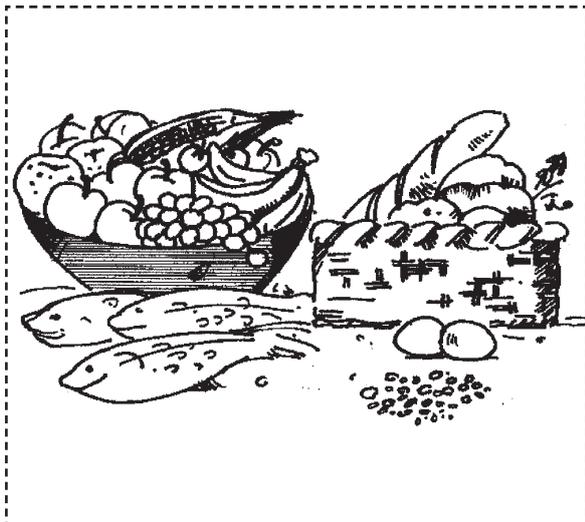


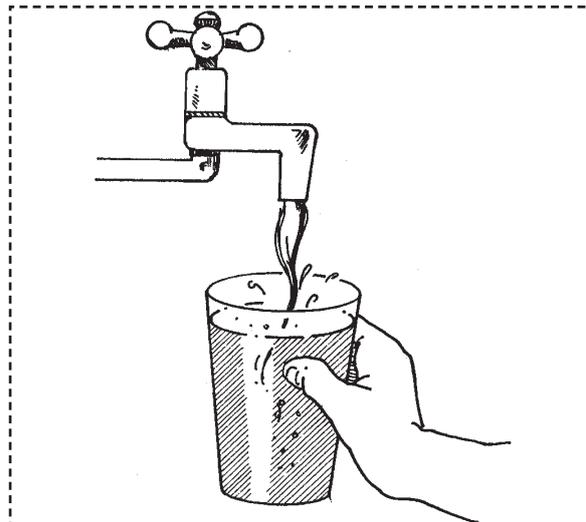
Local and Global Citizenship

activity sheets for unit 3

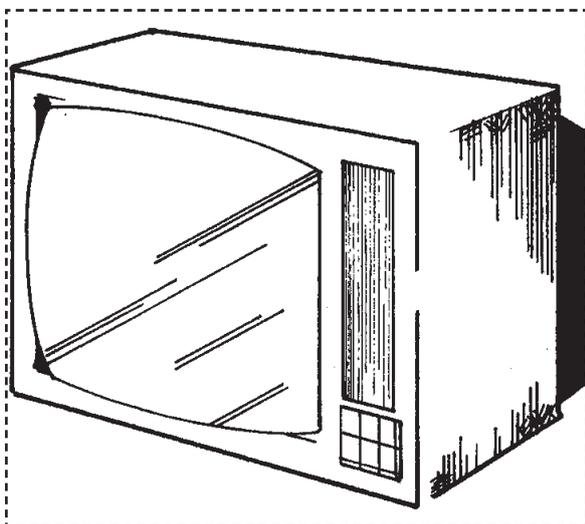




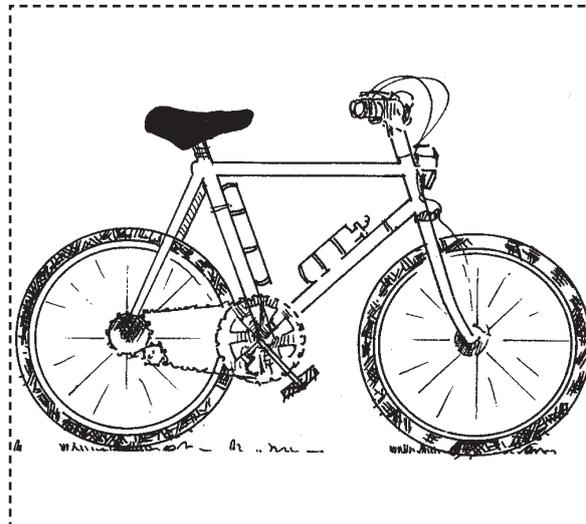
Nutritious food.



