. The offence includes assaulting, suffering child, child labor used for begging, exploitation etc. Inspection and social audit of children are provided by this act. This inspection is done by the juvenile court established in every district.

EDUCATION TO CHILD

Exclusion of basic education for children is a complex socio political process that has multiple roots and causalities. There are children who have never been to school and are unlikely to attend schools. There are also children who enter primary schooling and are enrolled but 'at risk' of dropping out before completion as a result of irregular attendance, low achievement silent exclusion from worthwhile learning. Care should be taken for these children and education should be provided to them.

In order to uplift the status of girl children below the pov-

erty line and to curb female infanticide, one should promote family planning's; create an awareness to stop female infanticide. It ensures equal opportunity in education for girl children like that of male children. Government had implemented "Sivagami Ammaiyar" Ninaivu girl child protection scheme in which an initials deposit of Rs.22, 200 can be provided for one girl child. Government with power finance and infrastructure development corporation limited made a deposit of Rs.15,200 for two girls children. This amount deposited along with interest will be given to the girl child who appears for the 10th standard public examination.

PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE

Prevention of child abuse is most important for child welfare in our society. Children should be taught to understand others' speech and also the difference between good touch and bad touch. Their elders should discuss about various things with them .All these actions will prevent them from their abuse. Children should be presented from maltreatment . which is related to their economic and commercial situations. For some female children , life becomes really bad when they are sold for given for their nutrition, living place, good social connection, parents' support and for their development.

There are some communities & services which prevent child abuse. They provide some strategies by which the child abuse can be prevented. Female children face many problems. They struggle with domestic violence, substance abuse, physical and mental illness, exploitation, poverty etc. caring for children relates to two sources of protection. One is primary services such as healthcares, education, public welfare etc. Another one is secondary support like assistance from family member, friend, neighbors etc. Relying too much on secondary support or informal relationship needs sufficient support.

FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHT

Education is fundamental human right as well as catalyst for economic growth and human development. The convention on the right of the child 1989 outlines the fundamentals right of children, including the right to protect them from exploitation, harmful work, sexual exploitation, abuse and violence. UNICEF refer to the term "child protection" which refer to prevent and support them from violence, exploitation, and abuse.

Violence of the child right takes place in every country and massive. The following diagrams' shows this



struggle for emancipation of children . If they didn't get a job, it is a loss to the society. The children have some obstacles in their life. Some times they are ill- equipped . At another time , they didn't want to participate in economics industry. Proper education should be provides to them. It should create an interest in child which would make them to participate in various aspects. It development their ability and in turn they show their ability by working for the society.

CONCLUSION

A child enters this world with many dreams. Though they differ in their social status, they should be provides with education. Care should be shown towards children and women . Now-a-day women faces a lot of trouble in many places. So, first safety has to be provides to neglected/ destitute women and children. If they had given proper education, they could shine in their life. They could uplift the society. We keep in mind that in their hands lie the future of our world . They should be free from danger and problem.

References:

1. Government of india (2002) Tenth fire – year plan New – Delhi
2. Govt of Orissa (2006) ST & SL Development, minorities & Backward Classes welfare dept (internet) available from <http://orissagov.nic.in/education.hrm> Accessed – 2014
3. Ministry of social Justice & empower (2005) new delhi. G of I Journal of Educational planning and administration XV (1): PP.85-96 Rahul & Subhadra
4. Diamond, Ian, Margaret newby, and sarah varle. 1999. "Female education and Fertility, Examining the links"
5. Elder, S. and L.J. Johnson. 1999. Sex. Specific Labour market indicators: what they show "International Labour Review 138(4): 447-64.
6. FA Global Monitoring Report (2008). Overcoming inequality: why governance matters (p.6). Oxford: Oxford University Press and UNESCO Publishing. Retrieved from <http://unesco.org/images/007/001776/177683e.pdf>
7. GOI Government of India J. (1949) constitution of India. New Delhi government of India
8. M.S. Swamynathan research foundation (2000) : quality mater in yearly child hood education and learning competencies of children. An explanatory study in tamilnadu research report No.4 Chennai.
9. Go.1 (2003) yearly child hood care and education in india an overview New Delhi ministry of Human Resource Development.
10. Go.1 (Government of India) in 1986 national policy on education in 1986. New Delhi ministry of Human Resource Development.
11. D.Amutha A (2011) Need of Human right education for female children: Indian journal of management P 48-51
12. Development gateway foundation 2004: adolescent girls and employment Washington DC. (<http://topics.developmentgateway.org/gender/highlight/viewhighlight.do?activehighlight=101661>)
13. Dollar, David and Roberta Gatti, 1999 Gender inequality, Income and growth: are good times good for woman? Washinton, DC: World Bank.

RECOMMENDATION

Education has served as a powerful equipment in the