**Impact of Globalization through Internet and Child Rights on Student Sexual Abuse in Urban Regions**

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**Abstract**

The aim of this literature review paper is to show the negative consequences of globalization through mass media especially internet on sexual abuse of students and the analyses of child rights and its shortcomings in this field in urban areas, and offers some solutions to reduce vulnerability of students. The research limitation is on the base of insufficient information in the case of sexual abuse because of cultural regards of different states that lead not to report all cases of abuse by parents, teachers and authorities. So it is impossible to adduce complete data of victims of student sexual abuse. It is endeavored to indicate the growing peril of sexual abuse of students that threat the next generations due to one of the major aspect of globalization which is internet, by taking into account the diverse cultural communities, their dynamic limitations and political and social structures. This paper studies the different laws about child sexual abuse in some countries, and some of the national and international organizations that support the child rights. It can also define the growing of the sexual abuse of students and the access of them to the internet.

**Keyword**s

Globalization, Sexual Child Abuse, Urban, Child Rights

**Introduction**

The major concern of each society is the future of their next generations who are the main factors of the development of that society (Cortese, 2003). Globalization as a multidimensional phenomenon has extensively created positive and negative effects on civil societies and can penetrate in economical, social, political, and educational field (Buchholz et al., 2009, Kabeer and Mahmud, 2004, Teng, 2000, Wiersema and Bowen, 2008). Digital media is one the symbols of globalization, in which internet and its natural decentralization along with its international easy access by everyone, has motivated people in all social, economical, cultural, and educational levels regardless of race and color of people in rural and urban regions (Porter, 2001, Warschauer et al., 2000).

In spite of benefits of globalization to distribute the on line technology, its negative aspects in the form of mass media has dramatically destroyed the moral values of societies by pornography and driven the attention of school students to these programs (Sutter, 2000), it also focus on students sexual abuse especially in urban regions which the access of internet is more possible than rural ones (Greenfield, 2004).

There are many issues about the advantages of globalization on educational fields, (Charlton and Andras, 2006, Engel and Rutkowski, 2008, Jordan and Yeomans, 2003), but few issues about the its destructive effects on students (Hope, 2007).Child pornography is often discussed in social, psychological and criminological field, but the preemptive legal ways is seldom considered, few researchers like (Gillespie, 2010) and (Akdeniz, 2008) described about the national and international legal ways and the limitations of pornography to fight against child pornography, so it is essential to work more in this field because of the importance of subject.

In this paper the researchers argue about the prominent impact of globalization and its effects on student sexual abuse through one of the powerful tools of global media which is internet. This paper also evaluates some of rules which are created by some states to reduce this problem as well as some suggestion in order to reduce this problem.

**Globalization and the Rights of Child**

Globalization is as a widespread phenomenon , which increasingly and internationally shares and trades the world production, and integrates the productive systems of different countries, involves many advantages as well as many evils (Cigno et al., 2002). It is somewhat misleadingly, thought that the most important features of globalization (long term or short term) is because of increasing connectivity (sometimes called interconnectedness) (Robertson and White, 2007).

The negative effect of globalization on children who are most vulnerable than others is crucial; they should be protected against the negative impacts of this phenomenon, specially through internet (Preston, 2008, Heins, 2001). So in order to support children, it is necessary to have powerful laws against the offenders. As the main purpose of law is to protect the weak from the strong and to compensate injuries formed because of carelessness and neglect, when the problem is child abuse , courts often fail to make effective remedies (DeMitchell, 2002).

There are many laws nationally and transnational are considered by states for protecting the child rights by the Polish government in 1979 to embarrass the West by proposing that the 1959 Declaration of the Rights of the Childbe made a binding agreement (Jones, 2005). All State Parties are called to consider all appropriate measures to prevent force children to take part in unlawful sexual activity or exploitative use of them in prostitution, pornography or other unlawful sexual acts by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (Ahmed, 2005). In United States, Congress asked all features of ICAC (Internet Crimes against Children) reviewed in encounter child exploitations. In Financial Year 2009, task forces reported almost 28,000 complaints, involving child pornography, seduction or lewdness directed to juveniles and child prostitution. These complaints resulted in more than 13,000 investigations (United States, 2010).Other organizations in this country such as The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC), Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS), United States Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC), Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI), the Coast Guard Investigative Service (CGIS), Child Victim Identification Program (CVIP), Child Pornography Image Index (CPII), Armed Forces Center for Child Protection (AFCCP), Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), to obtain a Sexual Maturity Rating (SMR) are working against child abuse.

