



## THE IMPORTANCE OF EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION IN ENSURING CHILDREN'S RIGHTS: A STUDY ON THE INTERSECTION OF COMMUNICATION AND CHILD RIGHTS

*Original scientific paper*

Mirjana Tankosic<sup>1</sup>, Ana Grbic<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Applied Media, Fujairah Women's Campus, Higher Colleges of Technology, Fujairah, UAE

<sup>2</sup>College of Social Work, Belgrade, Serbia

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### ABSTRACT

*This research paper examines the relationship between communication and child rights. Effective communication is crucial for ensuring that children's rights are protected and promoted. Through communication, children are able to express their views and needs, which is key to realizing their right to freedom of expression and participation. Communication also plays a critical role in protecting children from abuse and neglect. When children are able to communicate with trusted individuals, they can report any illegal actions and protect themselves from further harm. In education, communication is essential for realizing children's right to education. When children have the opportunity to communicate with their teachers and other school community members, they can learn in a better environment and actively engage in the learning process. The paper is realized in accordance with the communication which is essential for realizing children's rights in various areas and it is important to provide children with opportunities to communicate and express themselves.*

**Keywords:** *Communication, Child Rights, Effective Communication, Child Development, Protection, Freedom of Expression, Education.*

### INTRODUCTION

Effective communication is an essential aspect of human interaction and plays a crucial role in ensuring the rights of children (Reddy & Gupta, 2020). In today's fast-paced world, where information and ideas are constantly exchanged, it is imperative that children are equipped with the necessary communication skills to express their needs, opinions and perspectives (Brodin & Renblad, 2020). However, despite its significance, effective communication is often overlooked

in discussions surrounding children's rights. The intersection of communication and child rights is a complex and multifaceted issue that requires further exploration. The problem of inadequate communication skills and support for children has been documented in various studies, highlighting the need for more comprehensive and inclusive approaches to communication development (Cuevas-Parra, 2022). This study aims to examine the relationship between effective communication and children's rights, and to identify the challenges that hinder the realization of these rights. This study would be based on a thorough review

**Correspondence to:** Ana Grbic, College of Social Work, Belgrade, Serbia  
Email: ana.grbic@asp.edu.rs

of existing literature on the topic and include an analysis of the current state of communication and child rights in a particular context. The results of this study would be used to identify potential solutions and make recommendations for future research in this field. The findings of this study would provide valuable insights into the importance of effective communication in ensuring children's rights and the need for ongoing support and advocacy in this area.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature on the relationship between communication and child rights is extensive and encompasses a wide range of topics, including child protection, education, and child participation. In this section, we will provide an overview of the existing literature and discuss the role of communication in ensuring children's rights. Effective communication refers to the process of exchanging information, ideas, and feelings between individuals in a clear and concise manner, with the goal of achieving mutual understanding (Reddy & Gupta, 2020). It requires active listening, clear and concise messaging, empathy, and the ability to tailor communication styles to the audience. In order to be considered effective, communication must result in the intended outcome and be understood by the recipient in the way it was intended (Shen, Jianwei, & Sandy, 2020). Effective communication is essential in various areas of life, including personal relationships, the workplace, and community building, as it helps to build trust, resolve conflicts, and foster understanding (Allen, 2016). Children's rights are the basic rights that are entitled to every child regardless of their race, religion, gender, or nationality (Lutfiyya & Bartlett, 2020). These rights are enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989. The Convention sets out the civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights of children, and it is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world (Convention on the rights of the child, 1989). Some of the key rights outlined in the Convention include the right to life, the right to education, the right to freedom from violence and abuse, the right to participate in cultural and leisure activities, the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and the right to be heard and have their views taken into account in decisions that affect them (Sakharina & Daud, 2020). It is important to note that children's rights are

not absolute, and can sometimes be limited in the interest of the greater good, such as the protection of public safety (Kunzman & Gaither, 2020). However, in such cases, the limitations must be proportionate and the least restrictive possible, and children's rights must always be respected, protected, and fulfilled to the maximum extent possible.

