

# A Study on Human Rights Violations of Children with Special Reference to Chennai

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**Abstract:** Human-rights violations inflicted upon children occur on a global scale and may involve child labor, child trafficking, child soldiers, sexual exploitation, denial of education, and unavailability of health care. Child marriage and child labor are grave human-rights violations that deprive children of the most fundamental rights: education, health, and a life free of danger. The phenomenon is noticed widely in many parts of the globe, with poverty, cultural traditions, and inadequate enforcement of laws driving these issues. The research takes an empirical approach, wherein it has adopted a survey method and a convenience sampling method of data collection. There is a sample of 200 respondents from Chennai, Tamil Nadu, comprising almost all ages and diversified demographic backgrounds. The independent variable included in the study is the age, gender, locality, and occupation and monthly income. The dependent variables include, among others, the impact of human rights violations, awareness in the community, and legal protection. The statistical analysis was performed using the collected data for relationships between the variables through the graphical representation and Chi-square tests. The study aims to explore the effects of socio-economic factors with an aspect of public awareness and confidence in the child protection laws and policies. The findings show how education, income, and community awareness can strongly affect the perception of violations against children's rights. This study draws conclusions on efforts-law, and social-brought into play to either curb or grant human rights violations against children in society and achieve a safe environment for their growth and development.

**Keywords:** Child right violation, Child labour, Poverty, Human rights, Child marriage.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Human rights violations against children represent one of the gravest challenges to global justice and human dignity. Despite the existence of international treaties such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), millions of children around the world continue to suffer from abuse, exploitation, neglect, and discrimination. These violations can take many forms, including child labor, trafficking, child marriage, denial of education, physical and emotional abuse, and recruitment into armed conflict. Children, due to their age and dependence, are particularly vulnerable and often lack the voice or means to defend their rights. Violations not only deprive them of their childhood and fundamental freedoms but also have long-term impacts on their health, development, and future opportunities. Addressing these issues requires a strong commitment from governments, communities, and international bodies to create safe environments, enforce protective laws, and ensure that every child enjoys the rights to life, education, protection, and participation.

## EVOLUTION

Human rights violations against children are one of the most significant challenges in the world today affecting millions of children regardless of the socio-economic or cultural context. Child protection laws and policies build upon the basic tenets of human rights to protect children from abuse, exploitation, neglect, and violence. Child rights have gone through the evolution from legislation to a broad social movement, policies, and community-based interventions. This evolution occurred due to international conventions like the UNCRC (United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child), which made global standards for protection and welfare of children. Nonetheless, irrespective of their legal



developments, child rights violations continue to occur due to interrelated issues such as poverty, education, social discrimination, and weak enforcement of laws.

### **GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES**

In India, the whole issue of child rights violations is still grave, with issues ranging from child labor, trafficking, and sexual exploitation to denial of access to basic healthcare and education. In its efforts to fight these issues, the Government has enacted the Right to Education (RTE) Act, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, and Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act. In addition, an influx of digital campaigns and awareness programs have taken off, leveraging social media and technology to amplify advocacy efforts. Nevertheless, there are glaring gaps in enforcement, rehabilitation, and social attitudes toward child rights. Many countries have adopted national child protection policies, aligned with international conventions like the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, to safeguard children's rights. Government programs often focus on providing free and compulsory education, improving access to healthcare and nutrition, and supporting families to reduce child vulnerability. Child helplines, juvenile justice systems, and rehabilitation centers have also been established to assist victims and reintegrate them into society. Additionally, governments collaborate with non-governmental organizations and international agencies to raise awareness, build capacity, and strengthen child protection mechanisms. Through these coordinated efforts, the state plays a crucial role in creating a safe and nurturing environment for children to grow and thrive.

### **CURRENT TRENDS**

Contemporary trends suggest an increasing emphasis on policies and intervention programs that place children at the center and promote rehabilitation, education, and psychological support for victims of human rights violations. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international agencies continue to stronghold support and legal assistance to affected children. Meanwhile, grassroots movements have emerged in cities like Chennai, Tamil Nadu, to address localized issues confronting vulnerable children in urban slums, rural communities, and marginalized groups. In 2025, child protection faces a complex landscape shaped by digital threats, armed conflicts, and evolving policy responses. A significant concern is the surge in online exploitation; incidents of online abuse have risen by over 40% in the past year, prompting legislative actions like the Kids Online Safety Act (KOSA) in the U.S., which mandates tech companies to minimize harmful content exposure to minors. Similarly, the European Union is proposing regulations requiring digital platforms to detect and report child sexual abuse material.

### **FACTORS AFFECTING THE TOPIC**

Factors identified among the causes behind the incidence of human rights violations against children include: socio-economic inequalities, cultural attitudes, ineffective legal enforcement, and lack of awareness on the part of the communities. Considerable interregional disparity exists in terms of the effectiveness of child protection measures, with child protection measures aggravating the already grave problems facing rural/ semi-urban areas in the implementation of policies as against the relatively easy implementation of the same measures in metropolitan regions. In a city like Chennai, it is socio-economic considerations that play a decisive role in determining children's access to education, healthcare, and protection services, thus emphasizing the need for interventions geared towards a specific region. Several factors contribute to the violation of children's rights across the globe. Poverty is one of the most significant, forcing families to send their children to work or into early marriages. Lack of access to quality education and healthcare also increases children's vulnerability to abuse and exploitation. Cultural practices and societal norms, such as gender discrimination or the acceptance of corporal punishment, further perpetuate violations. Armed conflicts and political instability expose children to recruitment by militias, displacement, and loss of basic protections. Inadequate law enforcement, weak legal frameworks, and corruption often allow perpetrators to go unpunished, undermining efforts to uphold children's rights.



### COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTRIES/ STATES

Countries with well-developed child protection systems, such as Sweden and Canada, have implemented strong legal frameworks, social welfare programs, and child-friendly justice systems to mitigate violations effectively. In contrast, India continues to face implementation challenges, necessitating a multi-stakeholder approach involving government agencies, civil society, and local communities. Addressing these gaps is essential to ensuring the fundamental rights of children and fostering a safer environment for their growth and development. For instance, Scandinavian countries like Sweden and Norway have comprehensive child welfare policies and consistently rank high in child well-being indices. In contrast, developing or conflict-affected countries may struggle with limited resources, weak governance, and deeply rooted social challenges. In parts of Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, child labor, early marriage, and limited access to education remain persistent issues. These comparisons highlight the need for global cooperation and tailored strategies to address the unique challenges faced by each country.

### AIM OF THE STUDY

This study aims to examine the key factors contributing to human rights violations against children, assess the effectiveness of existing legal frameworks, and explore public awareness and perceptions regarding child protection measures in the Indian context, with a special focus on Chennai.

### OBJECTIVES

- To explore the causes of child labour and the socio economic factors contributing to it.
- To analyse the working conditions of child laborers
- To examine the legal measures against child labour and child marriage.
- To explore the effectiveness of government initiatives and policies in preventing child labor and child marriage

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

**Md. Hasan Reza (2006)** The study **aimed** to investigate human rights violations experienced by street children working in the informal economy. It focused on understanding the nature of their income-generating activities and the associated risks. A **qualitative methodology** was adopted, involving in-depth interviews with 75 street children to gather firsthand experiences. The data provided insight into the harsh realities of life on the streets. The children shared personal narratives that highlighted abuse, exploitation, and lack of protection. The researcher explored how street life infringes on children's basic rights. The **findings** reveal systemic neglect and socio-economic marginalization. The study stressed the need for legal and social reform to address these issues. It also recommended strengthening child protection systems. Overall, the research offered a voice to vulnerable children in informal sectors.

**Suresh Lal B. (2007)** This study **aimed** to examine the factors and issues surrounding child marriage in India. It particularly sought to assess socio-economic drivers and the effectiveness of legal measures. Using both **primary and secondary data**, the researcher analyzed poverty, domestic violence, and health impacts. The study considered data collected from affected families and community sources. It examined the constitutional and legal framework related to child marriage. The **findings** showed that lack of awareness and enforcement gaps persist. Socio-economic backwardness remains a significant driver. The study recommended awareness campaigns and legal enforcement. It emphasized scholarships and support systems to prevent early marriages. The research concluded with strategies for holistic community intervention.

**Harriot Beazley (2009)** The **aim** of the study was to explore how street children and youth construct and protect their identities. It highlighted how these children are perceived as social deviants by the state. The methodology involved a survey of 200 street children combined with social analysis. **Qualitative** insights were gathered to understand the marginal spaces occupied by these youths. The study assessed how children resist social exclusion. It **found** that societal norms clash with their survival strategies. Street life provided them with autonomy but exposed them to state



repression. The children often found solidarity within their peer networks. The research emphasized identity, resilience, and informal social order. It recommended policy changes to incorporate children's voices in protection systems.

**Tambwe Ndjakanyi Pierre Boniface (2010)** This research **aimed** to assess the violation of rights among children living on the streets. It defined street children as minors whose lives revolve around the street environment. A cross-sectional **descriptive methodology** was employed. The sample included 815 children, 360 parents, and 8 supervisors using convenience sampling. Data collection involved self-administered questionnaires and guided observations. The study **found** widespread rights violations including lack of shelter and basic services. Many children were exposed to physical and emotional abuse. The findings indicated inadequate social support and protective infrastructure. It emphasized the need for family reunification and social inclusion. The study recommended stronger community-based child welfare systems.

**Belay Tefera Kibret (2010)** The **aim** of this study was to examine the impact of armed conflict on children's rights and their daily lives. The study utilized both primary and secondary sources, including official reports and media documents. Data were gathered from 200 public records and key informants. The methodology emphasized **descriptive and interpretive analysis**. The **findings** indicated that children were both directly and indirectly harmed by armed conflict. Schools and support systems were destroyed. Vulnerability increased due to displacement and trauma. The study argued that armed conflict exacerbates inequality and child neglect. It recommended policy changes to safeguard children in conflict zones. Protection and rehabilitation mechanisms were stressed for post-conflict recovery.

**Lorenzo I. Bordonaro (2011)** This study **aimed** to analyze the politics of child protection agencies in relation to street children. It focused on the clash between children's agency and protective interventions. Fieldwork with street children and policy review were used to gather data. A **qualitative approach** with 50 public data points was applied. The study assessed how protection systems limit children's autonomy. It found tension between promoting child rights and controlling children's behavior. Agencies often failed to respect children's perspectives. The research highlighted the imbalance between empowerment and discipline. **Findings** suggested the need for child-centric protection models. The study advocated for participatory and respectful interventions.

**Brimastya Paramadanys (2012)** The **aim** of this study was to examine legal protection policies for children facing rights violations. It particularly focused on children involved in crime. A normative juridical and **socio-legal methodology** was used. The study was based on 250 data points from the public. It explored how criminal law responds to street children's issues. The **findings** showed a weak implementation of state responsibilities. Government systems were found lacking in care and oversight. The research identified policy gaps in addressing child neglect. It emphasized the role of legal reform and community awareness. The study called for better rehabilitation and support systems.

**Pawan Sharma (2013)** This study **aimed** to explore the nature and extent of child labour and its rights violations. The focus was on identifying causes and impacts in Indian cities. A **mixed-method approach** was used with data from 300 individuals including street children. The research established a cause-effect relationship using statistical and observational tools. The **findings** revealed that child labour remains widespread due to poverty and lack of education. Children were often exploited in unregulated sectors. The study recommended policy enforcement and awareness programs. It called for rehabilitation and school reintegration strategies. The paper stressed long-term socio-economic reforms to end child labour.

