

## ***CHAPTER-2***

### ***Review of Related Literature***

## **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

### **2.1 Conceptual Framework**

Child Rights is a widely discussed, debated and investigated subject of the 21st Century. The United Nations Organization, United Nations Development Project, United Nations Educational Social Cultural Organization and other agencies have organized series of conferences and facilitated conduction of research and development activities in the protection of child rights all over the globe. Child rights assume great significance in a civilized society because children are human beings who have rights to safety, security and opportunities for development. **(Nabi, Abad 2014).**

In 1924 Geneva Declaration on Childs Rights was adopted by the League of Nation. In this Declaration special consideration were given on the rights to means for the moral and spiritual development. It considered that special help need to be given the children when they hungry, sick, disabled, relief in distress and when economic exploitation. Universal Declaration of Human Rights was passed by UN General Assembly in 1948, which refers in article 25 to childhood as “entitled to special care and assistance.” After that UN General Assembly adopts the Declaration of the Rights of the Child in 1959 in which it was recognized that children should be free from discrimination and they have the right to name and nationality.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights are adopted in 1966. These conventions talked about the Educational rights of the Children. This covenant promote the protection for children from exploitation and right to education. As per the admission to employment of the individual is concerned, International Labour Organizations 1973

adopts Convention which defined minimum age for the work is 18 years. It protects the children below the 18 years from the hazardous work which ensure their good health, safety and morals.

Girl Child and women can only be protected by eliminating all forms of the Discrimination against them. In this regard Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted by UN General Assembly in 1979 which considers the protection of the girl child and women. Along with this the year of the 1979 was declared as International Year of the Child. After that World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children along with a plan of action adopted in the world Summit in 1990 for survival, protection and development of the children.

Two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. First protocol was on the involvement of the children in armed conflicts and another one on the child pornography, prostitution and sales of the children were adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2000 to protect the children from sales, prostitution and pornography and their involvement in the armed conflict.

A Special Session on Children was held by the UN General Assembly 2002 specially to discuss the children's issues. In this session, hundreds of the children participated as members of the official delegations in which the commitment were made to make 'A world Fit for Children'. In 2007 the five-year follow-up to the UN General Assembly Special Session on Children ends with a Declaration on Children adopted by more than 140 governments. In this Declaration progress achieved and the challenges that remain were discussed in the discussion of 140 governments.

As 86<sup>th</sup> amendment of the Indian constitution laid the provision of the free and compulsory Education of all the children till the age of 6-14 years, it has also laid provision in the Article 51 A that imposes a fundamental duty upon parents or guardians to provide opportunities for education of their children/wards between the ages of 6 and 14 years. Child marriage is one of the great threat in India from very beginning. To eradicate this malpractice from the family, government adopted the Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929 which prescribes a minimum age of 21 years for males and 18 years for females. It does little to protect children who have been married off, sometimes even before they can stand on their feet. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was enacted in 1986, to specifically address the situation of child labour. By distinguishing between hazardous and nonhazardous forms of labour, and identifying certain processes and occupations from which children are prohibited from working, it leaves out a large range of activities that children are engaged in and thus continue to be exploited and abused. The large-scale exploitation and abuse of children employed in domestic work and hotels are cases in point. On August 1, 2006, the Ministry of Labour added the following occupations to the list of hazardous occupations: domestic servants, workers in dhabas, restaurants, hotels, motels, tea shops, resorts, spas or other recreational Centre's. The notification for this came into effect on 10 October 2006.

Discrimination against Children the Government has adopted a policy of affirmative action towards addressing issues of socially backward groups, such as the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and the Other Backward Classes as well as the girl child. New National Policy for Children India adopted a National Policy for Children in 1974, declaring children to be the nation's most precious asset. There is a great shift in adopting

the child's rights based approach from 1974 till date. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is the Nodal Ministry responsible for all matters concerning children. With the objective of strengthening central level coordination, a National Coordinating Mechanism (NCM) was constituted way back in January 2000 through an executive order issued by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. (Savita Bhakhry 2006).