There are some legal measures to reduce the child sexual abuse that some states apply and try to ratify the rules that support the rights of children.In Europe, in its latest review of the telecommunications regulatory reform process, the Commission of the European Communities recommended the establishment of a technologically neutral future legal framework in the EU, this would imply that services provided via the Internet might be subject to the same kind of regulations that apply to other communications networks (Bauer et al., 2002). But European Commission has argues that the internet should both establish a legal framework for private sector and for public service. The European Union Internet policy regime appeared within the great context of proposals and innovations on the Information Society (Halpin and Simpson, 2002), such as progress including the provisions of the CDA (the Communications Decency Act 1996), the CDA was created in large part to protect children from objectionable online material (King, 2003). **Web publishers are able to apply PICS (**Platform for Internet Content Selections **) labels to limit access to Web content (see the “Web Content Filtering Approaches” sidebar) (Lee et al., 2002).**

 Unfortunately each states has its own laws to encounter with this problem for instance the dominant strategy for addressing child sexual abuse in the United States is the formal child protection system, while Kenya focuses more on locally-based efforts for empowering children and communities to resist and interrupt exploitation and abuse (Mildred and Plummer, 2009). Some preemptive measures of protecting of child rights such as the idea of ‘governance without government’, the multi-layered governance system (material sovereignty or action capacities), the UE represents a multi-level system of governance with negotiating networks encompassing public and private actors spanning various sub national, national, and supra national level (Borzel and Risse, 2000), per censorship of the harmful content of internet by authorities appear to be no single solution to the regulation of illegal and harmful content on the Internet.

Although it is augmented in Optional Protocol of (CRC) on the sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, but do not mention which kinds of measures and punishments will legally be performed against those states that pay no attention to their responsibilities towards children sexual abuse. Furthermore it is not determined which organization administer the violations against children in the levels of national or international (Le and Kato, 2006, Futa et al., 2001, Ibanez et al., 2006). In fact the Convention on the Rights of the Child is a value-based legal document Source, but there is a big gap between a legal document describing ideal conditions for children at a macro-governmental level is considerable (Hundeide and Armstrong, 2011).

Furthermore, there is a failing in powerful organizations and international laws in this subject for example, in the Group of Eight (G8), there was not consonance among the members, Japan rejected to criminalize the possession of child pornography in 2010 and Russia as a major source of child pornography was considered (Gillespie, 2010), or the exact definition of offences such as child pornography varies from one country to another and also what is considered harmful will depend upon cultural differences (Akdeniz, 1997), in which there are great attempt by law enforcement investigators to find all the ways which are used by offenders, such as using e-mail correspondence pictures that could strengthen cases and result in additional charges for crimes such as child pornography production and all means of communications between the victim and offender in the text of all child sexual abuse via internet by law enforcement investigators (Mitchell et al., 2007, Mitchell et al., 2005).

**Student Sexual Abuse and Urbanization**

Sexual abuse of a child is inappropriately exposing or subjecting the child to sexual contact, activity, or behavior. Sexual abuse includes oral, anal, genital, buttock, and breast contact. It also includes the use of objects for vaginal or anal penetration, fondling, or sexual stimulation (America, 2001). The sexual exploitation of children is generally regarded as the use of a child for sexual purposes in exchange for cash or favors between the customer, intermediary or agent and others (parent, family member, procurer, and teacher) that profit from the trade in children for these purposes (Koen, 2007).

Some studies in this field mention that although child sexual abuse has the lowest prevalence rates, it has the considerable number of victims that depicts the importance of this issue (Pereda et al., 2009). The greatest harm that destroys the trust of educator and student can be sexual abuse of students. For the particular relationship that exists between student and educator, the injury of sexual abuse continues (DeMitchell, 2002). Most of the sexual abuse are performed by acquaintances not strangers such as parents, step fathers, relatives, teachers, and school stuff and authorities (Hanzi, 2006).

