
UNIT 13 RIGHTS OF THE CHILD AND ENTITLEMENTS



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13.0 INTRODUCTION

In the previous block, you have studied about inclusive education, and many realized that every child is unique. You have also understood the need for creating an appropriate environment for learning. Another equally important concern is all round development of the child. These ends can be achieved best when school and society join hands. This can happen when a child is allowed to enjoy his/her childhood. At present, this is not happening in large part of the world. Therefore, it was felt necessary by the United Nations to ask the countries to allow their children to enjoy their childhood. In this unit, let us try to understand about Rights of the Child, Violation of Rights of the Child, Protection of Rights of the Child, and role of teachers in ensuring the rights to every child.



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13.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After studying this unit, you will be able to

- describe the meaning of Rights, Human Rights and Rights of the Child.
- list various entitled by a Child
- list the school practices which lead to violation of Rights of the Child within the school
- explain the need to protect the Rights of the Child
- describe the provisions for Protection of Rights of the Child.
- explain the role of teachers in protecting the Rights of the Child

13.2 CONCEPT OF RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

Let's start with the meaning of the concept of children's rights.

13.2.1 MEANING OF RIGHTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

To understand the Rights of the Child, let us know the meaning of Rights as well as Human Rights. Read a narration given below.

Radha and Rafiya are neighbours. They study in class VII. One afternoon, when they were going to school after lunch, their parents accompanied them with empty pots and buckets upto the Panchayat office. Parents joined the crowd of men and women squatting in front of the Panchayat office with empty pots and buckets shouting slogans for supply of water. Radha and Rafiya saw this and as it was getting late, they ran to school. As they were late to class, the teacher asked them for reason for being late. They narrated the scene at the Panchayat office. Teacher used the experiences of the children and raised the following questions in the class for discussion.

What made the people carry empty pots and buckets?

Why did they approach Panchayat?

Can people gather in front of the Panchayat like this?

I am sure you know the answers to these questions. Yes, people have a right to gather peacefully in front of the Panchayat office. Rights are certain conditions that are just and for which people are entitled to. They are also considered fundamental and essential to meaningful living and are owed to people. Rights are those freedoms which are essential for personal good as well as good of the community. Shall we now identify the rights people have in the above narration? Can you write down any two that you may know?



1. _____
2. _____

You might have written them as ‘people can demand for water supply’, ‘people can assemble peacefully’. Have you? Then, you are right. You have studied that in India all the citizens enjoy Fundamental Rights which have been guaranteed by the Constitution. They are listed below

- Right to Equality
- Right to Freedom
- Right against Exploitation
- Right to Freedom of Religion
- Cultural and Educational Right
- Right to Constitutional Remedies

Look at the pictures below and name the rights that people enjoy.



[Picture of dance]



[Picture of places of worship]



[Picture of child labour]

Right to _____

Right to _____

Right to _____

All the above rights are of human beings. They are very necessary for every individual for leading a meaningful life as human beings. Therefore, we call them as human rights. All the people in the world should enjoy these rights. However, the condition of people is not the same everywhere in the world. People are denied of their rights. To ensure that people enjoy their rights, the UN adopted and proclaimed Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) on 10th December 1948. It contained the list of Human Rights which provide a common standard of ‘achievement for all people and all nations’ and asked its member countries to owe them to its people. Considering the worldwide historic significance of this Declaration, we observe World Human Rights Day every year on 10th December, to commemorate the day.

Our country is a signatory to UDHR therefore; it is the obligation of the government to ensure that all citizens get these rights. In spite of these, there are cases of violation of these rights. Who do you think are the violators? It may be people, organizations or the government. If so, who is going to protect the rights? India with its Federal structure has National Commission for Protection of Human



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Rights (NCPHR) at the centre and State Commission for Protection of Human Rights (SCPHR) at the state level. There are also offices at district level to protect the human rights. These agencies take up the cases of violation and protect the rights either when approached or on their own. You might have come across some incidences of violation of human rights in your area. Try to collect information on any one case and find out how it was protected.