The constitution of India has assigned the special status to Scheduled tribes, the scheduled tribes such as Adivasi's, vanbasis, tribes or tribals. In India there is near about 8% of the tribal population. They have their own way of living, having their own language according to the regions they are residing in. According to the Census 2001 India has 74.6 million tribal population. The Indian state Madhya Pradesh have large number of Scheduled Tribes constituting 16.40 followed by Orrisa and Jharkhand. There were 16 million ST children (10.87 million of 6-11 years and 5.12 million of 11-14 years) as of March 2001, out of the total child population in India of about 193 million in the age group of 6 to 14 years (Selected Educational Statistics – 2000-01, Government of India). One of the important initiative taken by Indian government for the Education of Tribes in the National Policy on Education 1986.

### **2.1.1 Schemes for Health and Nutrition of Children**

To promote the nutrition of the children, planning commission implemented the Nutrition component of Prime Minister Gramodya Yojana and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls with the central assistance. To address the problem of the malnutrition of children, A National Nutrition Mission has also been set up in which directions were given to the concerned departments. The programme launched by the Ministry of health and

Family Welfare, the programme namely Pulse Polio Immunization. It covers more than 166 million children of age below five years in every round of National Immunisation Day.

Universal immunization programme was launched to control the deaths of the children due to the respiratory infections, it also makes the provision of the care of the new born. It considers the prevention of various micro-nutrient deficiencies and deficiency of the vitamin A in the children. Along with this various programmes are implemented by the ministry of health and family welfare to give effective and sufficient maternal and child health care. As per the health care of the rural population is concerned, National Rural Health Mission Scheme launched under the consideration and ages of Ministry of Health and family welfare to provide effective services to the rural population including the large number of the children of the country.

### **2.1.2 Schemes for Education of Children**

One of the remarkable initiative taken by the government of India to provide free and compulsory Education to all the children under the act- The right of the children to free and compulsory Education Act which came into force in the year 2010. It was define in the Act that Education will be given to the children in the neighborhood school with proper pupil teacher ratio, trained teachers and quality interventions. Along with this Sarva Shiksha Adhyayan Scheme (SSA) targeted that free and compulsory Education will be given to the children in between the age group of six to fourteen years till 2010. It also provides school infrastructure and quality improvement in education of the children. Another scheme, Mid-day meal Scheme is implemented to make the universal enrolment and retention of the children. The scheme was launched under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan,

in which nutrition and snacks are provided to the students in the school. One of the initiative of the government of India to provide Elementary Education to the girls was National Programme for education of girls at elementary level in which Education of the drop out girls, working girls, girls from marginalized social groups, girls with low levels of achievement were considered to gain the quality elementary Education.

Under the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme, residential schools are being established for the girl child having low literacy of Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other backward groups and minorities of backward areas. In the same way, for bringing quality Education in the Madrasas a Scheme for providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) is implemented to enable Muslim children to attain the prescribed Educational Standards as per the national education system. The other schemes like Rastriya Madhymika Sikshya Abhiyan (2009), Model School Scheme (2008), Inclusive Education for Disabled (2009), and the scheme for the construction of the hostels for girls at secondary and Higher Secondary Schools are launched to promote Education of the girls at secondary level.

### **2.1.3 Child Welfare Schemes**

The Integrated Child Development Scheme was launched by the government of India with the intention to provide early childhood care and development. The scheme is centrally sponsored Scheme. The main aim of introducing the scheme is to lay foundation for the physical, social and psychological development of the child with the objective of improving the health and nutritional status of the children. Reduction of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition, school drop outs was also the objective of the scheme. The scheme

laid the corner stone to effective policy implementation and to enhance the capability of the mother to take care of health, nutrition and Education of the children. Along with this Anganwardi centers are opened to provide the health and nutritional support to the children and their mothers. The other schemes such as National policy on Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), the Kishori Shakti Yojna, Girl to Girl Approach, Balika Mandal Scheme are the great initiative of to welfare and care of the children.

#### **2.1.4 Empirical research, Epstein (1992, 2001)**

On the grounds of empirical research, Epstein (1992, 2001) reflected different types of cooperative relations between schools and parents. Schools must help parents with the creation of positive home conditions to promote the development of children. Parents must prepare their children for school, guide them and raise them.

