

# CHILDREN RIGHTS



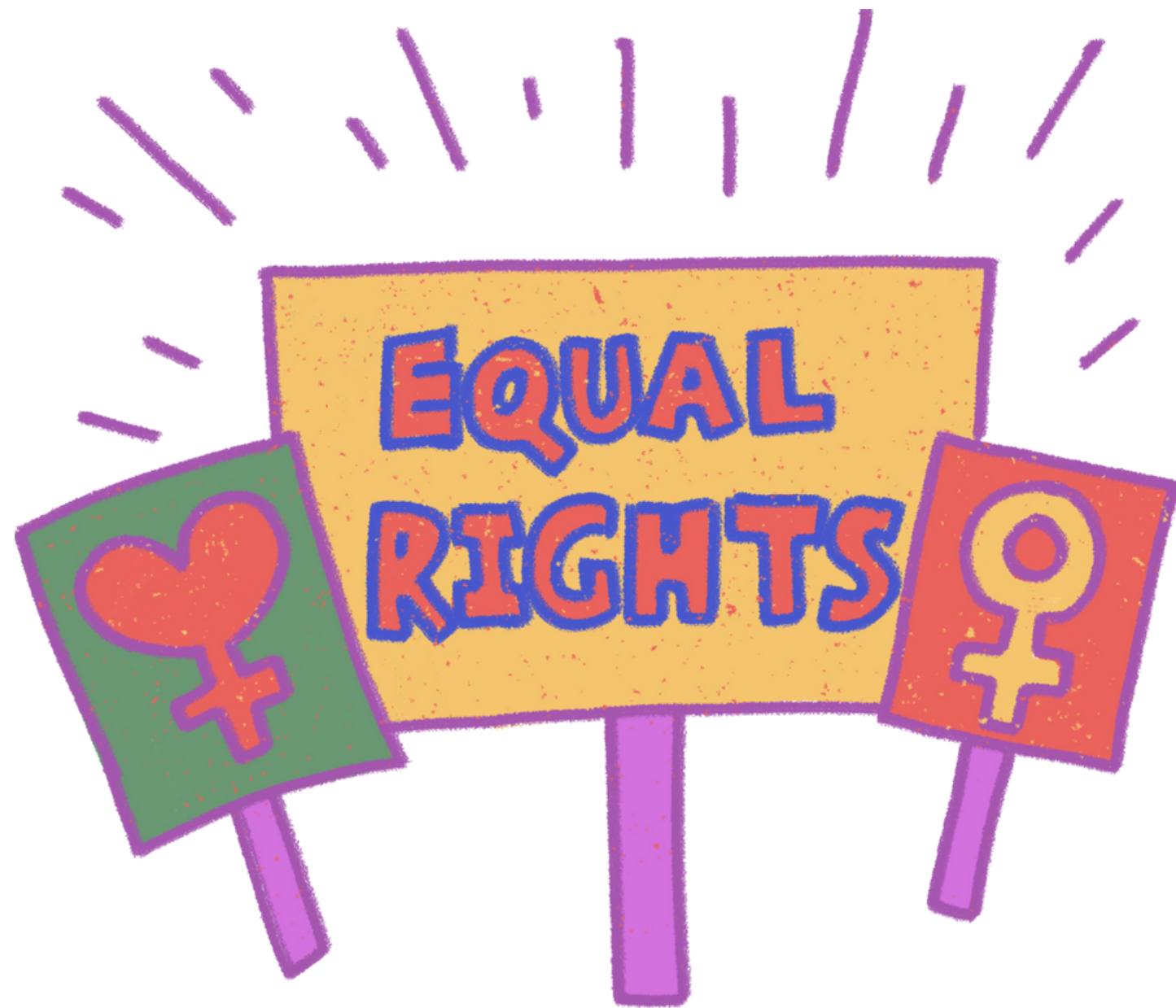
# **WHAT ARE HUMAN RIGHTS?**

Human rights are a set of fundamental rights that all people possess simply by virtue of being human beings. These rights are universal, inalienable, and indivisible, which means they apply to all people, everywhere, at all times, and cannot be negotiated or waived.

