An Annotated Bibliography

on Child Rights

WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON SOUTH ASIA
Save the Children fights for children's rights. We deliver immediate and lasting improvements to children's lives worldwide.

Save the Children works for:
- a world which respects and values each child
- a world which listens to children and learns
- a world where all children have hope and opportunity


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Foreword

The adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in 1989 was neither the beginning nor the culmination of a worldwide discourse on child rights. However, it certainly marked an important milestone in the history of a vital issue of social and academic interest. As the concept of the welfare state gained greater and greater acceptance in the nineteenth and twentieth century, increasing attention was paid to the rights of children in society. For example, many modern constitutions of democratic states have incorporated free and compulsory education up to the age of fourteen or sixteen years, and various efforts, big and small, have been made by governments and social organisations to define and foster the rights of a crucial segment of every society i.e. children.

It is noteworthy that while the academic interest in the rights of children is not anything new, since the UNCRC there has been enormous proliferation of research, study and publication of relevant materials on child rights. However, much of these studies and publications remain unknown to and undiscovered by academicians as well as social welfare organisations. This *Annotated Bibliography on Child Rights* is a highly commendable effort by Dr Bala Raju Nikku and Ravi Karkara to bring to the notice of various interest groups the considerable material and publications available. An important feature of this Annotated Bibliography is that it contains a brief review of each publication, which facilitates easy selection of materials. The very limited number of publications by Asian authors on topics typically pertaining to the Asian context, as well as the larger context of developing countries is a challenge to scholars and academicians.

I express my appreciation to the authors for their immense efforts and painstaking research work for the preparation of this very timely and extremely useful publication.

Fr PT Augustine, SJ  
Principal  
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Acknowledgements

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We particularly thank Shyamol Choudhary and Akmal Shareef for their inputs and Claire O’Kane for her comments and editorial support. Our appreciation also to St Xavier’s College and Kadambari Memorial College of Science and Management at Kathmandu, Nepal.

Our sincere gratitude for the suggestions provided by the participants of the academia workshops held at Kathmandu in 2005 and Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi in 2006.

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The Context

This book is an outcome of an initial idea that was shared during a regional workshop on 'Furthering Children Rights and Child Rights Programming Education in Higher Education in South Asia' organised by Save the Children Sweden during 9-11 June 2005 in Kathmandu, Nepal. Through this book we seek to outline important literature in child rights sector, which can be readily accessed and used by academic stakeholders in and beyond the South Asia region. The book is organised into two main parts. The first part is an annotated bibliography structured around main themes and the second part includes a longer list of appendices. We dedicate this book to Eglantyne Jebb, who founded Save the Children in 1919 as a response to conditions in Europe immediately following the First World War.

Use of Annotated Bibliography

Conceptualising child rights requires an explicit acknowledgement of the significance of the social and historical context in which child rights as a discourse is shaped. The research conducted for this book is an attempt to classify the literature that can be readily used as key references for work by different stakeholders involved in the child rights sector. The review articles that are included in this bibliography are a useful way to gain a sense of the broad spectrum of perspectives available to guide organisational analysis for academicians and practitioners. We hope that this report encourages more academicians and practitioners in the region to actively promote children's rights and to contribute in furthering child rights discourse through linking practice and theory. This book aims to provide a variety of perspectives in order to provide a broader picture of contemporary child rights issues in South Asian region. The implicit purpose of this bibliography is to stimulate more academic work on child rights in this region and all over the world.

This annotated bibliography is not intended to be comprehensive. The reference entries represent only a part of the literature that has been collected on child rights across the region. However, we have tried to give as broad and balanced a guide as possible to the issues of interest here. We have made every effort to include an interdisciplinary range of references in order to bring down the barriers between different traditions of knowledge, experience and disciplines. The analysis in the book is not aimed to advance one particular theoretical perspective on child rights but aims to illuminate the rich diversity of approaches used for conceptualisation. The readers' suggestions to improve this book further are most welcome.
Introduction

"I believe we should claim certain rights for the children and labour for their universal recognition, so that everybody - not merely the small number of people who are in a position to contribute to relief funds, but everybody who in any way comes into contact with children, that is to say the vast majority of mankind - may be in a position to help forward the movement."

Eglantyne Jebb, 1923
Founder, Save the Children

Across the globe, 191 countries have ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), drafted by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in 1989. Only two countries have not ratified the UNCRC: the United States and Somalia, which have signaled their intention to ratify by formally signing the Convention.

The Convention draws attention to four sets of rights - the right to survival; the right to protection; the right to participation; and the right to development. Since the adoption of the UNCRC by the United Nations in 1989, the work of many Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and governments has proved to be effective in securing rights for children and enabling them to take control of their own development.

Development aid agencies like Save the Children have spent a large part of their resources and expertise in making child rights a developmental issue at micro, meso and macro levels. However, with few exceptions, the lessons learnt from the grassroots have not been integrated into academia. There is a wealth of material and experience available to theorise child rights in the academic arena (instead of as academic discourse). It is crucial to critically study the theories and concepts of poverty, family, state, childhood and development to understand the issues of child labour, abuse and exploitation. As discussed during the workshop, despite the paradigm shift concerning children and childhood, child rights is yet to emerge as a discourse in academia in the South Asia region.

The objective of this report is to explore material written by different stakeholders (especially academics, practitioners and children) on the range of issues of children and their rights. Do academics, practitioners, children and state actors share the same perspectives on children's issues? To answer this question, we carried out in-depth analysis of literature, primarily using desk research methods.

This bibliography is organised in the following manner for easy reading:

- Child Rights
- Childhood and Wellbeing
- Child Participation
- Violence against Children
- Children Labour/Work
- A general section

The reader will find annexure one with additional reference lists. In annexure two we have listed selected journals that are useful to find child rights literature. A limitation of this bibliography is that we could not cover additional key areas, particularly discrimination and HIV/AIDS.

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1 Only two countries have not ratified the UNCRC: the United States and Somalia, which have signaled their intention to ratify by formally signing the Convention.
2 The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is the first legally binding international instrument to incorporate the full range of human rights - civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights (for more details see: http://www.unicef.org/crc/crc.htm. For full text of the Convention see www.unicef.org/crc/crc.htm
3 The studies available could be classified as 1) Understanding of child rights 2) Policy failures 3) International Conventions 4) Grassroots experiments 5) Legal instruments 6) Case studies etc.
I. CHILD RIGHTS


Innocenti Lectures are formal lectures delivered by distinguished scholars or well known public figures on some of the most crucial welfare problems currently affecting children and families. The author stresses the importance of the checklist produced through the Convention. Learning is a right and the right applies without discrimination. The author argues that the education policies that are developed should be in the best interests of the child, which means among other things, that violence must be prevented in school; learning should be oriented towards life skills, relevant now and for the future, that human rights and democratic values should be emphasised and that the child should be assisted in understanding both his or her local roots and global connections.


Media affects children’s lives. This handbook offers practical suggestions for print and broadcast journalists and those who train them. The book details how to respond to children and to issues that affect children and young people in ways that avoid putting them at unnecessary risk and help protect children’s rights. The book considers and presents some of the difficult issues children face and suggests ways in which they might be addressed by print and broadcast journalists. In addition, it looks at how children are served by the media.

For more information, write to: train@presswise.org.uk

K: Pakistan, UNCRC, abuse

This report is prepared by OMCT for the Committee on the Rights of the Child, 34th session in Geneva held in September 2003. The study discusses the situation of children, especially groups who are at a high risk of various forms of abuse and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment. Pakistani children were strongly affected due to the war in Afghanistan and the conflict in Jammu and Kashmir.

Source: omct@omct.org


K: Child rights, Nepal, family, nutrition, early childhood care, duty bearer

This book is the first of its kind on child-rearing practices in Nepal. Participatory research enables reflection on what families already know about raising their children and draws upon local and external insights to strengthen child-rearing processes. The book demonstrates clear evidence of the need for more comprehensive and synergistic approaches to childcare and development. It stresses the importance of using a child rights framework to assess the extent to which duty bearers at all levels of society are fulfilling their obligations to enable the rights of children. The book and an accompanying toolkit serve as useful resource books to understand and apply important methodological advances in participatory child rearing studies.


K: United Nations, UNCRC, children, local government, NGO, monitoring, impact

The book is an outcome of a study based upon six country studies in Ghana, Yemen, Peru, Sweden, Nicaragua and the Philippines. In addition, the book contains the overviews of UNICEF and Save the Children's work in implementing the UNCRC. The focus of the study is to assess the impact of the UNCRC. It contributes to an understanding of how the UNCRC has impacted on local, national and international institutions. The book highlights good practices in reporting, monitoring and implementing the UNCRC. The book argues that, despite widespread ratification of the UNCRC, much remains to be done by way of reporting, monitoring and implementation.

There are five chapters in the book. The introductory chapter focuses on assessing the impact of UNCRC. This has been viewed in two ways. First, through recognition of the areas in which countries (government and civil society) have taken action towards fulfilling the requirements of UNCRC, reflected changes in law, advocacy and promotion of the spirit and letter of the UNCRC. Chapter two, three and four focus on government, non-government and international efforts to advance the Convention. Recommendations are presented in chapter five. The general finding, from the six countries included in the study, is that the ratification of the UNCRC has introduced and emphasised the concept of children as people with rights, beginning a transformation of public policy from one based on needs to one based on rights. However, on the whole, the impact of UNCRC has not been wide or deep. The limitations of the study as noted in the book are that the source material came from wide range of interviews, which might have brought elements of uncertainty. However, the main author has arrived at conclusions through meticulous analysis.
The book is a good resource for organisations and individuals in the planning, policy and programme work to advance the implementation of the UNCRC.


K: Bangladesh, law, state, childhood, society, school, working children, policy, legislation

Bangladesh was selected for this study for a variety of reasons. The book is an outcome of a study to examine the lives of Bangladeshi children and adolescents between eight to sixteen years old, exposing vast discrepancies in the rights they are able to exercise.

The book has twelve chapters and an appendix. Chapter four focuses on conceptualisation of childhood and issues arising from different notions of childhood. For example, in Bangladesh a child is called or translated as 'shishu' in Bengali. The dominant notion of 'shishu' is innocent, protected and dependent, which is different than the notion of 'child' as proclaimed in UNCRC. Shishu Adhikar (the rights of the child) is also misunderstood for several reasons, which are exemplified in the confusing vocabulary (pp 40). Chapter five and six describe the status of child workers in bidi factories and domestic servants in Dhaka. Chapter seven highlights the fact that middle class children and young domestic servants working in urban homes, are roughly of the same age, but have profoundly different roles, rights and obligations. Bangladeshi society is characterised by a high degree of class and gender inequity.

The author comments that attributing child labour to poor family conditions is an over simplification of the issue. Chapter eight is based on data obtained mainly from Daulotdia brothel in Goalondo Thana in Rajbari District. Chapter ten is devoted to the discussion on childhood and state. This chapter reviews the portrayal of children and families in official discourse, the provision of primary education and the role of law enforcement agencies in safeguarding the human rights of children.

The book documents corrupt practices and illustrates how child rights are violated in brothels and factories.

