

Indian Streams Research Journal

Abstract:-

In the recent times the role of the NGOs, the voluntary organizations or the community is becoming more and more significant in order to curb child victimization. This heightened attention is initiated by high profile cases of stranger abductions, child abuse, homicide, and by statistics suggesting an increase in the number of cases of child victimization. The aim of this paper is to give a functional background of the NGOs, the Voluntary organizations, or the community and their role in delivery of basic services and involvement in the development sub sector and to show the interactions between NGOs, the Voluntary organizations, or the community of the mutual corporation to curb child victimization. No single agency has the training, manpower, resources, or legal mandate to intervene effectively in child victimization cases. No one agency has the sole responsibility for dealing with child victimization thus they have to cooperate with each other. Each organization has their own role and their different ideology, patterns but aim is one to curb child victimization.

G. S. Venumadhava¹ and Mayuri Sahay²

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Criminology and F. Science, Karnatak University, Dharwad.

²Mayuri Sahay, Reseach Scholar. Department of Criminology and F. Science, ,Karnatak University, Dharwad.

Keywords:

child victimization, curb, intervention, community, NGOs, voluntary organizations

ROLE OF NON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS, VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS AND THE COMMUNITY TO CURB CHILD VICTIMIZATION



INTRODUCTION

Violence against children and youths has constantly occurred, but it has recently been subject to, increased public attention. This heightened attention is initiated by high profile cases of stranger abductions, child abuse, homicide, and by statistics suggesting an increase in the number of cases of child victimization. More frequently, we encounter this kind of news in the newspapers. As often as not children are abused and neglected by parents, assaulted by siblings, or threatened by other children. When all of these type of victimization are considered as whole, children suffer far more victimizations than do members of other age groups. To contribute to the improvements in the well being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as to the reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children. These will be achieved by the helping of the NGOs, the voluntary organizations or the community: (i) improved access to and quality of child protection services; (ii) raised public awareness about the reality of child rights, situation and protection in India; (iii) clearly articulated responsibilities and enforced accountability for child protection (iv) established and functioning structures at all government levels for delivery of statutory and support services to children in difficult circumstances; (v) introduced and operational evidence based monitoring and evaluation.

Child Victimization while there is a budding literature on child victimization, there is not a broadly accepted definition of the concept. Yet, defining what is meant by child victimization is an essential step toward become victims when they experience involuntary physical, sexual, or emotional injuries, loss, or death at the hands of another human being, or when they are threatened by such actions against themselves. Children may be victimized by adults and other children, by family members (parents, siblings, other relatives), by friends and acquaintances, and by strangers. Activities producing victimization range widely in prevalence and severity. There is much risk factor for being victimized of child. So key is how child victimization can be curbed.

Role of the voluntary organizations the non-governmental organizations, or the community to curb child victimization

Measuring Child Victimization There is no single source of data about child victimization that is comprehensive and authoritative. Information can be obtained from administrative data and surveys of children, parents, or other adults. Data about other forms of child victimization, particularly abuse and neglect, are frequently obtained from surveys of administrative organizations. These surveys appear efficient because they collect data only from a limited number of agencies and organizations, but they miss the many cases of victimization which go unreported but NGOs or voluntary organizations can appropriate work according to demands. Unlike administrative data sets, surveys that collect data from children, parents, and other adults in households and schools can provide information about many acts of violence that are not reported to authorities. These type of organization can do survey of households in the nation or even smaller regions too, may be designed to provide a detailed, representative picture of crime incidents and victims over time.

Supporting, Innovation, manifestation and Pilot Projects: NGOs have the advantage of selecting particular places for innovative projects pertaining to child victimization and specify in advance the length of time which they will be supporting the project – overcoming some of the shortcomings that governments face in this respect. NGOs can also be pilots for larger government projects by virtue of their ability to act more quickly than the government bureaucracy.

Facilitating Communication: NGOs use interpersonal methods of communication, and study the right entry points whereby they gain the count of the community they seek to benefit. They would also have a good idea of the feasibility of the projects they take up related to curb child victimization. The significance of this role to the government is that NGOs can communicate to the policymaking levels of government, information about the lives, capabilities, attitudes and cultural characteristics of children at the local level. NGOs can facilitate communication upward from people to the government and downward from the government to the people. Communication upward involves informing government about what local people are thinking, doing and feeling while communication downward involves informing local people about what the government is planning and doing. NGOs are also in a unique position to share information horizontally, networking between other organizations doing similar work.

Technical Assistance and Training: Training institutions and NGOs can develop a technical assistance and training capacity and use this to assist both CBOs and governments.

Research, Monitoring and Evaluation: Innovative activities need to be carefully documented and shared - effective participatory monitoring would permit the sharing of results with the people themselves as well as with the project staff.

Advocacy for and with the needy children: In some cases, NGOs become spokespersons or ombudsmen for the children and attempt to influence government policies and programs on their behalf. This may be

done through a variety of means ranging from demonstration and pilot projects to participation in public forums and the formulation of government policy and plans, to publicizing research results and case studies of the needy children. Thus NGOs play roles from advocates for the needy children to implementers of government programs; from agitators and critics to partners and advisors; from sponsors of pilot projects to mediators.