Clean Water.



A television set.



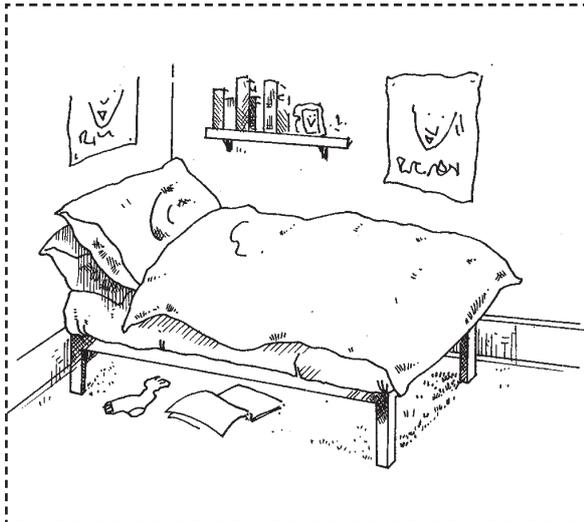
A bicycle.



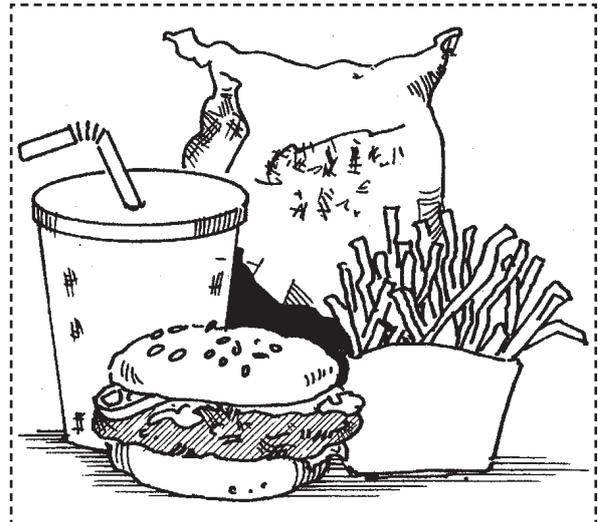
The opportunity to express your opinion and be listened to.



Medical care when you need it.



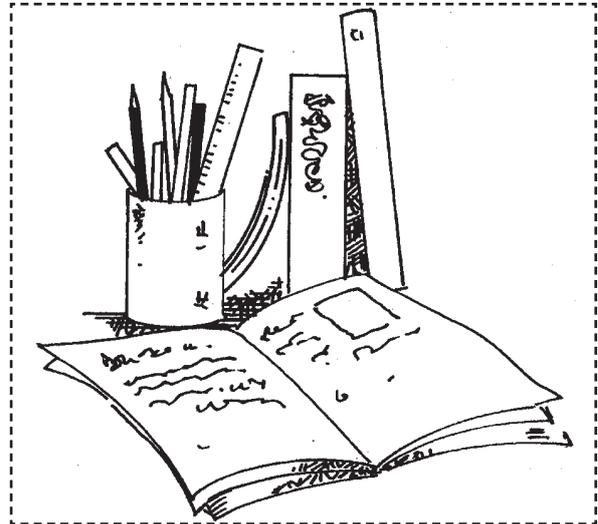
Your own bedroom.



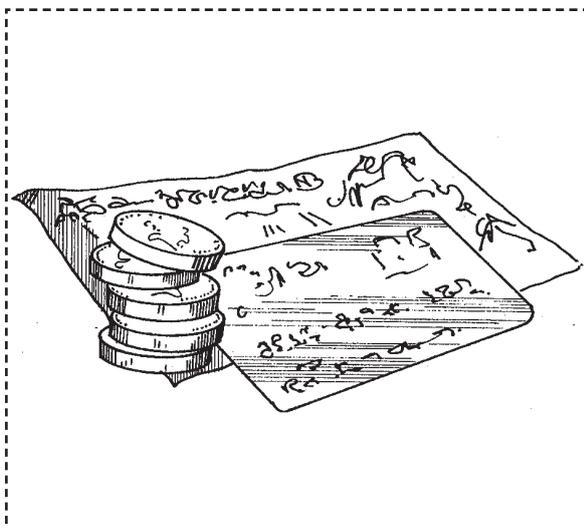
Fast food.