- Schools must inform parents about the school programme and the progress of children's school careers. Schools must also present such information in a manner which is comprehensible to all parents, and parents must be open to such communication.
- The contribution and help of parents during school activities.
- Activities aimed at the support, help and monitoring of the learning and development activities of one's school-going children at home (e.g. help with homework).
- The involvement of parents in the policy and management of the school and the establishment of formal parental representation.



- The identification and integration of community resources and services with existing school programmes, family child-rearing practices and pupil learning. (Driessen & Slegers 2005).

## **2.2 Related Reviews**

In this study the researcher consulted more than forty previous related studies and ten to fifteen Reports ranging from 1997 to 2016. In the present study researcher consulted the studies related to following Areas:

- ✓ Marginalization and Education
- ✓ Awareness among mothers and fathers towards child's rights
- ✓ Knowledge / awareness of child's rights among teachers
- ✓ Right to health of the children
- ✓ Attitude of mothers and fathers towards child's rights
- ✓ Level of Education of the marginalized people in India
- ✓ Parental attitude towards schooling of the children

**Sultan S., Tasneem S. & Gowhar O. (2016)** Studied on “Awareness of Mothers Regarding Oral Health of their Children in Kashmir, India”. The study was planned to assess the mothers' awareness and knowledge towards the primary teeth in Srinagar city, India. In this study the researcher used questionnaire in district hospitals of Srinagar, Kashmir. The researcher considered the Women having children below 12 years of age and willing to participate in the study. The language of the self-administered questionnaire was English and local language (Urdu). The results of the study revealed that 32.6% of the mothers (163) viewed primary teeth as very important and majority 67.4% were unaware

of such importance. Along with this 405 (81.0%) mothers regarding oral hygiene maintenance preferred tooth brush and tooth paste to clean their child's teeth. It has been concluded in the study that educating mothers on child dental care will promote lifelong good oral hygiene habits and will bring down the prevalence of oral diseases considerably.

**Yasmeen J. (2016)** conducted a study on "Intersectionality of Marginalization and Inequality: A Case Study of Muslims in India". As India is divided into different religions, the researcher conducted the study on the marginalization among the Muslims in India. It has been discussed in the study that there is vast marginalization in the Muslims in the country. In this study the researcher tried to explore the systemic processes through which Muslims are being marginalized systematically in different domains of life.

**Arora S. Thakur R. (2015)** researched on "knowledge of child rights among teachers of primary school in Jammu". The aim of the study was to find out the knowledge of child rights among teachers of primary school in Jammu. For the data collection researcher used the multistage sampling techniques. The researcher drawn the sample of 120 teachers of primary school both government and private. Along with this Random Sampling Technique were used to collect the required sample. The researcher also used Interview schedule and child rights knowledge scale to collect the data. It was found in the study that all school teachers were knowledgeable regarding child rights such as survival rights, development rights, protection rights and participation rights. However, chi-square reveals that there is highly significant association between level of Government and Private School Teachers on Knowledge of Child Rights. The study revealed that mean scores of teachers in government school is higher than teachers of private school. The

results of the study also indicated that there is highly significant difference between Government and Private School Teachers.

**Ahmad, S. & Khan (2015)** conducted a study on “A Perceptual Study of Girls Education, its Factors and Challenges in South Kashmir”. A perceptual study is conducted by the researcher in south Kashmir, in which researcher has tried to elicit stockholders perception regarding girls’ education, its factors and challenges in South Kashmir. In this study researcher found that situation of girls’ education in South Kashmir is inadequate. The results of the study clearly indicated irregular attendance, inappropriate curriculum, boring teaching methods, additional burden of work at home, poorly developed or maintained buildings or inadequate basic facilities at school, shortage of teachers, and lack of motivated teachers were the causes of girl illiteracy.

**Bhargava, M. & Ahamad (2015).** Conducted a study “Awareness of child rights among the parents, school and the children in Chandigarh district with special reference to national commission for protection of child rights”. One of the important reflections in the study made by researcher on the role of NCPCR AND SCPCR, which are working for the protection of child’s rights and the researcher these two commissions are entrusted to monitor the Right to Education under section 31 of the Right of the children to free and compulsory Education act 2009. Awareness among parents, teachers, and the children were covered in the study. The researcher used the survey method among different schools in Chandigarh. It has been found in study that many the school teachers and children have no awareness about child’s rights which have been laid down by National Commission of India.