The State has various instruments it can use, for good or ill, to influence the health of the NGO sector (Brown 1990). The level of response can be non-interventionist, active encouragement, partnership, co-option or control. And the policy instruments used can be:

- a. Factors of governance (encouraging public debate and consultation, and the right to organize interest groups);
- b. NGO regulations and the legal framework (for example, regarding registration and reporting, auditing and accounting requirements);
- c. NGO incentives (including taxation policies on income or local fund-raising, duties on imports, subsidies for NGOs, etc.);
- d. Collaboration (use of NGOs in program/project implementation);
- e. Involvement in policy-making (serving on committees, assisting with public consultations);
- f. Public disclosure of information (NGOs serving as a conduit to inform the public about development schemes which effect them);
- g. Coordination requirements within the NGO sector; and

Key child protection concerns:

There is absolutely need to shed light on the various child protection issues mentioned below. Most of the child victimization cases are occurred with these children who have much risk of being victimized than those of other children. NGOs may work on this area with gracefully.

Key Child Protection Concerns:

- Children out of school
- Child Labour
- Street and Working Children
- Rag pickers
- Children on Railway Platforms
- Orphan, abandoned

Children out of school

If all children are in schools then a lot of issues mentioned below shall not remain relevant. Every child who is out of school is either a street child, child labour or shall be in the near future. Research says that only 1.69 children in the age group 6-14 are out of school i.e nearly 7305 children. A baseline survey that considers even these children needs to be undertaken in the District. This shall give a clear picture of total out of school children

Child Labour

The working in chikan and zardozi , hotels, dhabas and domestic help are the child labour force in society . It is unfortunate that there is lake of government department in the area through which has even a rough estimate of the number of children as no extensive survey has been carried out. Community can offer valuable performance in order to curb child victimization.

Street and working children

Street and working children are the most visible amongst the invisible children. They are on the crossings, in markets and on the streets, begging, selling and scavenging. Just like child laborers the street and working children data is mostly absent. This population of children is mainly lives in the slums of the city. There are several children who come from small district every day for boot polish, or begging outside temples. The issues surrounding street and working children are much larger than just the number of children on the streets. The prime issue is that these children, who are extremely, mobile, have no fixed place of residence, no responsible adult- in such a situation how does one reach out to these children. Is there one program that can benefit all the children or tailor made programs have to be designed for different group of children on the street

Interventions at various levels are required for their complete rehabilitation. The role of NGOs is critical in dealing with street and working children. The government should encourage civil society participation in designing innovative and long term programs for the rehabilitation and protection of street children.

Reg pickers

Children as small as 6 yrs picking rags is a common sight in societies. Bare feet , naked hands they brave not only the weather but the hazards of rag picking such as dog bites, snake bites, cuts and bruises from the glass and other materials in the garbage heaps. There is no official data on the number of rag picker slums in the city or their condition. These children do not even fall in the category of child labour, according to the law. Rag picking is an organized family occupation. The children mostly live with their families. Thus any intervention with rag pickers has to be family and community based.

Children on Railway Platforms

The children on the Railway Platforms are often put into the category of street and working children. But in this report we are making a special mention as these children are a special group with their own characteristics, also because their presence on the railway platform makes them especially vulnerable to exploitation abuse and to be associated with criminal activities. Children ‘at risk’ on the railway station belong to two groups:

Children who are without parental/adult care & depend solely on themselves for their daily survival. They make Rail platforms their “home”. Children may have contacts with families/communities in the surrounding areas but spend most of their time in & around the terminals especially for these children may be further defined as :

- ❖ Aboned
- ❖ Runaway
- ❖ Lost
- ❖ Trafficked
- ❖ Children living with families on the street
- ❖ Abducted children etc.
- ❖ Children who come from nearby slums
- ❖ The work that these children do at the railway station including sweeping trains
- ❖ Begging
- ❖ Selling
- ❖ Selling refilled bisleri bottles
- ❖ Petty crimes
- ❖ From gangs for bigger crimes
- ❖ Gambling
- ❖ Substance abuse drugs etc

Orphan and Abandoned

The government has set up shelter homes for children who are orphaned and abandoned. Adoption and foster care facilities are also prevalent for these children. The issue needs attention more in rural areas where there are no shelter homes. The panchayats can play an active role in protecting orphan and abandoned children. A girl child in such a situation is especially vulnerable.

Children with disabilities

The worst affected of vulnerable children are those with disabilities. Neither are there enough government programs nor are there many NGOs working in this direction. The crisis for orphan and abandoned children with disabilities is even worse. Here again convergence is required between departments of handicapped welfare and child development.

ROLE OF COMMUNITY

A National Crime: There is avoidance towards bad habits of family members that is also one type of crime against society and nation. There is uncountable thieves, plunder, robber, cheater, adulterer in society. There is no any kind of institution to give training to learn these type of activities. They learn from their own home in which children learn everything silently and these bad habits convert in to weird crime. Education can be provided in school but devotion can be provided in home basically. Teachers give knowledge only on subject as math, geography, history etc. Parents have responsibility to give knowledge of devotion to their children. Those parents who taught bad habits to their children knowingly or unknowingly and they present their children as an evil citizen against nation; in reality they gave a bad service to the society. They have to acknowledge their responsibility to ruin their children’s future now children may be victimized easily because their root has become fragile so it may be destroy by anyone.

