

Child's Rights and Parents Responsibilities Should Complement or Compete

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ABSTRACT

The issue of children's rights versus parental responsibilities has long been a subject of significant debate across legal, ethical, and cultural domains. As the concept of children's rights becomes more deeply entrenched in international law, particularly through instruments like the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), questions arise regarding the balance of power between parents and the state in raising and protecting children. This paper explores the evolving dynamic between children's rights and parental duties, emphasizing the legal, social, and ethical implications. It examines the responsibilities of parents to ensure their children's welfare, protection, and development, while also considering the autonomy and rights that children should have as individuals. The discussion highlights key areas such as parental authority, child protection laws, education, and the role of the state in intervening when parental responsibilities are not met. Through examining these various aspects, the paper aims to explore the complex relationship between parental rights, children's rights, and the role of the state in ensuring the welfare of children.

Keywords: welfare, responsibilities, fundamental, rights, traditionally, values, Relationships, societies, parental, ethical, legal, protection, trust.

INTRODUCTION

The relationship between children's rights and parents' responsibilities is a fundamental issue that involves legal, ethical, and cultural perspectives on how children should be treated within families and societies. As societies evolve and children's rights gain more legal recognition, especially through global frameworks such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), tensions have emerged over the extent to which parents should have control over their children's lives and the role of the state in intervening in family matters. The notion that children have certain inherent rights, such as the right to education, protection, and freedom of expression, has become central to contemporary legal systems worldwide. At the same time, parental responsibilities are traditionally defined as the duty of parents to care for, guide, and protect their children until they reach adulthood.

The evolution of these concepts, however, has raised several important questions: Should children have autonomy over their decisions at an early age, or do parents retain the right to make all decisions on their behalf? How should laws protect children's rights in cases where parents fail in their

responsibilities, either due to neglect, abuse, or other factors? To what extent should the state intervene in family dynamics when there is a conflict between parental authority and children's rights?

This paper explores the intricate balance between children's rights and parental responsibilities, drawing attention to both the legal frameworks that define these rights and responsibilities and the ethical dilemmas that arise when they conflict. By considering issues like parental authority, child protection laws, and the evolving understanding of children as individuals with independent rights, this paper aims to shed light on the role of society in ensuring that children's welfare is upheld without overstepping into unnecessary state intervention.

This structure provides a clear framework for examining the topic from legal, social, and ethical perspectives, with references that provide further depth into the subject matter "Child's Rights and Parents' Responsibilities" is a very relevant and thought-provoking topic. It touches on several key areas of law, ethics, psychology, and social policy, making it suitable for academic discussion, debate, or research.

Some reasons why it could make for a compelling and important topic

Legal and Ethical Implications:

- This topic addresses the balance between **children's rights** (such as the right to education, protection, healthcare, and freedom of expression) and **parents' responsibilities** (including providing for their children's welfare, making decisions in their best interest, and guiding their upbringing).
- There can be a tension between a child's evolving autonomy and a parent's legal and moral obligations to care for and protect their child.
- It opens the discussion about **parental authority** versus **state intervention** and what happens when these rights and responsibilities conflict.

Cultural and Societal Differences:

- Different cultures and societies have varied perceptions of parental authority and children's rights. In some cultures, parents are expected to have absolute control over their children's upbringing, while in others, children's autonomy and legal rights are emphasized more.
- The topic can explore how **cultural norms** shape the expectations of parental responsibilities and children's rights.

Child Development and Autonomy:

- From a **psychological perspective**, this topic can delve into how parents' responsibilities evolve as children mature and gain more independence.
- It can explore whether children, especially older adolescents, should have more decision-making power or if parents should continue to have primary authority until adulthood.

Impact of Legal Frameworks:

- **International and national frameworks**—such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)—play an essential role in defining children's rights. A key discussion could be how **parents' roles** are shaped or constrained by these legal standards.
- How do national laws, such as those governing child abuse, neglect, education, and healthcare, balance the power between the state, parents, and children?

Contemporary Issues:

- **Child Protection Laws:** How should the state intervene when parents fail in their responsibilities? For example, cases of **child neglect** or **abuse** bring up questions about how much the government should get involved in family decisions.

- **Educational Choices:** Parents often have control over where and how their children are educated, but how much say should children have in decisions that affect their own education and future?
- **Technology and Social Media:** In the modern age, children's access to technology and social media has raised new concerns about parental responsibilities and children's digital rights.