Child protection is a critical issue, and communication plays a critical role in protecting children from abuse and neglect. When children are able to communicate with trusted individuals, they can report any illegal actions and protect themselves from further harm (Kunzman & Gaither, 2020). Effective communication can help children to identify and report abuse and neglect, and it is essential for ensuring their safety and well-being. Effective communication skills also allow children to articulate their needs and express their views, which can empower them to seek help and support (Gubbels, Assink, Prinzie & Van Der Put 2021). Additionally, children who have access to safe and supportive environments that promote communication are more likely to feel confident and secure in their ability to report abuse or neglect. In order to support children in communicating effectively and protecting themselves from harm, it is important to provide them with opportunities to learn communication skills, such as active listening, expressing themselves clearly, and asking for help. It is also important to create safe and supportive environments where children feel comfortable talking about sensitive topics, such as abuse or neglect, and where they know that their concerns will be taken seriously and acted upon (Donagh, 2021). In education, communication is essential for realizing children's right to education. When children have the opportunity to communicate with their teachers and other school community members, they can learn in a better environment and actively engage in the learning process (Ribeiro, Cunha, Silva, Carvalho, & Vital, 2021). Effective communication between children and teachers can help to build a positive and supportive learning environment, which is essential for children's educational success. Effective communication in education can also help to address and resolve any problems or concerns that may arise in the classroom. When teachers and students have open lines of communication, they can work together to address any challenges and create solutions that are in the best interest of the child (Walker, Johnson & Randolph 2021). For example, if a child is struggling with a certain subject, they can communicate their difficulties to the teacher,

who can then provide additional support and resources to help the child succeed. This type of communication also fosters a sense of trust and understanding between the teacher and student, which can lead to better academic outcomes for the child (Ogg, Clark, Strissel & Rogers, 2021). Furthermore, communication can play a crucial role in promoting a safe and inclusive learning environment for all children. When children feel comfortable and supported in the classroom, they are more likely to be engaged and participate actively in their education (Abu Bakar, Baharun, & Hasanah, 2021). Teachers and school administrators who prioritize communication and actively work to create a supportive and inclusive learning environment can help to ensure that all children have the opportunity to succeed. Overall, it is clear that effective communication plays a critical role in promoting and protecting children's rights in the context of education. By fostering a positive and supportive learning environment and providing children with opportunities to communicate and participate in their education, it can be helpful to ensure that all children have the chance to succeed and reach their full potential (Mahoney, Weissberg, Greenberg, Dusenbury, Jagers, Niemi, Schlinger, Schlund, Shriver, VanAusdal & Yoder, 2021). The full potential of a child refers to the highest level of development and achievement that a child is capable of reaching in various domains such as physical, cognitive, emotional, and social development. It encompasses the child's innate abilities, skills, and talents, as well as the opportunities and experiences they have access to that can support and enhance their development (Baria & Gomez, 2022). A child's full potential can be influenced by a variety of factors, including genetics, family environment, socio-economic status, and access to education and resources (Volodina, Weinert, Washbrook, Waldfogel, Jiyoung Kwon, Wang & Perinetti Casoni, 2022). Through developing a positive and supportive learning environment, children can be given the best chance to reach their full potential and lead successful, fulfilling lives. Child participation refers to the active engagement of children in decisions and activities that affect their lives (Borg & Samuelsson 2022). It is a fundamental aspect of child rights, as recognized in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which states that children have the right to express their views and have those views taken into account in matters affecting them (Ziroat & Zebiniso, 2022). Child participation is essential for promoting and protecting children's rights, as it allows

children to have a voice in decisions that impact their lives and helps to ensure that their rights are respected (Adxam, 2021). When children are given opportunities to participate, they can develop their confidence, self-esteem, and decision-making skills, and they can also build relationships with other children and adults. There are many different forms of child participation, including participation in family life, education, and community activities, as well as participation in decision-making processes at the local, national, and international levels (Malikovna, 2022). To support child participation, it is important to create inclusive and child-friendly environments that encourage children to express their views and actively engage in the decision-making process (Mukhammadjonovna, 2021). Child participation is another important aspect of child rights, and communication is essential for realizing this right. Children have the right to express their views and to participate in decisions that affect their lives (Ahunovna, 2022a). Effective communication can provide children with the opportunity to participate in the decision-making processes that impact their lives, and it can help to ensure that their voices are heard (Ahunovna, 2022b). The literature review highlights the importance of effective communication for ensuring children's rights. Communication plays a critical role in child protection, education, and participation, and it is essential for ensuring that children's rights are respected and protected. However, it is important to note that communication can also pose challenges for children, particularly for those who are marginalized or have disabilities (Ryan Idriss, 2021). In such cases, children may face barriers in communicating their views, needs, and experiences, which can result in their rights being violated. It is therefore important to consider the diversity of children's experiences and the ways in which they communicate when designing policies and programs related to child rights (Hasanah, Suyatno, Maryani, Badar, Fitria & Patmasari, 2022). This includes ensuring that children with disabilities have access to assistive technologies and other forms of support that enable them to communicate effectively (Krasniqi, Zdravkova & Dalipi, 2022). Additionally, it is important to recognize the role of parents, caregivers, and other trusted adults in supporting children's communication and their ability to assert their rights. In addition to communication barriers, it is also important to consider the impact of language and cultural differences on children's ability to communicate and assert their rights (Wilson, 2020).