**Ramaraj, V. (2015)** studied on the “Stalemate in the Child Rights Panel”. The aim of the research was to investigate the international standards on national institution of child rights, the researcher has considered its applications in India, and particularly an independent appointment system and essential measures for strengthen the same. It has also been considered in the study that By identifying the political intervention in during the appointment of chairman and its members in the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights in India and eliminate the same by way of necessary amendment in the law.

**Srivastava R. N. (2015)** researched on “Right to Health for Children”. It has been indicated in the study that India has signed in the UN Convention on Childs rights but till now Indian has very less interventions to address the child’s health problems as it is using insufficient fund to meet the problems of health of the child. The findings of the study revealed that there is need of welfare based approach to address to realize the child rights. It has been recommended by the study that health care delivery system needs to be made fully functional and there is a need of proper implementation of programs.

**Gupta M. & Lata (2013)** studied on “Protection of Child Rights in India: Role of Teachers and Parents”. Education is the instrument which plays a very important and significant role in the protection of rights not only the child rights but also the basic human rights which are universal in nature. In this study it has been reflected by researcher that, how child rights are being violated irrespective of schools and homes both by educators and parents. Teachers and parents are becoming more conscious about education of their children. In this it has been discussed that corporal punishment makes the minds of children fearer and hatred. In this study it has been focused that Examination stress, rising

expectations from our children and students has led to increasing depression among students. Researcher pointed out that parents and teachers should play their role as lover and mentor in order to ensure the best future of their child.

**Karleen D. Gribble & Gallagher (2014)** conducted a study on “Rights of Children in Relation to Breastfeeding in Child Protection Cases”. In this study researcher has pointed out that it is the responsibility of the social workers to protect the rights of their clients. In the study researcher reflected that there are different organizations for the protection of child’s rights. In this study it has also been discussed that breastfeeding is the right of the every children. In this study two cases were presented in which child protection authorities had interactions with a breastfeeding mother and child. Considering the purpose of the study, in the first case, the child protection intervention resulted in the early and permanent cessation of breast feeding. In the second case, active advocacy allowed breastfeeding to continue. However, in both cases, it has been reflected that there was the insistence of mothers that breastfeeding was important to their children and should continue was pathologies. It has been recommended in the study that breastfeeding needs to be consider in the policies and it should be considered as rights of children.

**Shanmugam V. & Ramachandra (2014)**, conducted a study on “Additional attitude of Indian mothers towards child rights”. This study was conducted among mothers at selected pediatric Outpatient department of South India. The main focus of the study was to assess attitude of mothers towards child rights. In the study researcher decided to use an exploratory research design to accomplish the purpose of this study. While considering the objective and purpose of the study the researcher used simple random sampling technique to select 40 mothers. Modified Children's Rights Attitude Scale developed by Rogers and

Wrightsmann (1978) was developed by researcher. The results revealed that the Majority of the subjects had moderately favorable attitude towards child rights.

**Allen Jane & Prkachin (2013)** studied on “Parental Awareness and Perception of Their Children’s Body Size”. The objective of the study was to investigate parents’ misperception of their active children’s size. One hundred and forty male or female parents and their children from a youth soccer league participated in the study. For getting clarification, Actual Child Body Mass Index (BMI) percentiles and BMI categories were compared to the results of a Body Size Estimation Task and lifestyles questionnaire results. It has been found in the study that Parents underestimated the body size of their children and placed them in a lower BMI category than the children actually belonged in.

**Kiprotich A. & Ondo. (2013)** studied “An Assessment of The Level of Awareness about Children’s Rights among Children in Eldoret Municipality, Kenya”. Level of awareness about child rights among the children of Kenya were considered in the study. The researcher decided to use the survey method. The researcher used stratified and simple random sampling technique to select the respondents. Somewhere researcher used purposive technique of sampling to get relevant information. For data collection researcher used questionnaire and conducted semi-structured interview and made document analysis by using descriptive statistical methods. It has been found in the study that children are not aware about their rights. It has also been suggested by the researcher on the basis of findings revealed that media like TV and Radio should raise the awareness about child’s rights in the different sections of the society.

