

THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL INNOVATIONS ON CHILD PSYCHOLOGY: AN ANALYSIS FROM A CHILD RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

This article investigates the multifaceted relationship between digital innovations, children's rights, and psychological well-being. In an era where digital devices permeate every aspect of daily life, understanding the implications of technology on children's rights and mental health is paramount. This article explores technology use's positive and negative impacts on children through a comprehensive analysis. It delves into how digital environments either support or challenge the rights enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), such as access to education, privacy, and protection from harm. Moreover, it examines the psychological effects of technology, ranging from increased connectivity and access to information to concerns over screen addiction, cyberbullying, and exposure to inappropriate content. Drawing upon recent research and case studies, this article offers insights into effective strategies for parents, educators, and policymakers to navigate the digital landscape while safeguarding children's rights and well-being. By elucidating the complex interplay between digital innovations, children's rights, and psychological development, this article provides valuable guidance for promoting a balanced and healthy technology integration in children's lives.

Keywords: *Child Psychology, Children's Rights, Digital Age, Digital Innovations.*

Introduction

Conceptual Framework on Digital Innovations, Child Rights, and Children Psychology

The widespread integration of digital innovations, especially smartphones and social media, has completely transformed the landscape of childhood experiences. While these tools offer valuable educational opportunities and the ability to stay connected with others, they also present significant challenges to children's psychological well-being. This article aims to analyze the impact of digital innovations technology on children's mental health, development, and social behavior, considering the principles of child rights outlined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) (Third, A., Bellerose, D., Dawkins, U., Keltie, E., & Pihl, K. (2021).

The study of human behavior in various contexts and age groups falls under the broad area of psychology, and child psychology is one of the important branches of psychology. Child psychology is defined as the study of the psychological processes of children from birth through adolescence, focusing on their cognitive, emotional, social, and physical development. According to Shaffer and Kipp (2013), child psychology encompasses understanding how children grow and change over time and the various factors that influence their development, including genetics, environment, and social interactions (Shaffer et al.; K., 2013).

Technology integration has become essential in education, significantly transforming teaching methods in educational institutions. Various technological tools like virtual classrooms, video, augmented reality (AR), and artificial intelligence (AI) have greatly improved teaching and learning experiences (2023 GEM Report). These tools create a more inclusive, engaging, and collaborative environment for students, allowing teachers to personalize learning and enhance their productivity. It has also become pervasive in our homes, with social media and smartphones playing a significant role in our daily lives. While technology offers numerous benefits, such as knowledge, experience, and entertainment, it is crucial to recognize its potential negative impacts, particularly among children, which often go unnoticed and can have severe consequences on their development and social interactions (Telmesani et al., T. M. (2022)).

In legal terms, the definition of "children" varies across jurisdictions but typically refers to individuals under a specific age limit, generally 18 years old. In most states in the U.S., the upper age limit for juvenile court jurisdiction is 17, although some states have set this limit at 16 or 18 years old (OJJDP) (NSPCC Learning). Similarly, in Australia, the legal definition of a child often applies to individuals under 18 years of age, affecting their treatment in various legal processes (ALRC). The legal framework surrounding children is often built on international conventions and treaties, with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) being a key pillar. The UNCRC defines a child as "every human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, the majority is attained earlier" (UNCRC, art. 1). The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) presents a comprehensive rights framework for children, encompassing civil, political, economic, social, and cultural dimensions. Member states must uphold and safeguard these rights, ensuring equality for all children and prioritizing their well-being. The Convention comprises 54 articles addressing a wide range of needs and rights, including protection from violence, access to education, and the right to express opinions and be heard (UNICEF) (UNICEF UK) (Oxford World School) (Child-Friendly).

In Nepal, various statutes and legal provisions define and safeguard children's rights. The country's central legal framework for children's rights is The Act Relating to Children 2075 (2018 AD), which replaced the earlier Children's Act of 2048 (1992 AD). This act ensures comprehensive protection and advancement of children's rights following international standards, particularly the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), to which Nepal is a signatory (Pledge Nepal).

As per the Children's Act, a "child" is any individual under eighteen (The Act Relating to Children, 2018, Sec. 2(j)). This definition aligns with international standards in Article 1 of the UNCRC, which considers anyone under eighteen a child unless they reach the age of majority earlier under the applicable law. Moreover, the Children's Act of Nepal recognizes children as individuals and ensures their protection, welfare, and overall development, underscoring the importance of this legal framework in safeguarding their rights.