In Bangladesh a dual legal system has been maintained till today. Acknowledging plurality, the British colonial government formally recognised the plurality of societies and coded different personal laws alongside a common law. Laws regulating marriage, divorce, inheritance and adoption are distinct for each religious group. Some of the religious laws are in conflict with the equal rights guaranteed to citizens of Bangladesh in the Constitution, an inconsistency that has not yet been resolved (pp 230).

In 1974 Bangladesh adopted a secular constitution. In 1977 the word 'secularism' was replaced by 'absolute trust and faith in almighty Allah'. In 1988, Islam was declared state religion. The relationship between society and state has important implications for child rights (pp 231). One of the objectives of the research was to study the impact of UNCRC, which it examines. It concludes that although there are some enabling laws and promising policies, the state apparatus is largely inefficient in application and implementation of legislation. The book is a good contribution to understand the cultural construction of childhood within the family, society and the state in Bangladesh society.


K: homeless, youth, homelessness, risk, resilience, poverty, ethics, childhood

This review presents a critique of the academic and welfare literature on street children in developing countries, with supporting evidence from studies of homelessness in industrialised nations. The turn of the twenty-first century has seen a sea change in perspective of studies concerning street youth. Firstly, the review examines five stark criticisms of the category 'street child' and of research that focuses on identifying the
characteristics of a street lifestyle rather than on the children themselves and the depth and diversity of their actual experiences. Second, it relates the change of approach to a powerful human rights discourse - the legal and conceptual framework provided by the UNCRC which emphasises children's rights as citizens and recognises their capabilities to enact change in their own lives. Finally, this article examines literature focusing specifically on risks to health, associated with street or homeless lifestyles. Risk assessment that assigns street children to a 'at risk' category, should not overshadow analytical approaches focusing on children's resiliency and long-term career life prospects. This review thus highlights some of the challenging academic and practical questions that have been raised regarding the current understanding of street children.

Source: http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/13_1/Vol13_1Articles/panter-brick.pdf


K: street children; government policy; paradigms of childhood, rights based approach

Homeless children on the streets are one of the most disadvantaged sectors of urban youth. Their circumstances leave them without access to many of their human rights and exclude them from mainstream society. Policies that affect these young people can range from broad based to targeted initiatives - each with advantages and disadvantages. This paper distinguishes three basic approaches that cut across this typology and describes how governments view and treat homeless street children. There are three main governmental approaches: reactive, protective and right-based. The distinguishable impacts of each type of policy on the lives of homeless children who live in the streets are drawn out in this paper. Broad-based initiatives within a right-based governmental approach, into which targeted initiatives by civil society can be integrated, seem a potentially effective combination for including homeless street children as participants in the wider society.

Source: www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/13_1/Vol13ArticleReprints/ReactiveProtective_Vol13 (1).pdf


Urban authorities and organisations are responsible for providing the basic services that affect lives of urban children. Cities for Children is intended to help them understand and respond to the rights and requirements of children and adolescents. It looks at the responsibilities that authorities face, and discusses practical measures for meeting their obligations in the context of limited resources and multiple demands. While the book emphasises challenges faced by local government, it also contains information that would be useful to any group working to make urban area a better place for children. Cities for Children begins by introducing the concepts, history and content of children's rights and the obligations they create for local authorities. The volume then goes on to look at a number of contentious issues such as housing, community participation, working children, community health, education and juvenile justice. The final section of the book discusses the challenge of establishing systems of governance that can promote the economic security, social justice and environmental care essential for the realisation of children's rights. It follows with practical implications for the structure, policies and practices of local authorities.

Source: http://www.colorado.edu/cgi-bin/cgi-proxy/plan/housing-info/child/noteadd.cgi?title=Cities+for+Children:+Children's+Rights,+Poverty+and+Urban+Management&author=Bartlett++S

K: India, child rights, constitution

Thukral argues that despite Constitutional guarantees of opportunity and civil rights, millions of children face deprivation and discrimination. A large part of this stems from being seen through the lens of adults who make decisions for them and who prefer to address their welfare rather than their rights.

Source: http://www.indiatogether.org/combatlaw/vol3/issue1/crights.htm


K: children's rights, street children, working children, child labour, labour law, work

The Human Rights of Street and Working Children is a one-stop guide both for experienced advocates and for non-specialists in the field. The manual, which presents information in an accessible question-and-answer format, is divided into three sections for ease of reference. The first section defines substantive rights - survival, fair treatment and empowerment. The second section provides practical guidelines on how to use regional and international human rights systems such as the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, or the UN Committee on Torture. The third and last section contains a comprehensive list of human rights documents with country wise tables detailing the status and stage in the implementation process of each of the conventions in each country. (Adapted from original source)


K: Empowerment, education, citizenship, knowledge

In Empowering Children, R. Brian Howe and Katherine Covell assert that, educating children about their basic rights is a necessary means not only of fulfilling a country's legal obligations, but of advancing education about democratic principles and the practice of citizenship. The authors contend that children's rights education empowers children as persons and as right-respecting citizens in democratic societies. Such education has a 'contagion effect' that brings about a general social knowledge on human rights and social responsibility.

Although there are obstacles to the implementation of children's rights in many countries, Howe and Covell argue that reforming schools and enhancing teacher education are absolutely essential to the creation of a new culture of respect for children as citizens. Their thorough and passionate work marks a significant advance in the field.

R. Brian Howe is a professor in the Department of Political Science and co-director of the Children's Rights Centre at the University College of Cape Breton.

Source: http://www.utppublishing.com/pubstore/merchant.ihtml?pid=8648&step=4


K: Human Rights, Society, South Korea, Japan, Taiwan,

Ian Neary looks in detail at the history of the introduction of human rights ideas into Japan, South Korea and Taiwan and examines how, and to what effect, state and society have incorporated the specific
international standards on children's and parents' rights into legal systems and social practice. This comprehensively researched and accessibly written book will be a valuable resource for students and scholars of Asian studies, human rights, sociology and politics. There are fifteen chapters in the book. The major themes are human rights, parent and child rights in Japan, South Korea and Taiwan.


K: Rights, liberation, child and adulthood, law, family, state

*Children: Rights and childhood* is widely regarded as the first book to offer a detailed philosophical examination of children's rights. Drawing on a wide variety of sources from law and literature to politics and psychology, David Archard provides a clear and accessible introduction to a topic that has assumed increasing relevance since the book's first publication. The book is divided into three parts and covers key topics such as: John Locke's writings on children, Philippe Aries's *Centuries of Childhood*, key texts on children's liberation and rights, a child's right to vote and to sexual choice, the rights of parents and the state *vis-à-vis* children and defining and understanding child abuse. David Archard is Professor of Philosophy and Public Policy at Lancaster University.


K: UNCRC, children rights, policy, NGOs

This book is a collection of essays on the message of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and how its principles and provisions can be turned into effective programmes. It addresses topical and at times controversial issues relating to children's rights. Do children have any political influence? Who decided what is development for children? Is children's play a concern for policy makers? How can children be put at the centre of the political agenda? The essays are written by experienced children's rights activists in different parts of the world through their work with UNICEF and the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child as well as within governments and in international and local NGOs. The book is divided as general principles, challenges and interpretation, some key rights and processes for implementation.


K: Rights, street based children, organisations, behavioural change

The study was commissioned taking into consideration views of a group of children who thought of themselves as different. The report has dealt with the issues and risks faced by street children. It has key findings on the street children and their situation in Nepal. In addition the report cites some of the good programmes and practices that enable the children to meet the challenges and minimise the risk. It describes the special needs of a specific age group, working children and street children, and focuses on interventions to support children who are already working within the street environment.


K: Human Rights, child rights, citizenship, act, China, Australia

The second edition of this well established handbook provides up-to-date information on a topic of increasing importance. It is across a range of disciplines and practices. It covers the debate concerning children's rights and developments in rights provision over the last twenty years. There are five parts containing 25 chapters. Part one is on Children's Rights: An overview. Part two is on Children's Rights: The Changing Legal Framework. Part three is on Children's Rights: Cases of Action. Part four is on Children's Rights: Listening to Children and People's Voices and part five is focused on Children's Rights: Comparative perspectives.
What is a rights based approach? What is the added value of a rights based programme? How can rights based programming be translated into practical tools for planning, monitoring and evaluating projects and programmes? These are some of the questions Save the Children and other rights based organisations have been asking themselves in recent years. This book draws on Save the Children's experiences in working with rights based approaches in East and South-East Asia, and to an extent in South Asia and the Pacific. Save the Children has promoted rights-based approaches through training workshops, programme reviews, discussions, documents and practical programme experimentation. All of this work is based on a firm commitment to human rights and the fundamental principles of universality, indivisibility, accountability and participation. This book is a collection of experiences with rights based approaches from Asia and the Pacific.


Sources: http://www.crin.org/resources/infoDetail.asp?ID=4780&flag=other

Contact: www.seapa.net

The book is a summary report of a National Poster-Questionnaire Campaign on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

See: http://www.butterflieschildrights.org/annotated.htm


This is an alternative report to that of the Government of India, on the status of the Indian child vis-à-vis the UNCRC. The report contains inputs from 125,000 school children from all over the country. The report was presented to the Government of India and the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva.

For more info: http://www.butterflieschildrights.org/annotated.htm


K: Advocacy, rights, working children, India, agency

The paper reflects on the situation of the child in India from the rights perspective, with attention to the role of the state, voluntary organisations, and international agencies. Six child advocacy campaigns are discussed: the Non-governmental Forum for Street and Working Children, the Forum for Crèche and Child Care Services, the Campaign against Child Labour, Udaan, Bachpan Bacha Andolan, and the Voluntary Coordinating Agency for Adoption. Implications for social work practice, research and education are discussed. (Adapted from the source document)


K: Child rights, target group, adult, power

This paper considers the distinctiveness of children as development subjects and the challenges this poses to default development 'target group' approaches. It focuses on two key issues: the embeddedness of children within key relationships, and the transformative nature of age-based difference. Rather than viewing adults and children as two fixed categories, it argues that multiple relations amongst and between adults and children contain aspects of both mutual interest and contradiction. These are always implicated in power dynamics. Offering practical tools as well as conceptual discussion to explore these, it advocates a person-centred, rather than category-centred, approach to both analysis and practice (adapted from original abstract).
II. CHILDHOOD AND WELLBEING


K: Wellbeing, labour market

This paper addresses the relationship between financial crises associated with foreign capital flows on one hand and the wellbeing of children in emerging market countries on the other. The literature on child welfare in crises suggests that the level of employment and labour incomes are the key linkage, because these constitute the major component of the income of poor families and affect the division of labour within the household on which child welfare depends. A simple analytical model of labour markets illustrates the linkage between corporate sector contraction under financial crisis and income of the poor in the urban informal and rural sectors. This insight leads to recommendations for the reconsideration of capital controls and exchange rate management in merging markets as a means of employment stabilisation (in the spirit of the original Bretton Woods objectives) and thus child wellbeing.

For more info: http://www2.qeh.ox.ac.uk/research/wpaction.html?or_id=235


K: Time, age, children, community, epistemology, ontology

Drawing from a wide range of disciplines and perspectives, the essays in *Multiple Lenses, Multiple Images* are oriented around the idea that images of childhood can be understood within three dimensions - time, space and discipline.