# **WHAT'S THE ORIGIN OF CHILDREN'S RIGHTS?**

Children's rights started as a response to the need to protect minors from any form of exploitation, abuse, discrimination, and neglect. Historically, children were considered to be the property of their parents or guardians, and they were denied any type of participation in society. They didn't have a voice in the decisions that affected their lives

# DIFFERENT DOCUMENTS OF RIGHTS



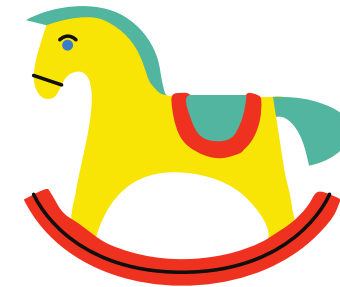
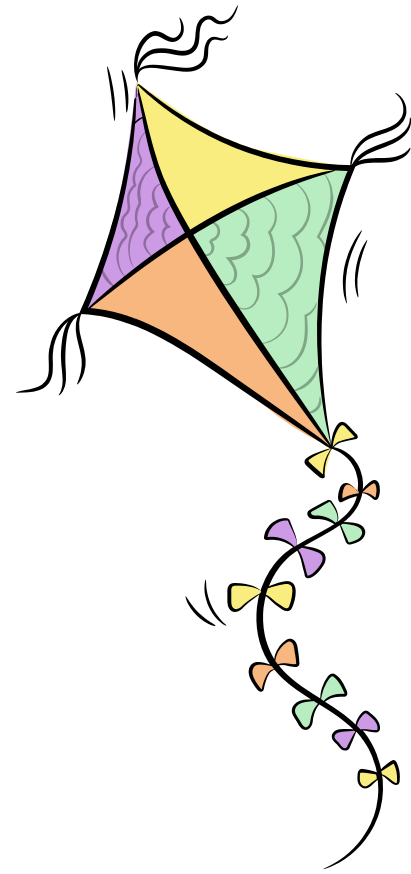
- The Italian Constitution, which came into force on 1 January 1948, dedicates four articles to children: 3, 30, 31, 32, 34 and 37
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)

# CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

The Convention on the Rights of the Child is an international human rights agreement (also known as a human rights treaty) that outlines the specific rights that children and young people can claim. By signing up to the Convention, national governments commit to protecting these rights in their countries.



**EVERY CHILD HAS THE RIGHT TO...**



# LIFE, SURVIVAL, AND DEVELOPMENT

Every child has the right to be born, to survive, and to reach their full potential in life. This right includes access to basic necessities such as food, shelter, clean water, and healthcare, as well as the opportunity to grow and develop physically, mentally, emotionally, and socially.





## **EDUCATION, INCLUDING ACCESS TO PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION**

Every child has the right to attend primary and secondary school. This right includes access to free and compulsory education of good quality, which means that education should be available to all children, regardless of their family's income or social status.



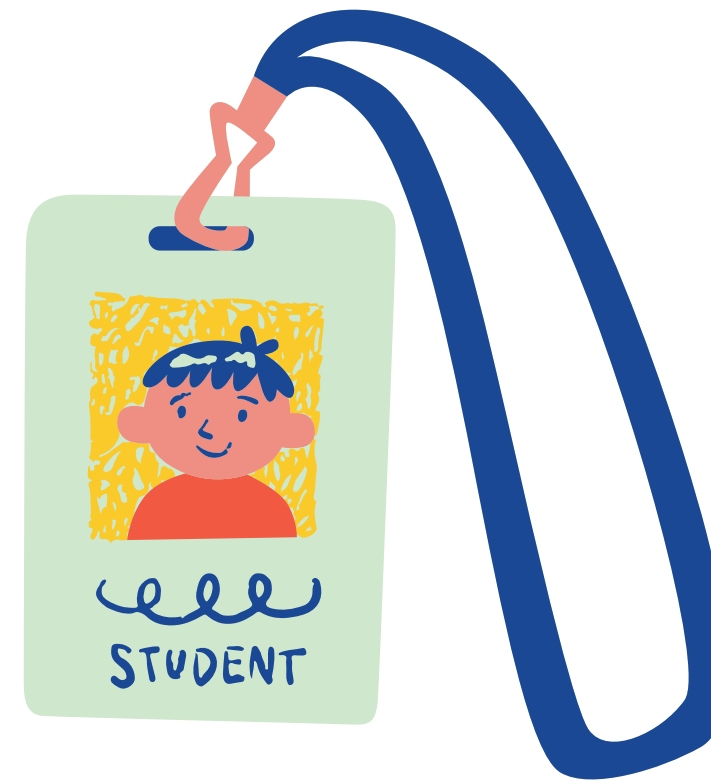


# HEALTH AND HEALTHCARE

Every child has the right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. This right includes access to medical services, facilities, and information necessary to achieve and maintain good health.