A few teachers report child abuse, the most have never reported and if they have, in the legally reportable case descriptions many fail to report (Kenny, 2001).The main problem is to deny reporting of child abuse that for school are more difficult to monitor than children regularly available for inspection by the school authorities (Cigno et al., 2002), and the reason of teachers not reporting the student abuse is inadequate training in this field (Maureen C. Kenny, 2004). Current child abuse prevention programs are focused primarily on educating pre-school and elementary school children on how to recognize cases of abuse and teaching them personal safety skills (Birdthistle and Vince-Whitman, 1997). It is interesting that those adolescent girls and boys with a history of sexual abuse report greater sexual risk-taking than those without such a history (Raj et al., 2000).

Suggestions like training the public for preventing child abuse, preempting programs on educating preschool and elementary schools, taking the responsibility to the adults instead of children, considering the pre-emptive programs because child sexual abuse often addressed via protective and criminal justice systems are useful but not enough. All systems consider child sexual abuse after the abuse has already happened (PCA, 2004). It is necessary to consider the role of urban in child sexual abuse, due to better infrastructures and equipment the urban have. Pupils in urban schools may also take advantages from learning spillovers related with closer connections to a greater and more different group of students. Furthermore, the usual instructors are better distributed and shared by city schools, e.g. faster links for information technologies or public transport (Gibbons and Silva, 2008). Educational researchers have also participated in linking the construct of the urban to specific populations and intellectual proclivities (Buendia, 2011). It is common in developing countries that the relationship between the state and the peasant is compulsive, and there is a urban-biased connection between rural and urban sectors (Fang, 2005).

**Internet and Its Effects on Child Sexual Abuse**

The Internet has become an essential part of daily life. Although computer and Internet are increasingly indispensable tools for children, computer and Internet also cause anxiety because of violence in games, extreme use of computer, ease of accessing pornography and other content, invading privacy and Internet addiction (Cankaya and Odabası, 2009). While the Internet is useful way of communication and it can offer many hazards because of exposure of sexual contents in the form of online activity now the risk-taking behaviors of internet are related to the health area (Dowell et al., 2009).

The child sex exploiters easily can network through internet and from its site can target the children and simply provide pornographers and sex exploiters access (Koen, 2007). Sex exploitation of children involve as pedophilia, moral deviations, along with pornography, pedophilic discourse is the field in sexual abuse of children which should be protected seriously because the most attention is about images material and the content of internet as well as actual child abuse incidents (Kleinhans, 2004).The impact of informational technology has created many moral deviations among students for instance if compared playing games and video arcade game it is clear internet is more enjoyable than computer and video (Thomas and Martin, 2010) and the results of stepwise regression analyses revealed that disinhibition and total perceived stress were predictive of Internet abuse for sexual purposes, and perceived hopelessness and boredom susceptibility were predictive of Internet abuse for non-sexual purposes.(Velezmoro et al., 2010), for example, viewing sexually explicit material online has been found to lead to Internet abuse later on examined sexual sensation seeking and sexual compulsivity among 307 college students. They found that with students who used the Internet for sexual material, as they progressed through school (or consumed more material), their sexual sensation seeking score increased (Velezmoro et al., 2010).

Some new technologies such as phones equipped with features such as multimedia messaging, Internet access, or built in cameras have made it possible to broadcast and receive sexually explicit content from the palm of your hand.  This is extremely troubling given the huge rise in teen cell phone use over the past few years (Hall, Dombrowski et al., 2007) .

**Conclusion**

Student sexual abuse and the role of internet in increasing this problem specifically among school students in urban areas because of negative consequences of globalization, high lighten the child rights, and supportive policies of children. So the existence of international laws is necessary to reduce and encounter with this problem.

The shortcoming of national and international laws in this field and the legal ways to encounter with child sexual abuse especially that a fraction of them are student schools, show there is no consensus among states for solving this problem. Although some countries have enacted some code of practices, but each state has its own law, therefore; there is no a specific laws internationally to face with this problem. The role of policy makers in the level of national and trance national are crucial, as well as the role of parents and authorities of schools especially in urban area where the access of internet for students are easier.

The main problem of student sexual abuse via internet is the incoherence of laws in the form of comprehensive and imperative and international, the carelessness of reporting of child sexual abuse by authorities, parents and teachers. There are some suggestions for public to reduce this problem, such as preemptive programs for pre-school students and elementary school students or some suggestions for parents to have closer relation with their children to reduce this problem. The further research in this field is essential to offering practical ways to encounter this issue.

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