Children's rights are comprehensive, encompassing civil and political rights, such as the right to identity and nationality, as well as economic, social, and cultural rights, including the right to education, a decent standard of living, and health. Specific individual rights within children's rights include the right to live with their parents, education, and protection (Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989).

The convergence of child rights, child psychology, and digital innovations forms a complex and ever-changing landscape that demands our attention. While technology offers vast educational and developmental opportunities, its uncontrolled use can pose significant threats to children's psychological well-being and rights. Striking a balance necessitates a deep understanding and the proactive integration of insights from child psychology to ensure the optimal use of technology for children (UNICEF, 2021).

Upholding child rights in the digital age requires safeguarding against online threats, ensuring equal access, and promoting healthy digital behaviors. By incorporating insights from child psychology, policymakers and caregivers can utilize technology to empower children, foster holistic development, and safeguard their rights in a swiftly evolving digital world.

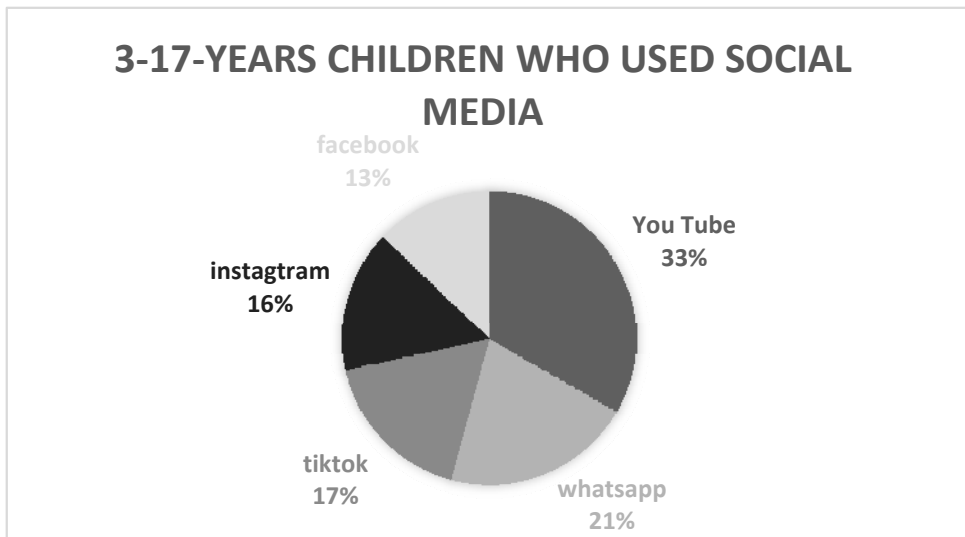
Percentage of Children Who Used Digital Innovations

The recent Ofcom report highlights a crucial trend that demands our immediate attention. It reveals that 89% of children are actively engaged in video games, with a significant discrepancy between boys (73%) and girls (45%) participating (Ofcom, 2023). This data emphasizes the pervasive nature of video game usage among children, especially boys (38%) compared to girls (12%) (GSMA, 2015). We must comprehend the implications of this trend on children's development and learning.

Equally concerning is the revelation that 75% of 5-18-year-olds do not engage with reading books. This decline in interest in traditional media is evident, with 7-16-year-olds spending an average of only 0.7 hours per day reading offline. This decline in reading habits raises poignant questions about the impact on children's literacy and cognitive development, highlighting the need for action (Ofcom, 2023).

The report also underscores the widespread access to the internet, revealing that 97% of households with children have internet access, with 92% via fixed broadband. This pervasive access to the internet affects children's online activities, including online gaming. For example, 55% of 8-17-year-olds play against or with someone they know, while 25% play against or with someone they don't know outside the game (Ofcom, 2023).

Furthermore, the report reveals a concerning trend of early social media adoption among children. It states that the most popular sites and apps for 3-17-year-olds were YouTube (88%), WhatsApp (55%), TikTok (53%), Snapchat (46%), and Instagram (41%). These platforms, predominantly used by older children, play a significant role in shaping children's digital experiences. Additionally, 46% of 11-year-olds, 51% of 12-year-olds, and 28% of 10-year-olds currently have a social media profile, indicating a worrying trend of early exposure to social media that requires immediate attention (Ofcom, 2023).