**Nagar (2014)** The study **aimed** to critically analyze the root causes of child labour in India. It focused on rural and urban disparities. The methodology was **qualitative**, using literature review and field analysis. The study highlighted poverty as the main driver. It found that rural children were more vulnerable due to lack of opportunities. Families migrated to cities but often forced children to work. The research identified structural issues such as poor education and



weak labour laws. The **findings** suggested targeted policy interventions. It called for rural development and stricter enforcement. The study emphasized education as a tool for change.

**Nahidul Islam (2015)** The **aim** was to assess human rights violations concerning women and children, with a focus on police administration. A **mixed-methods approach** was adopted. Data were collected from 400 public respondents. The study used critical and comparative analysis. It explored how law enforcement fails to protect vulnerable groups. **Findings** revealed systemic abuse and discrimination. High-profile cases were used to illustrate common patterns. The study advocated for stronger accountability in human rights protection. It recommended reforms in police training and community engagement. The researcher emphasized the need for rights-based governance.

**Bruce Rasmussen et al. (2016)** aimed to evaluate the effectiveness and economic viability of education interventions targeted at reducing child marriage in India. Using a **comprehensive** literature search method, the authors identified various interventions with documented costs and measurable impacts on child marriage rates in India and other low- and middle-income countries. The study synthesized data on dropout rates and secondary school completion among girls to estimate the broader social and economic benefits of such interventions. Their **findings** revealed that education investments yield substantial reductions in child marriage incidence by increasing school retention and completion rates. The study highlights the long-term positive ripple effects, including enhanced social outcomes for girls, making a strong economic case for prioritizing education as a strategy to combat child marriage in India.

**Kadhiravan Madalaimuthu (2017)** conducted a study **aimed** on developing and validating a reliable scale to measure attitudes toward child marriage among Tamil youth. The research employed an online survey targeting college students to collect data, which was then analyzed using SPSS software. The adequacy and suitability of the sample for factor as **empirical** analysis were confirmed through Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin and Bartlett's tests. The scale's internal consistency was demonstrated by a high Cronbach's alpha coefficient, indicating strong reliability. The study **found** that the developed tool is both valid and reliable for assessing attitudes toward child marriage, providing researchers and policymakers a standardized measure to understand and address the socio-cultural dimensions of child marriage among young people in Tamil Nadu.

**Santhosh Mahato (2018)** This study **aimed** to explore the causes and consequences of child marriage from a qualitative perspective. The study employed **qualitative** research methods, including interviews and observations, to gather rich, contextual data about child marriage in rural areas. The **findings** revealed that socio-economic factors such as poverty, lack of education, and entrenched cultural norms drive the high prevalence of child marriage in rural communities. The study underscored child marriage as a serious child protection issue with wide-ranging negative impacts on health, education, and development. The author recommended launching awareness campaigns and enforcing laws strictly to curb this harmful practice, emphasizing the need for community-level engagement and policy interventions.

**Jennifer Parsons et al. (2019)** The study **aimed** the economic impacts of child marriage, framing it as a violation of human rights deeply rooted in gender inequality. The research follows an **empirical** analysis that highlighted that child marriage, defined as unions involving persons under 18, is a widespread global issue with over 140 million girls projected to marry early in the next decade if trends persist. Using a combination of demographic data and economic analysis, the study emphasized how social norms limiting girls' education and women's workforce participation contribute to child marriage. The **findings** suggest that households often deprioritize girls' education investment, which perpetuates poverty cycles. The authors called for interventions addressing social norms to improve education and economic opportunities for girls.

**Deepali Godha et al. (2020)** The study **aimed** the association between child marriage and reproductive health outcomes using data from Demographic and Health Surveys. The study applied **descriptive and multivariate analysis**



methods to examine the prevalence and health consequences of child marriage in South Asia. Results showed significant links between child marriage and poor fertility outcomes, including higher fertility rates and lower contraceptive use among married adolescents. The study **found** that child marriage negatively affects reproductive health service utilization and suggested nuanced, context-specific strategies to improve health outcomes in this vulnerable population. The authors stressed the importance of targeting child marriage reduction efforts to improve broader reproductive health indicators.

**Usman A. Ojeddokun et al. (2020)** The study **aimed** the social organization and survival strategies of child beggars in South West Nigeria. The research involved **qualitative** data collection from migrant child beggars, focusing on their reasons for begging, which included famine and the need to earn alms for survival. **Findings** showed that a significant proportion of children engage in begging due to extreme poverty and family pressures. The study recommended urgent government interventions to protect these children from exploitation and trafficking, emphasizing social welfare programs and stricter enforcement of child protection laws to improve their living conditions and reduce their vulnerability.

**Anant Vijaya Soni (2021)** The **aim** of the study is to investigate the phenomenon of child begging in modern Indian cities, estimating that nearly 300,000 children are involved in this activity. The study reviewed government schemes aimed at providing free education to street children but noted persistent challenges in implementation. Through **qualitative** assessment, the research explored the socio-economic factors contributing to child begging, such as poverty and urban migration. The **findings** underscored the complexity of child begging and proposed multi-faceted solutions, including improved education access, social support systems, and stricter law enforcement to address the root causes and protect vulnerable children in urban settings.

**Vaibhav Agarwal (2021)** This article **aimed** at research on education provision for street children and child beggars in India, investigating the underlying causes such as poverty, rapid population growth, and social abuse. Using a **mixed-method approach**, the study gathered data on children's circumstances and barriers to education. **Findings** emphasized that these systemic issues severely limit access to schooling for street children, perpetuating cycles of poverty and marginalization. The authors proposed targeted interventions to ensure educational opportunities for these children, including tailored policies, community engagement, and protective measures against exploitation.