Time refers to both the chronological ages of the children under consideration and the historical timeframe in which the particular essay is situated. Space is a dimension that includes familial, community, institutional, and cultural spaces in which children live. The third dimension, discipline, names the specific and distinct areas of scholarship and research that define the ontology, epistemology, and methodology within which the contributors write.

*Multiple Lenses, Multiple Images* is intended to deepen and expand the collaborative and interdisciplinary discourse on children and childhood through reflections not limited to what is known about children, but on how it has been learned as well.
Authors: Hillel Goelman is a professor in the Department of Educational and Counselling Psychology and Special Education and the associate director of the Human Early Learning Partnership at the University of British Columbia. Sheila K Marshall is an assistant professor in the School of Social Work and Family Studies at the University of British Columbia. Sally Ross is a graduate of the Master of Arts programme of the School of Community and Regional Planning at the University of British Columbia.

For more information: http://www.utppublishing.com/pubstore/merchant.ihtml?pid=8208&step=4


K: Public policy, childhood, politics, ethics, choices, play, social work

More than ever before, children are being recognised as social actors and citizens. Yet public policy often involves increased control and surveillance of children. This book explores the contradiction. It shows how different ways of thinking about children produce different childhoods, different public provisions for children (including schools) and suggests different ways of working with children. It argues that how we understand children and make public provision for them involves political and ethical choices.

Through case studies and the analysis of policy and practice drawn from a number of countries, the authors describe an approach to public provision for children which they term 'children's services'. They then propose an alternative approach named 'children's spaces', and go on to consider an alternative theory, practice and profession of work with children, pedagogy and the pedagogue. This ground-breaking book is essential reading for tutors and students on higher education or in-service courses in early childhood, education, play, social work and social policy, as well as practitioners and policy makers in these areas.


K: Maternal death, disability, women's right, gender, childbirth, pregnancy

This working paper analyses the magnitude of maternal death and disability in South Asia. It examines the actions supported by UNICEF in collaboration with the Columbia University, Mailman School of Public Health, through a grant under its Adverting Maternal Death and Disability (AMDD) programme. This paper aims to keep the momentum going and argues for further investment in emergency obstetric care and women’s health. The first part presents the issues of maternal death and disability in the context of prevailing policies and practices in South Asia. The second part documents the progress to date and looks at geographic coverage and population ratio of emergency obstetric care (EmOC) services, type of services available, utilisation rate among clients, met needs against six UN indicators.

This paper contains seven chapters. The first chapter opens to the problems faced by women at childbirth and maternal deaths due to unsafe motherhood, with examples from India. The second chapter highlights that maternal death and disability is more than a woman’s issue and the cause of maternal deaths and remedies are not well understood among politicians and those in power who can move resources to make a substantial difference. The third chapter deals with the three delays: the difference between life and death and they are: first delay, decision to seek care, second delay- reaching the appropriate health facility and third delay- receiving appropriate and high quality care at the health facility. The fourth and fifth chapters discuss the common strategies and their challenges for saving mothers' lives and women's right to life and health initiatives. The sixth chapter documents the overall contribution of the Women's Right to Life and Health Initiatives (WRLH) in addressing maternal death and disabilities as measured against internationally accepted indicators like amount of EmOC services available, geographical distribution of EmOC facilities, proportion of all births in EmOC facilities, met need of EmOC services, caesarean sections as a percentage of all births and case fatality.
rate in the case of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan. The seventh and last chapter emphasises that there is more work to be done and WRLH has shown that a systematic and comprehensive approach to improvements in women’s health is an effective way forward.

30. Bhandari Neha (2005) Regional Meeting of Development Agencies Working Against Child Sexual Abuse, Save the Children Sweden and Save the Children, Norway Nepal

K: Child rights, child sexual abuse, socialisation and gender, Child Rights Programming

This is a documentation of the workshop on child sexual abuse in the form of a learning report, jointly hosted by the Save the Children Norway Nepal and Save the Children Sweden, Regional Office for South and Central Asia, held on 22-25 November 2004 in Kathmandu, Nepal. Thirty five development professionals, medical professionals and psychologists working against child sexual abuse in South Asia participated in the workshop.

The report contains eight chapters opening with the first introductory chapter discussing child rights, UNCRC and abuse of children including sexual abuse. The second chapter covers the country presentations of six countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka on child sexual abuse including the presentation of Save the Children Sweden’s regional perspective on child sexual abuse. The third chapter details the experiences of India on ‘Working on Laws and Legislation against Child Sexual Abuse’. The fourth chapter discusses the need for counselling and psychological support for the sexually abused children. The fifth and sixth chapter deals with the strategies to strengthen work against child sexual abuse. The seventh chapter highlights the UN Study on Violence against Children. In the eighth and last chapter, the contact persons for the aforementioned countries are listed.

The workshop concluded with the formation of a South Asian campaign/network of NGOs/professionals to end child sexual abuse in South Asia. It was realised that all programmes against child sexual abuse should address the root causes of child abuse like non-participation of children, violence against children in society, patriarchal structures, etc.

See: www.rb.se


K: Gender, violence, socialisation process, equity, patriarchal power, action plans

This is a report produced as the documentation of the workshop aimed at developing 'Strategies and Tools for Working with Men and Boys to End Violence Against Girls, Boys, Women and Other Men', jointly organised by UNIFEM South Asia Office and Save the Children Sweden, Regional Office for South and Central Asia.

This report contains eight chapters. The first chapter outlines the expectations and objectives of the workshop, which were to increase knowledge on processes and tools for working with men and boys to address violence against girls, boys, women and other men in South and Central Asia and to develop a South Asian work-plan on promoting partnership with men and boys to end the violence. The second chapter depicts the socialisation process of children supported by a tree of socialisation and gender. The third chapter analyses men’s violence in terms of three central facets of male violence, namely: power, privilege and permission, further supported by four more causes of violence. The fourth chapter presents ten possible strategies to end violence followed by the fifth chapter delineating the need and framework for working with men and boys. Chapter six describes the ‘White Ribbon Campaign’ for breaking men’s silence to end men’s violence in five countries of South Asia: Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. In the seventh chapter, nine primary tools and four secondary tools on working with men and boys are discussed. The eighth chapter contains action
plans for working with men and boys to end violence against boys, girls, women and other men for the five South Asian countries along with regional level action plans for Save the Children Sweden and UNIFEM.

The workshop concluded in the formulation of strategies that would be required to end violence. Strategies such as reconstruction of gender identity, promoting positive parenting, creating support groups for men and boys and support services for women and girls, addressing the media and changing laws, promoting positive conflict resolution and challenging the culture of silence.


K: Sexual abuse, child pornography, sexual exploitation, trafficking, and child marriage

This report is based on a literature review of existing material and interviews and discussions with key individuals working in the area of sexual abuse and exploitation of children. This work was undertaken from 1-30 June 2001. The report has contributed to the formulation of the National Plan of Action to Combat Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children, including trafficking.

The report contains four chapters with the first chapter comprising the definition of terminologies, particularly 'child', 'sexual abuse', 'sexual exploitation' and 'trafficking of children'. The second chapter delineates the situation and extent of sexual abuse and exploitation in Bangladesh in terms of early marriage, girls and boys growing up in brothels, children in institutions, working children, street children and others. The third chapter looks at the documentation of good practices and lessons learned for combating child sexual exploitation and abuse in Bangladesh. These are identified and analysed from discussions with NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies and government project staff and concerned officials. Few examples of these good practices identified are coordination and cooperation with NGOs, networking and capacity building among NGOs, awareness raising for prevention of child sexual abuse, child peer educators and others. The fourth chapter carries recommendations to ameliorate combating child sexual abuse and exploitation, such as need of rigorous research and documentation, use of mapping and GIS technology, promotion of education and alternative livelihoods, awareness building for working children, television programming for children, integrated approaches and others.

In conclusion, according to the Committee on the Rights of the Child, there is a dearth of awareness of the concept of child rights in Bangladesh and this extends throughout society. While commendable efforts have been underway to put the Committee's recommendations into action through advocacy, training and technical support to government, NGOs and others, much remains to be done.

33. Save the Children UK (1993) Project on Abuse of Children as Part of Commercialised Vice: Socio-psychological perspectives and rehabilitative strategies, Save the Children UK, New Delhi

K: Child marriage, child beggary, child abuse, rural poverty, rehabilitation

This is a report of the research project 'Child Abuse as Part of Commercialised Vice' funded by the Save the Children UK and conducted by Child In Need Institute (CINI). The research objectives were to ascertain the existing situation of victims of child abuse as part of commercialised vice, to probe into the multi-factorial causes leading to such victimisation, to understand the societal perception of problems of child abuse and views on rehabilitation and to document the changes resulting from specific inputs to a selected number of abused and 'high risk' children.

This research report comprises six chapters with the 'introductory chapter' as the first chapter. It encompasses the historical background of child abuse, global aspects of child abuse, justification of this study and the categories of children covered by this study - children of red light areas, street and station children, slum children, environmentally affected by criminogenic factors surrounding them and children of single parents who are pavement dwellers. The second chapter explains the
study design. The study was conducted in the city of Calcutta and its adjoining areas. Various tools like census enumeration form, structured interview schedules, interview guideline for in-depth interview, participant observation, case study, focus group discussion, clinical and laboratory investigation, psychometric testing and others were used for this study. The third chapter covers three constituent elements of the study, designed to highlight selected socio-economic, socio-cultural and personal-familial aspects that provide the framework for the findings from the studies. In the fourth chapter, the rehabilitation of forty selected children in the age group six to sixteen who were victims of abuse or at high risk of being abused in different ways and coming under the purview of commercialised vice is covered. The study speaks of two kinds of rehabilitation, namely institution-based and community-based. The fifth chapter examines the impact of diverse inputs of the project on three sections of the target population, i.e. the children, their guardians and the community concerned. The last chapter discusses both societal and personal factors affecting the perpetration and perpetuation of child abuse and recommends the adopting of socio-legal measures, administrative-organisational measures and awareness measures.

34. Kabir Rachel with support from Sadeka Islam (2001) Report of findings from Consultations with Children on Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, Save the Children Alliance and UNICEF Bangladesh

K: Children, abuse, exploitation, Bangladesh, risk, trafficking

The existence of child sexual exploitation has been acknowledged by governments and civil society. The First World Congress against the Commercial Exploitation of Children (First World Congress) was held in Stockholm in 1996 to devise and launch a series of global strategies to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

The present report is an outcome of consultation with eight groups of children in Dhaka city, Rajbari and Tangail districts in Bangladesh. There is no accurate data on the prevalence of child sexual abuse, but the rate may be as high as one in three children. The method of consultation proved a useful source of learning, yielding substantive information on the issue of child sexual abuse, sexual exploitation and trafficking for sexual purposes. The report includes the strength and weakness of the methodology.


K: Religion, identity, school environment, culture, power

This research sought to explore children's understanding of religion and the role that it plays in their lives, both within the school environment and the wider community. The study attempts to unravel the impact religion has on young people's lives by examining the extent to which religion contributes to shaping both their identities and the type of social and friendship networks within which they find themselves.