**A NAME, AN IDENTITY, AND A NATIONALITY, AND TO BE CARED FOR BY THEIR PARENTS OR OTHER CAREGIVERS**

Every child has the right to a legal identity and to be recognized as a person before the law. Parents and other caregivers have a responsibility to provide a safe and nurturing environment for children, and to protect them from harm, abuse, and neglect



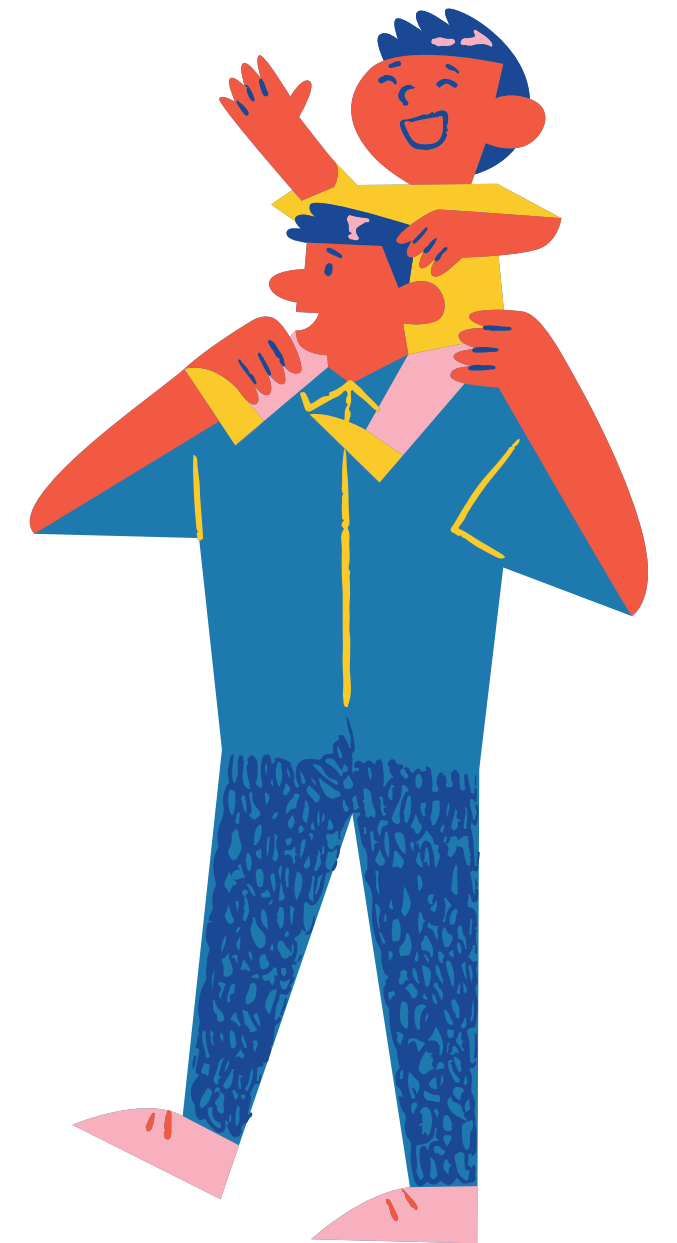
# **EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS, BE HEARD, AND SEEK INFORMATION**



Children have the right to participate actively in decisions that affect their lives. This includes the right to express their views and opinions on matters that concern them, to be heard and taken seriously, and to have access to information that is relevant to their lives.

# **PARTICIPATE IN DECISIONS THAT AFFECT THEIR LIVES, ACCORDING TO THEIR EVOLVING CAPACITIES**

Children have the right to have a say in matters that affect them, and to be involved in decision-making processes that directly impact their lives. This includes decisions about their education, healthcare, living arrangements, and other matters that affect their well-being.



# PROTECTION FROM ABUSE, NEGLECT, AND EXPLOITATION



Children have the right to live in an environment that is safe and free from harm. This includes protection from physical, sexual, emotional, and psychological abuse, as well as neglect and exploitation. Parents, caregivers, and other adults also have a responsibility to protect children and to provide a safe and supportive environment for them to grow and develop.

# PLAY, LEISURE, AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES



Children have the right to enjoy their childhood and engage in activities that are fun, interesting, and promote their overall well-being. Leisure activities, such as sports, music, and art, provide children with opportunities to explore their interests and develop new skills.