**Ganira K. Lilianet et al. (2024)** This article **aimed** the impact of early and forced child marriage on girls' education in Migon country, Kenya. The research involved **qualitative** data collection from migrant child beggars, focusing on their reasons for begging, which included famine and the need to earn alms for survival. Primary data were collected through structured interviews and questionnaires from 30 women married before 18. The research **found** that inadequate education and rural residency are strongly correlated with early marriage practices. Parents' perceptions of education quality influenced their decisions on marriage timing. The study concluded that child marriage remains prevalent in rural areas due to these factors and recommended engaging traditional and religious leaders, supporting policy frameworks, and designing lawful marriage systems to reduce early marriage rates and promote educational attainment.

**Judith Ennew and Jill Swart-Kruger (2025)** This article **aimed** at the concept of street children and youth, focusing on how homes, places, and spaces shape their social realities. The research involved **qualitative** data collection from migrant child beggars, focusing on their reasons for begging, which included famine and the need to earn alms for survival. The study collected data on 80 street children and explored shifting academic and policy perspectives on defining "typical" street children. The **findings** highlighted the diversity of experiences and the importance of considering spatial and social contexts in understanding street children's lives. The research argued that policies and programs should reflect this complexity, moving away from stereotypical definitions and towards more nuanced, context-aware interventions for street children and youth.

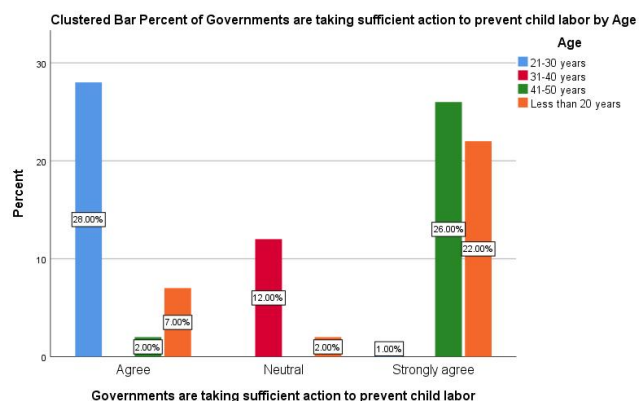


### III. METHODOLOGY

The study was based on an **empirical** method of research. The sample data were collected from the public through the online questionnaire by adopting the **convenient sampling method** and the sample size is **200**. The primary data used for the study is the structured questionnaire **independent variable** included in the study is the age, gender, locality, and occupation. The **dependent variable** used in the study is the opinion of the respondents on whether they have witnessed child beggary in signals, whether they think they are forced into child trafficking, causes of child trafficking, statement question whether they think children are forced into this and whether they take care of the affected child expenses. The statistical tools used by the researchers are SPSS correlation analysis and graphical representation. The Hypothesis was tested using the chi square test and anova test.

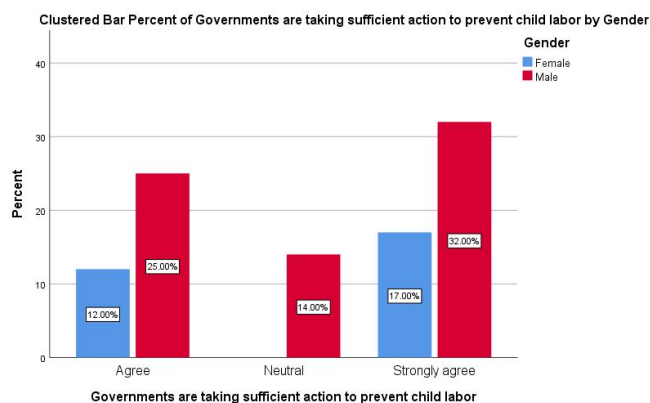
### IV. ANALYSIS

**FIGURE 1**



**LEGEND:** The figure 1 represents the relation between age and agreeability on the statement, "Governments are taking sufficient action to prevent child labour."

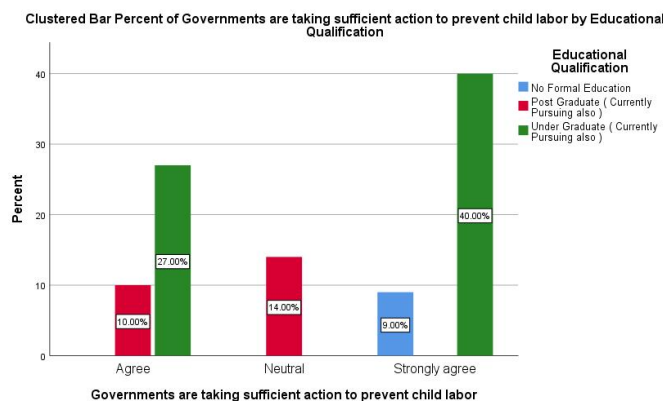
**FIGURE 2**



**LEGEND:** The figure 2 represents the relation between gender and agreeability on the statement, "Governments are taking sufficient action to prevent child labour."

