

Rights of children

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- Article 24 prohibits child labour in children below 14
 - Article 39 prevents abuse of children of tender age
 - Article 45 provides free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 yrs

Un declaration on child right

- Right to develop in an atmosphere of affection and security and where ever possible ,in care and under responsibility of his/her parents
- Right to enjoy the benefits of social security,including nutrition,housing and medical care
- Right to free education
- Right to full opportunity for play and recreation
- Right to a name and nationality
- Right to special care ,if handicapped
- Right to be among first to receive protection and relief in the times of disaster
- Right to learn to be a member of society and develop in healthy and normal manner and in condition of freedom and dignity
- Right to be brought up in a spirit of understanding,tolerance ,friendship among people ,peace and universal brotherhood and
- Right to enjoy these rights,regardless of face,color,religion,national or social origin

UNICEF and the CRC



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A UNICEF protection officer helps a boy laugh again following an earthquake in Indonesia.

The fundamental mission of UNICEF is to promote the rights of every child, everywhere, in everything the organization does. Thanks to its global presence in nearly every country in the world, UNICEF is able to reach places others cannot, and thus is uniquely positioned to make a difference in the lives of children.

UNICEF has more than 60 years' experience working for children and is the only organization specifically named in the Convention on the Rights of the Child as a source of expert assistance and advice.

In advocating to protect children's rights, to help meet their basic needs, and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential, UNICEF helps to strengthen laws and policies and to improve understanding of the Convention at all levels of society.

Among other activities, UNICEF supports countries to ratify and implement the Convention and its Optional Protocols. UNICEF draws attention to the duties of governments, families, communities and individuals to respect those rights and provides support for them to do so.

What is the Convention on the Rights of the Child?

The Convention on the Rights of the Child is an international treaty that recognizes the human rights of children, defined as persons up to the age of 18 years. The Convention establishes in international law that States Parties must ensure that all children—without discrimination in any form—benefit from special protection measures and assistance; have access to services such as education and health care; can develop their personalities, abilities and talents to the fullest potential; grow up in an environment of happiness, love and understanding; and are informed about and participate in, achieving their rights in an accessible and active manner.

How does the Convention on the Rights of the Child protect children's rights?

It constitutes a common reference against which progress in meeting human rights standards for children can be assessed and results compared. Having agreed to meet the standards in the Convention, governments are obliged to bring their legislation, policy and practice into accordance with the standards in the Convention; to transform the standards into reality for all children; and to abstain from any action that may preclude the enjoyment of those rights or violate them. Governments are required to report periodically to a committee of independent experts on their progress to achieve all the rights

How does the Convention on the Rights of the Child define a child?

The Convention defines a "child" as a person below the age of 18, unless the relevant laws recognize an earlier age of majority. In some cases, States are obliged to be consistent in defining benchmark ages—such as the age for admission into employment and completion of compulsory education; but in other cases the Convention is unequivocal in setting an upper limit—such as prohibiting life imprisonment or capital punishment for those under 18 years of age.

How many countries have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child?

More countries have ratified the Convention than any other human rights treaty in history—194 countries had become State Parties to the Convention as of 2014.

Who has not ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child and why?

The Convention on the Rights of the Child is the most widely and rapidly ratified human rights treaty in history. Only two countries, Somalia and the United States, have not ratified this celebrated agreement. Somalia is currently unable to proceed to ratification as it has no recognized government. By signing the Convention, the United States has signalled its intention to ratify—but has yet to do so