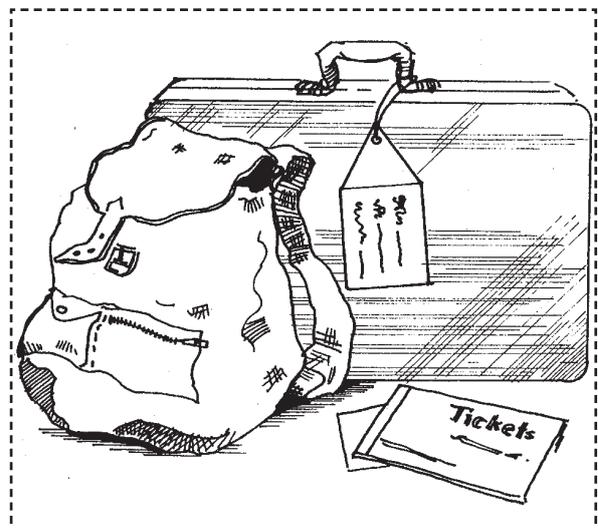
Protection from discrimination.



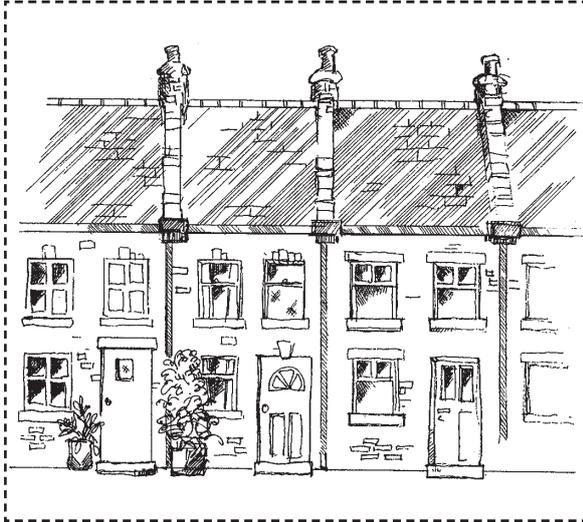
Education.



Money to spend as you like.



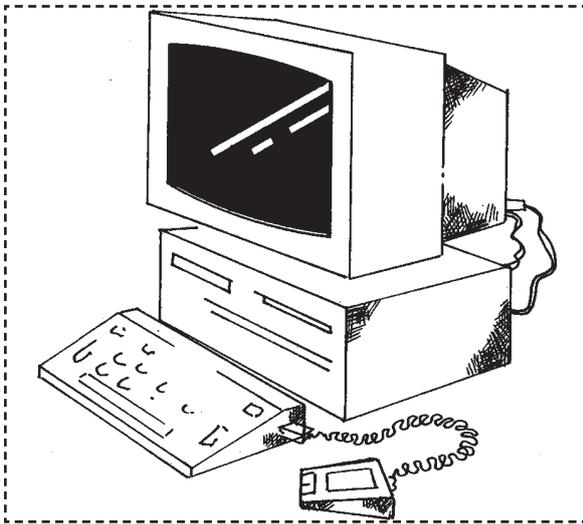
Holiday trips.



Decent shelter.



The opportunity to practice your own religion.