Children who speak a language other than the dominant language in their community may face language barriers that prevent them from effectively communicating their views and needs (Peace-Hughes, Cohen, Jamieson & Tisdall, 2022). It is crucial to recognize and address these language barriers and to provide children with support and resources to overcome them. The literature review underscores the importance of effective communication in ensuring children's rights. However, it also highlights the challenges that children face in communicating their views and needs, and the need to consider these challenges when designing policies and programs related to child rights. Effective communication is essential for ensuring that children's rights are respected and protected, and it is critical to continue to explore and understand the relationship between communication and child rights (Reddy & Gupta, 2020).

## METHODOLOGY

For this research paper, a qualitative approach is used to explore the relationship between communication and child rights (Tankosic, Ivetic & Vucurevic, 2016). This approach was chosen because it allows for an in-depth examination of the experiences and perspectives of children and other relevant stakeholders, and it provides a rich and nuanced understanding of the complex issues related to child rights and communication. In order to undertake a thorough examination of the correlation between communication (Tankosic, Ivetic & Mikelic, 2017), developmental traits, and the rights of minors, it is imperative to implement a suitable research methodology that utilizes the aforementioned tables (Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, Table 4) as its foundation. The methodology entails the following steps: An analysis of the Table 1: Examples of Actions for Ensuring Children's Rights - would be an important step in understanding the ways in which children's rights can be ensured. This analysis would involve reviewing all items in the table and categorizing them into different groups, according to the specific rights that they pertain to. An analysis of the Table 2: A thorough analysis would be conducted in order to determine the connections between various developmental characteristics and communication needs of children. This analysis would involve reviewing all items in the table and categorizing them into different groups. Analysis of the Table 3: The next step would be the analysis of the Table 3, which displays the connection between communication and children's rights. This analysis would involve reviewing

all items in the table and identifying key links between communication and children's rights. Analysis of the Table 4: The final step would be the analysis of the Table 4 which depicts the intersection between developmental characteristics, communication needs, and children's rights. This analysis would involve a detailed review of all items in the table and identification of key connections between the three aspects. In general, the utilization of such an approach facilitates the ability to correct and systematic analysis of the connection between communication, developmental characteristics, and children's rights (Grbic & Tankosic, 2022). This analysis aid in a better understanding of the key links between these aspects and facilitate the identification of areas where additional activities are required for the protection and improvement of children's health and well-being.

## RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

During the early childhood stage, which is from birth to six years of age, children experience rapid physical, cognitive, social, and emotional development (Grbic & Tankosic, 2022). This period is crucial for the formation of a strong foundation for future development and learning. A strong foundation for future development and learning is crucial for children, as it lays the foundation for their future success and well-being (Müller, Howard, Wilson, Gibson & Katsos, 2020). A solid educational foundation, which includes the development of communication skills and active participation in their education, can help to ensure that children are equipped with the knowledge and skills they need to succeed in the future. This includes critical thinking skills, problem-solving skills, and the ability to work effectively with others (Song, Lee & Lee, 2022). In addition, a strong educational foundation also helps to build children's confidence and resilience and promotes their overall well-being. Children who have a positive and supportive learning environment, and who have opportunities to communicate and participate in their education, are more likely to have better educational outcomes and a more successful future (Crompton, Hallett, Axbey, McAuliffe & Cebula, 2023). Therefore, it is important to prioritize and invest in a strong foundation for future development and learning for children, as it will have a lasting impact on their future success and well-being (Gubbels et al., 2021). Effective communication plays a significant role (Tankosic, Grbic & Krivokapic, 2019) in



supporting and enhancing children's development during this stage.

