

“Protection of the Rights of the Child and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

NOBODY IS LEFT BEHIND

The organization is committed to making sure that no child is left behind because of economic reasons. Teachers have been trained and trained teachers encouraged to visit rural and backward areas and take classes.

Schools in the cities were asked to make room for the economically weaker section of the society. Follow ups taken. The organization supports and helps students at School level and at getting free education so that he/she is able to support not only self but help family too.

EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

The fundamental rights are guaranteed to protect the basic human rights of all children and are put into effect by the courts, subject to some limitations. One of such fundamental rights is the Right to Equality. Right to Equality refers to the equality in the eyes of law, discarding any unfairness on grounds of caste, race, religion, place of birth sex. It also includes equality of prospects in matters of Education. This fundamental right is the major foundation of all other rights and privileges granted to Children. It is one of the chief guarantees of the Constitution. Thus, it is imperative that every citizen has easy access to the courts to exercise his/her Child Right to Equality.

Various articles under the Right to Equality are explained as follows:

- **Equality with Law**

Equality before law is well defined under the Constitution which ensures that every child shall be likewise protected by the laws of the country. It means that the State will not distinguish any of the Childs on the basis of their gender, caste, creed, religion or even the place of birth. The state cannot refuse equality before the law and equal defense of the law to any child within the world. In other words, this means that no person or groups of people can demand for any special privileges.

- **Social Equality and Equal Access to**

The right of Social Equality and Equal Access to Public Areas is clearly mentioned under the Constitution stating that no Child shall be shown

favoritism on the basis of color, caste, creed language, etc. Every Child shall have equal admittance to public places like public wells, bathing place, museums, temples, church etc. However, the State has the right to make any special arrangement for women and children or for the development of any socially or educationally backward class or scheduled castes or scheduled tribes.

To conclude, the 'Right to Equality' should not only remain on papers. This right should be properly exercised; otherwise it will lose its essence if all Children, especially the weaker and backward classes do not have equal rights and equality before law.

INVESTING IN CHILDREN

Investing in Children, we are making our community stronger by providing opportunities for children to grow, to learn and to thrive. With programs focusing on Child Rights and education, leadership, proper and other keys to future success, we are working with our partners to enrich the lives of thousands of children and their families.

Children that grow up in poverty are more likely to suffer from social exclusion and health problems in the future, and also less likely to develop to their full potential later in life. Breaking the cycle of disadvantage in early years and investing in children through a preventative approach allows reducing the risk of poverty and social exclusion.

This implies not just providing children with adequate living standards: it also means helping them live up to their full potential through an integrated approach bringing them the best educational and health outcomes.

PARTNERSHIPS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

NGOs can help by like providing services, such as childcare facilities to enable nuclear family parents to attend education or training, or fighting services for people with learning difficulties, or who are unable to fight for themselves because of language barriers. Also assistance to help provide skills and competencies, to encourage people and community and organizations to adapt their services to meet the needs of such citizens, or the society to generally be more accepting of, and engaging with, specific communities.

HRSS worked with other organizations and volunteers and organized a study in India where children below the poverty line and elderly were interviewed and were encouraged to take part in the research study. Results were drawn on

the basis of the collected samples and conclusions drawn on the exclusion of the individuals. Strategies by HRSS were built where work towards the inclusion of the above mentioned sample in the society has been in motion.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND MONITORING

HRSS worked with other organizations and volunteers and organized a study in India where children below the poverty line and elderly were interviewed and were encouraged to take part in the research study. Results were drawn on the basis of the collected samples and conclusions drawn on the exclusion of the individuals. Strategies by HRSS were built where work towards the inclusion of the above mentioned sample in the society has been in motion.

Usually no one asks a Child with mental health challenges what their needs are. The reality is that they have to fight and struggle excessively and in a different way to progress in the world. This is an area where psychologists can make a real influence in encouraging social inclusion.

Other relevant considerations

➤ Primary considerations:

Making determinations regarding the best interests of the child. Some factors commonly required include:

- The emotional ties and relationships between the child and his or her parents, siblings, family and household members, or other caretakers
- The parents to provide a safe home and adequate food, clothing, and medical care
- The need to protect the child from physical or psychological harm from being subjected to, or exposed to, abuse, neglect or family violence.
- The Court is required to give greater weight to the consideration of the need to protect children from harm.
- The mental and physical health needs of the child
- The mental and physical health of the parents
- The presence of domestic violence in the home

➤ **Additional considerations:**

- Some factors that might affect those views, such as the child's maturity and level of understanding.
- The relationship with each parent and other people, including grandparents and other relatives.
- Facilitate and encourage a close and continuing relationship between the child and the other parent.
- Separation from a parent or person with whom the child has been living, including a grandparent or other relatives.
- Child spending time with and communicating with a parent.
- Parent's ability to provide for the child's needs.
- Background of the child and of either of the child's parents and any other characteristics of the child
- The responsibilities of parent and attitude of each parent to the child
- Family violence involving the child or a member of the child's family.