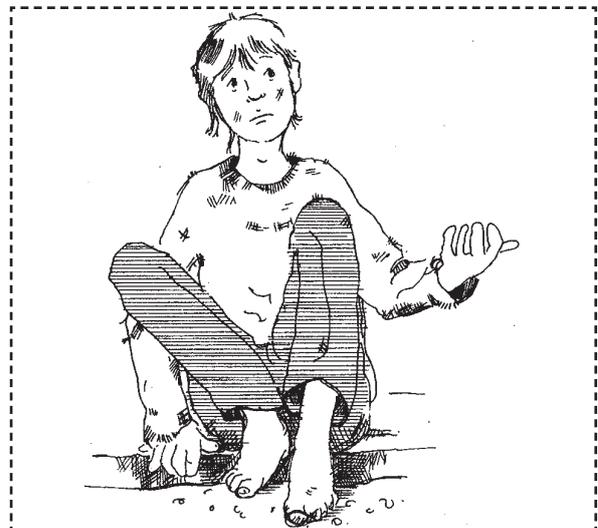
A personal computer.



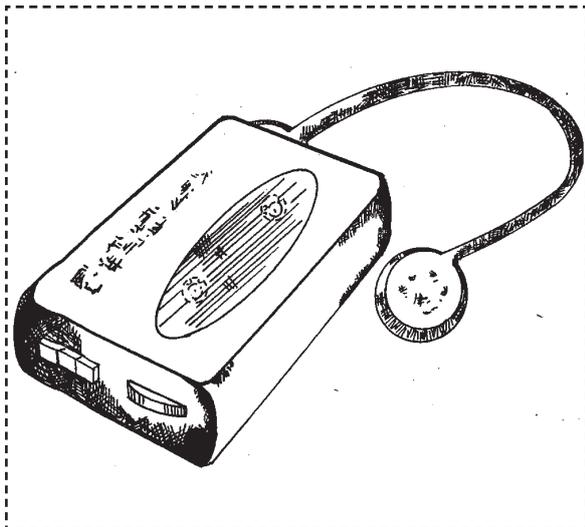
Clothes in the latest style.



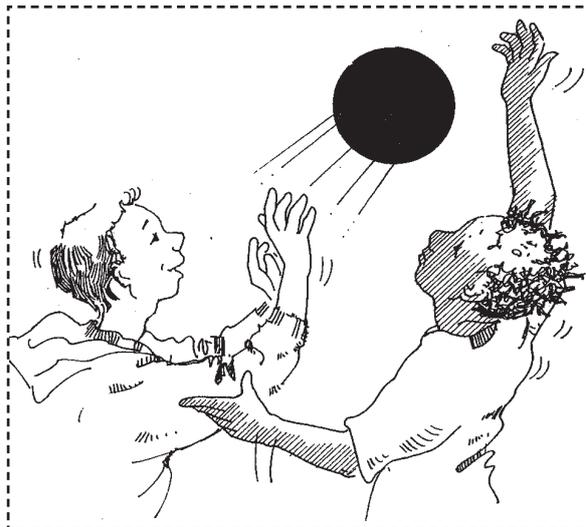
Clean air.



Protection from abuse and neglect.



A personal stereo.



Playgrounds and recreation centres.



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

My country has made these promises to me,
 _____ and all its citizens

- Everyone is equal no matter what age, sex, race, religion or colour of skin.
- Everyone has the right to life, freedom and to be secure.
- No one can be kept as a slave.
- No one should be tortured or treated in a way that is cruel.
- The law should treat everybody in exactly the same way.
- No one should be arrested, sent to prison or sent away from their country for no good reason.
- You have the right to a fair and public trial.
- In a trial you are innocent until it can be proven that you are guilty.

Everyone has the right to:

- privacy;
- move about from place to place;
- a nationality;
- marry and have a family;
- own property;
- freedom of thought, conscience and religion;
- have and express an opinion;
- hold peaceful protests and meetings;
- take part in voting in fair elections;
- work and get equal pay for equal work;
- join a trade union;
- rest and leisure;
- a healthy standard of living;
- education.