# **VICTORIAN CHILD LABOR AND THE CONDITIONS THEY WORKED IN**

**In Victorian England (1837 -1901), children used to work as the adults: they were paid less than the older people and they were useful.**

**In the 1800's there was no Child Protective services like we have today. It was thanks to some people like Lord Shaftesbury and Thomas Agnew (founded the Liverpool Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (LSPCC) in 1883) that children's conditions improved more.**

# FACTORIES ACT 1847

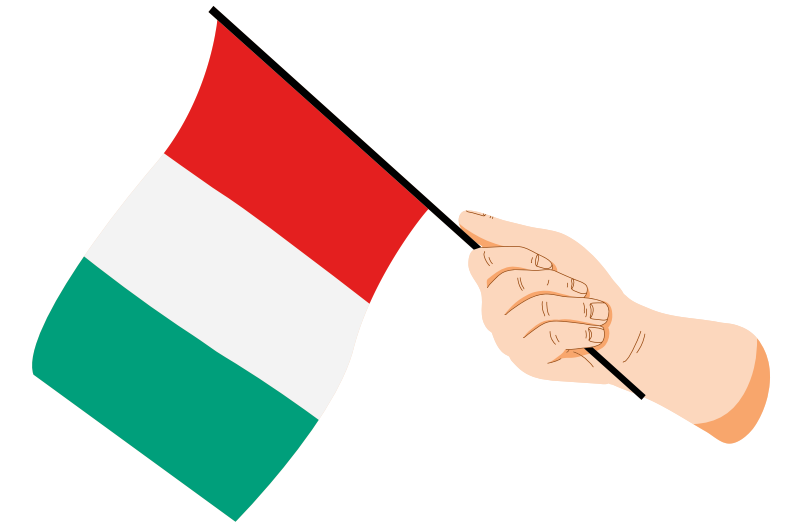
**Also known as the "Ten Hours Act" was a United Kingdom Act of Parliament which restricted the working hours of women and young persons (13-18) in textile mills to 10 hours per day.**

**Steam was the first source of energy during Victorian times. Coal mines used children because they were much smaller, enabling them to maneuver in tight spaces and they demanded a lot less pay.**





# ITALIAN SITUATION



November 20th, Children's Rights Day, is an important day

ART.3:

All citizens have equal social dignity and are equal before the law, without any distinction

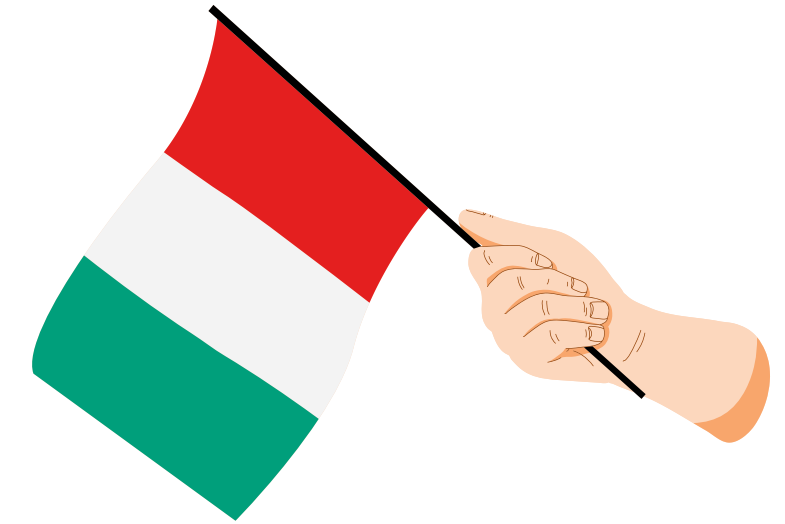
ART.30:

It is the duty of parents to support and educate their children, even if born out of wedlock. In cases of incapacity of parents, the law ensures the fulfillment of their duties.

ART.31 :

The Republic facilitates family formation with economic measures and other provisions. It protects maternity, childhood and youth, encouraging the institutions necessary for this purpose

# ITALIAN SITUATION



November 20th, Children's Rights Day, is an important day

ART.34:

The school is open to all. Lower education, taught for at least eight years, is compulsory and free. The capable and deserving, even if without means, have the right to reach the highest levels of education.

ART.37:

The Republic protects the work of minors with special regulations and guarantees them, for equal work, the right to equal pay.

ART.32:

The Republic protects health as a fundamental right of the individual and interest of the community, and guarantees free treatment to the indigent.

# QUESTIONS

1. IS THERE ANY WAY CHILDREN NEEDS COULD BE BETTER HIGHLIGHTED IN POLITICAL DECISIONS (GIVEN THAT MINORS CAN'T VOTE)?
2. DOES THE CZECH REPUBLIC HAVE THE SAME STANDARDS AS ITALY FOR CHILDREN RIGHTS?
3. DO YOU BELIEVE ANY OF THE CURRENT CHILDREN RIGHTS LAWS SHOULD BE MODIFIED?

# THANK YOU!!



Elena, Arianna,  
Marzia and Nina