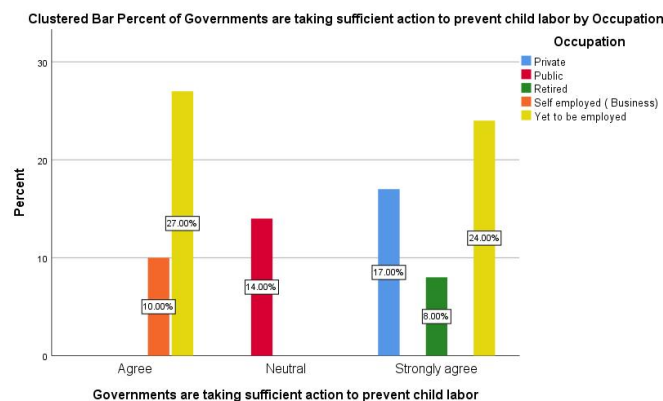


**FIGURE 3**



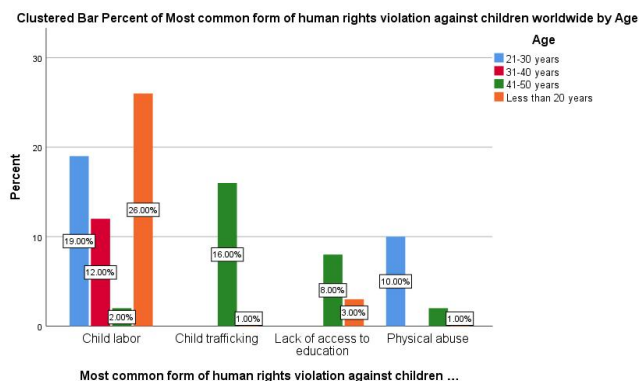
**LEGEND:** The figure 3 represents the relation between educational qualification and agreeability on the statement, "Governments are taking sufficient action to prevent child labour."

**FIGURE 4**



**LEGEND:** The figure 4 represents the relation between occupation and agreeability on the statement, "Governments are taking sufficient action to prevent child labour."

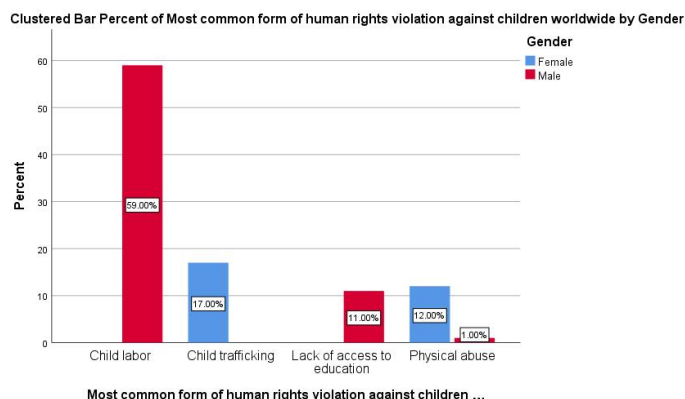
**FIGURE 5**



**LEGEND:** The figure 5 represents the relation between age and the most common form of human rights violation against children.

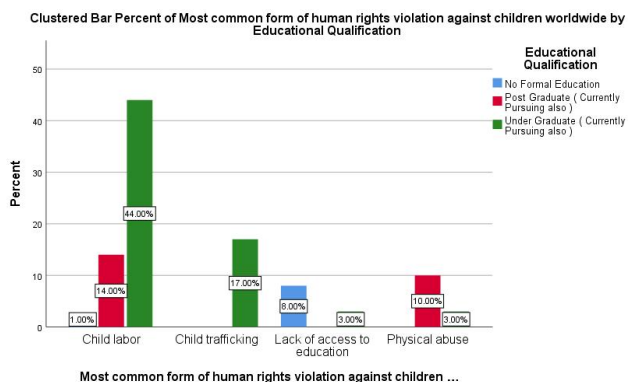


**FIGURE 6**



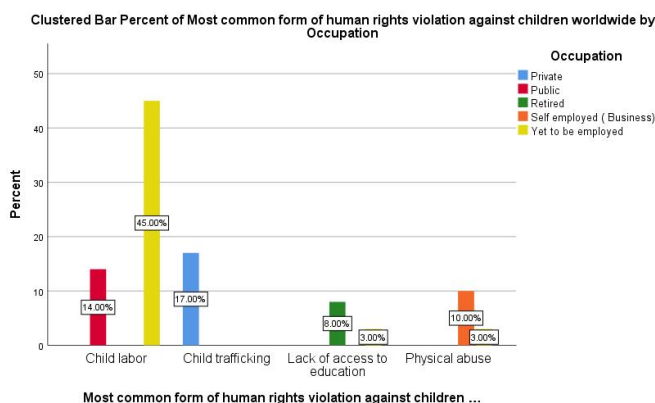
**LEGEND:** The figure 6 represents the relation between gender and the most common form of human rights violation against children.

**FIGURE 7**



**LEGEND:** The figure 7 represents the relation between educational qualification and the most common form of human rights violation against children.

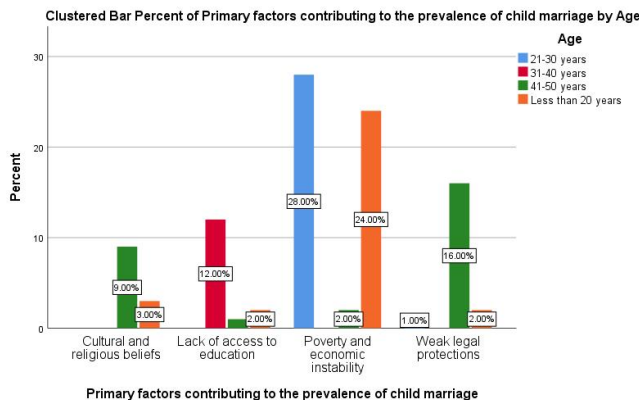
**FIGURE 8**



**LEGEND:** The figure 8 represents the relation between occupation and the most common form of human rights violation against children.