Social media has a significant influence on today's teen culture. Research indicates that 90% of adolescents aged 13-17 have engaged with social media platforms, with 75% maintaining at least one active profile. Furthermore, 51% of teens visit social media daily. Additionally, two-thirds of teenagers possess mobile devices with internet access. On average, teens spend nearly 9 hours online each day, excluding

time dedicated to schoolwork (American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 2018).

According to a report by Child Safe Nepal and UNICEF Nepal, an overwhelming 85.85% of children in Nepal use the internet on their mobile phones (Child Safe Nepal & UNICEF Nepal, 2021). This statistic underscores the widespread penetration of mobile internet usage among children in the country. With the increasing availability and affordability of smartphones and mobile data plans, children are gaining unprecedented access to the digital world. This trend brings opportunities and challenges, opening learning, communication, and entertainment avenues. It also exposes children to potential risks such as online bullying, inappropriate content, and privacy breaches. Therefore, it is imperative for stakeholders, including parents, educators, policymakers, and tech companies, to work together to ensure that children can harness the benefits of internet access while being adequately protected from its potential harms.

National Laws on Child Rights Related to Child

The Constitution of Nepal robustly upholds children's rights, explicitly emphasizing their entitlement to development, protection, and participation through Article 39, which consists of 10 clauses. In conjunction with other relevant articles, such as 18, 20, 29, 31, 35, 40, 42, 43, and 51, these clauses underscore the comprehensive scope and significance of children's rights within the constitutional framework.

Furthermore, the Government of Nepal has made significant strides in ensuring the protection of children by revising the Children's Act of 1992 and introducing the updated Children's Act of 2018. This revised legislation aligns with the fundamental principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and guarantees 13 core rights of children (Clauses 3 to 15). Importantly, it defines a "child" as an individual under eighteen. Additionally, Clause 16 stresses that organizations and entities involved with children must prioritize the child's best interests, and it outlines the responsibilities of families, the state, and the media sector towards children in Clauses 17 to 19. The Act also addresses juvenile justice, special protection and rehabilitation, and provisions for children needing special protection, emphasizing the duty to protect children and the importance of following guidance from various stakeholders.

The establishment of the National Child Rights Council is particularly noteworthy, as it plays a crucial role in overseeing the implementation of child rights and ensuring that both governmental and non-governmental bodies adhere to the standards set by the Act. Additionally, the Act provides specific protections against child labor, trafficking, sexual exploitation, and other forms of violence and abuse.

Essentially, the Act enables local governments to safeguard children's rights, ensure access to essential services, and cultivate a child-friendly environment.

In addition to the Children's Act of 2018, Nepal has enacted other legislation addressing various issues concerning children. These laws, including the Civil Code of 2017, the Civil Crimes Act of 2017, the Local Government Operation Act of 2017, the Labor Act of 2017, the Compulsory and Free Education Act of 2018, the Personal Privacy Act of 2018, the Public Health Services Act of 2018, the Social Security Act of 2018, the Safe Maternity and Reproductive Health Act of 2018, and the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (First Amendment) Act of 2017, collectively cover a wide range of matters related to children's welfare, protection, and rights across various aspects of life.

International Laws on Child Rights Related to Child

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is an essential international treaty adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989, dedicated to safeguarding children's rights. This landmark treaty provides a comprehensive framework encompassing children's civil, political, economic, social, health, and cultural rights. Notably, the CRC has gained unprecedented global recognition and support, with nearly every country in the world signing the treaty.

At its core, the CRC underlines the importance of recognizing children as individuals deserving of dignity and respect. Furthermore, the Convention highlights children's unique vulnerability and dependency, emphasizing the need for specialized care and protection. It also emphasizes creating an inclusive and supportive environment, crucial for enabling children to develop to their fullest potential and play an active role in society.

Judicial Response

In Nepal, the judiciary has not addressed the issues of child psychology and digital innovations. However, the Supreme Court of India has issued several judgments addressing the impact of digital innovations on children. These judgments have recognized children's rights based on national legislation, the International Child Rights Convention, and other instruments protecting the child's best interests. Below are some of the significant judicial responses.

Indian Cases

In *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (AIR, 2015), the Supreme Court struck down Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000, which criminalized sending "offensive" messages through a computer or communication device. The court held that the provision was vague and could be misused to curb free speech, especially of children and young adults on social media.

In *Kamlesh Vaswani v. Union of India* (AIR, 2014), a PIL was filed seeking a ban on online pornography to protect children. The Supreme Court issued a notice to the central government seeking its response on framing guidelines to block such websites. However, the court later clarified that a blanket ban on adult viewing of pornography would not be possible.