The study, carried out by a team from the University of East London, gives an insight into the views of over hundred children, aged between nine and eleven years, living in two diverse communities; one in London and the other in the North West of England.

The key findings of the study are summarised. Children's involvement in religion, and the friendship formed between and across religions, is often shaped by the power relationships that exist between adults and children, the obligatory nature of some religious devotions and the methods that are used to instil discipline and learning. This study has shown that, for children who attend primary schools in ethnically diverse and multi-faith neighbourhoods, their attitudes towards religious identity are diverse and complex. Primary schools are the key setting for children to unite across religious and cultural boundaries, yet the religious status of the school is irrelevant for most children. Whilst mixing across cultures and religions did take place, many of the friendship circles encountered during this study were religiously and ethnically homogenous.

This book bridges the gap between theory and practice, offering an incisive theoretical account of childhood that is grounded in key areas of children’s lives such as health, education, crime and the family. The book is divided into two parts covering eight chapters. The second part of the book consists of case studies in the cultural politics of childhood.

Allison James is Professor of Sociology at the University of Sheffield and a pioneer in the area of childhood studies. She is author of numerous publications on children and childhood including Constructing and Reconstructing Childhood (Falmer) and Theorising Childhood (Polity Press). Adrian James is Professor of Applied Social Studies at the University of Bradford. He has published widely in the field of socio-legal studies, covering a range of areas in both family law and criminal justice studies.⁵

⁴ Please also see Raman V (2000) *Childhood - Western and Indian: An Exploratory Essay*, Centre for Women’s Development Studies, New Delhi. Copy can be requested from author Dr Vasantha Ramam at: vraman@ndf.vsnl.net.in or vasanthir@vsnl.com

⁵ Please also see James, Allan and James Prout (1990) *Constructing and Reconstructing Childhood: Contemporary issues in the sociological study of childhood* (Eds) The Falmer Press, London
III. CHILD PARTICIPATION


In this Innocenti Insight report, the author examines the meaning of Article 12 of the UNCRC, which says that children are entitled to participate in the decisions that affect them. Gerison Lansdown takes a close look at the full meaning of this article as a tool that can help children themselves to challenge violations of their rights and take action to defend those rights.

Source: florence@unicef.org, www.unicef-icdc.org


Bangladesh government has adopted a national children’s policy intended to ensure the security, welfare and development of children in the light of the provisions of the UNCRC and the Bangladesh constitution. The book is organized around rights clusters. Chapters two to five discuss survival, development, protection and participation rights. The book examines and presents the situation of children in Bangladesh against the backdrop of the comprehensive rights now legally guaranteed to them under the UNCRC. The report documents the disparities between the situation of girls and boys from different geographical areas. It is a major challenge for the government to reduce the disparities.

For further references, please refer to recent UNICEF SEAP annotated bibliography/resource guide for children’s participation - as this is extremely comprehensive and would be worth referring to.

K: Fostering, group care, participation, emergencies, legal adoption

This book analyses issues of fostering, group care and care arrangements for children unable to live with their own families.

Source: rhpublishing@rh.se


K: Child rights, participation, urban poor, Philippines, child friendly city

This paper is an appraisal of the government and civil society actions that form child friendly city programmes in twenty seven neighbourhoods of five cities in the Philippines (Manila City, Quezon City, Cebu, Davao and Pasay City), along with case studies of four informal settlements (two with child friendly city programmes, two without). These programmes developed out of earlier urban basic services programmes, but with the basic services focus expanded to include child protection and participation within a child rights agenda. The paper describes the concepts underlying these programmes and the socio-political context in which they emerged. Each city programme is assessed, based on twenty four child rights indicators. The paper includes a summary of children’s views of priorities for basic services, problems of crime and violence, and the possibilities for children’s participation. It ends with recommendations on how to make the child friendly city programmes more effective.

For more information: http://cye.colorado.edu:8080/CYElom/Reprints/Documents/1053583548.19/racelis.pdf


K: Children’s rights, local communities, Norway, participation

As a participant at the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, Sharon Stephens highlighted her experiences of children's participation at the conference - "Many of the young people at the conference expressed frustration with the official convention negotiations and felt that, while their presence was desired as a sign of the importance conference organisers placed on the participation of children and youth, in fact their views were not really taken seriously." Her sensitive observations highlight the importance of analysing discourses on 'children and participation' in a historical and cultural context, and question the current, flourishing interest in those discourses. The aim of this article is to contribute to a discussion on how discourses on 'children and participation' are deeply embedded in discursive fields other than children and their rights. Studies of participatory projects in Norway illuminate, in particular, interrelation between construction of childhood and construction of sustainable local communities in Norway in the 1990s.


K: India, empowerment of children, paradigms of childhood, street children

This paper draws conceptual and practical lessons from the experiences of Butterflies programme of street and working children in Delhi, India within the historical and political framework of child rights-participation focused work in South Asia. It creates space for children's own experiences, perceptions, and concerns as a central component of child-
focused development work. Empowering street and working children to reflect upon their experiences, articulate their views, plan effective programs and advocate for their own rights will enable them to challenge the status quo regarding children’s place and power in society. The lessons are relevant to current academic discourse on the social construction of childhood and to debates concerning good development practice with marginalised children. Preparing adults to listen to children can help minimize conflicts that may arise when street children advocate for their own rights due to disparities in power and differing perceptions among stakeholders (e.g. parents, police and non-government organisations). The paper advocates for strategic approaches that build upon children’s self esteem and give them access to key decision-makers.

For more information: http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/13_1/Vol13ArticleReprints/Okane-for FinalVersion_Vol13(1).pdf


K: Participation, Save the Children

The report is an outcome of a one-day workshop on child participation in the UN Study on Violence against Children in Geneva on 1 April 2004 organised by Save the Children. The programme was based on the experiences of Save the Children working with children. It was an opportunity for organisations and agencies involved in the UN Study to explore and reflect upon how children can be involved in the process in meaningful and ethical ways.

44. Ennew Judith and Hastadewi Yuli (2002) Seen and Heard: Participation of children and young people in Southeast, East Asia and Pacific in events and forums leading to and following up on the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children, International Save the Children Alliance, pp 176

K: Southeast, East Asia, Pacific, United Nations, children’s participation, content analysis, rights and risks

The book presents the results of an evaluation of the participation of children from Southeast, East Asia and the Pacific in events and processes related to the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Children in May 2002, examining some of the specific experiences of the Save the Children and its partners in the region.

The research covered the period from January 2000 to May 2003. The results and conclusions contribute to current knowledge and provide suggestions for all those involved in the task of further improving the quality of children’s participation, ethical standards, and the role of adult organisations to meaningfully involve children from diverse background in the consultation processes. Researchers used several methods of data collection - with children, young people and adults in addition to consulting with published and unpublished documents including earlier evaluations.

For more info: www.seapa.net

7 See annotation of Save the Children’s flagship publication, O’Kane, Claire (2003) Children and Young People as Citizens: Partners for Social Change, Save the Children Sweden
This report describes the process followed in the assessment, and provides an analysis of the information obtained from 167 organisations, 61 children, a review of relevant literature and from a number of known professional child rights advocates and implementers of programmes on children's participation. From April to June 2000, the Regional Working Group on Child Labour (RWG-CL) implemented a rapid assessment on children's participation as the first phase of its project on facilitating working children's participation in actions for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour.

Articles 12 to 15 of UNCRC relate to children's participation. In this study, the term 'children's participation' is used to refer to varying levels of involvement of children in programme development and implementation, and in policy and decision-making processes within organisations, in the life and development of their families, communities, countries and at the international stage.

There are five chapters in the book. Chapter one is an introductory chapter. Chapter two is about the research methods and limitations. The chapter three focuses on concepts. Results and concluding comments are shared in chapter four and five.

For more info: http://www.seapa.net/external/resources/cp.htm
workers, agricultural labourers, family workshop employees, children of sex workers, and achieve transformational outcomes for all concerned. At the end of the paper resources on child participation techniques and methods are listed as an annexure. It could be very useful for practitioners and academics.

For more info: www.savethechildren.net

47. Tolfree David (1998) Old Enough to Work, Old Enough to Have a Say, Save the Children Sweden, Stockholm

K: Peru, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Senegal, Bangladesh, working children, rights, participation

This report is a first attempt to give a comprehensive picture of selected programmes for and of working children. David Tolfree has taken a sample of five programmes in Peru, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Senegal and Bangladesh. The report provides a concise but comprehensive picture of each of the programmes. It discusses and analyses some of the key issues. This report is intended to highlight some of the principal issues that need to be considered in planning and developing programmes for working children.

Save the Children Sweden and its partner organisations have extensive experience of working for and with working children in many parts of the world. Until now, however, the experience has not been systematized. Consequently, it has been difficult to learn from it and to facilitate an international cross-fertilization of ideas. For this report a variety of methods were used such as observation of programme activities, open-ended or semi-structured interviews, and workshop groups with young people involved in the programmes.

For more info: http://se-web-01.rb.se/Shop/Products/Product.aspx?ItemID=278


K: Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC), trafficking, child participation

This is the seventh report on the implementation of the Agenda for Action adopted at the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) held in Stockholm, Sweden, August 1996.

This report has four parts: progress of global initiatives to combat CSEC, regional situation analysis, development of national plans of action and thematic reports. The monitoring report begins with a comprehensive progress of global initiatives to combat CSEC, summarising the main actions taken in the past year or so in East Asia and Pacific region, South Asian region, Latin American-Caribbean region, North America, Middle East and North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa and Europe. This is followed by regional situation analyses highlighting particular issues of concern that call for immediate attention on the part of governments and agencies. A summary is presented of the current situation with regard to the development of National Plans of Action against sexual exploitation of children, which is an essential step to be taken by governments that have committed to the Agenda for Action. Finally, thematic reports provide valuable guidelines on how to address pressing issues related to child and youth participation, care of child victims of commercial sexual exploitation, and child sex tourism.
IV. VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN


K: India, HIV/AIDS, policy, abuse

India's explosive AIDS epidemic is being fuelled by widespread abuses against children who are affected by HIV/AIDS. The Indian government's failure to address these abuses is undermining its anti-AIDS policy and putting millions of lives at risk.


K: Conflict, Maoist, Nepal, displacement, school, trafficking, child labour, violence

This report concerning violations against children as a result of armed conflict in Nepal carries statistics and findings from a variety of sources. In the first six months of 2004, ninety-two children have been killed by mines or unexploded ordnance used by Maoists and government forces. The report analyses how children are systematically denied their right to education. The reasons are Maoist bandhs (strikes), fear to attend due to violence in schools, destruction and closure of schools. The report makes an urgent appeal to the government of Nepal, the Maoists, the UN Security Council, the UN country team and humanitarian community in Nepal and to donors to take immediate action to protect Nepali children and adolescents from any further abuses.