**Ramesh K. (2013)** studied “Levels of education of the marginalized people in India”. This study showed that educational level of the male is greater than educational level of female. It has been found in the study that literacy level of males in the rural is also less than urban females. The findings of the study revealed that on the basis of social groups marginalized males educational level is very poor than females of the other category. Along with this educational level of ST and SC is also less than OBC and others.

**Sathiyaraj A. & Jayaraman (2013)**. Conducted a study namely “A Study on Child Rights Awareness among the Primary School Teachers in Tiruchirappalli District of Tamilnadu”. In the schools teachers play the role of mother and father of the child’s, they need to be aware about child’s rights. This study was conducted among primary school teachers in the district of Tiruchirappalli of Tamilnadu. The researcher considered sample of 140 from both rural and urban school, teachers, for that researcher used Child Rights Awareness Tool. On the basis of the purpose of the study, the researcher used normative survey and descriptive statistics were used by the researcher. On the basis of analysis it has been found that only 27% of teachers have high level of awareness regarding child’s rights.

**Arora S. Ruchi, Jasrotia (2012)** conducted study on the “Awareness of Parents about Child Rights in context of their Parenting Style in Jammu City”. This study was conducted to assess the Child Rights Knowledge and Attitude among Parents in Jammu City. For the study the researcher took the sample of 100 parents (50 fathers and 50 mothers) from urban areas of Jammu city. The researcher has used Random and purposive sampling technique. The researcher used interviews scheduled with the parents. It has been found in the study that an equal proportion of both fathers and mothers were having high knowledge and attitude of child rights.

**Hansen Ragnhild (2012)** stated that “Education at Risk-Educational Care as Part of the Parental Responsibilities for the Child”. It has been revealed in the Research that parental support and family is one of the best institution for the success of the children in the school. It has been found that, Home, school and CWS as social institutions have their own acts and two of them have their own professionals with responsibility for the child’s education. It has been suggested by the researcher that it is the duty of all the stakeholders to protect the rights of the child.

**Puhan & Malla (2012)** conducted a study on parents' attitude towards daughters' education in tribal area in keonjhar district of Odisha. This study was conducted to study the attitude of tribal parents to the education of their daughters. The sample of the study consisted of the tribal people from the Keonjhar district of Odisha. The researcher considered the sample of 350 in which researcher took 300 tribal parents and 50 literacy workers. The researcher used Descriptive Survey Method in which questionnaire were used by the researcher. Along with this researcher used interview schedule and focus group discussion. It was found in the study that parents have favorable attitude towards the education of their daughter. The findings of the study revealed that 70% of the tribal parents realize that they are counted as backward section of the society due to lack of proper education. Over all it was found in the study that that education will help tribal women in giving proper care to their children and also contribute to the economic development of the family.

**Samal, R., Patnaik, B. (2012).** Conducted a study on “Parents’ attitude towards schooling and education of children. In this study researcher tried to assess the Attitude of parents towards the education and schooling of their children. The researcher considered



the sample of 145 parents, who had one or more than one school going children. In this study the sample of 116 parents belonged to tribal families and 29 families belonged to non-tribal families. The sample were taken from the parents of age group of 25-35 from Santoshpur village of Sundargarh district consisting largely of tribal population. The researcher has used the 23 –item questionnaire for collecting data with personal interview. To find out significance difference between tribal and non-tribal communities, researcher used t-test. The findings of the study revealed that attitude of the respondents was moderately favorable and positive towards schooling and education of their children. Along with this it has also been found that there was no significant difference in the attitude of tribal and non- tribal parents. And Gender difference was also found to be non-significant. But it revealed from the results that the difference between tribal and non-tribal respondents was evident in their future plans to provide facilities for higher studies for their children. In this study it has been suggested that, although government endeavors at universalizing education has resulted in creating mass awareness and positive response towards schooling and education, there is a lot of scope for improvement in this regard.