In *Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India* (AIR, 2020), the Supreme Court upheld the right of children to access the Internet and online education during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns. It directed the government to review the restrictions on internet services in Jammu and Kashmir.

In *Rajesh Sharma v. State of UP* (AIR, 2017), the Supreme Court laid down guidelines to prevent misuse of Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code, which deals with a husband's or his relatives' cruelty. The court said that disgruntled wives, including minor children, were increasingly using the provision to harass their in-laws.

American Case Laws

Ashcroft v. American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), 542 U.S. 656 (2004),

Congress passed the Child Online Protection Act (COPA) to prevent minors from accessing pornography online. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and online publishers sued in federal court to prevent enforcement of the Act, arguing that it violated the Free Speech clause of the First Amendment. The Supreme Court struck down the Child Online Protection Act, which required commercial websites to restrict minors' access to "harmful to minors" material, finding it likely violated the First Amendment

Reno v. American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), 521 U.S. 844 (1997)

Several litigants challenged the constitutionality of two 1996 Communications Decency Act provisions. Intended to protect minors from unsuitable internet material, the Act criminalized the intentional transmission of "obscene or indecent" messages as well as the transmission of information that depicts or describes "sexual or excretory activities or organs" in a manner deemed "offensive" by community standards. In this case, also The Supreme Court struck down provisions of the Communications Decency Act that criminalized the "indecent" or "patently offensive" online transmission of material to minors, finding it unconstitutionally broad and vague.

These cases highlight the need to balance the rights and protection of children in the digital age with the fundamental rights of free speech, privacy, and access to information. The courts have cautioned against blanket bans or misuse of laws to

curb the online activities of children and young adults. Targeted regulation and awareness are required to mitigate the negative impacts of technology on children.

Effect of Digital Innovations Technology on Child Psychology

Digital innovations profoundly and undeniably influence child psychology, shaping cognitive development, social interactions, and emotional well-being. Excessive screen time and exposure to digital media can undoubtedly lead to attention deficits, reduced empathy, and disrupted sleep patterns (James, 2024). Social media platforms unquestionably contribute to feelings of inadequacy, cyberbullying, and a skewed sense of reality. However, it is essential to recognize that technology also undeniably offers educational opportunities, creative outlets, and avenues for social connection. Balancing screen use with outdoor activities and promoting digital literacy is crucial for mitigating negative effects while harnessing the undeniable benefits of digital innovations and technology to support healthy child development.

No Effect of Digital Innovations on Child Psychology

While digital innovations undeniably shape the digital innovations landscape of childhood, their impact on child psychology remains controversial. Some argue that its prevalence fosters cognitive development by providing access to vast information and educational tools. Conversely, concerns arise regarding its potential to hinder social skills, promote sedentary behavior, and facilitate addiction-like behaviors. Research indicates mixed findings, with some studies suggesting minimal psychological effects, while others highlight correlations with attention issues and decreased empathy. The complex relationship between digital innovations and child psychology underscores the importance of balanced usage and continued investigation into its long-term effects.

Positive Effect on Child Psychology of Digital Innovations

In today's digital era, digital innovations have become essential to children's lives, providing many benefits that can significantly influence their psychological well-being and development. Despite concerns about excessive or inappropriate use of technology, it is crucial to acknowledge its potential positive impact on child psychology. Digital innovations technology can enhance children's lives in diverse ways by improving cognitive abilities and enabling social interactions.

1. Cognitive Development

Digital innovations technology offers children access to numerous educational resources that can foster cognitive development from a young age. Interactive learning apps, educational games, and multimedia content engage children dynamically, nurturing critical thinking, problem-solving skills, and creativity.

Educational apps that employ interactive activities to teach math, language, and science concepts can make learning more enjoyable and engaging for children, thus promoting a positive attitude toward education.

2. Communication and Social Skills

Despite the common belief that technology causes social isolation, digital platforms can improve children's communication and social skills. Social media, messaging apps, and online gaming platforms provide opportunities for children to connect with peers from various backgrounds, helping them develop friendships and social networks. These digital interactions allow children to hone social skills like cooperation, empathy, and conflict resolution in virtual environments, which can positively impact their real-life interpersonal relationships.