Philosophical Perspectives:

- The topic provides a great opportunity for **philosophical discussions** on the nature of rights, autonomy, and the moral duties of parents. For example, should parents be entitled to make decisions about their child's body, education, and religion, or should children's individual rights always take precedence?

Potential Areas of Exploration:

- **Parental authority versus child autonomy:** When should children be allowed to make decisions independently of their parents, and when should parents intervene?
- **The role of the state:** What role should governments play in protecting children's rights, especially when parents are unable or unwilling to fulfill their responsibilities?
- **Rights during different stages of childhood:** How do children's rights change as they grow, from infancy through adolescence?
- **Impact of socio-economic factors:** How do **poverty** or **discrimination** affect the rights of children and the ability of parents to fulfil their responsibilities?
- **Global perspectives:** How do different countries approach the balance between children's rights and parental responsibilities? For instance, compare Western vs. non-Western societies.

Cultural Norms Shape the Dynamics Between Child's Rights and Parents Responsibilities

The impact of culture highlights how deeply ingrained cultural norms shape the dynamics between children's rights and parental responsibilities. It underscores the need for a nuanced understanding of these issues to create policies and practices that respect both the rights of children and the diverse cultural contexts in which families live. The impact of culture on the relationship between children's rights and parents' responsibilities is a significant and complex aspect of the discussion. Cultural norms and traditions shape how societies understand and interpret children's rights, as well as the roles and responsibilities of parents. The balance between these

rights and responsibilities can vary greatly across cultures, influencing not only legal frameworks but also social expectations and individual behaviours. Here's a deeper look at how culture impacts this dynamic:

Cultural Variations in Parental Authority

- Parent-Child Relationships: In many Western cultures, children are often seen as independent individuals with rights and autonomy, particularly as they reach adolescence. In these societies, there is a greater emphasis on encouraging children's self-expression, independence, and decision-making. The parent-child relationship is often more democratic, with children encouraged to voice their opinions and participate in decision-making processes.

In contrast, many non-Western cultures (e.g., certain Asian, African, and Middle Eastern cultures) traditionally place a higher value on obedience and respect for authority, with children expected to follow parental guidance without question. In these cultures, parental rights are seen as central to maintaining social order, and there is often a stronger emphasis on family harmony and the collective good rather than individual rights. Here, children's rights may be framed more in terms of protection and care rather than autonomy.

- Parental Responsibility: In some cultures, parents have a more authoritarian role in raising children, which includes strict decision-making about the child's education, career, marriage, and even social interactions. In others, such as in some Scandinavian countries, there is a greater acceptance of shared responsibility between the state, parents, and children in decision-making processes, particularly regarding education and health care.

Cultural Interpretation of Children's Rights

- Cultural Beliefs About Children's Roles: In certain cultures, children's primary roles are seen as caregivers (e.g., in traditional agricultural societies where children are expected to help with work from an early age), while in others, children are regarded more as individuals with rights (e.g., the right to education, play, and self-expression). This affects how children's rights are viewed and implemented.

In cultures where patriarchy dominates, children—especially girls—may have limited rights, particularly in terms of education or freedom of movement. For example, in some parts of the world, girls' education may be limited by cultural or religious practices, while boys may receive priority in schooling.

- Legal Systems and Children's Rights: While international agreements like the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) advocate for universal rights for

children, countries interpret these rights based on their cultural and legal traditions. For example, while Western countries might emphasize freedom of expression or freedom of association for children, other nations may place more emphasis on family and community well-being as a collective responsibility, which may sometimes come at the expense of individual children's rights.

Gender Roles and Parental Responsibilities

- Gender-Specific Roles: Cultural traditions often influence how children's rights are viewed differently based on gender. In some cultures, boys might be afforded more freedom and autonomy than girls, who may face more restrictive parenting. For example, in some societies, girls may be expected to stay at home and help with household chores or care for younger siblings, while boys may be encouraged to pursue education and careers.

This cultural difference can also impact the responsibilities of parents. In societies where gender roles are more rigid, parents may feel more responsible for controlling and guiding their children's actions based on these expectations. Such practices can have long-term consequences for children's development and can influence their access to rights like education, freedom, and social mobility.