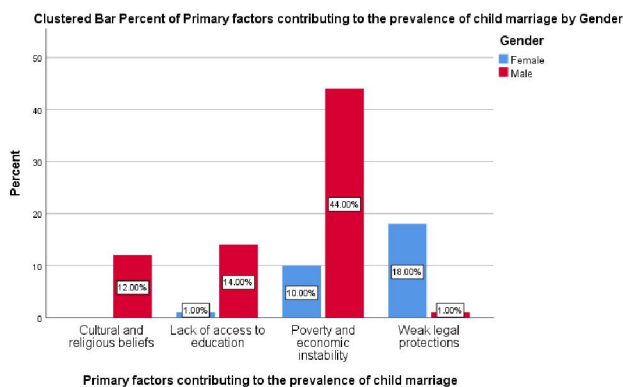


**FIGURE 9**



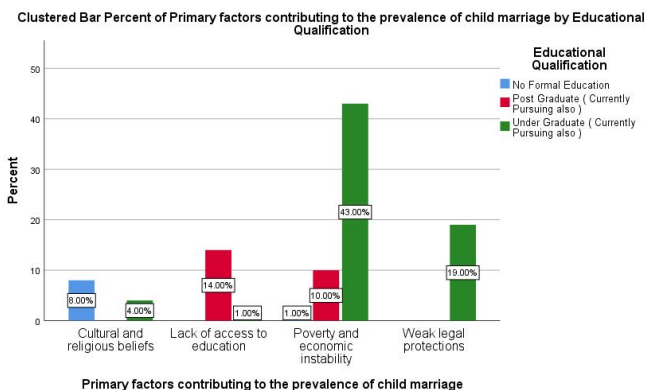
**LEGEND:** The figure 9 represents the relation between age and primary factors contributing to the prevalence of child marriage.

**FIGURE 10**



**LEGEND:** The figure 10 represents the relation between gender and primary factors contributing to the prevalence of child marriage.

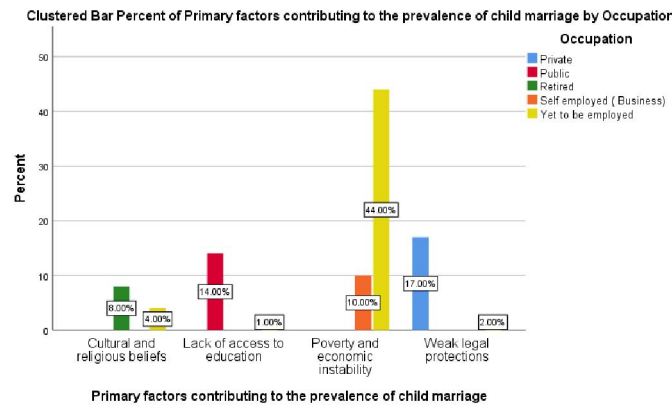
**FIGURE 11**



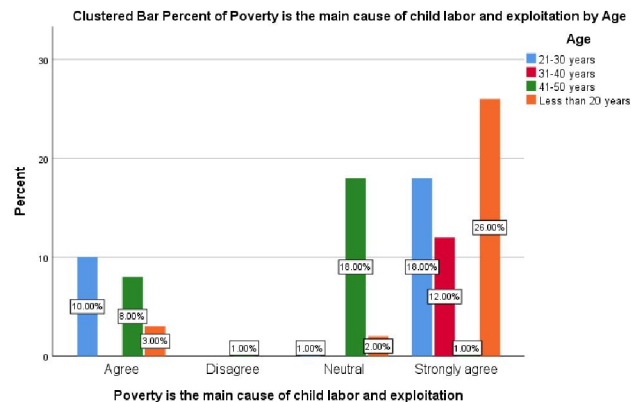
**LEGEND:** The figure 11 represents the relation between educational qualification and primary factors contributing to the prevalence of child marriage.



**FIGURE 12**

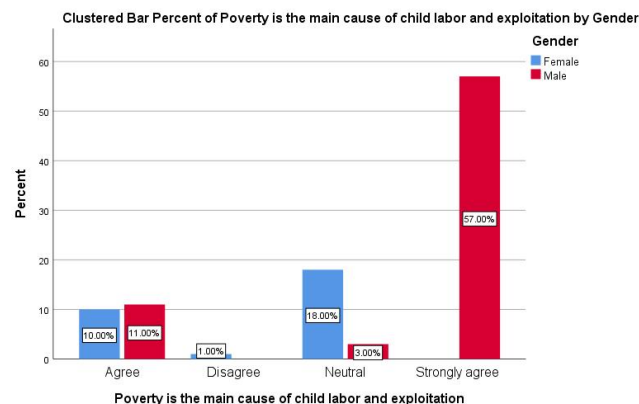


**FIGURE 13**



**LEGEND:** The figure 13 represents the relation between age and agreeability on the statement, “poverty is the main cause of child labour and exploitation”.

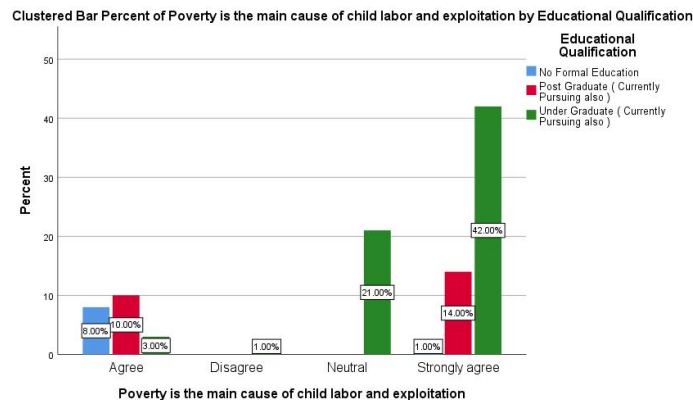
**FIGURE 14**



**LEGEND:** The figure 14 represents the relation between gender and agreeability on the statement, “poverty is the main cause of child labour and exploitation”.