**Samal, (2012)** conducted a study “Parents’ Attitude towards Schooling and Education of Children”. The study was conducted to investigate the attitudes of parents towards schooling and education of their children. The researcher considered the sample of 116 tribal and 29 non- tribal parents in the age range of 25-35 years, who had one or more than one school going children. Self- made questionnaire having 23- items was administered to collect data. It was found in the study that the parents have moderately favorable attitude towards schooling and education of their children. It was also found in the study that there was no difference in the attitude of tribal and non-tribal parents towards

education. But the difference was found in their planning with regard to providing higher education for their children. At all it was found that non-tribal people are more optimistic in providing their children the scope for higher studies. It was also found that mothers have more positive attitude towards the schooling if their children then the fathers did.

In Indian context, Singh (2012) conducted a study on “Relationship between Academic Achievement and Parental Encouragement”. Procedure of random sampling was used in the study to select the 400 higher secondary school students divided into male and female students in equal proportion. It was found that parental involvement affect positively in the academic achievement.

**Carolyn L. S. (2011)** studied “integrating the Rights of the Child with the Responsibility of the Parent”. One of the best study conducted by the Carolyn L. Scholz explored balance between children’s rights and parental responsibility from a family systems perspective. Children have rights equally as other members of the society have, it has been revealed by the study that the rights such as, the right to be nurtured and protected, and the right to learn boundaries of behavior and to expand their knowledge etc. needs to be protected by the family.

**Khajepoura M., Ghazvini S. (2011)** Studied on “The role of parental involvement affect in children’s academic performance”. In this study the researcher examined that how parental involvement can play an important role in academic performance. In this study researcher assessed the different types of involvement of parents. For data collection researcher used the parental involvement questionnaire. The sample of 200 were drawn from the boy students of Tehran. The results of the study indicated that that those who did the self-report survey, went to the parent class, or were

involved in more home-type involvement such as checking child's programming, talking with child at home about classroom, lessons and friend topics, or engaging in educational activities outside of school and etc. it can be concluded from the study that its results will give parents and educators a better understanding of how particular kinds of parental involvement affects children's performance in school.

**Hussain S. (2010)** conducted a study "Empowering marginalized children in developing countries through participatory design processes". In this study, researcher used to reflect the importance of participatory design in the empowerment of marginalized Children. It has been revealed in the study that participation of parents and teachers can be very beneficial in the child's protection. The findings of the case study revealed that simple participation technique can empower the children and can be more beneficial for meeting the optimum needs of the children.

**Ramachandran P. (2010)** studied on "Nutrition and Child Survival in India". It has been indicated in the study that India needs to recognize the importance of improving the health and nutritional status of children, and should initiated some steps to improve access to nutrition and health. It has been suggested in the study that appropriate convergence and synergy between health and nutrition functionaries can play a major role in early detection and effective management of both undernutrition and infections.

**Cojocaru S. (2009)** studied "Child rights based analysis of children without parental care or at risk of losing parental care in Romania". The study has been conducted by the researcher to identify the cause which are very prominent to in the loss of parental care in Romania due to which children faced risks of losing parental care. And this is the reason through which children's rights are violated. The purpose of the study was to

identify the main trends in Romania with respect to social problems which are leading factor to affect children's and their families. For the purpose of the analysis, children and various stakeholders have been consulted.

**Quennerstedt A. (2009)** worked on "Balancing the Rights of the Child and the Rights of Parents in the Convention on the Rights of the Child". The aim of this study was to analyze that how the relation between parents' rights and children's rights took shape in the drafting of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in relation to the mater of education. In this study the researcher used the UN working group's annual as the main empirical source in the analysis. The analysis made by the researcher revealed that with regard to the relation between the rights of parents and their children seems to be that of a balancing of the civil and political rights of the child and the civil rights of the parents.

**Gerison L. (2008)** researched on "Civil rights of children in the family". In this study researcher reflected that Children's rights have been the subject of much international interest in recent years. More than 190 countries have now ratified the Convention on the child's rights. The researcher in this study reflected that it is the responsibility of the parents to respect the rights of their child, parents should consider the Freedom of expression, religion, and association, the right to identity.