For more info: http://www.watchlist.org/reports/nepal.report.20050120.pdf


K: Sexual Abuse, exploitation, violence, laws, legal rights, service providers

The book is an outcome of research on the situation of commercially and non-commercally sexually abused children. It focuses on the socio-economic factors of abuse and exploitation in order to identify the root causes and to find ways and means of supporting the victims. The study
is divided into seven chapters. Chapter one through six covers the objective of the research, laws affecting children and the justice system in Bangladesh, policies and institutional framework and their effect on victims, socio-economic status of Bangladesh to understand consequences of poverty on abuse and study methodology. Chapter seven reports survey findings on current available services for child victims of sexual abuse. The outcome of research can be a useful tool for advocacy and the recommendations can be guidelines for policymakers to eliminate the sexual exploitation of children.


The book emphasises that corporal punishments are counterproductive and ineffective for child discipline. Since it can threaten the healthy development and welfare of children and their society, it suggests a constructive, non-violent child discipline. The book is divided into three major sections. The first section emphasises that human right is imperative for ending all corporal punishments of children. The second section describes the corporal punishment: its prevalence, predictions and implications for child behaviours and development and the third chapter suggests the way forward to constructive child discipline. The book provides guidance for selecting and applying constructive disciplinary practices that respect the human dignity of children.


This report describes the status of children in India with reference to the articles in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The several critical case studies cited in the report are indicative of the patterns of violations of the rights of the child in India. The report seeks to assist the United Nations Committee on the Rights of Children by providing factual information about the actual status of the children in India. It helps to identify critical issues to be dealt with and amendments to be made in the Act, if needed. The report has emphasised the kind of information that should be available to the Committee on the Rights of Children from India to facilitate constructive dialogue and necessary actions.


This paper presents an assessment and analysis of the present situation, describes important on going interventions and draws conclusions leading to recommendations regarding the most effective interventions and areas for further research and action in Bangladesh.

Quoting from the ’Foreword’ by the Secretary, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Government of Bangladesh, "during the process of developing the National Plan of Action (NPA) against Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children including Trafficking, it was felt that it was necessary to analyze and document good practices. The good examples in this report could serve as an example for policy makers
The report has been used to inform the formulation of the NPA and records the voices of children through feedback from consultations held with nine groups of children. It also explains criteria for good practices that are consistent with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), the Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action and other relevant international human rights instruments including ILO Convention 182.

Source: UNICEF ROSA

55. UNICEF (2001) Report of Findings from Consultations with Children on Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Bangladesh supported by UNICEF and Save the Children Alliance

K: Trafficking, Bangladesh, sexual abuse, exploitation, participation

While developing the NPA against Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children including trafficking, a prime concern of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Bangladesh, was the importance of involving children in the process, particularly those with direct personal experience of these problems. In response to this, a method of consultations with groups of children, in their own environment, was developed. The main objective was to discover what children wanted to see happen in order to bring about positive change in their lives. The intention was to ask children about their views, suggestions and recommendations for further action rather than their own personal experiences.

The report and a video documentary (Our Voices), portray this consultation process. This can serve as a tool for practitioners in developing policies and programs for sexually abused and exploited children. This consultation process along with the reporting is a good example of child participation for the development of more effective action plans, policies or programs. The video provides one with the flexibility of using it amongst varied audiences in different settings. It can be used in conjunction with the report or as stand-alone.

Source: UNICEF ROSA

56. UNICEF (nd) Child Abuse - A Guidebook for the Media on Sexual Violence Against Children, NHRC, Prasar Bharati and UNICEF

K: Child Abuse, violence, media, rights, society

A guidebook for media professionals who are trying to address the issue of sexual violence against children. It has been developed to assist media persons to highlight the subject in a consistent, sensitive and effective manner, consonant with the rights and best interests of children.

The guidebook has been developed through a participatory approach involving over 200 contributors from different spheres including media persons, legal functionaries, police personnel and people working with and for children. Given the important role media plays in shaping the views of society and influencing the way people think, this guidebook can play a critical role in educating and assisting media in their endeavours. Media not only raises awareness but also creates a demand for special services and works as a watchdog. Under the circumstances, this guidebook can be an invaluable resource and can in fact, be treated as a capacity building tool for media professionals.

The guidebook covers the issues of protection, prevention, recovery and reintegration of children who are victims of sexual violence. It enlightens media persons through its reference to the legal provisions and rights of children under different circumstances. It helps media professionals with a listing of different audiences and provides a checklist of different types of messages for each group. In fact this is a guide that can be used by varied professionals who deal with the issue of child sexual violence.

Source: UNICEF ROSA
57. "Char Se Adalat Tak" - What you should do when confronted with a case of child sexual abuse, Sahil handbook and FIR poster (Sahil's police poster project)

K: home, court, laws

The handbook in Urdu describes the process - from home to court - the steps involved in helping police punish criminals and get justice for child victims of abuse. Simply written and easy to follow, the book covers definitions of child sexual abuse, who is a child, information for parents on what to do, how to lodge a First Information Report (FIR), medical examination, preparation of medical report, investigation techniques, procedure in the courtroom, statement of the victim and cross examination, time required for court procedures, laws pertaining to child sexual abuse and what to do if police do not register FIRs.

Source: UNICEF ROSA

58. Child Abuse: A Manual for Medical Officers (Sri Lanka)

K: Sri Lanka, child abuse, doctors

This is an invaluable desk reference for medical officers who work with children. 7000 booklets have been produced and distributed since the year 2000, amongst doctors and medical students. WHO (SEARO) has requested Prof De Silva, the author and Chairman of NCPA, to produce a similar booklet for the South Asia region. It sensitises doctors on the issue and provides valuable information on how to detect cases of abuse.

Source: UNICEF ROSA
From an attitude of complete indifference towards children during the medieval period to one of total parental (often paternal) ownership and control of the child as property; from a Romantic view of children as 'innocent beings' and 'God's angels' to recognising children as a separate and a distinct category of persons, society has indeed travelled a long distance. The idea of children being entitled to special privileges by virtue of their young age and they being bearers of rights (most often determined by a set of adults) is a relatively new phenomenon. Keeping in mind the stark contrasts that exist with respect to the notion of childhood itself, various international treaties such as the United Nations Convention on Rights of the Child (UNCRC), have set in motion a process whereby all children can equally enjoy their rights and actualise their potential. Even in the Indian context, one finds multiple images of childhood co-existing with each other and it is within this framework that the role of the state (by way of its instrumentalities such as the law) needs to be critically reviewed. This paper attempts to locate the role of law within the discourse of child rights. A special attempt has been made to critically examine laws related to the economic exploitation of children and children's right to education (full paper not available, adapted from web site).


K: Child Labour, primary education, educational reforms, compulsory education

This title is no longer available in any format. The publication may be consulted at the Innocenti Library at http://www.unicef-icdc.org/publications/

K: India, state, child, government, labour force, working children

This book concerning child labour and education policy in India consists of eight inter-connected chapters. It is a comparative study by Myron that looks at why the Indian government has not removed child labour from the state labour force. The author rejects the argument that children were removed from the labour market only when the incomes of the poor rose and employers needed a more skilled labour force. Myron presents his arguments through the examination of experiences in some European countries during the nineteenth century. Turning to India, Myron shows that its policies arise from fundamental beliefs, embedded in the culture rather than economic conditions.


K: Child labour, India, Nepal, Pakistan, NGO, RUGMARK, carpet industry

The paper describes the role of RUGMARK certification in eliminating child labour in carpet industry, especially in Nepal. The carpet factory owners are informed that they will lose their business unless they obtain the RUGMARK certification. The outcome is reduction in the child labour in these factories. The RUGMARK experiment can be understood as a practical approach to reduce or discourage child labour especially when legal mechanisms are weak in the region. The paper further observes that the reduction of child labour in carpet industry does not mean that there is reduction in the child labour per se. The children will work in another factory like brick kilns, if they are not provided with extension services.

For more information, see: http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/13_2/FieldReports/ChildrenoftheLooms/Childrenofthelooms.htm


K: Child rights, justice, development organizations, politics, identity

Drawing on primary research in development organisations and with working children themselves, this paper questions the logic of child rights, and its validity for the cultural context of Bangladesh. A strong stress on child rights at the programme level may not be sustainable and can have contradictory outcomes for poor children. Working children place a premium on the quality of relationships and show a strong sense of (in) justice and entitlement. This suggests 'child rights' work should re-examine the cultural constitution of entitlements and responsibilities and how these intermesh with the material, social and political factors that make and keep children poor (adapted from the original abstract).

64. Regional Working Group on Child Labour (2003), Handbook for action-oriented research on the worst forms of child labour including trafficking in children, Regional Working Group on Child Labour in Asia (RNG-CL), Bangkok, Thailand

K: Action-oriented research, child labour, trafficking, participatory research

This handbook is the outcome of four years of Regional Working Group on Child Labour (RWG-CL) work on the worst forms of child labour, including trafficking of children, in assessing the gaps in child labour research in Asia and devising how these should best countered. This is arrived at in consultation with governments, research individuals and organisations.

This book is designed primarily for the use of researchers who may have little or no experience of conducting research on the worst forms of child labour, including trafficking of children. The book explains a variety of research methods and their use, as well as how to design
research on the worst forms of child labour. The book contains three parts, including introductory part. It has twelve steps for action-oriented research and handbook toolkit. The introductory part covers the concept of children-centred, participatory research, research with children and limitations of current research. The ‘twelve steps’ for action-oriented research as described in part two are divided into five levels: preparation, protocol design, data collection, analysis and writing, and follow-up. The third part is divided into four parts - essentials for a protocol, research methods, using methods to design research tools and minimum time frame for research plan using the ‘twelve steps’.

The handbook will be useful for the national staff of local government, non-government and international organisations - people who are engaged in action in the field and need to make decisions on project interventions based on their own research and analysis and/or on the results of research by others. In addition it can be a guide for managers who support fieldworkers, perhaps from distant offices in capital cities or abroad.


K: family, single-parent, housework, performance, resources, parent, child work

Using cross-cultural data, this paper explores the extent and nature of children's participation in household labour in three social settings: a Southern-Indian fishing village, a Norwegian town and a large Canadian urban centre. It examines the gender division of domestic labour among children and compares children’s contributions to that of adults. Children's household production was always a structural necessity for the maintenance of rural households. In the past three decades, as households in urban-industrial societies are restructuring, children's participation became indispensable.


K: Child labour

This book contains articles by Richard Anker, William Myers, Alec Fyfe, Hugh Cunningham, Martin Woodhead, Kristoffel Lieten and Per Miljeteig and deals with the most relevant issues in the child labour discussion.


In relating the child labour debate to the observed variety of children's work patterns, this review reveals the limits of current notions such as labour, gender and exploitation in the analysis of this work. Particularly in the developing world, most work undertaken by children has, for a long time, been explained away as socialisation, education, training, and play. Anthropology has helped disclose that age is used along with gender as the justification for the value accorded to work. The low valuation of children’s work translates not only in children’s vulnerability in the labour market but, more importantly, in their exclusion from remunerated employment. It argues that current child labour policies, because they fail to address the exclusion of children from the production of value, reinforce paradoxically children's vulnerability to exploitation.