**FIGURE 15**



**LEGEND:** The figure 15 represents the relation between educational qualification and agreeability on the statement, “poverty is the main cause of child labour and exploitation”.

## STATISTICAL TEST CHI-SQUARE TESTS

**TABLE 1**

**NULL HYPOTHESIS:** There is no significant association between the most common form of human rights violation against children worldwide and age of the respondents.

**ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS:** There is a significant association between the most common form of human rights violation against children worldwide and age of the respondents.

**Age \* Most common form of human rights violation against children worldwide  
Crosstabulation**

| Count |                    | Most common form of human rights violation against children worldwide |                   |                             |                | Total |
|-------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------|
|       |                    | Child labor                                                           | Child trafficking | Lack of access to education | Physical abuse |       |
| Age   | 21-30 years        | 38                                                                    | 0                 | 0                           | 20             | 58    |
|       | 31-40 years        | 24                                                                    | 0                 | 0                           | 0              | 24    |
|       | 41-50 years        | 4                                                                     | 32                | 16                          | 4              | 56    |
|       | Less than 20 years | 52                                                                    | 2                 | 6                           | 2              | 62    |
| Total |                    | 118                                                                   | 34                | 22                          | 26             | 200   |

of the respondents.

## Chi-Square Tests

|                    | Value                | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 167.804 <sup>a</sup> | 9  | .000                              |
| Likelihood Ratio   | 181.583              | 9  | .000                              |
| N of Valid Cases   | 200                  |    |                                   |

a. 3 cells (18.8%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.64.



**TABLE 2**

**NULL HYPOTHESIS:** There is no significant association between the primary factors contributing to the prevalence of child marriage and gender of the respondents.

**ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS:** There is a significant association between the primary factors contributing to the prevalence of child marriage and gender of the respondents.

**Gender \* Primary factors contributing to the prevalence of child marriage  
Crosstabulation**

| Count  |        | Primary factors contributing to the prevalence of child marriage |                             |                                  |                        | Total |
|--------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|
|        |        | Cultural and religious beliefs                                   | Lack of access to education | Poverty and economic instability | Weak legal protections |       |
| Gender | Female | 0                                                                | 2                           | 20                               | 36                     | 58    |
|        | Male   | 24                                                               | 28                          | 88                               | 2                      | 142   |
| Total  |        | 24                                                               | 30                          | 108                              | 38                     | 200   |

**Chi-Square Tests**

|                    | Value                | df | Asymptotic Significance (2-sided) |
|--------------------|----------------------|----|-----------------------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 102.585 <sup>a</sup> | 3  | .000                              |
| Likelihood Ratio   | 106.995              | 3  | .000                              |
| N of Valid Cases   | 200                  |    |                                   |

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.96.

**LEGEND:** Table 2 uses a chi-square t-test to show the association between the primary factors contributing to the prevalence of child marriage and gender of the respondents.

## V. RESULTS

**Figure 1** shows that 28% of the respondents of the age 21 to 30 and 41 to 50 agree and strongly agree on the statement, "Governments are taking sufficient action to prevent child labour. **Figure 2** shows that 32% of the male respondents strongly agree on the statement, "Governments are taking sufficient action to prevent child labour. **Figure 3** shows that 40% of the UG graduates strongly agree on the statement, "Governments are taking sufficient action to prevent child labour. **Figure 4** states that 24% of the respondents, yet to be employed strongly agree on the statement, "Governments are taking sufficient action to prevent child labour. **Figure 5** shows that respondents less than 20 years of age state that child labour is the most common human rights violation against children. **Figure 6** states that 59% of the male respondents state that child labour is the most common human rights violation against children and 12% of the female respondents state that physical abuse is the most common human rights violation against children. **Figure 7** shows that 44% of the UG respondents state that child labour is the most common human rights violation against children. **Figure 8** shows that 17% from the private sector state that Child Trafficking is the most common human rights violation against children. **Figure 9** states that 28% of the respondents of the age 21 to 30 state that poverty and economic instability is the primary factor contributing to the prevalence of child marriage. **Figure 10** shows that 44% of the male respondents state that poverty and economic instability is the primary factor contributing to



the prevalence of child marriage. **Figure 11** states that 43% of the UG respondents state that poverty and economic instability is the primary factor contributing to the prevalence of child marriage. **Figure 12** shows that 10% of self employed respondents state that poverty and economic instability is the primary factor contributing to the prevalence of child marriage. **Figure 13** states that 26% of the respondents less than 20 years strongly agree that poverty is the main cause of child labor and exploitation. **Figure 14** shows that 57% of the male respondents strongly agree that poverty is the main cause of child labor and exploitation. **Figure 15** states that 42% of the UG respondents strongly agree that poverty is the main cause of child labor and exploitation. **Table 1** shows the association between the most common form of human rights violation against children worldwide and age of the respondents. The Pearson chi-square value for asymptotic significance is (.000) which is less than 0.05 so the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Therefore there is a significant association between the most common form of human rights violation against children worldwide and age of the respondents. **Table 2** shows the association between the primary factors contributing to the prevalence of child marriage and gender of the respondents. The Pearson chi-square value for asymptotic significance is (.000) which is less than 0.05 so the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Therefore there is a significant association between the primary factors contributing to the prevalence of child marriage and gender of the respondents.

