

Student name: Shahanara Bibi

Student ID: 2116667

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Lecturere: Rachael Rivers

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signify standards to protect the health well-being and human rights of every individual, which allows every person especially children from the age 0-18 and young people from harm, abuse and neglect (NSPCC, 2019). Any children and young people can be considered to be at risk of harm, abuse regardless their religion, ethnicity and nationality. United Nations Convention on the right of the Child (UNCRC, 1989) aims is to ensure all laws fully comply with the UNCRC, 196 countries have signed with the organisation except the United States of America (USA). UK signed up on the 16th December 1991 and it became the law. United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF). is the only organisation in the UK that is recognised by the UNCRC. UNCRC has 54 articles on the rights of children, some of this will be discussed in more details ref (UNCRC, 1989).

As a global responsibility, it is a key issue to ensure the protection of children from harm. Various organisation that are working or having interactions with children will have clear requirements for safeguarding and child protection. The main objective of safeguarding is to safeguard children against any potential harm or abuse. Individual who comes in touch with children will have different needs, for safeguarding and child protection guideline's must be followed (NSPCC, 2018). The main aim of safeguarding is to protect children from harm, a person can be at risk of harm if they are vulnerable due to mental health or disability, unable to make decisions on their own, or understand the consequences of their actions, are at risk of harm and abuse (NSPCC, 2018). Two high profile cases will be discussed in more details, one of Victoria Climbe (2000) and Arthur Labinjo Hughes (2020).

There are many types of abuse, in this section only 4 different kind of abuse will be discussed. Firstly physical abuse, there are different indications that can indicate a

child or young person might be suffering from abuse , such as marks on their arms bruises on their neck , weight loss, this might indicate to people that, that someone is hurting them in an inaccessible way (NSPCC, 2019).

Another type of abuse is bullying . Bullying is the most common form (Stop bullying 2018). of aggressive and characterized abuse by an ongoing physically , socially, or verbally abusive relationship (Olweus,1994). The literature implies that around 30% of adolescents have encountered at least a moderate level of bullying -as the bully and/ or the target (Nansel et al., 2001). When You get bullied that can become very serious, a symptom of bullying is constant headache or stomach aches this can be that the child knows what is going to happen to them tomorrow , when they think like that it can lead to childhood anxiety because of panic and fear. If the child develops anxiety their symptoms will be they are feeling scared , nervous and tired all the time (Young minds , 2019).

Neglect is a form of child abuse that can be very common amongst children whose parents are unable to provide for themselves or their children due to many different reasons , indication of neglect include dirty clothes poor hygiene poor access to food (NSPCC, 2019). If the child's basic needs are not met this means the child is being neglected (NSPCC, 2019). If a child's basic needs are not being met , then it can be considered as neglect (NSPCC, 2019). Abraham Maslow identifies 5 levels of human needs in order of significance . The first and most fundamental of these is the physiological needs. Maslow argued that physiological needs such as sleep, food , water and shelter has to be met in order for an individual to move forward to the next level of needs , which are safety needs , (Maslow , 1954).

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is when a child is forced to have sex or involved in sexual activities. This may involve physical contact or can happen online or offline, (Department for Education , 2018; Department of Health 2017; Scottish Government 2021a; Wales Safeguarding Procedures Project Board , 2020). this can be family members, family friends . Children and Young people sometimes might not understand that they are being sexually abused.

Safeguarding is a system and complex belief that encircle a broad range of professionals and stakeholders within various organization, including social workers health care providers , law enforcement officials , community groups and educators

(GOV, 2017). Examples of safeguarding activities include offering access to support services and resources for individuals who have experienced abuse or neglect, as well as establishing policies and procedures for managing allegations of abuse or neglect (Jack, 2010). Section 47 of the Children's Act mentions that if there is a risk of harm to a child, the local authorities have a duty to look into and decide whether they need to take action to make sure the child's welfare is protected and safeguarded, (Wessex, 2014).

After Victoria Climbié and Arthur Labinjo Hughes high profile cases, the United Kingdom's policymakers have implemented a number of legislative plans in order for them to tackle and prevent child abuse, as child abuse has become very known a problem in today's society. A list of legislation has been put in place such as (Children Act 2004 ; Every Child Matters Act 2003; Safeguarding Children 2008; Common Assessment Framework 2006/7; Working Together To Safeguard Children 2007). These laws have to be used by all organisations to make sure all children are safe in their environment and looked after by their carers or parents. All organisation has to meet the safeguarding policies to stop and prevent abuse and neglect (Jack, Gill 2010). On the other hand there is a difference between child safeguarding and child protection . Child protection is when different agencies working together to keep children safe when they at harm and to safeguard them (Jack, Gill ,2010).

Following people who can take action if they think a child is in danger of being abused are school teachers, a practical guide for teachers has been aligned with The Office for Standard in Education , Children's Services and Skills (OFSTED) inspection framework (Gov.UK).

When a child or young person tells you that they are being abused , it is very important to react calmly, be supportive and be appropriate. (British Council). Listen to them , without asking too many question, give them time and space so they can share what they need to share. Tell the child that they are doing the right thing by telling someone what is happening to them , reassure them that it is not their fault what is happening . Tell the child that you believe them ,many children are scared to tell anyone because they think nobody will believe them. When a child discloses

abuse to you , you need to document the details ,this will include the date , place and time , what the child has said . It is your responsibility to report the abuse to a designated member or child helpline or law enforcement (help@NSPCC.org.uk).

