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Guest Editorial Message

This is special issue of the Journal, *Third Concept: An International Journal of Ideas* (ISSN 0970-7247), where we are publishing best fifty articles, submitted at the Two-days International Conference on “*Security, Identity and Global Governance: India and the World*”, organized by Interdisciplinary Institute of Human Security and Governance, New Delhi, India in Collaboration with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP); Department of International Relations, University of Chittagong, Bangladesh; and Centre for Field Learning, Ahmedabad, India on 16th -17th November 2023 at JNU Convention Centre, New-Delhi, India.

In the post-pandemic world, non-traditional securities like human security and environmental security are taking pivotal role in the policy framework. Previously, national security was the ideology and thrust of nation-centric international order, while human security was the ideational basis of a people-centric world order underpinned by a global civil society. But during pandemic, when all traditional defence mechanism failed to secure human beings, that time the importance of non-traditional securities like human security have started to take attention of nation-states. Previously, human security captures the essence of an alternative conception of global governance, in which civil society plays a leading role. But now different countries are coming forefront in securing human development as well as achieving sustainable development goals.

In identity politics also human development and human security nexus are becoming tool to combat identity-oriented demands of partial and full autonomy. Both in national and global governance, we can easily underline this paradigm shift.

After getting Presidential role of the G20 on 1st December 2022, India whole year engaged in establishing to upheld the goal of shaping and strengthening global architecture and governance on all major international economic issues with special reference to sustainable development goals.

Total 537 academicians, policy practitioner and social activists have registered for this International Conference from all parts of India and other countries like Ethiopia, Nigeria, Tajikistan, Sudan, Algeria, Romania, Kazakhstan, Israel, Philippines, Canada, USA, United Kingdom, Bangladesh & Taiwan. More than 250 papers will be presented in this Conference in six Panels and seven Technical Sessions like *Security: India & the World; Gender Security & Sustainable Development Goals; Identity: India & the World; Global Governance: India & the World; Sustainable Development Goals: India & the World; Women Security, Identity & Governance: India & the World & Child Security, Identity & Governance: India & the World*.

In this International Conference on “*Security, Identity & Global Governance: India & the World*” we will try to address the issues related to different types of security and identity and how they can be resolved by global governance. A special focus will be on the role of India in this matter. The goal of this Conference is to improve the standards of the international community of academicians, researchers, scholars, and scientists by exposing them to the latest trends, developments, and challenges in the field.

— Dr. Nandini Basistha
Executive Director
Interdisciplinary Institute of Human Security & Governance
New Delhi, India

Securing Future: Child Protection and Global Governance in the 21st Century

Saket Bihari*

The 21st century has seen a rising interdependence between child protection and global governance, reflecting the growing acceptance of the necessity of global cooperation to protect children's rights and well-being. Children are among society's most vulnerable groups and face a variety of hazards, including as exploitation, trafficking, abuse, and relocation. These threats cross national borders, necessitating concerted action by governments and international organisations. Rapid communication and travel have been made possible by globalisation and technological breakthroughs, but they have also exposed kids to new dangers and difficulties. International treaties, agreements, and partnerships, among other global governance instruments, are essential for tackling issues related to child safety. International organisations like UNICEF and initiatives like the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) have played a crucial role in promoting children's rights and helping nations improve their child protection systems.

Background and context of child security in the 21st century

Due to several social, political, and technological advancements in the 21st century, child security has elevated to a top priority on a global scale. For children's safety and wellbeing, the shifting dynamics of the modern world have created both opportunities and challenges.

Technological Advancements: The quick development of technology has fundamentally changed how children connect, communicate, and learn. It exposes kids to digital hazards like cyberbullying, online predators, and exposure to hazardous content while also providing many advantages like information access and online education.

Globalisation and Migration: As a result of greater migration and mobility, children now have more exposure to different surroundings and cultures. Since they frequently lack proper protection and support structures, children who are migrants or refugees are more susceptible to exploitation, abuse, and trafficking.