For more information: http://arjournals.annualreviews.org/


K: Adult employment and child work, Bangladesh, child labour, poverty

This article uses data from the Bangladesh Labour Force Survey 2000 to analyse the magnitude, nature and determinants of child labour in Bangladesh. The magnitude of the 'child labour' problem is large in
Bangladesh, with around 5.4 to 7.9 million, or about one-fifth of all Bangladeshi children between the ages of five and fourteen years, being classified as child workers in 2000. Most of these children work in the agricultural sector. Among the poorest quintile of households, the share of family income contributed by child workers reaches nearly 50 per cent. The article finds support for the widely held hypothesis that poverty compels children to work. The analysis of links between adult employment and child labour lends support to the hypothesis that children are the last economic resource of the household. Children are much more likely to work when they live in a household where the potential of income generation is low and where this potential has already been used up (adapted from original source).

Source: http://www.sagepub.co.uk/journal.aspx?pid=106501


K: Globalisation, ILO, Trade Union

In this extensive paper for the Columbia University Labour Seminar, Sumner Rosen details the global history of labour rights, from the first inter-union cooperation and Communist Internationals to the recent developments within the ILO. The seminar is an excellent introduction to the topic.

Source: http://www.globalpolicy.org/socecon/inequal/labor/history.htm


South Asia has the largest number of child labourers in the world as well as the largest number of children out of school. With contributions from policy makers, academics and activists working in the field of child labour, and practitioners involved in delivering education to children who are outside the formal schooling system in India and Bangladesh, this book brings together a range of perspectives on these issues. The book is divided into six parts.


K: Child Labour, ILO, fundamental rights

A Future without Child Labour illustrates how the abolition of child labour has become a global cause for the new millennium. It explores the ever-changing manifestations of child labour throughout the world, and how girls and boys are affected differently. It presents new data on the scale of this stubborn problem, and sheds new light on its complex and interlinked causes. It charts the growth of a global movement against child labour, reviewing three types of action being taken by the ILO, its tripartite constituents (governments, employers’ and workers’ organisations) and other actors at international, national and local levels.


This user-friendly bibliography assembles the best of the rapidly increasing literature and research material available in recent years on child labour. An invaluable resource for researchers and others interested in child labour issues, this bibliography offers brief annotations for each entry and includes an array of publications across issues, debates, disciplinary approaches, geographical areas and regions, types of child labour and methodologies.

For more information: http://www.ilo.org/public/english/support/publ/textcl.htm

This book identifies and documents good practices in gender mainstreaming in child labour interventions, policy, advocacy and research. The fight against child labour requires an enabling environment that assists practitioners in integrating gender in their activities and replicating good practices wherever appropriate. This report serves as a starting point for these endeavours. This report deals with issues such as trafficking, HIV/AIDS, football, domestic workers, commercial sexual exploitation, statistics, labour force survey, research methodologies, targeted programmes, non-formal education, stakeholder consultations and ILO/IPEC institutional procedures. It offers a valuable tool for promoting gender equality while stimulating further research and action in the battle against child labour.


This is a selection of articles on the daily life of children in specific professions in Vietnam, Brazil, India, Guine Bissau and Bolivia and some background papers on international conventions, poverty and globalisation.


This paper analyses and summarises the current understanding of child labour in Nepal, its determinants and existing donor and civil society policy recommendations submitted to His Majesty's Government. It proposes, as a step towards implementing these recommendations, a series of low cost and shorter-term action recommendations. It is the wish of the cooperating agencies of the UCW Nepal Project, that in beginning a dialogue with His Majesty's Government on these possible actions a way can be found to rapidly advance the common agenda to eliminate child labour.

For more info: http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/childlabour_nepal.pdf


K: Child work, Nepal, labour, government, ILO, policy

The current report is available as part of UCW project activities in Nepal. It provides an overview of the child work phenomenon in the kingdom - its extent and nature, its determinants, its consequences on health and education and national responses to it. The report serves two important UCW project objectives in the country. First, it helps provide a common analytical understanding of child work that can be used to inform the current activities of the three partner agencies and Government. Further, this can be used to develop joint interagency strategies for future cooperation with the Government in addressing child labour. Second, through close involvement of local counterparts in its development, the report contributes to a broader effort to build national capacity in analysing and using data on child work for policy development.

The paper is the product of a collaborative effort involving local researchers, the three implementing partner agencies and the UCW core team. The statistical information presented in the review is drawn primarily from the Nepal Labour Force Survey conducted in 1998/99 (NLFS 1998/99) and the Nepal Living Standards Monitoring Study conducted in 1995/96 (LSMS 1995/96). The first involved a stratified sample of 14,400 households and the second a stratified sample of 19,200 households. A series of five ILO-IPEC sponsored rapid assessments is the primary source of information on worst forms of child labour. The review also draws on a number of smaller-scale studies, qualitative as well as quantitative, Government and NGO reports, agency documents and other information sources.

For more information visit: http://www.ucw-project.org/pdf/publications/report_nepal.pdf
VI. GENERAL


K: Child centered approach, psychology, gender, Child

Deconstructing Developmental Psychology critically examines the theories, methods and political preoccupations that underpin developmental psychology. Burman argues that the selection of 'the child' as the unit of development removes the process of development from historical and socio-political conditions. Analysing the work of Piaget, Bowlby, behaviourism and the child-centred approach, the book explains how developmental psychology pathologises those individuals and groups that do not meet its idealized models and illustrates the gender and cultural assumptions built into much of the work on the subject. The author also co edited Critical psychology another useful reference book published in 2004 by Juta academic.


K: Patriarchy, struggle, social change

This book locates women's struggles for social change in the context of patriarchal control of major socio economic, political and cultural institutions. It's question and answer format makes it highly an accessible introduction to understanding patriarchy and its origins.


K: Child rights, budget, analysis, child development, protection, health, India

The budget of any country is not merely an economic document. It is an indicator of the nation's priorities and interests. The ultimate objective of the report is to provide and use the findings of budget analysis for advocacy with the appropriate authorities and agencies. The five booklets in the pack represent five detailed chapters. Children's budget is discussed in chapter one. Chapter two is on child health and child development is the third chapter. Elementary education and child protection are covered in chapters four and five respectively.

K: civil society; transnational movements; children's rights; Guatemala; Mozambique


K: Every day lives, sibling, perspective

Children's relationships with their brothers and sisters are an important part of their everyday lives. Most research on siblings examines predetermined topics, rather than starting from children's own perspectives. This study involving fifty-eight children aged seven to thirteen years, listened to their accounts of everyday life with their brothers and sisters and showed them to be insightful commentators. As the children grew, the children showed a sense of gradual change in their relationships with their brothers and sisters.

The research documents that children often said that having brothers and sisters meant there was always someone there for them, and gave an emotional sense of protection from being alone. The researchers conclude that the complexity and diversity of children's understanding of their relationships with their siblings, as well as shifts in these relationships over time mean that there are no universal prescriptions. The sibling relationships are complex and diverse and children are active in shaping these relationships. This has implications for a range of fields of professional practice, such as parenting skills, family therapy and bullying initiatives.

For more information visit: http://www.jrf.org.uk/knowledge/findings/socialpolicy/pdf/0245.pdf


K: Dalit, Adivasi, school, India, education, policy, discourse, social inclusion

Drawing on fieldwork in three sites, this article serves as a preliminary report on research findings about aspects of processes that are in evidence in schools and communities. This is looked at in the context of the relatively recent admission of dalit and adivasi children into formal schools. The idea of this report is not to serve as a checklist of what has changed and what remains as it is, but more to underscore some interesting trends, transformations and discontinuities that emerge in the research data this far. What the research reveals, and to some extent confirms on one hand is the dynamic interchange between the formal ideologies that underpin schooling. On the other hand it shows the diverse trajectories of social and economic mobility of different groups in India today. These dynamic forces raise questions for the shaping of educational policy, grounded within wider constitutional and policy discourses on the importance of social inclusion for disadvantaged groups and located at the bottom of the Indian socio-economic hierarchy.


This document reviews the wide-ranging series of actions taken in response to the recommendations of the 1996 report. The author reports many of the significant achievements that are woven into this text, which constitutes an early summary of a book that will be published in early 2001. The current review document addresses the major themes of the 1996 report and brings new and expanded focus to five areas: small arms and light weapons; women's role in peace-building; peace and security, HIV/AIDS, media and communications.
What needs to be addressed are the problems that cause the suffering of children. The report states that the impact of armed conflict on children is everyone's responsibility and must be everyone's concern.

The major conclusions are that despite progress, the assaults against children continue. No one has moved quickly enough or done enough. The international community, in all its endeavours, must adopt a new sense of urgency. The Security Council must lead the international community with increasing speed to act upon the recommendations in this review and to prevail against impunity for crimes committed against children. Children's protection should be non-negotiable. Those who wage, legitimise and support wars must be condemned and held to account.

For more information: http://www.pnet.ids.ac.uk/


K: United Nations, UNCRC, poverty

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the condition of child poverty in particular has been increasingly pushed to the forefront of development agendas. However, the rhetorical commitment in 'putting children first' has not always been translated faithfully into practice. The research base still suffers from an overall tendency to prioritize adult perspectives that often bear little resemblance to the actual experience of the child, and may even serve to obscure the real dimensions of their poverty further. Many of the conclusions drawn around child poverty are the result of generalised statistics, or simplistic theoretical assumptions stated with cultural and conceptual biases. There is still far too little understanding of how a child experiences poverty, what impoverishment means to them, or how their perceptions and priorities intersect with those of local communities and the agendas of international agencies. Above all, there is a need to recognise the resilience and contribution of children as social and economic actors in the struggle against poverty.

Source: http://www2.qeh.ox.ac.uk/research/wpaction.html?jor_id=273


K: Poverty, inequality, discrimination, conflict, human security and child right

This report is the first attempt of United Nation's Children's Fund to demonstrate how investing in children is one non-traditional factor that must form a part of the security agenda for South Asia. It emphasises that the implementation of peaceful solutions in any situations of conflicts is critical for the future of the region, especially of its children.

The report contains four chapters. The first chapter discusses the commitment to children, entrenched poverty, persistent inequality, debilitating discrimination, festering conflicts and investing in children. The second chapter explains what armed conflict does to children including the psychosocial effects on children. This is supported by stories of children and field notes of conflict areas of Nepal, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan. The third chapter analyses why we do not listen to children and emphasises that ignoring the voices of children limits the understanding of many dimensions and consequences of conflict. The last chapter explains the importance of human security and children's rights, building non-violent conflict resolution into politics and governance, public dialogue and exchange, equipping children for peace for making the future secure.

See: www.unicef.org

K: Child Poverty, social exclusion, taxes and transfers, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

This publication is the sixth in a series of *Innocenti* Report Cards, designed to monitor and compare the performance of the OECD countries in meeting the needs of their children. There are five chapters in this report with introduction illustrating that child poverty rates over the most recent ten-year period has risen in seventeen of twenty-four OECD countries and the report urges all OECD governments to establish credible targets and timetables for progressive reduction of child poverty. The second chapter discusses how to define and monitor child poverty suggesting the 'six principles' based on OECD experience so far, which are, avoid unnecessary complexity, measure material deprivation, base poverty lines on social norms, establish a regular monitoring system, establish a 'backstop' poverty line and set targets and build public support for poverty reduction. The following chapter is the international comparison of child poverty rates using different poverty lines, determinants of poverty and public resources for children.