Rights Cards

The right to life, survival and development	The right to a name and a nationality
The "best interests of the child" must always be considered in any decision	The right to be cared for by your parents
The right to special protection if you are a refugee	The right to have your "voice" listened to
The right to privacy, honour and a reputation	The right to special care and protection if you are deprived of or separated from your family
The right to information and the media	If detained, the right to be kept separate from adult prisoners
The right to know and understand your rights	The right to be free from torture and capital punishment

The right to be treated with dignity if you are arrested or detained	The right to enjoy your own culture and language (even if you are in a minority)
Protection from abuse and neglect by family members	Free primary education
The right to health care	Protection from harmful forms of work and exploitation
Protection from drugs	Protection from abduction
No involvement in the armed forces if under the age of 16	Freedom from torture and degrading treatment
The right to the type of education aimed at developing your personality and talents	The right to play

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

My country has made these promises to me,
 _____, and all the children who live here

- Anyone under the age of 18 is a child.
- You cannot take part in armed conflict if you are under the age of 15.
- All children have the rights listed below.
- All decisions made about children should be based on the child's "best interest".

Every child has the right to:

- life;
- a name;
- a nationality;
- not be separated from their parents and to be cared for by the state in the absence of parents;
- express their opinion;
- information;
- freedom of thought, conscience and religion;
- peaceful meetings;
- privacy, honour and reputation;
- education;
- health care;
- protection from abuse by parents or other people who look after you;
- enjoy your culture and language (if you belong to a minority);
- play;
- protection from harmful work;
- protection from drugs, sexual abuse and abduction;
- freedom from torture, capital punishment and life imprisonment.

Human Rights Investigator

You are an investigator for the **United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child**.

You have been asked to find out if certain countries are keeping the promises they made when they signed the **Convention on the Rights of the Child**.

Your **task** is to present a report on how child workers are treated and to suggest how the **government** could make sure children are better protected. **Remember** you can only suggest what the **government** should do because it was the government that signed the Convention and made the promises.

You will be able to question the four other people in your group.

- A child worker
- A parent
- An employer
- A member of the country's government

Here are some example questions you could ask them to get you started:

- What type of work is the child doing?
- How many hours do they work? What are the conditions like?
- How do the children feel about working?
- How do their parents feel?
- Why do the employers use children?
- What laws are there about child workers in the country?
- Does everyone know about the laws?
- Who checks that they are enforced properly?

When you have finished questioning all the characters, ask everyone in your group to help you write a few sentences summarising what you have learnt and what you think the government needs to do next.

Child Worker

Your name is Khalid. You are 10 years old and live in Pakistan. You come from a large family (eight children in all!). Your father is a farmer but your family are still very poor. Last year your family sent you to work in a carpet factory when the crops failed. The work isn't too heavy and you are learning new skills every day. One day you hope to be a carpet master. The owner pays your family about £100 a year for your services. You have to work in the factory for at least another four years. At first you liked the work. It was exciting being responsible for something other than looking after your younger brothers! But now you wish you could see your family more often. And you'd like to go to school some day.

Parent

You are Khalid's father. You have a very small farm and eight children to look after. Last year the monsoon destroyed your crops. You had no food, no money to pay the rent and your children were getting ill. You sent your son to work in the carpet factory. You chose the factory carefully. You wanted your son to learn a useful occupation. The money helps to feed your family and pay your rent. You'd like to see more of Khalid but he seems to be OK. Some other children in your village go to school. You wish Khalid had been given a chance to go too – he's a clever boy – but you were just too poor.

Employer

Your name is Sadique. You are a carpet master and employed Khalid to work in your factory. You think he will learn more during six months at a loom than in six years at school. You employ a lot of young boys. They are very obedient at this age and their hands are small enough to do some very detailed work. You pay families to "bond" their children to you. You know the law does not allow children to be bonded in this way – but the police have never said anything to you about it.

Government Representative

You are a member of the Pakistani government. Your country has passed laws on the use of child workers. The laws do not allow children to work in jobs or places that might damage their health. Bonded labour is illegal. This means that employers cannot pay families to keep children in their employment. You know that most of the public don't know about these laws – but you think it's down to the police to enforce the laws. A lot of people employ children – you don't want to make too big a deal about it – you might lose votes.

