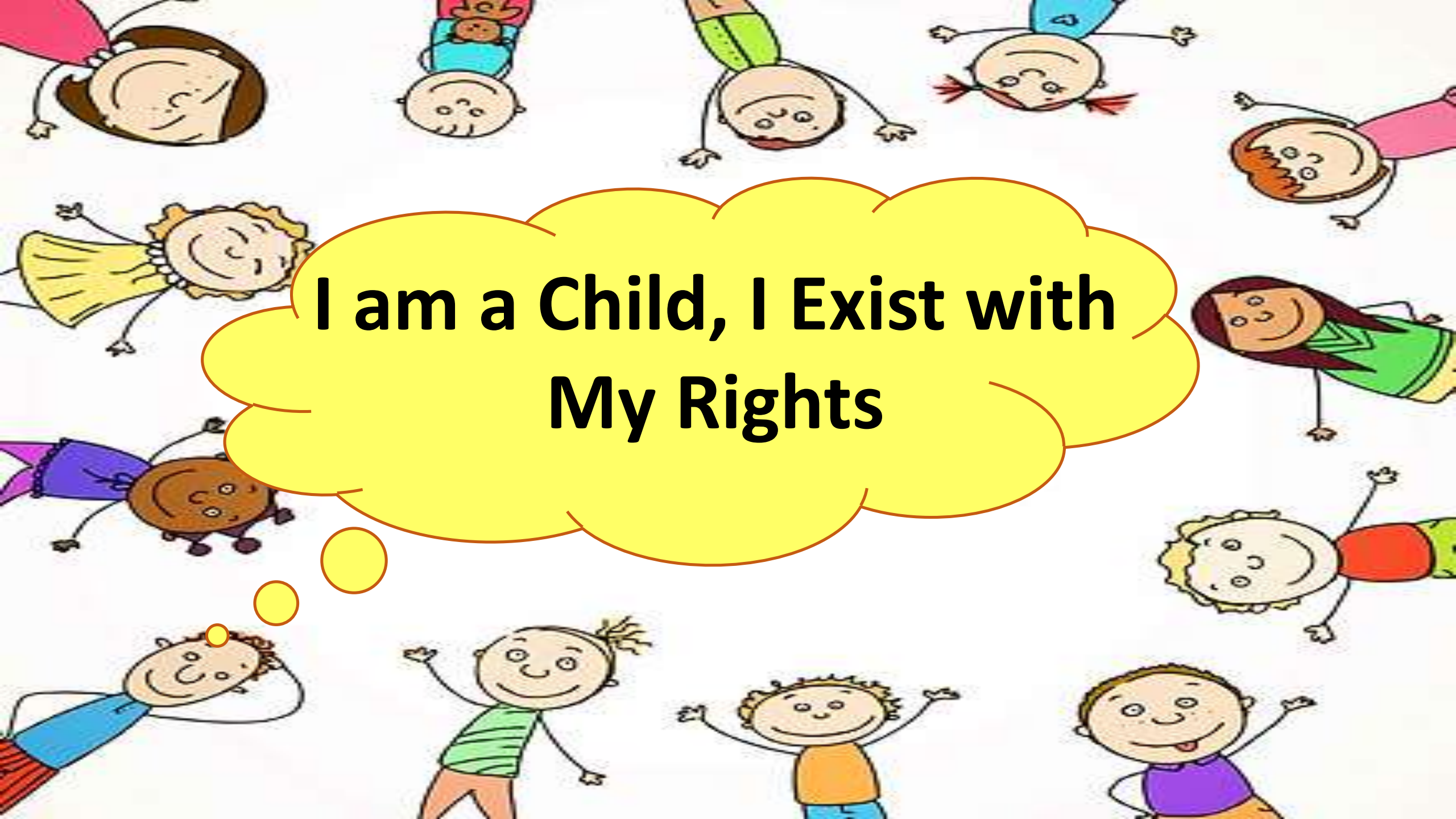

I am a Child, I Exist with
My Rights



Human Rights and Children's Rights

The rights of the child is the universal concept used to define all the rights that all children around the world are legally or morally entitled to from birth, such as education, health, life, shelter and protection against physical, psychological or sexual exploitation.