Thus, it is need to understand if we hit at this stage then child victimization can be curbed for this there is essential of training programs pertaining to “how to nourish child” for parents. Child victimization is partly a matter of social norms. For example, though nearly every culture might agree that an infant who

is killed is a victim, this lines between justifiable disciplinary actions and abuse are not the same in all cultures. So there is need to change their mindset and awareness is best tool for this which can be done by the NGOs, the voluntary organizations or the community.

Informal education for children: If we think about how to curb child victimization so there is one thing that what should be done by which child victimization can be curb what researcher understand adolescent children should be aware of these kind of victimization for this BAL SANSKAR SALAYE should be organize by NGOs and voluntary organizations or the community in which they can be provided different kind of basic knowledge in order to how they can be lived safely as well as basic knowledge which may be based on morality and according to today's needs. But important part is children should be taught in informal way not in formal way and this type of balsanskar salaye should be held once in a week. There is no need of much money so anyone can be organized vey easily. It seems very small step but it works like a bullet because lack of knowledge may be a measure reason for being victimized.

Steps to protect our children: be sensitive for children: Sensitivity in adults on preventing child victimization. it discusses facts on child victimization, how to talk with children, establishing healthy boundaries, fostering healthy sexual development, and taking action to prevent child victimization.

Behaviors to watch for when adults are with children: Behaviors and actions related to respect for personal space and boundaries, and right of children. These behaviors comprise discussion of inappropriate relationships and conversation topics between adults and children that may indicate risk of child victimization.

Prevention training for staff and volunteers: Providing training to staff and volunteers of youth serving organization that shift the responsibility for preventing child victimization. It also emphasizes the importance of clear policy and training on mandatory reporting of child victimization.

Within the school and the community

“School connectedness” is the belief by students that adults in the school care about them as students and their learning. School connectedness is related to academic, behavioral and social success in school. A protective factor in the attendance ineffective schools is being “bonded” to school.

- Ties to prosaical organizations, including, schools, clubs, scouting; participation in extracurricular activities
- Neighborhoods with high “collective efficacy”, social cohesion and social capital resources.
- High levels of public safety.
- Good emergency social services
- Good public health and health care availability
- Opportunities to learn and develop talents
- Support derived from cultural and religious traditions
- Identify and access social supports
- Engage in sharing and helping activities with supportive others;

CONCLUSION

The wide range of victimizations included in the concept may make it difficult to generalize about the experiences of children as victims. Ultimately, attention to and measurement of child victimization will prove useful if such activities lead to a better understanding of the inter-relationships of different types of victimization and to more effective policies to reduce the frequency of child victimization. For example, public attention has focused on the substantial increase in the number of children killed by guns in recent years. This might interrupt the chain of events that can lead to gun homicide and, in the process, reduce other forms of victimization as well. No one agency has the sole responsibility for dealing with child victimization thus they have to cooperate with each other. Each organization has their own role and their different ideology, pattern but aim is one to curb child victimization. The concept of child victimization assists in raising public awareness about the extent to which children experience victimizations in their daily lives. Acknowledgment that children are victims of violence from many sources, including from their siblings and peers, establishes the need to keep children safe and allows comparisons of different types of victimizations.

REFERENCE

1. Child indicator: children as victims of violence The future of children, volume6 Number 3 1996
2. Clark John. The Relationship Between the State and the Voluntary Sector
3. Meichenbaum Donald. Understanding Resilience in Children and Adults: Implications for prevetion and intervention

- 4.Lewit M. Eugene, Baker Schuurmann Linda. Children as victims of violence
- 5.Preventing child Maltreatment the future of children, vol. 19, no. 2, Fall 2009
- 6.Mayers B.E. John. A short history of child protection in America
- 7.Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: Law enforcement Response to child abuse
- 8.Finkelhor David, Hashima Y. Patricia, The victimization of children and youth a comprehensive overview
- 9.Achilles Mary. Providing a victim – Centered Response to the problems of child sexual abuse by clergy
- 10.Skogan G. Wesley. Community Organizations and crime
- 11.Confronting the many faces of child sexual Abuse: Developing a comprehensive national prevention: Strategy centre for research organization on violence against women and children
- 12.Finkelhor David, Luna Ruth. School-Based Prevention Programs lesson for child victimization
- 13.Prevention
- 14.Finkelhor David, Ormrod Richard. The victimization of children and youth: A comprehensive, National Survey
- 15.Eckenrode John. The prevention of child abuse and neglect, Cornell University, USA
- 16.Jhunhunwala R. foundation & others, Arpan Towards Freedom Child Sexual Abuse
- 17.Hanish D.Laura, The Roles of ethencity and Schoolcontext in Predicating Children's Victimization by peers
- 18.Uwhejeve Samuel. Role Of non government organizations (NGOs) in Development.