Hope by now you have understood the meaning of Rights and Human Rights.



Check your progress 1

1. Some statements are given below. Tick those statements which describe the feature of Rights.

They are owed to people.

They make people lead a rich life.

They help people to live as they like.

People can demand for protection of their right.

2. Fill in the blanks.

(a) Rights are to be made available to all _____.

(b) Full form of UDHR is _____
_____.

(c) Human Rights are necessary for leading a _____ life.

(d) Human Rights Day is observed every year on _____ of _____.
(Date) (Month)

(e) The agency created at the State level to protect Human Rights is _____
_____.

13.2.2 Rights of the Child

In the previous sub-section, you studied about Rights and Human Rights. In this part let us know about who is a child, what the rights of the child are and the necessity for rights of the child.

Let us understand who is a child through an incidence. There was a family which comprised of father, mother and children - John and Jenny. While John was 19 years old, Jenny was 12 years old. One evening children pestered their parents to take them to a horror movie which is running in the theatre. Mother knew that horror movies are not to be seen by children. As Jenny is just 12 years old,



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mother told her that they can better watch a children’s movie which has lots of fun instead of horror movie. John and Jenny agreed and all the four went to ‘Baby’s Day Out’. Let us analyze the above incidence.

Why do you think mother asked Jenny not to watch horror movie?

Hope you got the answer for the question. It is not desirable that children watch horror movies as they are fearful and affect their mind. Ordinarily any person below the age of 18 years is considered a child. Children are important future human resource and are required to be given special protection. It is also essential to improve the situation of children all over the world through education. As the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical due to various reasons, a need was felt to promote well being of children and their development. One of the ways to achieve this is to create an appropriate environment where children get opportunities to grow as children. Look at the pictures below. Don’t they contribute to enjoyment of childhood? Every child has a right to these. Identify the rights and write them each picture in the space given.

			
[Children playing]	[Children going to school]	[Children eating nutritious food]	(Pictures by Google Search)
Right to _____	Right to _____	Right to _____	

For the above situations you might have written as Play, Education and Food. You are correct. But rights of the children are not limited to only these. There are other rights. Some of them are listed below.

- To get proper health services
- To have freedom of expression
- Not to be separated from parents against the will of the child
- To be cared for by the parents
- To have a name
- To get basic education in mother tongue
- Right to life
- To be protected from all forms of exploitation
- To be protected from corporal punishment



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- Not to be subjected to torture or other cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
- Right to rest, leisure and play
- To be protected from illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances.

All the people, schools, institutions as well as governments have to ensure that the above mentioned rights are not denied to children. Several attempts have been made in this regard at the International level. Let us study them in the next sub-section.



Check your progress 2

I. Write whether the following statements are True or False. Write 'T' if it is true and 'F' if it is false in the brackets against the statements.

1. Upper age limit to be a child is 18 years.
2. Child has freedom to speak ill of others.
3. Child's right need not be respected always.
4. Children are not safe in many parts of the world.
5. Governments are bound to work for the well being of children

II. Which of the following are Rights of the Child? Tick them.

1. To get some leisure time.
2. To live in a family.
3. To do any form of work.
4. To be protected from exploitation.
5. To have education

13.2.3 UN INITIATIVES ON RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

UN being an international organization has taken several steps since its inception, towards owing the rights to the children of the world. In several initiatives, it has stated the need to extend particular care to the child. The Universal Declaration on Human Rights 1948 recognized the Rights of the Child. In the year 1959, Declaration of the Rights of the Child was adopted by the General Assembly. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was adopted by the General Assembly in 1966. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which was adopted by the General Assembly in 1966 also upholds the Rights of the Child. Of all these, the Convention on Rights of the Child (CRC) adopted in 1989 is a major initiative.



Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) was drafted by the Commission on Human Rights. The Convention was adopted by the General Assembly of the UN on 20th November 1989 and came into force on 2nd September 1990 after being adopted, ratified and signed by the member countries.

