



RIGHTS X RESPONSIBILITIES

masifunde
LEARNER DEVELOPMENT

What are RIGHTS?

Rights are things that all children need to be happy, healthy, safe, cared for and to grow up strong within their culture. They cover all of the things that are essential for children growing up. They include being able to go to school and learn, having time to play, being able to do things their ways within culture, and having enough healthy food to eat and clean water to drink, and being provided with the necessary healthcare.





RIGHTS & RESPONSIBILITIES

All children have rights, but this doesn't mean children can always do what they want. There are also things that everyone has to do which are called Responsibilities, which go hand-in-hand with Rights - like going to school, not hurting anyone else, and helping parents and family. Each child has rights and each child has to respect the rights of other children.

Many years ago (1989) a group of people from all over the world got together to make up a list of rules to help protect children's needs. They decided that all of the children in the world should have these rights. This agreement is called the **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the child***. Adults are responsible for protecting our rights * Please see them on the next page

ACTIVITY

In column A are a list of rights that all children have and in column B are the responsibilities that come with every right. Match the right with the correct responsibility

Right to a name and nationality	Responsibility to respect your teachers and do your school work
Right to be protected from harm	Responsibility not to litter and keep the environment clean
Right to education	Responsibility to play well with others
Right to a safe and clean environment	Responsibility not to harm others
Right to be play and relax	Responsibility to respect other people's names and nationalities





UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF A CHILD



BULLYING

This is when someone is being hurt either by words or actions on purpose, usually more than once. The victim feels bad because of it and has a hard time stopping this behaviour from happening to them, because the bully is usually older or in a higher position, or even same age group but threatens them.



Sexual bullying

Rude comments about one's sexual development // Uninvited touching
// Using vulgar language

Physical bullying

Using your physical strength over someone smaller than you
// Kicking // Hitting // Shoving // Punching // Slapping

Verbal bullying

Name calling // Insults // Gossiping

Cyber bullying

Using the internet or social media platforms to bully others
// Threatening // Harassment // Embarrassment

DEFINITIONS

A Bully is a person that harasses, abuses and intimidates others



A Bystander is someone who watches and does nothing while others get bullied



An Upstander is someone who speaks up against bullies and protects others



A Survivor is someone who has been bullied and has stood up to bullies or told an adult to help stop the bullying



A Buddy is a person who is friendly and plays well with others

CHILD ABUSE

The World Health Organization (WHO) describes child abuse as a single, or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there's an expectation of trust, which causes harm or distress to the child.

Child abuse can happen anywhere and child abusers come from all walks of life. They can be anyone from parents, close family members,

teachers, coaches and family friends. It could be anyone who has access to a child and is in a position to mistreat them.

Often people who abuse children were themselves abused as kids. This cycle of abuse can be hard to break if not dealt with appropriately and can pass down for generations within a family.

TYPES OF CHILD ABUSE

Children may suffer any one or a combination of the following forms of abuse:

Physical abuse

Sexual abuse

Emotional abuse

Neglect, which is the failure to provide for a child's basic needs such as food, clothing, shelter, love and affection or much-needed medical care when the parent or caregiver is able to do so.

Exploitation, which is a form of abuse and includes trafficking, child labour and online abuse



WORD SEARCH

G E W T U T K S M M G V W E N
 O P Z I V L E E V N H Z Y D O
 S H P Y C X C C I J Q F W U I
 S Y Y Q U E G K R W E W N C T
 I S Z A K Z C B E W A O J A C
 P I L N R I G H T S I X P T E
 I C G H F Y G E A T A A G I T
 N A P F M R A H N B R F H O O
 G L A U N I T E D E U I E N R
 O R J L D A V Q N Y T S D T P
 T K K B A N T T F T X F E X Y
 K J A B O X S E E R A G L U V
 A S H C B L A N O I T O M E S
 K Y T C E L G E N N E A J E S
 H A R A S S M E N T S I Z J Z

Abuse	Convention	Education	Emotional
Gossiping	Harassment	Harm	Hitting
Nations	Neglect	Parents	Physical
Protection	Rights	Safety	Sexual
Trafficking	United	Vulgar	



Masifunde Spring Camp 2021