Armed Conflicts and Disasters: Children are displaced from their homes, education is disrupted, and they are exposed to violence and trauma as a result of armed conflicts, wars, and natural disasters.

Poverty and Inequality: Children are disproportionately affected by ongoing poverty and social inequality throughout most of the world. Their safety and future prospects may be in danger if they cannot access essential services, healthcare, education, and other necessities.

Child Exploitation and Trafficking: Child trafficking, child labour, and other forms of exploitation continue to be major problems in the twenty-first century. Criminal organisations use disadvantaged youngsters as slaves, prostitutes, and in the organ trade, underscoring the necessity for global cooperation in the fight against these crimes.

Climate Change: Children's safety and wellbeing are directly impacted by the effects of climate change, such as extreme weather occurrences and environmental degradation.

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The detrimental effects of climate change, such as food shortages and displacement, are most likely to affect children.

To safeguard the rights and welfare of children around the world, a comprehensive strategy that incorporates legislative actions, policy initiatives, educational programmes, and awareness campaigns is necessary.

Importance of global governance in addressing child protection issues

Due to the complexity and international scope of these problems, global governance is essential in tackling child protection difficulties. The following points can be used to emphasise the significance of global governance in addressing child protection issues:

Coordinated Action: Child protection problems, like child trafficking, exploitation, and abuse, frequently cross international borders. Countries can collaborate to address these problems collectively by coordinating their responses through global governance organisations.

Rights Standardisation: The UNCRC and other international agreements establish universal standards for children's rights. Global governance makes ensuring that all countries agree to maintain these rights and work to provide a caring and safe environment for children.

Data Exchange and Analysis: International cooperation in matters of child protection is promoted by global governance. By identifying trends, patterns, and new dangers, this data sharing and analysis enables more focused and efficient solutions.

Training and Capacity Building: Under the aegis of global governance, international organisations provide training and capacity-building initiatives to help nations better meet the difficulties of child protection. The ability of countries to better protect their children is strengthened by this support.

Advocacy and Education: International organisations and networks, as well as other global governance institutions, are essential for promoting children's rights and increasing public understanding of child protection concerns. Positive change may result from this advocacy's ability to sway public opinion and policymakers.

Monitoring and Accountability: International governance frameworks support tracking nations' accomplishments in putting child protection policies into place and keeping them responsible for their pledges. This encourages a culture of responsibility and ongoing development.

Cross-Border Collaboration: To address problems like child trafficking and child pornography, child safety frequently calls for international collaboration. International collaboration and reciprocal support for investigations and operations are promoted by global governance.

Research and Innovation: The development of evidence-based practises and strategies to handle new difficulties is made possible by global governance, which also encourages research and innovation in the field of child protection.

In conclusion, it is impossible to exaggerate the significance of global governance in resolving concerns related to child safety.

Child Security and its Dimensions

The term "child security" refers to the safeguarding and welfare of children, covering a number of areas that deal with the different and interrelated facets of their safety, rights, and general development. The following are some aspects of child security:

Physical Security: This aspect is concerned with defending kids from danger, abuse, and neglect on a bodily level. It entails protecting their safety in the places they interact with, including their homes, schools, communities, and others.

Emotional and psychological security: Emotional and psychological security is fostering an atmosphere for kids that is nurturing and supportive of their emotional wellbeing. It involves forming close relationships with carers, promoting a sense of community, and attending to emotional needs.

Social Security: Social security refers to providing kids with a welcoming and encouraging social environment where they can engage in social activities, make friends, and interact positively with both peers and adults.

Health and Nutrition Security: Security in terms of access to appropriate healthcare, nutrition, and sanitation is provided by this component, which supports children's physical health and wellbeing.

Protection from Exploitation and Trafficking: This dimension tries to stop minors from being trafficked, sexually abused for profit, or used as slave labour. It entails putting laws and regulations into place to safeguard kids from these damaging behaviours.

Protection in Emergencies and catastrophes: The main goal of this dimension is to protect and support kids in times of crises, war, and natural catastrophes. It entails providing them with a secure place to live, access to essentials, and psychosocial help.