3. Emotional Expression and Self-Discovery

Digital platforms provide children with creative expression and self-discovery opportunities, allowing them to explore their interests, talents, and identities in secure and encouraging environments. Creative outlets, such as art communities, writing forums, and music-sharing platforms, enable children to showcase their talents, receive feedback, and connect with peers who share their interests. In addition, digital storytelling tools and virtual reality experiences empower children to express their emotions, imaginations, and personal narratives innovatively, promoting self-awareness and emotional resilience.

4. Access to Information and Diverse Perspectives

The internet is an extensive source of information and knowledge, offering children access to various perspectives, cultures, and ideas from across the globe. Through online research tools, digital libraries, and educational websites, children can delve into subjects that interest them, satisfy their curiosity, and expand their knowledge of the world beyond their immediate surroundings. Exposure to diverse perspectives and global issues can help children develop empathy, tolerance, and a sense of global citizenship, nurturing a more inclusive and interconnected worldview.

5. Empowerment and Agency

The rapid advancement of technology provides children with a powerful means to express themselves, participate in meaningful causes, and drive positive change. Children can effectively raise awareness about important social, environmental, and political issues through social media activism, online petitions, and youth-led digital campaigns, mobilize support, and make a difference in their communities and beyond. Engaging in digital storytelling, multimedia projects, and online discussions empowers children to amplify their voices, share experiences, and

contribute to meaningful conversations. Moreover, digital innovations technology has the potential to significantly enhance cognitive development, foster social connections, facilitate emotional expression, and provide access to diverse perspectives. However, parents, educators, and caregivers must ensure that technology is used responsibly and in moderation. By striking a balance and leveraging its potential, we can harness the positive impact of digital innovations to nurture resilient, creative, and empowered individuals.

Negative effect on child psychology of digital innovations

As advantageous as digital innovations can be, they also present considerable risks and challenges that can harm children's psychological well-being. From issues like screen addiction and cyberbullying to excessive screen time and social isolation, there are various ways in which technology can negatively affect children's mental health and development. Recognizing these adverse effects is essential for parents, educators, and policymakers to address potential harm and encourage responsible technology use among children.

1. Screen Addiction and Dependency

Excessive use of digital devices, including smartphones, tablets, and computers, can lead to screen addiction and dependency among children. Prolonged screen time can disrupt sleep patterns, impair attention span, and interfere with real-life interactions and activities. Additionally, the pleasure-inducing dopamine rush associated with online gaming, social media, and other digital activities can lead to compulsive behavior, making it challenging for children to regulate their screen time and disconnect from technology

2. Cyberbullying and Online Harassment

The internet's combination of anonymity and widespread accessibility exposes children to cyberbullying and online harassment, which can significantly impact their mental well-being and confidence. Cyberbullying can manifest in various ways, such as hurtful messages, harassment, spreading rumors, and sharing inappropriate content, all of which can lead to emotional distress, anxiety, and depression in children. The constant presence of digital communication platforms makes it difficult for children to avoid bullying, often resulting in feelings of helplessness and social isolation.

3. Social Isolation and Alienation

Social isolation and alienation can paradoxically arise from the use of technology among children. Although technology provides opportunities for connectivity, excessive use of social media and online communication tools can lead to a decline in face-to-face interactions, resulting in diminished social skills and real-life

friendships. Additionally, the idealized nature of social media platforms can contribute to feelings of inadequacy, jealousy, and loneliness in children who compare themselves unfavorably to their peers' online personas.

4. Exposure to Inappropriate Content

Exposure to inappropriate content online can have adverse effects on children, as they may come across violent, pornographic, hateful, or misleading material. This exposure can desensitize children to violence, distort their understanding of reality, and contribute to aggressive behavior. Furthermore, early exposure to sexual content can lead to premature sexualization and confusion about sexual boundaries and norms.

5. Impacts on Physical Health

Excessive screen time and sedentary behavior linked to technology use can negatively impact children's physical health, leading to issues such as obesity, musculoskeletal problems, and poor posture. Prolonged screen exposure can strain the eyes, disrupt sleep patterns, and contribute to fatigue and headaches. Additionally, the widespread use of digital devices during meals and bedtime can disrupt healthy eating habits and prevent restful sleep, compounding physical health concerns.

The advancement of digital innovations brings about several risks and challenges to the psychological well-being of children. These include issues such as screen addiction, cyberbullying, social isolation, exposure to inappropriate content, and negative impacts on physical health. Parents, educators, and policymakers must acknowledge these adverse effects and take proactive steps to address them. This could involve implementing restrictions on screen time, closely monitoring online activities, promoting digital literacy and resilience, and encouraging healthy offline activities and relationships. By recognizing and dealing with the negative influence of digital innovations technology on child psychology, we can establish a safer, healthier, and more balanced digital environment for children to grow and develop.