K: Corporal punishment, United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Save the Children

This report documents the work of Save the Children Alliance staff, of five Save the Children member organisations in seven countries in a preliminary attempt to develop a strategy to address the corporal punishment of children in the Southeast, East Asia and Pacific Region. This report will be a useful resource for understanding the issue of corporal punishment of children in national and regional contexts, and the challenges in planning a regional strategy with national components, for the Save the Children Alliance personnel in Southeast, East Asia and Pacific.

This report is the documentation of four days workshop. The first four chapters are devoted to each of the four days of the workshop. The report of each day is divided into narrative accounts of each session, together with reports of substantive discussions. The papers presented in the course of the first two days are featured in full, at the end of the narrative account of each day. A presentation on the background paper 'Setting directions: Towards a regional strategy to address the corporal punishment of children' was made by Judith Ennew, Research Associate, Centre for Family Research, University of Cambridge. Likewise, other presentations followed. The draft Regional Strategy, which was the main output of the workshop, is included as the final chapter.


K: Human right, concepts, principles, approach, capacity, monitoring, evaluation, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Mozambique

This book describes a method of programming from human right perspective. There are seven chapters and they clearly describe human right concepts, principles, approach, tools for programming, methodology, examples of implementation and case studies. In addition the book deals with the monitoring and evaluation concepts of human right and with human rights programming in conflict and complex situation. This book is good to get knowledge of development policy, practice and theory of human right along with case studies of three countries - Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

K: Child, advocacy, dispute resolution, social movement, community, street law, integrated strategies

This book is a collection of the original essays on child advocacy written by prominent child advocates, law teachers, social workers, activist and professionals from across the globe. It has described the changing situation of children in specific countries and offers an example of positive solution and successful initiatives on behalf of children and youth. The book is divided into four sections. The first section deals the court based and dispute resolution strategies, the second section deals with legislative strategies and social movement, section three deals with community education and street law strategies and the forth section describes integrated strategies.

Source: www.hrconnection.org/advocacy/citizen.htm


K: Ethnographies, masculinity, virginity vs. decency, polyandry, sex clinics, melodrama, Hindu identity

This book describes South Asian Masculinities and critically analyses the regional difference as well as the similarities between the societies of Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. This book contains two sections: the first section deals with ethnographies of masculinity by seven authors, and section two contains representation of masculinity by four authors. Each article in the books has given a vivid picture of gender issues in various arenas of social life.


K: Imagination, creativity, health factors, tools

This book is a contribution to increasing public awareness on the importance of creative activities in addressing children who have gone through emotional traumas and experience in their life. It emphasises providing tools to children that may help them cope with difficult circumstance and improve their health. Examples of children from Iraq to Sweden have been cited. In addition, it demonstrates many of the opportunities available for the development of children's full potential, which was enjoined by the UN Convention on the Rights of Child.

See: www.rb.se


K: Trafficking, legal instruments, regional, international, migration, slavery, labour, gender, child.

This resource guide seeks to provide an understanding of the complex and overwhelming set of obligations in dealing with trafficking in persons. The book consists of nine chapters. It focuses on the trafficking situation in Asia and Pacific region and the need for improving law enforcement responses to trafficking in persons. The subsequent chapters deals with legal and other international instruments on human rights, regional and international trafficking, regional migration, labour, gender specific instruments, child specific instruments and instruments against slavery and practices similar to slavery. This guide can be a useful tool for understanding and applying many domestic laws, international instruments available to combat human trafficking in the Asian and Pacific region that may contribute to a reduction in the incidence of trafficking as well as improvement in the lives of trafficked persons.
This report deals with methods and plans to fight poverty in the South Asia region. The book is divided into two parts. The first part deals with the context of poverty situation. The statistical data presented in the book suggests that the situation is bleak. However, the chapter 'Garden of Hope' with examples of best practices in South Asia provides important lessons for devising anti poverty strategies. Likewise, the second part 'Road Map Towards a Poverty Free South Asia' suggests that there should be prioritisation of specific targets, engagement in issues felt vital and finally the decentralisation of interactions between regions taking initiatives to fight against poverty on their own.
Annexure I

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**CHILD LABOUR**


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**Journals**

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CYE is a refereed journal and multidisciplinary, international network dedicated to improving the lives of young people. The journal targets researchers, policy makers and professionals and is guided by a distinguished Editorial Advisory Board.

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Access is free due to funding from the National Science Foundation and the University of Colorado.

Source: http://www.colorado.edu/journals/cye/
Email: CYE@colorado.edu CYE@colorado.edu

**AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN’S RIGHTS NEWS**

They compile and publish Australian Children’s Rights News (quarterly) and distribute Juvenile Justice Worldwide and the DCI-Geneva Newsletter. In addition to the Homepage they have a resource collection of approximately 2000 local and international documents on children’s rights issues for access.

Defence for Children International - Australia
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Weekly since January 1950. The journal is devoted to the advancement of research in Economics and the other social sciences. EPW traces its roots to the Economic Weekly established by Sachin Chaudhuri in 1949.

The pages of the EPW have featured some of the most relevant debates, particularly in development economics, sociology and socio-political issues. EPW invites original/research papers as well as topical commentaries on recent developments. Research papers should not be over 8,000 words. Contributions to the commentary section may be not more than 2,500 words. EPW also publishes Review of Political Economy in January and July, Review of Women Studies in April and October, Review of Labour, Review of Agriculture and Review of Management and Industry.

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Literature for social work’ means literature needed for different social work functions. These functions are broadly conceptualised as practice, administration, research, education and training. The users are, thus, practitioners, administrators, researchers, educators/trainers and students. ‘Literature for social work’ has to go beyond ‘social work literature’. Social work profession has to base its work on the understanding of social phenomena as studied by various social sciences. Reality needs to be understood holistically in order to plan intervention. Multidisciplinary literature developed as applied social science, on issues and problems, is more directly useful for social work.

Contact: Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai, India
ISBN 0019-5634

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Quarterly, ISSN Print 0958-4935 ISSN Online 1469-364X

Source: http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/09584935.asp

CHILD & YOUTH SERVICES

Child & Youth Services is a unique journal devoted exclusively to the development and treatment of children and adolescents. The journal covers a variety of relevant topics, including current concerns, topics of long-range importance,
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**Editor-in-Chief:** John M. Leventhal

Source: [www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/586/description#description](www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/586/description#description)

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Contact: NASW Press, 750 First Street, NE, Suite 700 Washington DC 20002-4241
ISBN: 1532-8759/ Published quarterly in January, April, July, and October


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*Children’s Literature* is the annual publication of the Modern Language Association Division on Children’s Literature and the Children’s Literature
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**Publisher:** The Johns Hopkins University Press  
**E-ISBN:** 1543-3374 **Print ISBN:** 0092-8208

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The journal is published by John Wiley and Sons. **ISSN** (printed): 0951-0605. **ISSN** (electronic): 1099-0860. This journal is supplied by Wiley Inter Science and published on behalf of National Children’s Bureau (http://www.ncb.org.uk).

**Source:** http://www.library.soton.ac.uk/info/journals/13702.shtml  
http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/home

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**Publisher:** The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2715 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218-4363, Phone: (410) 516-6900  
**E-ISBN:** 1085-794X **Print ISBN:** 0275-0392

**Source:** http://www.press.jhu.edu/journals/human_rights_quarterly/

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*The Lion and the Unicorn* is a theme and genre centred journal of international scope committed to a serious, ongoing discussion of literature for children. The journal’s coverage includes the state of the publishing industry, regional authors, comparative studies of significant books and genres, new developments in theory, the art of illustration, the mass media, and popular culture. It has become noted for its interviews with authors, editors, and other important contributors to the field, such as Mildred Wirt Benson, Robert Cormier, Chris Crutcher, Lensey Namioka, Philip Pullman, and Aranka Siegel. Special issues have included ‘Violence and Children’s Literature’, ‘Folklore in/and Children’s Literature’, and ‘Children’s Studies’ (April 2001) which was featured in ‘The Chronicle of Higher Education’. Now published three times a year, the journal has expanded its book review section and includes a general issue and two theme issues in each volume.
DISARMAMENT FORUM

The journal is published by UNIDIR. Each issue of this quarterly, bilingual (English-French) journal focuses on a specific topic related to disarmament and security. *Disarmament Forum* offers essential, in-depth, up-to-date information and clear analysis written by experts, and targeted to researchers, diplomats, teachers, students and all those who have a strong interest in security, disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation. Each issue of *Disarmament Forum* is available on-line in its entirety. To be notified by e-mail as soon as the latest issue of *Disarmament Forum* is posted on-line, sign up for UNIDIR Highlights on the main page.

Proposing new ideas for security thinking, UNIDIR’s work brings together security, disarmament and development so that all forms of security — national, regional, global — are recognized as true manifestations of human security. Putting people first in our debates on disarmament and security is the fundamental approach of UNIDIR, and one that we hope will make a significant contribution to lasting peace. Also see www.unidir.org


CULTURAL SURVIVAL QUARTERLY

*Cultural Survival* provides organisational and administrative support, and acts as a fiscal sponsor to small, independent initiatives that assist indigenous groups to build effective organisations, manage natural resources, preserve their languages and art forms, and become economically independent.

*Cultural Survival*’s 3,000 members from over 150 countries form a community of individuals and organisations concerned with the rights of indigenous peoples. Members include indigenous people, anthropologists, professors, researchers, college students, activists, and interested members of the public. Over the past year Cultural Survival strengthened ties to indigenous organizations around the world through the compilation of an indigenous organizations database.

http://www.culturalsurvival.org/publications/csqa/
http://www.cs.org/publications/csqa/

Feature Articles

Introduction: Questioning How We Think About Children, by Rajani Rakesh

The Right to Organise: The Working Children’s Movement in India, by Nandana Reddy

Children’s Involvement in the Making of a New Constitution in Brazil, by Rizzini, Irene; Klees, Steven J.

Conducting Research with War-Affected and Displaced Children: Ethics & Methods
By Boyd, Jo

Source: http://www.culturalsurvival.org/publications/csq/index.cfm?id=24.2

CHILD AND FAMILY SOCIAL WORK

Child and Family Social Work provides a forum where researchers, practitioners, policy-makers and managers in the field, exchange knowledge, increase understanding and develop notions of good practice. In its promotion of research and practice, which is both disciplined and articulate, the journal is dedicated to advancing the wellbeing and welfare of children and their families throughout the world.

Child and Family Social Work publishes original and distinguished contributions on matters of research, theory, policy and practice in the field of social work with children and their families. The journal gives international definition to the discipline and practice of child and family social work.

Edited by: Nina Biehal

Source: http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=1356-7500&site=1

THE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CHILDREN’S RIGHTS

Focusing both on critical leadership and practical policy development, the articles in the pre-eminent International Journal of Children’s Rights reflect the perspectives of a broad range of disciplines and contribute to a greater understanding of children’s rights and their impact on the concept and development of childhood.

The journal deploys the insights and methodologies of all relevant disciplines - law, legal and political theory, psychology, psychiatry, educational theory, sociology, social administration and social work, health, social anthropology, economics, theology and history to further children’s rights in all parts of the world.