The Convention clearly specifies who is a child, what the Rights of the Child are and how conducive environment has to be created to allow a child to enjoy her/his right. In other

words, in no way child's right must be violated. All the countries who have signed the Convention have the responsibility to ensure that these rights are not denied to children of their land. India has signed the Convention and is making every effort to owe the Rights to children living in India.

There are also specialized agencies of the UN and other international organizations which are concerned with the welfare of children. The principles and programmes of organizations such as, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO and ILO aim towards the well being of the children of the world. This will indirectly cater to the Rights of the Child. You may be interested in knowing about efforts made by them in the area of Rights of the Child. Try to know about them.



Check your progress 3

Fill in the blanks

1. The Convention on Rights of the Child was drafted by Commission on _____.
2. The Convention on Rights of the Child came into force from the year _____.
3. The content of the CRC include who is a child, _____ and how to create conducive environment to ensure the right.
4. Two of the UN Agencies which are concerned with the welfare of the children are _____ and _____.

13.2.4 THE RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION

ACT 2009 AND RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

In the previous sub-section you have studied about Initiatives of the UN on Rights of the Child. As you know, one of the rights of the child is Right to Education. However, many children of school going age are not in the school in our country. Think of the reasons for not being in the school in spite of free education at



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elementary level. Are there children in your area who are not going to school? What might be the reasons? List them below.

One reason could be that the community or the parents may not have taken education seriously. When we framed the Constitution in 1949, Article 45 of the Constitution required State to make provisions within 10 years for free and compulsory education of all children until they complete the age of 14 years. But this has not been achieved completely till today.

Education is a basic necessity of any country. This is more so for a democratic country like ours. If people are denied the right to education, then the democracy would be paralyzed. In the light of this several attempts have been made to universalize elementary education. A significant effort in this direction is the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 (RTE). This came into force from 1 April 2010. From that day elementary education became a Fundamental Right.

The RTE Act requires the State to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years and to prepare curriculum in consistent with constitutional values. It aims at quality education by setting norms to schools and providing quality teachers. The Act attempts at social reformation and protection of the child. It also removes the oppression of examination and provides statutory role for the civil society. The Act has clearly stated the responsibilities of governments, local bodies, schools, teachers, parents and the community.

A detailed study of the provisions of the Act makes one understand that there is a close relationship between the RTE Act and the Rights of the Child. The RTE Act provides for equity, special training of the needy, learner centered education, individual educational plan, abolition of punishment and harassment, free expression and so on. All these are linked to the Right to Education of the child. It is the responsibility of all Indians to see that the children of school going age are in the school, get quality education without physical punishment or mental harassment and complete elementary education, which is free and compulsory.



Check your progress 4

1. Fill in the blanks

- (a) The RTE Act came into force from _____ .



- (b) The RTE provides for _____ and _____ education of all children.
- (c) The age group of children which fall under RTE Act is ____ to ____ years.
- (d) The RTE Act emphasizes _____ centered education.

13.3 PROTECTION OF RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

13.3.1 VIOLATION OF RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

In spite of Conventions and Policies being laid down with regard to Rights of the Child, they are not being practiced in their true spirit. There are millions of children in the world, who don't even have basic facilities to live as humans. They are made to work and hardly allowed to enjoy their childhood. Look at the picture below. What do they indicate? Are our children enjoying their Rights?



(Pictures by Google Search)

All of us know that there are millions of children in our country who instead of being sent to school are made to work and are involved in child labour.

Child labour, generally speaking, is any work for children that harm them or exploit them in some way like physically, mentally, morally, or by blocking access to education.