Conclusion

Examining the profound influence of digital innovations on child psychology reveals that technology plays a dual role, presenting unprecedented opportunities and significant challenges for the holistic development of children. From a child rights perspective, this dynamic interplay necessitates a careful, nuanced analysis to ensure that digital advancements support rather than undermine the rights and well-being of children globally.

Opportunities for Positive Development

Digital innovations have undoubtedly transformed the childhood landscape, offering numerous benefits that align with child rights principles. The key advantages are access to educational content, interactive learning tools, and platforms that foster creativity and collaboration. These tools can enhance cognitive development, support educational achievement, and provide children with a wealth of knowledge and skills essential for navigating the complexities of the modern world.

Additionally, digital technologies can serve as powerful platforms for social inclusion. Children with disabilities, for example, can leverage adaptive technologies to overcome barriers, engage more fully in educational and social activities, and realize their potential. Moreover, the internet and social media offer avenues for children to express themselves, share their stories, and participate in civic life, thereby supporting their rights to freedom of expression and participation.

Challenges and Risks

However, the rapid integration of digital technologies into the lives of children also poses significant risks that must be addressed from a child rights perspective. The issues of cyberbullying, exposure to inappropriate content, and the potential for internet addiction are of particular concern. These challenges can negatively impact children's mental health, self-esteem, and overall psychological well-being. Cyberbullying, for instance, can lead to severe emotional distress, anxiety, and depression, undermining a child's right to protection from harm and exploitation.

The pervasive nature of digital surveillance and data collection also raises critical concerns about privacy rights. Children, often unaware of the implications of data sharing, are vulnerable to breaches of privacy and the misuse of their personal information. This intrusion violates their right to privacy and can lead to long-term repercussions as their digital footprints persist into adulthood.

Balancing Benefits and Risks

A comprehensive approach grounded in child rights principles is essential to balancing the benefits and risks of digital innovations. Policymakers, educators, parents, and tech companies must collaborate to create environments that maximize technology's positive impacts while mitigating its adverse effects.

Policy and Regulation: Governments must implement robust policies and regulations that protect children in digital spaces. This includes enforcing age-appropriate content standards, strengthening data protection laws, and ensuring digital platforms comply with child safety guidelines. Policies should also mandate digital literacy education, equipping children with the skills to navigate the digital world safely and responsibly.

Education and Digital Literacy: Integrating digital literacy into school curricula is crucial. Educating children about online safety, critical thinking, and responsible digital citizenship can empower them to make informed decisions and protect themselves from online risks. Parents and educators should also receive resources and training to guide children effectively in their digital interactions.

Parental Guidance and Supervision: Parents play a vital role in mediating their children's digital experiences. Encouraging open communication about online activities, setting appropriate boundaries, and using parental control tools can help safeguard children from harmful content and interactions. Parents should also model healthy digital habits, demonstrating a balanced approach to technology use.

Technological Design and Innovation: Tech companies are responsible for designing child-friendly products that prioritize safety and privacy. Features such as robust content filters, privacy settings, and user-friendly reporting mechanisms can enhance the safety of digital platforms. Moreover, developing technologies that promote positive engagement and mental well-being can contribute to healthier digital environments for children.

Research and Advocacy: Continuous research into the impacts of digital innovations on child psychology is necessary to inform evidence-based policies and practices. Advocacy groups must also raise awareness about children's rights in digital spaces, pushing for greater accountability from stakeholders involved in the digital ecosystem.

The Role of International Frameworks

International frameworks, such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), provide a foundational basis for addressing the challenges and opportunities presented by digital technologies. The UNCRC emphasizes the rights to education, participation, protection, and privacy, all relevant to digital innovations. By aligning national policies with these international standards,

countries can ensure that digital advancements contribute positively to realizing children's rights.

The impact of digital innovations on child psychology is a multifaceted issue that requires a delicate balance between leveraging technological benefits and safeguarding against its risks. From a child rights perspective, creating a digital environment that upholds the child's best interests is imperative, ensuring that technology serves as a tool for empowerment rather than a source of harm. Through coordinated efforts across policy, education, parental involvement, technological design, and international cooperation, we can foster a digital landscape that promotes the healthy psychological development of children and respects their rights in the digital age.

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