Digital security: Digital security has grown more important for kids as a result of the development of technology. It entails shielding kids from online dangers, cyberbullying, and hazardous content exposure.

Legal and Policy Frameworks: This dimension includes the creation and application of frameworks that uphold the security and rights of children. It entails drafting laws and regulations that are child-friendly and compliant with global agreements like the UNCRC.

Participation and Empowerment: Promoting children's active involvement in decisions that affect their lives and giving them the freedom to voice their thoughts, beliefs, and ambitions are both important components of child security.

A multifaceted strategy that takes into account the interactions between these aspects as well as the unique needs and vulnerabilities of each child is necessary to address child security in its entirety. Societies can foster a nurturing and safe environment where children can flourish and realise their full potential by addressing all facets of child security.

Key international organizations and conventions related to child security

The promotion and defence of children's rights and wellbeing around the world is made possible by significant international organisations and conventions pertaining to child security. Among the important associations and gatherings are:

Organisations operating abroad

UNICEF: UNICEF is a well-known international organisation whose mission is to advance children's rights and well-being on a global scale. It aims to give children who are in need access to emergency aid, protection, education, and health care.

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC): UNODC focuses on preventing, protecting, prosecuting, and forming partnerships to fight human trafficking, particularly child trafficking.

International Labour Organisation (ILO): ILO advocates for the abolition of child exploitation in the workplace and is committed to promoting decent work and eliminating child labour by establishing global labour standards.

International Organisation for Migration (IOM): IOM deals with the challenges of child migration and trafficking, offering safety and support to at-risk children travelling.

World Health Organisation (WHO): WHO focuses on a range of children's health-related concerns, such as nutrition, immunisation, and access to medical treatment.

Education and Awareness for Child Security

In order to ensure the safety and protection of children, education and awareness are crucial. Education and awareness campaigns can make the world a safer place for children by educating people, communities, and institutions about children's rights, safety, and potential threats. Here are some ways that knowledge and education improve the safety of children:

Empowering Children: Children are empowered through education and awareness campaigns that provide them the skills and knowledge needed to spot hazards and take appropriate action. Children who understand their rights and how to defend themselves are better able to ask for help and stay out of dangerous circumstances.

Preventing Exploitation: Educating communities on the various types of child exploitation, such as child trafficking, child labour, and child abuse, can help prevent exploitation. Early intervention and prevention might result from identifying the warning signals of exploitation and comprehending its effects.

Creating Child-Friendly Schools: A safe and encouraging environment for kids is promoted by education and awareness programmes in schools. This helps to create child-friendly schools. Teachers and staff are educated to spot abuse and neglect symptoms, enabling early detection and intervention.

Increasing Parental Awareness: Parents and other adult carers are essential to a child's safety. Education programmes for parents can aid in their understanding of their duties, assist the growth of their children, and foster a safe environment at home.

Enhancing Professional Capacity: Child protection training is beneficial for professionals who work with children, such as teachers, social workers, and healthcare providers. Education improves their capacity to recognise and address child security issues.

Addressing Cultural Norms: In order to address detrimental cultural norms that support child abuse, early marriage, and other harmful practises, education and awareness are necessary. It encourages a transition to child-friendly and rights-based strategies.

Age-appropriate, culturally sensitive, and customised to the needs of various groups are all requirements for education and awareness campaigns about child security.

Conclusion

It can be concluded by highlighting the crucial importance of child protection and the function of global governance in defending children's rights and well-being around the world. We have learned throughout this investigation that child security is a complicated, multifaceted issue that calls for a concerted international response. With technological breakthroughs, globalisation, and humanitarian crises reshaping the environment in which children grow, the twenty-first century offers both opportunities and problems for child safety. To ensure their safety, growth, and future opportunities, children must receive devoted care and protection as the most vulnerable members of society. Children who are educated about their rights and safety can better defend themselves, and public awareness campaigns can alert others to the risks of child exploitation and the value of protecting children's welfare. However, problems still exist. Ones that need constant attention and creative solutions include poverty, violent conflicts, child labour, and growing digital hazards.

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