Protected by the Convention on the Rights of the Child and international law (CRC)

This Convention recognises the right of every child to be treated fairly, equally and with dignity. The laws of the Convention on the Rights of the Child do not discriminate and are always in the best interests of children.

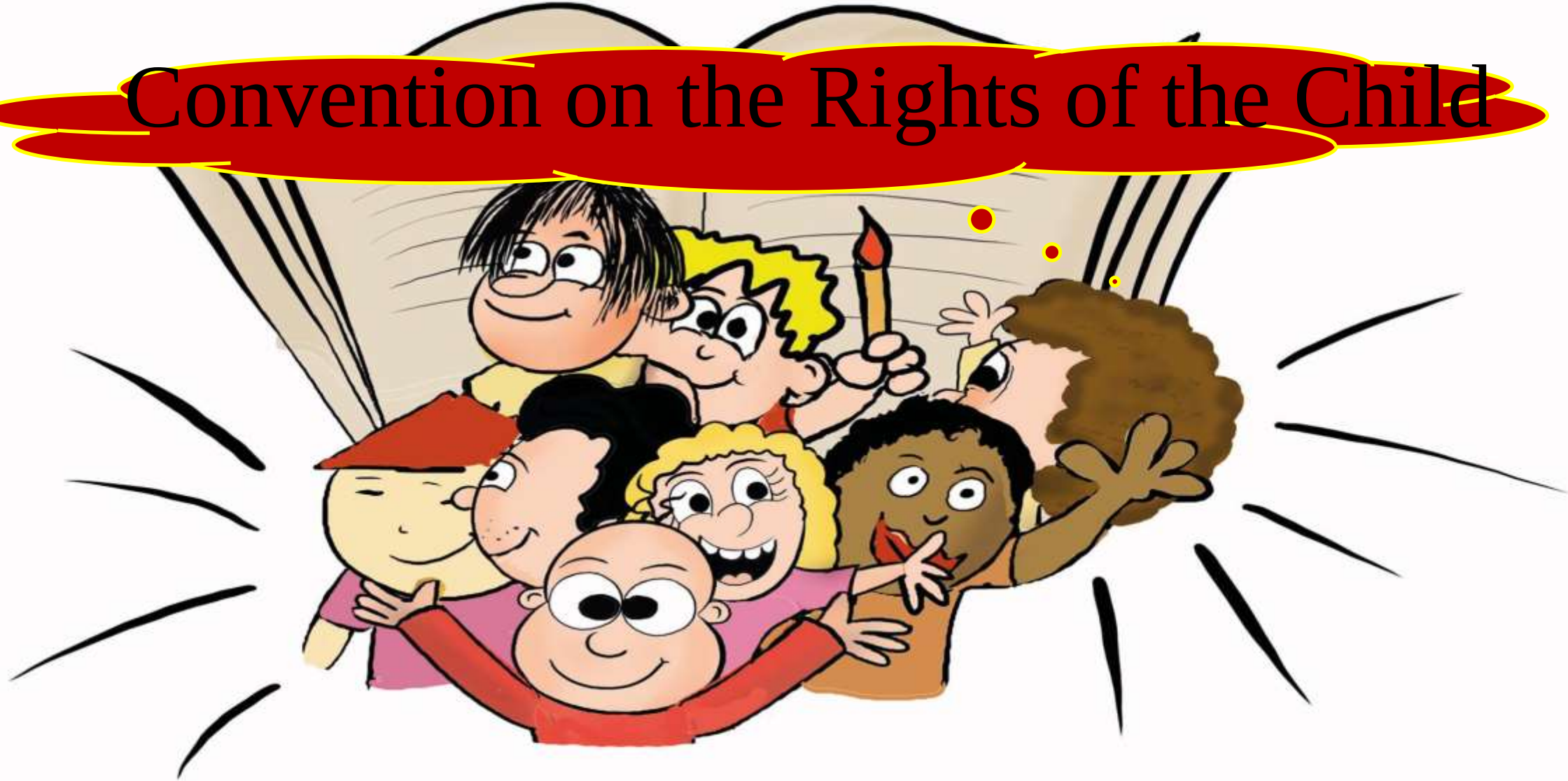


It is usually only possible for children to enjoy their rights with the help of adults. For this reason, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child on 20 November 1989 to guarantee children's rights. Every child, regardless of race, language, religion or gender, should enjoy the rights set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.