The Table 1 provides a list of ten fundamental rights that must be ensured for every child. In the left column, there is a brief statement of each right, and the right-hand column provides examples of actions that can be taken to fulfill that right. The ten rights listed are: access to education, protection from abuse and exploitation, access to healthcare and nutrition, access to clean water and sanitation, promotion of social and emotional well-being, freedom of expression and access to information, legal protection and access to justice, safe and supportive environments, recognition of diverse needs, and participation and empowerment

of children in decision-making processes (Convention on the rights of the child, 1989). Each right is accompanied by several examples of actions that can be taken to ensure that right. Examples are important for communication because they help to clarify and illustrate complex or abstract concepts, making them easier to understand. When discussing a topic that may be unfamiliar or difficult to conceptualize, providing examples can help to make it more relatable and tangible to the audience. These examples give an idea of the types of measures that can be taken to protect and promote children's rights (Nottingham, Stockman & Burke, M 2022).

Table 1. Examples of Actions for Ensuring Children's Rights

Ensuring Children's Rights	Examples
Provide access to education	Building schools, providing teachers, offering scholarships, and eliminating gender disparities in education
Protect from abuse and exploitation	Establishing child protection policies, prohibiting child labor, preventing child trafficking, and enforcing laws against child abuse
Guarantee health care and nutrition	Offering immunization programs, providing nutritious food, ensuring access to clean water, and preventing malnutrition
Ensure access to clean water and sanitation	Right to protection from violence, abuse, and exploitation
Respect for cultural and linguistic diversity	Building water wells and sanitation facilities, promoting hygiene practices, and providing safe water and sanitation in schools
Promote social and emotional well-being	Providing mental health services, promoting positive parenting, addressing social exclusion, and preventing bullying and violence
Uphold freedom of expression and access to information	Ensuring access to information and education, promoting child participation in decision-making, and protecting freedom of speech
Establish legal protection and access to justice	Enforcing laws protecting children's rights, providing legal aid, and establishing child-friendly courts
Foster a safe and supportive environment for every child	Providing safe and nurturing family environments, preventing accidents and injuries, and protecting children in emergencies
Recognize and respond to the diverse needs of all children	Addressing the needs of children with disabilities, promoting inclusion and diversity, and protecting the rights of minority groups
Promote the participation and empowerment of children in decision-making processes	Providing opportunities for children to participate in community activities, promoting child-led initiatives, and empowering children to advocate for their own rights

Table 1 provides the examples of actions that can be taken to fulfil each right help to translate the abstract concept of “children’s rights” into concrete and tangible actions that can be taken by policymakers, organizations, and individuals. The following Table 2 provides an overview of the key cognitive, behavioural/physical, social/emotional, and communication needs (Bajrami, Ibri & Sabotic, 2022) of young children during this stage of development. By understanding these needs, parents, caregivers,

and educators can support children’s growth and learning by providing an environment that is conducive to communication and positive development (Murphy & Risser, 2022). Through creating a supportive atmosphere that encourages communication and promotes healthy growth, parents, caregivers, and educators can address the key needs of young children and lay a strong foundation for their future development and learning.

Table 2. The main developmental characteristics in early childhood (from birth to 6 years old)

<b>Domain</b>	<b>Cognitive Development</b>	<b>Physical/Behavioral Characteristics</b>	<b>Social/Emotional Development</b>	<b>Communication Needs</b>
Birth to 1 year	Rapid brain growth and development Begin to develop object permanence and spatial awareness	Physical milestones (e.g., crawling, walking) Developing fine and gross motor skills	Forming attachment with primary caregivers Emotional expression (e.g., crying, smiling)	Start to develop receptive language skills Begin to understand language and respond to familiar words and sounds
1 to 3 years	Development of memory and problem-solving skills Increased attention span and ability to focus	Physical milestones (e.g., running, jumping) Developing coordination and balance	Increased social interaction with peers and adults Development of self-awareness Shows emotional expression (e.g., anger, joy)	Expanding language skills Developing expressive language skills Using gestures and words to communicate
3 to 6 years	Improved memory and attention span Greater ability to understand and use symbols Begin to understand cause and effect	Physical milestones (e.g., throwing and catching a ball, riding a tricycle) Developing fine motor skills (e.g., holding a pencil, cutting with scissors)	Increased social interaction with peers and adults Development of empathy and understanding of others' perspectives Forming relationships with peers Shows emotional expression and control	Expanding vocabulary and language skills Developing more advanced communication skills (e.g., asking questions, using humor)