Child Protection and Cultural Context

- State Intervention in Families: In some cultures, there is a reluctance to involve the state in family matters, viewing such intervention as an infringement on family privacy. In these cases, even if parental responsibilities are not being fulfilled, cultural norms might prevent reporting or intervention by authorities, which can lead to gaps in child protection efforts.

Conversely, in more individualistic societies, there is often a stronger reliance on the state to intervene in cases where parental responsibilities are neglected or where children's rights are violated. For example, in countries with strong child protection laws, social workers and other professionals are often empowered to intervene when parents are found to be abusive or neglectful, regardless of the parents' cultural or traditional views.

Influence of Religion on Parental Rights

- Religious Beliefs and Parenting: In many societies, religious beliefs play a significant role in shaping the rights and responsibilities of both parents and children. For instance, in some religiously conservative cultures, the parents' duty to provide for and guide their children may be seen as divinely

ordained, and religious texts may dictate specific roles for parents and children.

For example, certain religious teachings might emphasize obedience to parents as a moral duty, which can conflict with modern ideas of children's autonomy and the rights of children to make their own decisions. In other cases, religious communities may prioritize a child's spiritual development, which could influence how children's rights to education, play, or expression are balanced with religious teachings.

Cultural Variations in Children's Socialization

- Socialization Practices: The way children are socialized—shaped by cultural norms, values, and expectations—also

impacts how they understand their rights and their roles in the family. In cultures with strong communal values, children may be raised to value the collective good over personal freedom. In contrast, children raised in more individualistic societies might be socialized to prioritize personal autonomy and individual rights, which could lead to tension with parental expectations or responsibilities.

Below is a table that compares the impact of culture on children's rights and parents' responsibilities across different cultural dimensions. This table helps to highlight the variations in how children's rights and parental roles are perceived and implemented in different societies.

Table 1: Children's Rights and Parents' Responsibilities across different Cultural Dimensions.

Cultural Dimension	Western Cultures (e.g., U.S., UK, Canada)	Non-Western Cultures (e.g., India, China, Middle East)	Indigenous Cultures (e.g., Native American, African tribes)
Parental Authority	Greater emphasis on democratic parenting and children's autonomy. Parents guide and support, but children have the right to question and express themselves.	Stronger authority of parents, especially in patriarchal societies. Parents have significant control over children's decisions and actions.	Parents play a central role in community life, often sharing authority with extended family and community elders. Child rearing is seen as a communal responsibility.
Children's Autonomy	Children are encouraged to develop independence from an early age, including having a say in educational and career choices.	Children are generally expected to be more obedient and conform to family and societal expectations. Their autonomy is secondary to family and societal needs.	Children are taught to respect authority, but the concept of autonomy is often intertwined with communal responsibilities rather than individual rights.
Role of State in Parenting	The state plays a significant role in protecting children's rights, intervening in cases of abuse or neglect, and enforcing laws that promote children's welfare (e.g., education, health).	The state's role in intervening in child-rearing is seen as a family responsibility. In some cases, state intervention is increasing in the rights of children from cases of neglect or abuse.	The state may have minimal involvement in child-rearing; child-rearing is seen as a family responsibility often lies with the community. In some cases, state interventions focus on protecting children from external harms.
Education	Education is seen as a fundamental right, and children have the right to choose their educational paths within the bounds of the legal system.	Education is often a family duty, and children's educational choices may be heavily influenced by the family's needs and expectations, particularly in terms of gender roles.	Education is often seen as essential, but may be shaped by community values or traditions. In some indigenous cultures, education is passed on through oral traditions and practical experiences.
Children's Rights	Children are seen as independent individuals with rights, including the right to protection from abuse, access to education, and freedom of expression.	Children's rights are often interpreted within the context of family responsibility, where the cultural values, focusing on their role in contributing to the family education, and freedom of speech or choice may be subordinate to familial and Personal autonomy is often	Children's rights are often defined by communal and community's well-being. Rights like personal autonomy is often