However, there is no universally accepted definition of 'child labour'. Varying definitions of the term are used by international organizations, non-governmental organizations, trade unions and other interest groups. In 2000, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) estimated, 246 million child workers aged between 5 and 17 were involved in child labour, of which 171 million were involved in work that by its nature is hazardous to their safety, physical or mental health, and moral development. Moreover, some 8.4 million children were engaged in so-



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called ‘unconditional’ worst forms of child labor, which include forced and bonded labor, the use of children in armed conflict, trafficking in children and commercial sexual exploitation.

Think of today’s children becoming the future of the country.. Between today and the year 2020, the vast majority of new workers, citizens and new consumers — whose skills and needs will build the world’s economy and society — will come from developing countries.. How many will have had to work at an early age, destroying their health or hampering their education? Will we be in a position to build a strong future for our country if education, health and overall development of our children are in danger?

Poverty is widely considered the top reason why children work at inappropriate jobs for their ages. But there are other reasons as well like family expectations and traditions ,abuse of the child, lack of good schools and day care, lack of other services-such as health care, uncaring attitudes of employers, under employed parents and so on.

Is child labour in practice in your state? If yes, write any four reasons.

1.
2.
3.
4.

Besides at the state level, efforts have been made at both national and international levels to eliminate child labour. Education is made free and compulsory to all children and an Act has been enacted in 2009. There are several NGOs which have taken social services that help children and families survive crises, such as disease, or loss of home and shelter

The ILO’s International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) has explored many programs to help child labourers. See IPEC documents on the www.ilo.org site and find out the specific programmes. Write any two of them.

1.
2.

Even the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child calls for children to participate in important decisions that will affect their lives. The Government of India, in 1979, formed a Committee to study the problem of child labour and to suggest strategies to tackle it.

A National Policy on Child Labour was formulated in 1987 to focus on rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations. The Ministry of



Labour and Employment had implemented around 100 industry-specific National Child Labour Projects to rehabilitate the child workers since 1988.

Many NGOs like CARE India, Child Relief and You, Global march against child labour, Pratham, etc. have been working to eradicate child labour in India.

There are many instances wherein they are denied opportunity to go to school, play and get leisure. Further they are employed in places where there is high risk for their health and life.

Rights of the Child may be violated due to a number of reasons. They are poverty, discrimination and ignorance. They may be forced to beg to satisfy their hunger. They may be beaten and kept hungry. They may be forced to carry heavy loads and work for longer duration. Most of the children may not even get proper health care facilities. In all these situations children's rights are violated. Should we, as school, community and government do something about this problem? Have you come across any instances of violation of Rights of the Child in your area? Collect information about any one case.

There are several Acts to protect the children from denial of their rights. But have we eliminated child labour? Try to find the Acts of the government of your State/UT which protect the children from child labour.

Rights of the children are violated in the family, school, community and elsewhere in innumerable ways. In the next sub-section let us learn how they are violated in schools.



Check your progress -5

1. Look at the picture in the box below.



Which right of the child is violated in the above picture?

3. Statements regarding some children are given below. Which of them indicate violation of Rights of the Child? Tick them.

- (a) Radha is sent to school.
- (b) Ishan is sent to garage to work.
- (c) Ismail and Katty climb up the tree during free time.



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- (f) Catherine is suffering from fever and parents cannot afford to take her to doctor.
 - (g) Jaspreet is served stale food.
 - (h) Dugga wants his name to be changed.
 - (i) Renu's parents are separated. She wants to be with the mother but father takes her away.
4. Write the full form of IPEC.
 5. Which policy was enacted at the national level in our country to rehabilitate the children working in dangerous occupations?

13.3.2 VIOLATION OF RIGHTS OF THE CHILD WITHIN THE SCHOOL

By now you know, how and by whom the Rights of the Children are violated. Do you believe that Rights of the Children are violated in schools too? There are several instances of such violations. Let us learn about violation of Rights of the Child within the school.

All of us know that children are very important component of a school and come from different socio-economic and cultural backgrounds. School is a miniature society and there is diversity of all types. In spite of this, all students of a class are required to study the same textbooks, perform the same tasks, follow the same rules and show high achievement levels. If they fail to perform as per the expectation of the school they are many a time punished.