Teachers play a very important role in keeping children safe and have a responsibility to make sure the school is a safe place for children (Sanderson,2004). If a teacher is concerned by a child's safety and thinks that the child is being harmed or abused in any circumstances they have a duty to report to the safeguarding officer or designated individual (Cheminais , 2004). The Department for Education (2018). Outlines the role of school staff in safeguarding . The Education and Inspection act 2006 puts a legal duty on schools and colleges too, (OFSTED).

Health visitors play an important role in the safeguarding and wellbeing of a child and promote the welfare of children and young people (UK Government , 2006).the early stages of their life such as physical , social development and emotional development (Appleton,2011). The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE). have guidelines on the role of health visitors in safeguarding children. These guidelines cover a wide range of topics including working with other professionals , providing support for families and including assessing risks to children , (NICE,2018).

Protecting children and safeguarding them is very important , as stated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC , 1989). and that can be done by school nurses and even family members, police, social services , or organization such as NSPCC regardless of the setting . When working with children and young adults in a professional capacity , individual must undergo criminal records checks (CRB). Or enhanced Disclosure and Barring Services (DBS). These checks are done to make sure that they have no criminal record or offences (GOV.UK). Every school has its own safeguarding procedures in place and they will follow the government rules and regulations as well.

The Common Assessment Framework (CAF). Is a process used to identify children's unmet needs and support them. This process was put in place after Lord Laming was handed the case of Victoria Climbe in April 2001, to lead a constitutional investigation into the events and factors that led to and surrounded the death of Victoria, making sure that the inquiry is self – governed. (Pithouse , Hall 2009). During this time , Victoria was subjected to extreme emotional and physical abuse by

her great aunt , and her aunts boyfriend. Victoria was starved burned with cigarette , locked up in cupboards for long time and tied up. Leading up to her death many professionals such as , social workers, doctors and police officers , the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to children (NSPCC). and local churches all had contacts with her and noted signs of abuse but failed to protect her , in 2000 Victoria Climbe died of her injuries. Lord Laming in his report on Victoria Climbe's death quoted "The suffering and death of Victoria was a gross failure of the system and is inexcusable" (Lord Laming Inquiry, 2003).

Arthur Labinjo Hughes was six years old . During the COVID-19 pandemic , Arthur , who lived in the West Midlands, was abused and ultimately killed. Arthur endured mistreatment from both his father and his father's partner for a period of time, and on June 17 , 2020, Arthur was killed by via blunt force trauma to his head. Although a teaching assistant stating she had no worries when Arthur returned to school after the summer break . As autumn progressed , another school official observed that Arthurs level of happiness had decreased. Arthurs grandmother phoned the social services , social worker who visited noted the child was very happy and safe , Arthur's uncle reported another incident to the police , but no action was taken. A review discovered that child protection services had been involved in Arthur's life on several occasions dating back to 2018 but had failed to take action to help him (Birmingham City Council ,2021).

According to Pithouse and Hall (Pithouse ,Hall 2009),The Common Assessment Framework (CAF), implements plan that used to identify the needs of children and young people who may be at risk of harm and require support. The CAF is a combining assessment and planning framework that aids professionals working together to provide coordinated support to children and families. The UK government has implemented legislation to support the implementation of the CAF (GOV.UK). The system has showed numerous shortcomings in child protection , leading to tragic incidents where children have been killed by their caretakers. Despite the system's awareness of these cases , but nothing had been done to safeguard the children involved. Two leading example where the two high profile cases which have been mentioned , one of Victoria Climbe and another of Arthur Labinjo Hughes. In 2022, there were 50,920 children on the protection plans with an associated rate of 42.1 per 10,000 children . While this represent a rise from 2021 it marks a decrease

from 2020. This statistics are according to the United Government's report . (United Kingdom Government , 2022).

Every Child Matters (ECM). policy is used and put in place to tackle unfairness, and treat children equally and give a better life and upbringing to those who are unfortunate ,(Thornton 2007). There are 5 outcomes for every ECM, this includes being healthy, staying safe , enjoy and achieve, as well as making a positive contribution to achieve healthy economic wellbeing (Cheminais 2008).. One example of this would include eating healthy and regularly participating in exercise. However it is important to understand that a child's responsibility to look after themselves and keep themselves healthy is not only there's but also their parents, this also includes having a good and steady home environment (Lyon , 2007). Also for the child to be happy and aim to have fun, whilst learning and gaining knowledge and avoid anything that can possibly make them feel uncomfortable. This supports children to have access to good materials and provide every possible opportunity for their future, this however can be negative as it would put pressure on parents and teachers, some teachers do say it is their role to teach the children and not be another parent type figure to them as they would need to take on a greater responsibility (Sanderson, 2004).

The policy called " Every Child Matters" (EMC) is outlined in a green paper , which is not yet a formal legislation and has not progressed to a white paper .Which means this green paper is a continuation of Lord Laming's investigation and report following the tragic death of Victoria. (Lord Laming 2003) .

45 Articles in THE UN CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (1989). A few will be listed. Article 1 (definition of the child) Everyone under the age of 18 has the right in the Convention. Article 18 (parental responsibilities and state assistance). Article 19 (protection from violence , abuse and neglect). Article 45 UNICEF can provide expert advice and assistance on children's rights ethnicity and gender , this can be happening anywhere around the world. (UNCRC , 1989).

Safeguarding is a term used in the united Kingdom (UK) to

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