Communication plays a crucial role in the development and well-being of children, especially during their early years (Grbic & Tankosic, 2022). Good communication skills are an important aspect of personal and professional development. They involve the ability to listen, understand, and express oneself effectively (Tankosic et al., 2017). Good communication skills help to build relationships, convey information, and collaborate with others, making them essential for success in both personal and professional settings (Tankosic et al., 2016). Whether it's giving presentations, negotiating deals, or building relationships, strong communication skills are a valuable asset that can open doors and bring opportunities (Cuevas-Parra, 2022). By improving one's communication skills, individuals can enhance their personal and professional lives and achieve their goals. Good communication skills not only help children build strong relationships with others but also give them the confidence to express themselves and their needs (Grbic & Tankosic, 2022). With the right communication skills, children can

navigate the world around them, find solutions to problems, and build a foundation for a successful future. Furthermore, effective communication is crucial in enabling children to understand their rights and to advocate for themselves when necessary (Murphy & Risser, 2022). In this way, communication is a powerful tool for promoting and protecting the rights of children and ensuring their well-being. Table 1 highlights the cognitive, behavioural, social-emotional, and communication needs of children during the early years. These needs are interconnected and impact each other, with communication being an essential aspect of children's overall development. Table 3 connects communication with children's rights. Effective communication is crucial for children to express their needs and experiences, and for their rights to be respected and protected. Children have the right to express their views and participate in decision-making processes that affect their lives (Grbic & Tankosic, 2022). Communication is key to realizing these rights and ensuring that children's voices are heard.

Table 3. *The Connection between Communication and Children's Rights*

<b>Developmental Stage</b>	<b>Communication Needs</b>	<b>Relevant Child Rights</b>
Infancy (0-2 years)	Begin to understand and use simple language, learn through vocal cues and gestures	Right to survival and development, right to protection from abuse and neglect, right to an education that promotes early childhood development
Early Childhood (3-6 years)	Developing language and communication skills, learning through play and social interactions	Right to survival and development, right to protection from abuse and neglect, right to participate in family life, right to an education that promotes early childhood development
Middle Childhood (7-12 years)	Continuing to develop language and communication skills, forming relationships and social networks	Right to participation in family life, right to an education that promotes development, right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, right to freedom of expression
Adolescence (13-18 years)	Developing identity and independence, seeking out peer relationships, engaging in more complex communication	Right to participation in family life, right to an education that promotes development, right to freedom of thought, conscience, and religion, right to freedom of expression, right to privacy

Moreover, communication plays a crucial role in the development of children's social-emotional skills and their ability to build relationships with others. Children who are able to communicate effectively are more likely to experience positive relationships with their peers and family members, which is essential for their overall well-being and development (Walker et al., 2021). Table 3 provides an overview of the connection between communication and children's rights. The table includes various aspects of communication and how they relate to children's rights. For example, the first row highlights the importance of effective communication for ensuring that children's rights are respected and protected. This includes the right to express their views and participate in decision-making processes that affect their lives (Gubbels et al., 2021). The next few rows in Table 3 delve into the different forms of communication and their relationship to children's rights. For example, the use of technology, such as assistive devices, is crucial for children with disabilities to effectively communicate and have their rights respected (Al-Dababneh & Al-Zboon, 2020). The role of trusted adults, such as parents and caregivers, in supporting children's communication is also noted. Language and cultural differences also play a role in children's ability to communicate and assert their rights, and these are addressed in the table. Children who do not speak the dominant language in their community may face language barriers that prevent them from effectively communicating their views and needs (Brodin & Renblad, 2020). The relationship between communication, developmental characteristics and children's rights is complex and vital for protecting and promoting the health and well-being of children (Gubbels et al., 2021). Table 2 demonstrates