Punishments in the schools vary from standing in the class to torturing. Media have revealed the ways in which children are punished and their rights violated. Children are being hit by duster, scale and whatever things the teacher gets in the class. There are instances of children made to stand/run/kneel down in the sun. Impositions are given which are of no educational value. Children are forced to study during the leisure time. They are also mentally harassed in front of others. There are schools which do not have enough qualified teachers to teach though children have a right to quality education. Toilets are in very poor conditions and drinking water facility is not adequate. Most of the primary school children sit on the ground whether it is rainy or winter. For many children they are taught in the language which is not understood by them.

Schools often have become places of punishment and torture than a place for happiness. There is no guarantee for the safety and security of children. Do you agree with these realities? Are these violations of Rights of the Child within school?

In what ways are the Rights of the children violated in your school? Write any three of them.



1.
2.
3.

Do these make the child love schooling? Do they like to come to school or stay away? Why are students happy when they hear the long bell at the end of the day? Why are they happy when the teachers are on leave? Why do they eagerly wait for holidays?

All of us know that no school can punish the child. There are Commissions and Policies to protect the Rights of the Child. Let us study about these in the next sub-section.



Check your progress-6

1. The following conditions prevail in a school regularly. Which of them are violations of Rights of the Child? Tick them.
 - (a) All children sweep their classrooms.
 - (b) Some children have to clean the dining table of the teachers.
 - (c) Seventh standard children serve water to primary children during mid-day meal.
 - (d) Tenth standard children help primary children in washing their plates.
 - (e) Students who come late to school assembly are asked to run ten times around the school.
 - (f) Children play without any play materials being given to them.
 - (g) Children dig pit in the school to plant sapling.
 - (h) Fatima is not allowed to wear burkha.

13.3.3 PROTECTION OF RIGHTS OF THE CHILD: COMMISSIONS AND LEGAL

PROVISIONS

In our country there are several agencies including NGOs working to protect the Rights of the Child. India being Federal in structure, there is the National Commission on Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) at the Centre and the State Commission on Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) at the State level. The NCPCR was set up on March 5, 2007 to monitor the rights that have been guaranteed to children in our Constitution. They include equality of all children before law, free and compulsory education of all children in age of 6-14 years,



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prohibition of trafficking and forced labour and prohibition of child labour. It also issues policy guidelines and advocates banning of corporal punishment. The SCPCR works on the lines of NCPCR. Is there SCPCR in your State? Find out its achievements.

There is also a well known NGO by name Child Rights and You (CRY). It focuses on four basic rights defined by UNCRC. They are survival, development, protection and participation of children. Are there any NGOs in your state or neighbouring state which work for protection of Child Rights? Collect information on any one instance of protection of Child Right by that agency.

Rights of the children are not to be denied. In case of denial, there are several legal provisions which can come to the rescue of the child. There are laws against child labour. Special Judiciary is also set up for child labour abolition. The RTE Act too protects Rights of Children. Accordingly no child shall be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment. Every child is a human being and it is inhuman to be violent against children or humiliate them. Therefore, schools have to understand that nobody should punish children. Schools also have to make arrangement for basic amenities, special training and quality teaching.

In some states there are Child Rights Cells. People can register complaints just by a phone call if Child Rights are violated. Do you have such Cells in your State?



Check your progress -7

1. One of the Child Rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India is Prohibition of _____.
2. In the year 2007 the Government of India set up _____ to protect the Rights of the Child.
3. The full form of SCPCR is _____.
4. Which of the following Rights are mentioned by UNCRC? Encircle them. Survival Higher Education Protection Foreign Tour
5. No school should either harass or _____ the children.

13.3.4 ROLE OF TEACHERS IN PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

In the previous section you have seen that certain rights are often denied within the school. A teacher is an important person in the school system who comes in direct contact with the child and plays an active role in the all round development of the child. Children develop optimally when they get the rights due to them. It



is possible to ensure child rights in the school in different ways. Some of them are discussed in the following paragraphs.