CHILDREN'S
DAY
NOVEMBER 20
2022
CLEAN WATER

Convention on the Rights of the Child



Non-discrimination: Article 42 of the CRC concerns the rights of ALL children, regardless of their religion, race or ability; regardless of what they think or say; regardless of their culture; regardless of whether they are girls or boys, rich or poor.

The best interests of the child: any decision or action affecting children must alwa
give priority to their best interes

Ensuring the continued existence and development of the child: every child has an inherent right to life. It is the responsibility of decision-makers to provide them with every opportunity to develop and fulfill their potential.

Participation: Children are the experts on their own lives and experiences and should be consulted in decisions affecting them. Every child has the right to express his or her opinion and can provide advice and valuable information on how best to protect and fulfill their rights.



1- Every individual is recognised as a child until the age of eighteen. Every child has inalienable rights.
2- Children's Rights are for all children. It does not matter where they were born or what language they speak. No child is discriminated against because of the beliefs or opinions of their elders.

4- Every effort must be made to implement the rights written in the CRC. The State ensures that children benefit from these rights.
5- While endeavouring to implement the rights, the State respects the rights of those responsible for the child, especially the parents

3- Those who formulate all laws and practices concerning children are obliged to consider the best interests of children first. The State takes measures to ensure that those who undertake the protection and care of children fulfil their responsibilities and monitors whether they fulfil their responsibilities.



6- Life is the fundamental right of every child and the first duty of everyone is to protect the life of children.
7- Every child has the right to a name and citizenship. The State registers this name when the child is born and gives the child an identity card.

9- Every child has the right to live with his or her family. If the parents are unable to care for the child, other care should be provided so that the child is not harmed. In this case, every child has the right to have regular contact with his or her parents.
10- States should make it easier for children whose parents live in different countries to be with their families.

8- Children's names, citizenship rights and family ties must be protected. All these cannot be changed or taken away by force, and the state must oppose any attempt to change them or to take away these rights from the child.



11- Every child has the right to express his/her views freely and to have his/her views taken into account in all matters concerning him/her. Everyone has the responsibility to listen to children, to learn their opinions and to respect them.

14- Every child has the right to develop his/her own opinion and to choose the religion of his/her choice. Adults raising children have the right and responsibility to guide them in these matters.
15- Children have the right to gather peacefully with their friends, to form associations or to become members of associations.

13- Every child has the right to express their feelings and thoughts in any way they wish. Children should also do what is necessary to prevent harm to others.



16- No one can dishonour children, humiliate them or interfere in their private life. This right of children is protected by law.

17- The State recognises the importance of mass media for the development of the child. It will ensure that the child has access to various information and documents through these means and will meet the needs of the child in terms of his/her own culture and language. It willl also protect children from any harm that may be caused by the mass media.

19- No one may use his/her responsibilities towards children in a way that may harm them. The State is obliged to take all measures to ensure that children are not harmed in any way.

20- Every child has the right to special protection and assistance from the State when he or she is deprived of his or her family or when the family environment is unsuitable for him or her. For children who cannot live with their parents, good families shall be found through a careful search.



21-22- Every child who is forced to move to a country other than the one in which he or she lives has the right to protection by the country of destination.
23- Children with disabilities have the right to special protection and respect. The State has the responsibility to establish institutions for the care and education of children with disabilities. All kinds of assistance shall be provided to the families of children with disabilities.

24- Every child has the right to health care. Protection against diseases is guaranteed by the state and society and attention is paid to the nutrition, vaccination, cleanliness of the environment and other health conditions of children. Sick children should be treated.



28- Every child shall be supported and protected in order to receive a full education. Primary education shall be free of charge and compulsory for all children without any discrimination.
29-30- The education given to children shall be at a level that maximises their development. Education shall be organised in such a way as to increase children's tolerance, respect for their own and other cultures, opposition to discrimination and respect for nature.

32- Children have the right to go to school and play. They cannot be employed like adults. If they have to work, their work should not pose a problem for their health and education.

31- Playgrounds, children's clubs, libraries, sports and cultural centres should be opened for children to spend their free time and develop themselves. Every child has the right to participate in such activities.



Thank you for listening ☺☺