**Jamieson (2008)** conducted study on "Generally, government protects child rights both within and outside the family – by empowering parents. In this study researcher reflected that child's rights can be protected by promoting and encouraging the parents regarding child's rights. And this promotion and encouragement can be made possible only by their active participation of the government. A government needs to be made friendly policies which promotes children's rights within the family.

**Leland K. Ackerson, & Subramanian1 (2008)** studied “Domestic Violence and Chronic Malnutrition among Women and Children in India”. It is one of the curse that domestic violence has effect on the physical and psychological health of the women and their children but there is little chances of evidence regarding relation between domestic violence and malnutrition. While taking into consideration the importance and purpose of the study researcher analyzed the data from 69,072 women between the age group of 15-49 and children between the age group of 12-35 months. In 1998-1999 Indian National Family Health Survey. It has been reported by the women that they are physical ill-treated in the family and they are the victims of the domestic violence which leads to problem of anemia and underweight. Findings of the study revealed that multiple incidents of domestic violence in the previous year with anemia (odds ratio  $\frac{1}{4}$  1.11, 95% confidence interval: 1.04, 1.18) and underweight (odds ratio  $\frac{1}{4}$  1.21, 95% confidence interval: 1.13, 1.29) in women and a suggested relation among children.

**Annemie D. (2006).** Studied on Children between liberation and care: ethical perspectives on the rights of children and parent- child relationships. In the present study the researcher distinguishes two perspectives for interpreting the children’s rights’ convention correlated with different child images. While considering the purpose of the study, the first perspective was caretaker perspective which is mainly based on the idea that children are weak, vulnerable and need to be socialized in order to function in society. The second perspective in the study was ‘child liberator perspective which believes that children not only need adequate care, but also they need the freedom to express their own thoughts. This perspective focuses on participation rights of children.

**Nikku & Karkara (2006)** stated that family is the group of persons. And children are the least powerful members of the family, as well as they are the less powerful members in the society as well. In this study the researcher government must interrupt in the family matters in order to protect children's rights to privacy in family matters. The researcher has reviewed that Good parents understand the need for giving their children necessary freedom at home in order to make their own choices. At last it has revealed in the study that there is need of collaboration of family and government to protect the child from violation on different grounds.

**Smith J. G. (2006).** Conducted a study on "Parental Involvement in Education among Low Income Families: A Case Study". The study explored the parental involvement among low-income families with regard to Pacific Northwest. In this study a new school replaced an outdated structure. The program was implemented to both support and engage them in their children's education. In this study Interviews, observations, and document reviews were conducted. The findings of the study revealed that level of parental involvement is positively influenced by parental involvement strategies. Along with this results indicated that parental involvement strategies also influenced educator's perceptions of acceptable parental involvement behaviors.

**Dalziel & Henthorne (2005)** carried out a study "Parents/ care's attitude towards School Attendance". Researcher carried out a telephone survey to know the attitude of parents towards the attendance of their children in the schools. The researcher took the sample of the 2000 parents of school aged children. The questionnaire was used by the researcher in the study. The results of the study revealed that parents have positive attitudes

towards the education of the children and it was revealed that parents wanted to provide them a good and quality Education.

**Geert Driessen, Smit & Slegers P. (2005)** studied “Parental Involvement and Educational Achievement”. In this study researcher examined that quality of education can be possible by involving the parents in the system. Through involvement social and cognitive capacities of pupils can be expanded. In this study researcher laid stress on the low education ethnic minority groups of the society. The researcher examined various initiatives taken by school and parents. The relationship between social and ethnic background of the parents with school has been examined. Data has been drawn from the large scale Dutch PRIMA cohort study. According to the purpose of the study, researcher contained information from 500 schools and 12,000 pupils in of primary school and their parents. The results revealed that parental involvement can be beneficial for the development of cognitive and social development of the children.

**Michael L., Gupta, & Oivaschenko (2005)** Improving Child Nutrition. This study has been conducted by the researcher in different parts of India. The study revealed that Programme placement is clearly regressive across states, where researcher found that the northern states of India suffer from high levels of child malnutrition. The reasons for this has been found that there is very lowest level of budget allocation from central government. Findings of the study also revealed that there is a little evidence of Programme impact on child nutrition status in villages with ICDS centers.