Cultural Dimension	Western Cultures (e.g., U.S., Non-Western Cultures (e.g., UK, Canada)	Non-Western Cultures (e.g., India, China, Middle East)	Indigenous Cultures (e.g., Native American, African tribes)
Gender Roles and Rights	There is generally a strong emphasis on gender equality in children's rights, though gaps persist. Boys and girls have equal access to education, healthcare, and the right to express themselves.	Traditional gender roles are often emphasized, with boys and girls having different expectations for education and career. Girls may face barriers to education or decision-making, especially in rural or conservative regions.	Gender roles are often defined by cultural practices. In some indigenous cultures, there may be more fluid gender roles, but in others, girls may have different educational opportunities than boys.
Child Protection Laws	Strict laws exist to protect children from abuse, may be less rigorously enforced. exploitation, and neglect. Social services are empowered to family matters, and state intervene when parents are found unfit.	Child protection laws exist but Cultural norms often dictate intervention may be resisted in certain cases.	Child protection laws may be less formalized, but there is strong community involvement in protecting children. Elders and extended family members play a key role in monitoring and ensuring children's welfare.
Cultural/Religious Influence	Secular values largely guide children's rights and parental responsibilities, though religion tied to religious teachings and community and practices.	Traditional religious or spiritual influences shape family life, with beliefs guide the upbringing of children, with a strong focus on cultural values. Children's rights may be seen as secondary to part of a broader spiritual or cultural duty.	Secular values largely guide children's rights and parental responsibilities, though religion tied to religious teachings and community and practices.

Key Insights from the Table:

- Parental Authority and Children's Autonomy:** Western cultures generally prioritize children's autonomy and rights to make decisions about their lives. Non-Western and indigenous cultures tend to place more emphasis on parental authority and family/community well-being over individual rights, often resulting in a more hierarchical structure in parent-child relationships.
- Role of the State in Parenting:** In Western countries, the state plays a more active role in ensuring children's rights and intervening in cases of neglect or abuse. In non-Western and indigenous cultures, the role of the state in family matters is often less pronounced, with families or communities taking on a larger responsibility for child-rearing.
- Education and Gender Roles:** In many Western cultures, education is seen as a universal right for both genders, whereas in some non-Western cultures, gender roles can limit educational opportunities, particularly for girls. Indigenous cultures may also have unique educational systems that prioritize practical knowledge and communal learning.

- Child Protection:** While child protection laws are robust in Western societies, non-Western societies may have less formal child protection structures. However, these societies often rely on community and familial networks to monitor and protect children.

CONCLUSION

The balance between children's rights and parents' responsibilities is an area of significant complexity and ongoing debate. While parental rights remain vital in guiding the upbringing and development of children, it is clear that children are entitled to certain inherent rights that protect their well-being, autonomy, and personal development. These rights must be recognized within legal frameworks and respected within family structures. However, as this paper demonstrates, the question of when and how the state should intervene to ensure children's rights are protected—especially in situations of neglect or abuse—remains an unresolved issue in many jurisdictions. Ultimately, children's rights should be seen as complementary to parental responsibilities, not as mutually exclusive. Parents have a fundamental duty to ensure their children are cared for, educated, and

protected, but they must also respect the rights of their children to make decisions in their best interests as they mature. Societal and legal structures must be in place to ensure that children's rights are safeguarded, especially in cases where parental authority is insufficient or harmful.

As the global landscape continues to shift, discussions about children's rights and parents' responsibilities must evolve in response to changing cultural norms, legal frameworks, and the needs of children in contemporary society. Only by striking a careful and thoughtful balance can we ensure that children's well-being is protected while maintaining the foundational role of parents in shaping the future generation.

Conclusion

Culture plays a fundamental role in shaping the understanding of children's rights and parents' responsibilities. The balance between individual rights and familial duty varies significantly across cultures, and these variations can impact everything from the role of the state in child protection to how children are socialized and educated. Understanding the cultural context is crucial when examining the interaction between children's rights and parental responsibilities. Societies must find ways to respect cultural values while ensuring that children's rights are upheld, particularly in cases of abuse or neglect.

International frameworks, such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), are essential in promoting universal children's rights, but they must be implemented in a way that respects cultural differences and local customs. Ultimately, fostering a deeper understanding of how culture influences these issues will lead to more effective and culturally sensitive policies and practices that protect the rights of children while respecting the role of parents and families.

Conclusion:

This table illustrates how cultural norms and values significantly shape the understanding of children's rights and parental responsibilities. In Western cultures, there is often a stronger emphasis on individual rights and the role of the state in protecting children. In contrast, non-Western and indigenous cultures often prioritize collective family or community values, sometimes limiting individual rights in favor of social harmony. Understanding these cultural differences is key to addressing the global challenge of balancing children's rights with parental responsibilities in diverse social contexts.

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