Respect the dignity of the child

Every child is a unique entity of the school. The CRC states that the human dignity of the child should be respected. School is meant for providing formal education and to inculcate self-discipline. The processes schools follow to achieve these ends should be in conformity with the CRC and should not compromise child's human dignity

We, the teachers should stop using corporal punishment as a means to establish discipline, instead inculcate discipline from within. We must demonstrate that we care for children as relationships developed in the school are important for each child. Write any two behaviour of the teacher which shows that the teacher respects the dignity of the child.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

Increase pupil participation

The CRC emphasizes the need to establish a democratic school environment. It states that the children should have the opportunity to express their views and they should be given due weight. Teachers have to contribute to a democratic atmosphere and to welcome pupil participation in classroom processes. This ensures Human Rights, makes student understand and respect democratic values and creates conditions for an interactive learning process. The structures like the Students' Council should be actively involved in all the school processes which are directly relevant to the students. One of them is to organize National Festivals in schools. Name any two activities of your school in which the children can be involved.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____

Create an atmosphere free of fear, trauma and anxiety

In many schools children are afraid of some teachers, some subjects and scared of some activities. They have high level of anxiety during tests and examinations. All the schools usually give the same test items to all the children in spite of the differences in their achievement levels. This creates anxiety in children if they are not prepared well. We can create a comfortable atmosphere by the testing and evaluation practices to their needs and respecting individual differences.



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When do the children in your school have high level of anxiety?

Write any two ways by which you can reduce their anxiety.

1. _____
2. _____

Demonstrate Gender Equality

Gender equality is the right of every child. School should treat both boys and girls equally especially while distributing responsibilities. Gender stereotypes (certain roles ear marked based on the gender which has been in practice from very long time. Like-sweeping the floor is meant for girls; lifting benches is meant for boys) should be avoided.

Wherever necessary, positive discrimination may be practiced by which certain privileges and facilities are given to the disadvantaged groups. Example: Constructing rest room for girls in the schools.

What else do you think is required separately for boys and girls in the school?

Some of the ways that may be followed by a teacher to protect the Rights of the Child have been discussed till now. In what other ways do you think a teacher can ensure Rights to the children? Write any five.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

A teacher thus, can be instrumental in protecting the Rights of the Child in the school. This not only makes schooling joyful but also contributes to all-round development of the child.

**Check your progress -8**

Tick the correct answer.

1. Rights of the Child needs protection because
 - They are not aware of their rights
 - They do not know to exercise their rights
 - They listen to elders
 - They are immature

2. Which of the following is not in conformity with protecting Rights of the Child?
 - Encouraging pupil participation
 - Teaching during leisure hours
 - Allowing child to express freely
 - Respecting individual differences

3. Which of the following practices of the teachers show that they respect the Rights of the Child? Tick them.
 - Learner centred approach
 - Asking low achievers to leave the school
 - Catering to the need of the individuals
 - Rigid examination schedule
 - Providing play materials
 - Directing the sick child to take medical treatment
 - Advising Special children to go to Special schools

13.4 LET US SUM UP

In this unit you have studied various aspects of Rights and Child Rights. As you know, rights are essential for good of the individual as well as the society. United Nations as an international organization has made several attempts in providing rights to the people of the world. One of the major steps is Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, which has made its signatories to respect the rights of its people of the land and to create conditions for their entitlements. Though UNDHR includes Rights of the Child, observing the poor condition of children in the world, the UN felt the necessity to emphasize on Rights of the Children. Therefore, United Nations Convention on Rights of the Child was held in 1989 and it was mandatory on the part of the signatories to respect the Rights of the Child mentioned in the CRC in their countries.



India being a signatory to the above endeavors of UN, she is trying to make every child enjoy its childhood and abolish child labour. Several programmes and policies have been executed to achieve them. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 is a positive effort toward this. Therefore, as teachers, we have every responsibility to create a child friendly atmosphere in the school and make schooling a pleasure to the child.

