

JOB JOHN

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TITLE: CHILD PROTECTION IN THE AGE OF DIGITAL SOCIETY : A CALL FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Abstract

As the family evolves, the children also develop certain habits which become part of their life from the young age. The current family setting is more into implementation of digital technology and it's been misguided by the children due to lack of checking on the gadgets they're using while they study or work. The responsibility as a family is very less as kids become smarter and cunning. The social responsibility in the digital age is very less as children are falling into big traps due to the advancement of technology. Technology can negatively affect children's developing social skills, relationships, health, and overall ability to focus in developing their social skills. This can lead to more being socially awkward, withdrawn, shy, or intimidated by social situations. The children opening more with the outside world is been seen as rise of problem. As family couldn't be role models for them to open fully and show their emotions. The outside world is getting more influenced in the children world of connection. So as a social worker isn't our responsibility to have a one-to-one conversation with our young minds to have a close relationship. Technology is having more control over the human emotions more than the family members and its role of protecting the child is lost somewhere. So as a society it's our social action for the protection of child right from the unwanted digital interactions to personal relationship with the closed network of people. So, who is having more responsibility does the family or the digital world.

Keywords : children , protection, digital society , social responsibility

INTRODUCTION

The child protection is one of the most prominent topic prevailing in the current scenario and the children are been misguided by the modern technology and its impact on the family members are very high. A child growth means its physical and psychological change process to maturing physical function. The family in the digital era is not much concerned about the health and its concern for the child. New tech cannot be regarded solely as good or hazardous(Syafiuddin et al., 2021). At the one hand, having more access to information, learning digital workplace skills, and having a forum for discussion might be extremely beneficial for the most underprivileged kids. Children have the same human rights as adults. Regrettably, conversations over children's rights are rarely as heated as those about adult rights or women's rights. There aren't many parties that discuss and take meaningful steps to preserve children's rights. Children are a mirror of the future, as well as assets of family, religion, nation, and state. The purpose of this study is to describe and analyse the meaning of child support in the context of child protection in Indonesia based on the child's best interests. A philosophical and statutory approach was used in this normative legal research. Dias Patricia ET.al (2016) conducted a study among 10 families in various families of international among 6-7year children influenced by technology, how the parents of young children act as the "GATEKEEPER". The analysis or study shows the social design and its impacts on individual life, the study focused mostly on teenagers and the parental style of meditation of technology among teenagers their freedom of choice and their *fundamental right to protection and privacy*. More must be done to optimise, provide for, secure, safe, and participate in young children's technology use. The study conducted by Namita Nagpal, and Suresh Dutt Tripathi(2019)in Delhi NCR Among media and communication academics, there is broad agreement that a significant shift is taking place in young people's media and communication habits. The family's communication culture is in disarray, as are the people. For instance, on the other hand, new digital media has gradually assimilated into urban life. Indian cities and small villages, regulating social relations, on the other, social media that emerged swiftly as a spinoff of new digital media become a significant global source of connectedness for individuals. India due to its vast user base has a unique spot on the social networking sites map. one of its youthful users. teens' use of social networking sites, as well as college-going students, has significantly risen with widespread .

(Sharma, 2013) A family is a fundamental unit of research in many medical and social science areas. Family definitions have changed from nation to country and even within countries. Because of this, along with the changing realities of nowadays, there is a perceived need for redefining the family and the typical family structure types, to study the family as a factor in health and other factors of interest. A "family" redefinition has been proposed, and several subtleties of the word are also examined in length. A strategy for classifying different sorts of families has also been proposed. A few special case scenarios have been thought of, and their categorization under the new approach is explained to further define the categorization method. A child protection plan applies to over 50,000 children and young people in Uk. It is generally known that child abuse is harmful to many areas of child health in the short, medium, and long term. The goal of this study was to expand on current knowledge in order to better understand the role of health in child protection conferences. It attempted to identify the health needs of vulnerable children and young people subject to child protection plans, how health needs are considered at child protection conferences, and which professions advocate for children's and young people's health through the child protection process. (1909_Health_needs_of_vulnerable_children_and_young.Pdf, n.d.)