## VI. DISCUSSION

**Figure 1** highlights that respondents aged 21 to 30 and 41 to 50 agree or strongly agree that governments are taking sufficient action to prevent child labour. This indicates that perceptions of government efforts vary across age groups, with some believing that measures are effective while others remain skeptical. **Figure 2** shows that male respondents strongly agree with the statement, suggesting that men may have a more favorable view of government interventions compared to other demographic groups. **Figure 3** presents that UG graduates strongly agree, implying that higher education levels may influence a more optimistic outlook on government efforts. This could be due to increased awareness of policy initiatives or exposure to government-led campaigns. **Figure 4** indicates that respondents yet to be employed strongly agree. This lower level of agreement compared to UG graduates suggests that employment status may play a role in shaping opinions, possibly due to economic vulnerabilities affecting their perspective on child labor policies. **Figure 5** reveals that respondents younger than 20 years old identify child labour as the most common human rights violation against children. This perspective could be influenced by education curricula and media exposure, which often highlight child labour issues. **Figure 6** shows that male respondents predominantly view child labour as the most common violation, while a smaller portion of female respondents identify physical abuse as the most pressing concern. This difference suggests a potential gender-based perception of children's rights violations, possibly shaped by personal experiences or societal roles. **Figure 7** highlights that UG graduates identify child labour as the most common violation, reinforcing the idea that education may increase awareness of systemic child exploitation. **Figure 8** presents that respondents from the private sector consider child trafficking as the most common violation. This perspective might be influenced by workplace exposure to corporate social responsibility initiatives or awareness of human trafficking cases. **Figure 9** shows that respondents aged 21 to 30 attribute poverty and economic instability as the primary drivers of child marriage. This reflects an understanding of financial hardships forcing families to marry off their children for economic relief. **Figure 10** indicates that male respondents share the belief that poverty is the leading cause of child marriage. This could be influenced by societal expectations and economic pressures that men observe in their communities. **Figure 11** highlights that UG graduates also identify poverty as the main factor. Their education might provide them with a broader understanding of socio-economic issues that perpetuate early marriage. **Figure 12** presents that self-employed respondents identify poverty as a contributing factor to child marriage, though at a lower level compared to other groups. Their perspectives might be shaped by financial independence and personal experiences with economic challenges. **Figure 13** shows that younger respondents strongly agree that poverty is the main cause of child labour and exploitation. This suggests that early exposure to educational discussions on social issues may influence their viewpoints. **Figure 14** indicates that male respondents strongly agree that poverty is a major driver of child labour, emphasizing the economic struggles faced by families that push children into labor. **Figure 15** reveals that UG graduates also strongly agree with this statement. Their educational background may have provided them with deeper insights into the socio-economic factors that contribute to child labour. **Table 1** it was found that the



most common form of human rights violation against children worldwide is related to the age of the respondents. **Table 2** it was found that primary factors contributing to the prevalence of child marriage is related to the gender of the respondents.

#### **LIMITATIONS :**

While studying and addressing human rights violations against children is crucial, the topic comes with several limitations. One major challenge is the lack of accurate and comprehensive data, especially in conflict zones or remote areas where violations are underreported or go unnoticed. Cultural sensitivity and differing legal standards across countries can also make it difficult to establish universal definitions and responses to what constitutes abuse or exploitation. Additionally, children may be too young, frightened, or unaware of their rights to report violations, which limits the understanding of the full scope of the problem. Government reluctance, political agendas, and corruption may further hinder effective enforcement of child protection laws. Finally, while international conventions provide guidelines, the actual implementation and monitoring of these rights vary widely from country to country, leading to inconsistent levels of protection for children globally. These limitations make it essential to approach the issue with both global cooperation and locally adapted strategies.

#### **SUGGESTION :**

To effectively combat human rights violations against children, a multi-layered approach is necessary. First, governments must strengthen and enforce child protection laws while ensuring that legal systems are child-friendly and accessible. Education plays a critical role; awareness campaigns should be launched to inform both children and adults about children's rights and how to report abuses. Investing in social welfare programs, such as free education, healthcare, and nutrition, can reduce vulnerabilities caused by poverty and inequality. International cooperation and partnerships with NGOs and civil society can help implement best practices and monitor progress. Technological tools should be used to track and prevent online exploitation, while training law enforcement and child welfare officers can improve response mechanisms. Finally, encouraging child participation in decision-making processes ensures that policies reflect their real needs and lived experiences. These combined efforts can create a safer, more just world where every child can grow up with dignity and opportunity.

### **VII. CONCLUSION**

Human rights violations against children represent one of the gravest challenges to global justice and human dignity. This study highlights socio-economic conditions, lack of education, and weak enforcement of child protection laws as major contributors to these violations, with poverty, inadequate legal implementation, and societal attitudes enabling child labor, child marriage, and exploitation. After determining the analysis the belief that poverty is the leading cause of child marriage. This could be influenced by societal expectations and economic pressures that men observe in their communities. Human rights violations against children remain a significant global issue, affecting their safety, development, and overall well-being. The **objective** of this study is to examine the key factors contributing to human rights violations against children, particularly child labor and child marriage, and to propose strategies for improving the protection of children's rights. While public awareness of child labor is high, the willingness to actively protect street children remains relatively low, emphasizing the need for stronger advocacy and intervention programs. The **findings** show how education, income, and community awareness can strongly affect the perception of violations against children's rights. Strengthening rehabilitation, education, and legal protections is essential to safeguarding children's rights, and **Suggestions** for the study shows Governments, NGOs, and policymakers must enhance legal enforcement, improve social welfare initiatives, and promote public education on children's rights. Additionally, leveraging digital platforms and community-driven programs can help raise awareness and encourage collective actions and **future scope** relies upon sector-specific challenges, cross-regional comparisons, and the role of digital advocacy in child protection efforts. Ensuring a safe and supportive environment for children requires a collaborative approach that integrates legal, social, and economic strategies to uphold their fundamental rights. This study draws conclusions on



efforts-law, and social-brought into play to either curb or grant human rights violations against children and achieve a safe environment for their growth and development.

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