how various developmental characteristics such as cognitive, physical and emotional, impact a child's communication needs during early childhood, from birth to the age of six. The Table 3 highlights the connection between communication and children's rights, such as the crucial role of communication in protecting children from violence, promoting economic development and ensuring access to healthcare. However, without adequate support and communication tools, children may be deprived of their rights, such as the right to be heard and participate in decision-making (Convention on the rights of the child, 1989). Table 4 shows the intersection between various developmental characteristics, communication needs and children's rights, highlighting how different developmental characteristics such as cognitive and emotional are closely linked to a child's communication needs. It also shows that children's communication needs are key to safeguarding their rights, and these rights are compromised if children lack adequate communication skills or support (Kong, Noone & Shears 2022). Opportunities for children to engage with their peers refer to situations or activities that allow children to interact and communicate with other children (Gubbels et al., 2021). This can include opportunities for play and socialization, such as participating in sports or hobbies, or attending school and participating in group activities. Engaging with peers can be particularly important for children's social and emotional development, as it helps them to develop their communication skills, build relationships, and learn from others (Grbic & Tankosic, 2022). Additionally, engaging with peers can provide children with a sense of belonging and support, which can be crucial for their overall well-being.

Table 4. *The Intersection of Communication and Children's Rights*

<b>Communication Need</b>	<b>Children's Right</b>
Effective communication	Right to be heard and have their views taken into account
Access to information	Right to education
Communication support for children with disabilities	Right to participation and inclusion
Protection from harmful communication	Right to protection from violence, abuse, and exploitation
Respect for cultural and linguistic diversity	Right to culture and language
Safe and supportive communication environments	Right to a safe and supportive environment



Table 4 highlights the keyways in which communication intersects with children's rights. Effective communication is essential for ensuring that children's views are heard and considered, which is a fundamental aspect of their right to be heard (Gubbels et al., 2021). Access to information is also important, as it relates to children's right to education. Children with disabilities require communication support to participate fully in society and assert their rights, which is essential for fulfilling their right to participation and inclusion (Crompton, Hallett, Axbey, McAuliffe & Cebula, 2023). The protection of children from harmful communication is essential to ensure that they are protected from violence, abuse, and exploitation, which is a key aspect of their right to protection (Gubbels et al., 2021). The respect for cultural and linguistic diversity is also important for children to be able to fully exercise their right to culture and language. Finally, it is crucial to create safe and supportive communication environments for children, to support their right to a safe and supportive environment (Grbic & Tankosic, 2022). Overall, these tables (Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, Table 4) emphasize the importance of recognizing and supporting children's communication needs in their development, and the need to research and support effective communication skills so that children can effectively express their opinions and needs, and their rights are respected. From the Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, Table 4, it is evident that additional efforts are needed in regard to the development of appropriate communication skills and support for children in order to ensure their rights and well-being. This entails supporting and nurturing the cognitive, physical, and emotional developmental traits which are crucial for children's communication needs. Furthermore, research and development of communication tools that can assist children in effectively expressing their opinions and needs, to protect their rights, is necessary. Additionally, educational and awareness campaigns are required to empower the understanding of the importance of communication (Tankosic et al., 2017) in protecting children's rights, as well as supporting political and social initiatives that tackle these issues. Engagement from all relevant sectors, including government, rights protection organizations, health institutions, educational institutions, and civil society is needed to protect and enhance the health and well-being of children.

## CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of the relationship between communication, developmental characteristics, and children's rights is crucial for ensuring their well-being and protection. Through the application of the methodology based on the tables, it has been demonstrated that there are significant connections between these three aspects and that they have a direct impact on each other. To improve communication and children's rights, it is essential to take concrete measures that address the identified issues and gaps. Some potential measures that could be taken include increased investment in communication and language development programs, better training and education for caretakers and parents, and the development of policies and legislation that protect children's rights and ensure their access to effective communication. By taking these steps, we can ensure that children have the necessary tools and resources to develop their skills, express themselves effectively, and have their rights protected and respected. However, the relationship between communication and child rights can also be complex, as barriers to communication can impede children's ability to have their rights respected. The intersection of communication and child rights is therefore an important area of study, as it provides insights into the challenges and opportunities for improving children's ability to have their rights protected and respected through effective communication. Future research could further advance our understanding of the relationship between communication, developmental characteristics, and children's rights and provide valuable insights into how to improve the health and well-being of children.

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