Editor-in-Chief: Professor Michael Freeman
Publishing Editor: Lindy Melman, Email: Lindy.Melman@kli.wkap.nl
Published by: Brill Academic Publishers

ISBN: 0927-5568 (Paper) 1571-8182 (Online) Subject: Humanities, Social Sciences and Law

Source: http://www.brill.nl/m_catalogue_sub6_id18299.htm
Contact: www.periodicals.com/brill.html

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

As the flagship journal of the Society for Research in Child Development (SRCD), Child Development has published articles, essays, reviews, and tutorials on various topics in the field of child development since 1930. Spanning many disciplines, the journal provides the latest research, not only for researchers and theoreticians, but also for child psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, psychiatric social workers, specialists in early childhood education, educational psychologists, special education teachers and other researchers. In addition to six issues per year of Child Development, subscribers to the journal also receive a full subscription to Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development. The journal is published on behalf of the Society for Research in Child Development and is edited by Lynn S Liben.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIAL WORK

Published on behalf of the Australian Association of Social Workers, edited by Norman Smith

Australian Social Work is the professional journal of the Australian Association of Social Workers. Now in its 57th year, the journal has established a reputation for publishing material of a high quality and relevance to professionals in the social work field. Through Australian Social Work the Association promotes the interests of the profession and reflects current thinking and trends in social work.

Features of Australian Social Work include:

• Publishing original research, practice and theoretical articles on individual, family, group and community work,
• Focus on administrative and social welfare systems theory and practice,
• Relevant material relating to human growth and development, and
• Ethical and ideological debates facing the profession.

Australian Social Work is particularly interested in articles which add to existing knowledge, or which open up new or neglected areas in the profession. The Journal also publishes reviews of other relevant professional literature and encourages debate in the form of letters to the editor and readers’ comments.

Visit the Australian Association of Social Workers webpage at www.aasw.asn.au

Source: http://www.blackwellpublishing.com/journal.asp?ref=0312-407X&site=1

CHILDHOOD:A GLOBAL JOURNAL OF CHILD RESEARCH

Childhood publishes articles, reviews and scholarly comment on theoretical issues which aim to foster increased awareness and understanding of the research on children’s culture, economics, language, health and social networks, with an emphasis on their rights and position in society. Each issue of the journal draws on work from a variety of disciplines concerned with the study of children and childhood including sociology, health studies, anthropology, cultural studies, social policy and welfare, history, economics, education, psychology and development studies.

Childhood is a truly international journal. A dynamic team of editors from the United States, Norway, the United Kingdom and Brazil have brought together an impressive list of scholars and researchers from around the world. The result is a timely periodical committed to bringing you the very latest discussions of children and childhood from within a global context.

Published in Association with: Norwegian Centre for Child Research

Source: http://www.sagepub.com/journal.aspx?pid=229

THE ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Since 1889, the American Academy of Political and Social Science has served as a forum for the free exchange of ideas among the well informed and intellectually curious. And The Annals has acted as the vehicle through which these ideas have been shared and discussed.

In this era of specialisation, few scholarly periodicals cover the scope of societies and politics as The Annals does. Each bimonthly issue presents over 200 pages of timely, in-depth research on a significant topic of concern, as well as an index for easy referencing.

As a special feature, The Annals includes an extensive Book Department consisting of reviews written by specialists in fields ranging from economics to sociology to international studies. Over 300 reviews are published annually.

Readership of The Annals includes academics, researchers, policymakers and professionals keeping abreast of the forces shaping the world today. Spanning many fields, each issue is guest-edited by outstanding scholars and distinguished experts, and single issues quickly become standard references cited in scholarly works worldwide.

The Annals presents you with the information you need to make intelligent judgments regarding the issues that affect you.
**Journal of Social Work**

The *Journal of Social Work* is a forum for the publication, dissemination and debate of key ideas and research in social work. The journal aims to advance theoretical understanding, shape policy, and inform practice, and welcomes submissions from all areas of social work. In addition to longer articles, the *Journal of Social Work* publishes occasional shorter ‘think pieces’: reports of research in progress, comments on previously published articles, and analyses of current and topical practice, policy and theory.

Editor-in-Chief: Steven M Shardlow University of Salford, England

**Frequency:** 3 times per year, **ISBN:** 1468-0173, **Months of Distribution:** April-August-December

**Source:** http://www.sagepub.co.uk/journal.aspx?pid=105686

**Child Maltreatment**

This journal claims to be the most current and authoritative resource in the vital and changing field of child abuse and neglect. *Child Maltreatment* answers the urgent need for an interdisciplinary forum disseminating original research, information and technical innovations on child abuse and neglect.

The field of *Child Maltreatment* is multidisciplinary, embracing diverse professional and cultural identities. Peer-reviewed and written by leading experts, *Child Maltreatment* provides common ground for practitioners and researchers from a wide variety of disciplines. The journal creates an important synthesis of contributions in theory, practice and policy issues.

Fields represented include law, social work, law enforcement, child protection, medicine, psychology, research and prevention and policy.

**Editor:** Steven Ondersma Wayne State University, Michigan, USA

**Frequency:** Quarterly, **ISBN:** 1077-5595, **Months of Distribution:** February-May-August-November

**Contact:** http://www.sagepub.co.uk/journal.aspx?pid=105487

**Journal of Early Childhood Research**

The *Journal of Early Childhood Research* provides an international forum for the dissemination of early childhood research, bridging cross-disciplinary areas and applying theory and research within the professional community. This reflects the worldwide growth in research on learning and development in early childhood and the impact of this on provisions for children. The journal will have particular relevance to policy-makers and practitioners working in fields related to early childhood.

Editors: Carol Aubrey University of Warwick, UK

**Frequency:** 3 times per year, **ISBN:** 1476-718X

**Months of Distribution:** Feb-June-October

**Source:** http://www.sagepub.co.uk/journal.aspx?pid=105635

Sample article: http://ecr.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/2/1/67

Source: http://ecr.sagepub.com/

**Discourse Studies**

An Interdisciplinary Journal for the Study of Text and Talk

*Discourse Studies* is a multidisciplinary journal for the study of text and talk. Publishing outstanding work on the structures and strategies of written and spoken discourse, special attention is given to cross-disciplinary studies of text and talk in linguistics, anthropology, ethno methodology, cognitive and social psychology, communication studies and law.
JOURNAL OF DEVELOPING SOCIETIES

A Forum for Developmental Issues in Developing & Developed Societies

The Journal of Developing Societies is a refereed international journal on development and social change in all societies. Journal of Developing Societies provides an interdisciplinary forum for the publication of theoretical perspectives, research findings, case studies, policy analyses and normative critiques on the issues, problems and policies associated with both mainstream and alternative approaches to development. The scope of the journal is not limited to articles on the Third World or the Global South; rather it encompasses articles on development and change in the developed as well as developing societies of the world. The journal seeks to represent the full range of diverse theoretical and ideological viewpoints on development that exist in the contemporary international community. Contributions are welcome from scholars and experts in any discipline or area, provided the contributions fall within the journal's broad focus and meet the specific requirements for submission of manuscripts.

Editorial Board: Richard L. Harris, Managing Editor California State University, Monterey Bay
Source: http://www.sagepub.co.uk/journal.aspx?pid=106501

GLOBAL FUTURE

Global Future is a journal of human development published by World Vision (www.wvi.org), an international Christian relief, development and advocacy non-governmental agency. World Vision publishes Global Future to promote debate on important development questions. Each issue of the magazine deals with a topical theme, and includes articles from policy makers, grassroots activists and development practitioners, including World Vision staff. The aim is to offer a neutral space for a range of views, with World Vision editorial comment. Global Future is published quarterly and is distributed free to those working in the field of human development. Its mailing list includes the staff of major inter-governmental organizations, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations. Global Future online gives you access to the current and past issues of the magazine, on themes such as trade, human rights, HIV/AIDS, corporations and conflict.

Source: http://www.wvi.org/wvi/publications/publications.htm

WORLD DEVELOPMENT

World Development is a multi-disciplinary monthly journal of development studies. It seeks to explore ways of improving standards of living, and the human condition generally, by examining potential solutions to problems such as: poverty, unemployment, malnutrition, disease, lack of shelter, environmental degradation, inadequate scientific and technological resources, trade and payments imbalances, international debt, gender and ethnic discrimination, militarism and civil conflict, and lack of popular participation in economic and political life. Contributions offer constructive ideas and analysis, and highlight the lessons to be learned from the experiences of different nations, societies and economies.

World Development recognizes ‘development’ as a process of change involving nations, economies, political alliances, institutions, groups, and individuals. Development processes occur in different ways and at all levels: inside the family, the firm and the farm; locally, provincially, nationally, and globally. Our goal is to learn from one another, regardless of nation, culture, income, academic discipline, profession or ideology. We hope to set a modest example of enduring global cooperation through maintaining an international dialogue and dismantling barriers to communication.
All manuscripts and correspondence should be sent to the Editorial Office at the following address:
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Room 705, Burnside Hall, 805 Sherbrooke Street West,
Montreal, Quebec, H3A 2K6, Canada,
Email: wd@mcgill.ca.

Source: http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/386/description#description

SOCIAL POLICY JOURNAL OF NEW ZEALAND

The Social Policy Journal is published twice yearly by the Ministry of Social Development to contribute to the development of public debate on social policy issues. Submissions of articles for the Social Policy Journal of New Zealand are welcomed. Papers submitted to the Social Policy Journal are examined initially by the Editorial Committee in terms of their relevance to social policy issues, the importance of their implications for social policy development and the degree to which their conclusions are supported by systematic analysis and rational argument. Papers are then sent to external specialist referees for assessment. Authors are welcome to discuss ideas for prospective papers with any member of the committee. First drafts may be submitted as e-mail attachments or as hard copy (accompanied by an abstract of 100 to 200 words and a word count of the paper, double-spaced and page numbered). We prefer to have papers for the mid-year issue to be received by January, for the end-of-year issue by July.

Papers should be sent to the editor:
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All subscription enquiries may be directed to information@msd.govt.nz

MY NAME IS TODAY: CHILDREN IN NEWS

My Name is Today is a subject-wise compilation of news items related to children. Both Indian and foreign newspapers, journals and magazines are consulted. A quarterly selection of news clippings on children is published by Advocacy and Research Centre of Butterflies, New Delhi. (Email: butterflies@vsnl.com. Tel: +91-11-26163935, 26191063)

Special issues on Child Health (1994) Vol. II, No. 3 - In India, child health is not given due importance, girl children being more neglected. This issue highlights the importance of child health and care for a better tomorrow. It addresses the issue along the economic dimension and in relation to the social and gender inequalities in the Indian social structure.

Children in Conflict with Law, Vol. X, No.2 - This edition focuses on the juvenile justice system, its relationship with children, the existing policies along with the recommendations and suggestions for law reform and the proposed alternative solutions to prevent a violation of the rights of the children coming under its purview

Source/Link: http://www.butterflieschildrights.org/mnt.htm
Save the Children fights for children’s rights. We deliver immediate and lasting improvements to children’s lives worldwide.

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