**Sinha (2005)** the results of the study conducted by shows that 97 % of the tribal girls and their parents do not have favorable attitude towards the education of girls. This was the descriptive study. In the study random sampling method were adopted to select the

tribal girls between the age of 11 -14 years, from tribal places of Orissa. It was found in the study that lack of family support and negative attitude of parents is the big hurdle in the education of girls in the tribal society.

**Brian H., Covell (2003)** studied on “Child Poverty in Canada and the Rights of the Child”. This study was conducted in Canada to examine the problem of child’s poverty with regard to Canada’s commitments under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. It has been in the study that Canada trying its best to sort out the problem of child poverty but this serious problem is yet persistent.

**Hussain et al (2003)** conducted a study namely “Parents Attitude towards the Education of Their Daughters: A Case Study Faisalabad-Pakistan”. In this study the researcher tried to identify the factors which affect the parents to make their attitude towards the education of their daughters. The researcher selected the sample of 150 by the multilevel stratified random sampling from the Faisalabad tehsil. The findings of the study revealed that majority of the parents have favorable and positive attitude towards the Education of the daughters. It was also found that there are some administrative difficulties are responsible factors which became the obstruction in Education of the girls.

**Wazir, R. (2002)** conducted a study 'No to Child Labour, Yes to Education': Unfolding of a Grass Roots Movement in Andhra Pradesh”. This study has been conducted on the landless labourers in Andhra Pradesh. It has been studied that even landless laborers now shifting from engaging their child in labour work to sending school. In this study it has been found that parents played an important role in the process. It has also been revealed in the study that NGOs are working for the eradication of child’s labour and tried



to send the wards of landless labourers to school to attain the target of Universalization of Education

**Yadappanavar (2002)** conducted a study in which researcher tried to identify the different factors which contributed to the poor retention and enrolment of the children in the schools. The results of the revealed that poverty is one of the major reasons of the poor access to school and retention in the schools. Along with this it was found in the study that parents gave more importance to the education of the boys than girls. The findings of the study revealed that inadequate infrastructural facilities like shortage of toilets, drinking facilities and playgrounds are also the factors responsible. It was found in the study that casual parental attitude were also responsible for the poor enrolment less access to education.

**Theodore G., Peggy & Giordano, C. (1997)** studied on “Attitudes toward Childbearing among Young Parents Grounded in both cultural and rational choice theories of fertility”. In this study positive and negative attitude of parents towards childbearing and childrearing experiences were examined. The sample of white and African Americans were taken in the study. It has been found in the study that White, female, married, and have positive feelings about their first pregnancies. Along with this it has been found that Black, materialistic, have three or more children, and express negative feelings about their first pregnancies.

### **2.3 Research Gap**

Education is the right of an every individual. It has been recognized in the various national and international treaties such as, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1981) in India, it has been inserted in the Article 21-A of the Indian constitution that Every children should access to education as it is the right of an every child to get free and compulsory Education under the age group of 6-14 years. Along with Educational rights of children, it is equally important to access rights related to health and care of the children. Having good health is the rights of the every children. The workshop on Human Rights and HIV/AIDS has been conducted by the commission.in this workshop Rights of the children were given most priority. Later, in the year 2004, the Chairperson of the Commission addressed letters to the Union Ministers for Human Resource Development, Health and Chief Ministers of all States/Union Territories suggesting them to take serious steps to prevent the children from various discriminations and violence, and it was the urge of the chairperson that focused to be given to equal right to Education and health and care. As the different stakeholders play a significant role in the life and progress of the children and more importantly parents are first of these all. Most of the studies have been conducted regarding Marginalization and Education, Awareness among mothers and fathers towards child's rights, Knowledge / awareness of child's rights among teachers, Right to health of the children, Attitude of mothers and fathers towards child's rights, Level of Education of the marginalized people in India, Parental attitude towards schooling of the children in India

and outside India. But no study is conducted in the State of Jammu and Kashmir on Marginalized sections (Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes) in relation to awareness among parents regarding Educational rights and rights related to health and care of the children. The aim of the present study is to check the awareness among parents of marginalized children Educational rights and rights related to Health and care in the rural area of district Udhampur.