Conceptual analysis

The notion of technology has both good and harmful familial consequences. As the home evolves from joint to nuclear, so does technology. As the family develops in the digital era, it creates a new field of discovery for the previous generation to connect and communicate in new ways. The negative repercussions of new technology include a loss in relatives and friends' health and the use of contemporary technology creating a gap among family members, with less activity and interaction and less decision-making in the home setting.

Recognizing the importance of increasing family quality and welfare, the government works hard and has high hopes for the PKH program's success. Right now, PKH is still growing, both in terms of coverage of KPM and coverage of assistance. The Family Development Session (FDS)

intervention, also known as the Family Capacity Building Meeting (P2K2), is one example of how programme material is still being developed.(Istiani & Mansyur, 2022)

The North Western University conducted a study with children and parents and the influence of technology on the family system, the use of media in the new technology, the use of the internet by the children in the house and the various change in the behaviour and the attitude of the young and adult child at home, as the survey shows when parents are *making dinner or doing chores* and want to keep their child busy, 87% say they are very or somewhat likely to give their child an activity to do or a toy to play with, 79% to give them a book to read or look at, and 77% to let them watch TV. By comparison, 37% of those who have a smartphone or tablet say they are likely to give them one of those devices to use. (key findings).

(Sarah Husisman 2012). The study shows how parents find it difficult to determine when to restrict their adult child from using the technology and monitoring them. The findings of the researcher show there are constant conflicts and fight happening there as the family could not spend quality time together due to which there are always quarrels happening based on new technology brought at home. The other families find it more convincing and stressful the usage of technology at home children are in the favour of using technology at their convenience ICT influence on diverse family activities is a recurring topic for research as technology advancements advance at an ever-increasing rate. Parents and children are found to employ the ICT tools similarly, excluding activity preference. Parents favour ICT more than youngsters prefer education, creating social networks, etc., whilst adults choose entertainment. Aside from the negative and positive aspects of ICT families.

Although physical sexual activity between children is now largely accepted within the context, the sexual exploitation of children through the use of ICTs has rekindled the social stigma associated with child sexuality. Children and adolescents under the age of 18 account for one-third of all internet users globally.

The children are lose in the digital world so much that they are forgetting the harmful effects and the influence of digital era in the life. The children are becoming victims and addicts to the digital world as its creating meta world for them to enjoy and its creating different psychological imbalance in them . Children and young people may have physical, emotional or mental health

problems of their own, including disabilities and special needs or speech and language difficulties, Increasing numbers of our young people have mental health difficulties.

One significant risk concerns children's private lives. Many kids use social media to upload significant personal information and photographs that may possibly remain online for lengthy periods of time. This information may have a negative impact on their life if it is used by educational institutions or possible employers in the future. Profiling information and retaining data on children's Internet activity for commercial purposes presents privacy problems, which most youngsters are not aware of.(Katz, n.d.)

Availability to social media, online conversations, and games has created opportunities for inquiry and interaction, but also concerns such as cyberbullying, online grooming, and online sexual assault. Early childhood development experts are concerned about the rising amount of hours youngsters spend gazing at screens. Psychologists advise against using screen time as a reward, i.e. giving children screen time if they perform a duty or activity.(unicef, n.d.)

SrNo	Keywords	No. of reviews	Authors & Year of publication
1.	<i>Child protection</i>	5	(Jaipong et al., n.d.; Katz, n.d.; Syafiuddin, Safa'at, & Djatmika, 2021; Syafiuddin, Safa'at, Djatmika, et al., 2021; unicef, n.d.; Witting, 2019)
2.	<i>Social responsibility</i>	8	
3.	<i>Digital technologies</i>	13	(UNICEF <i>Children in a Digital World</i> 2017, n.d.), (Leggett & Rossouw, 2014, Vasanth et al., 2021 , (Bashkireva et al., 2022; Krick et al., 2019; Ohlert et al., 2022; Tianchong Wang & Chariya Chiumkanokchai, 2022; Vedeckina & Borgonovi, 2021), (Ajayi et al., 2022), (Chiffi et al., 2022),

Publications reviews

Abusive childhood

Child protection and
more family care

MORE DIGITAL
AWARENESS

MORE ACCEPTANCE TO
TECHNOLOGIES / digital
age

Family Development and Social
Responsibility

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