13.5 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Check your progress 1

1. Some statements are given below. Tick those statements which describe the feature of Rights.

They are owed to people.

People can demand for protection of their right.

2. **Some Rights are given below. Identify the Human Rights and put H against them.**

To get food. H

Provision for safe drinking water. H

To express ones feeling. H

3. Fill in the blanks

a. People/citizens

b. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

c. 10th of December

d. State Commission on Protection of Human Rights

Check your progress 2

- 1 Write whether the following statements are True or False. Write 'T' if it is true and 'F' if it is false in the brackets against the statements.

a. Upper age limit to be a child is 18 years. T

b. Child has freedom to speak ill of others. F

c. Child's right need not be respected always. F

d. Children are not safe in many parts of the world. T

e. Governments are bound to work for the well being of children T

- 2 Which of the following are Rights of the Child? Tick them.

a. To get some leisure time.

b. To live in a family.



- c. To be protected from exploitation.
- d. To have education

Check your progress 3

Fill in the blanks

- a. Human Rights
- b. 1990
- c. What are the rights of the child?
- d. UNESCO and UNICEF

Check your progress 4

- 1. Fill in the blanks
 - (a) 1st April 2010
 - (b) free and compulsory
 - (c) 6 to 14 years.
 - (d) child centered education.

Check your progress 5

- 1. Right against child labour
- 2. Statements regarding some children are given below. Which of them indicate violation of Rights of the Child? Tick them.
 - (b) Ishan is sent to garage to work.
 - (f) Catherine is suffering from fever and parents cannot afford to take her to doctor.
 - (g) Jaspreet is served stale food.
 - (i) Renu's parents are separated. She wants to be with the mother but father takes the her away.
- 3. International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labor
- 4. A National Policy on Child Labour was formulated in 1987

Check your progress 6

- 1. The following conditions prevail in a school regularly. Which of them are violations of Rights of the Child within the school? Tick them.
 - b. Some children have to clean the dining table of the teachers.



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- e Students who come late to school assembly are asked to run ten times around the school.
- f Children play without any play materials being given to them.
- h Fatima is not allowed to wear burkha.

Check your progress 7

1. Child Labour
2. National Commission on Protection of Child Rights.
3. State Commission on Protection of Child Rights
4. Which of the following Rights are mentioned by UNCRC? Encircle them.
Survival Higher Education Protection Foreign Tour
5. punished or harrassed

Check your progress 8

Tick the correct answer.

1. d.
2. b
3. Which of the following practices of the teachers show that they respect the Rights of the Child?
Learner centered approach
Catering to the need of the individuals
Providing play materials
Directing the sick child to take medical treatment

13.6 SUGGESTED READINGS & REFERENCES

DevArjun, Dev Indira and Das Supta (1996). Human Rights- A Source Book. New Delhi. NCERT

NPE (1986). National Policy on Education. New Delhi. MHRD.

Rao, DigumartiBhaskara (2011). Right to Education. Hyderabad. Neelkamal Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Gazette (2009) The Gazette of India. New Delhi. Authority. 27th August.



Notes

13.7 UNIT END EXERCISES

1. Why are Human Rights important to us?
2. Write how would you celebrate Human Rights Day in your school.
3. Take any one instance of violation of Right of the Child in the school. Explain how you could have protected that Right of the Child.
4. Visit a few child labourers and try to find the reasons for not going to school? What can a school do for such children?
5. What efforts have been made by UN in owing rights to all the children in the world?
6. Write any two rights which must be provided to children in the school. Describe how would you create an environment to allow the children to enjoy those rights.
7. Discuss the role of a teacher in making schooling joyful to the child.
8. Write a programme which you can take in a co-education school to respect boys and girls equally.
9. What does the RTE Act 2009 say about protection of Rights of the Child?
10. Why is it necessary to set up State Commission on Rights of the Child in every State?