Child Worker

Your name is Sawai. You are 14 years old and live in Thailand. Your father took very ill last year and couldn't look after you any more. You left school and went to the city to find work. You got a job in a factory making clothes. You had to learn how to sew. Your employer trained you but made you pay him back by doing his housework. The factory you work in is very small with very poor lighting. Your eyes hurt. You work from 8 am to 2 am the next morning. You get paid £18 a month but you have to pay your employer for your food and lodgings out of that. You share a room with five other girls and you are only given rice to eat. You send as much money home to your family as you can.

Parent

You are Sawai's father. You took ill last year and couldn't provide for your family any more. Your daughter offered to find work to help with the bills. You didn't want her to go to the city. You wanted her to stay at school – but there was no other way. Your family needed the money. You haven't seen your daughter in over a year. She sends money when she can. It's a great help but you'd rather she was at home.

Employer

You are the owner of a clothes factory in Thailand. You employ a lot of young girls to sew for western clothes companies. They work hard at this age and their hands are small enough to do some very detailed work. If they complain about the conditions you sack them – there's always someone else to take their place. You know the law does not allow children to do dangerous jobs – But you don't think this is dangerous. The police never come near your factory. Anyway the law doesn't allow searches at night and that's when most of your girls work!

Government Representative

You are a member of the Thai government. Your country has passed laws on the use of child workers. The laws do not allow children to work in jobs that might be dangerous. You know that most of the public don't know about these laws – but you think it's down to the police to enforce the laws. A lot of people employ children in Thailand – it helps keep the economy ticking over. Your government isn't that interested in labour laws. Only 1% of the budget goes to the Ministry of Labour. 25% of the budget goes to defence – that's more important.

Child Worker

Your name is Joanne. You are 15 years old and live in Northern Ireland. One of your neighbours owns an all night petrol station and offered you some part time work. You love working there! It's great fun and it means you have some extra cash to spend on yourself. Some days you do a bit of work before school from 6:30am to 8:30am – helping organise the newspapers and unpacking deliveries. You always work on a Thursday night from 4pm until about 10pm and all day Saturday. Your Mum and Dad are worried that it'll affect your GCSEs but you don't think it will. The only thing that annoys you is that you heard one of the older girls who works with you talking about how much she gets paid. She gets much more than you because she has to get what's called the "minimum wage". You don't think that's fair – you do the same type of work.

Parent

You are Joanne's Mum. You're worried about how much time your daughter is spending at work in the petrol station. She has her GCSEs this year and she needs to do well. You think it's good that she's learning to be more independent and has to look after her own money. But you think her employer is taking advantage of her because he can pay her less than older workers. You'd like her to work less hours and you'd like to see the government clamping down on this a bit harder.

Employer

You are the owner of an all night petrol station. You employ a few young people to work shifts. They are very willing to work at this age and you don't have to pay them as much as older workers because the "minimum wage" doesn't apply to them. So it makes good financial sense to save a bit of money this way. The young people you employ never have to do heavy or dangerous work. They do sometimes work long hours – but you never force them to – it's up to them.

Government Representative

You are a member of the government. Your country has laws on the employment of children. The laws do not allow children to work in jobs that might be harmful to their health or education. Children cannot work before 7am or after 7pm and 15 year olds cannot work for more than 7 hours a day. Children do not have to be paid a minimum wage. You think that most of the public know about these laws and generally keep them.

Child Worker

Your name is Ranjeet. You are 14 years old and live in Pakistan. You come from a large family and are very poor. Every morning and evening you hand stitch footballs which are sold to the West and probably used by British teams. You can fit the work in around your school work and use the money you earn to pay for your school fees, uniform, books etc. Your family can't afford to send you to school so you see this as your way of helping out.

Parent

You are Ranjeet's father. You have seven children to look after but you are very poor. You are very proud of Ranjeet. He's a very clever boy – but you are too poor to send him to school. He decided to stitch footballs so that he could go to school. You know he doesn't get paid very much but it's enough to help him do well for himself.

Employer

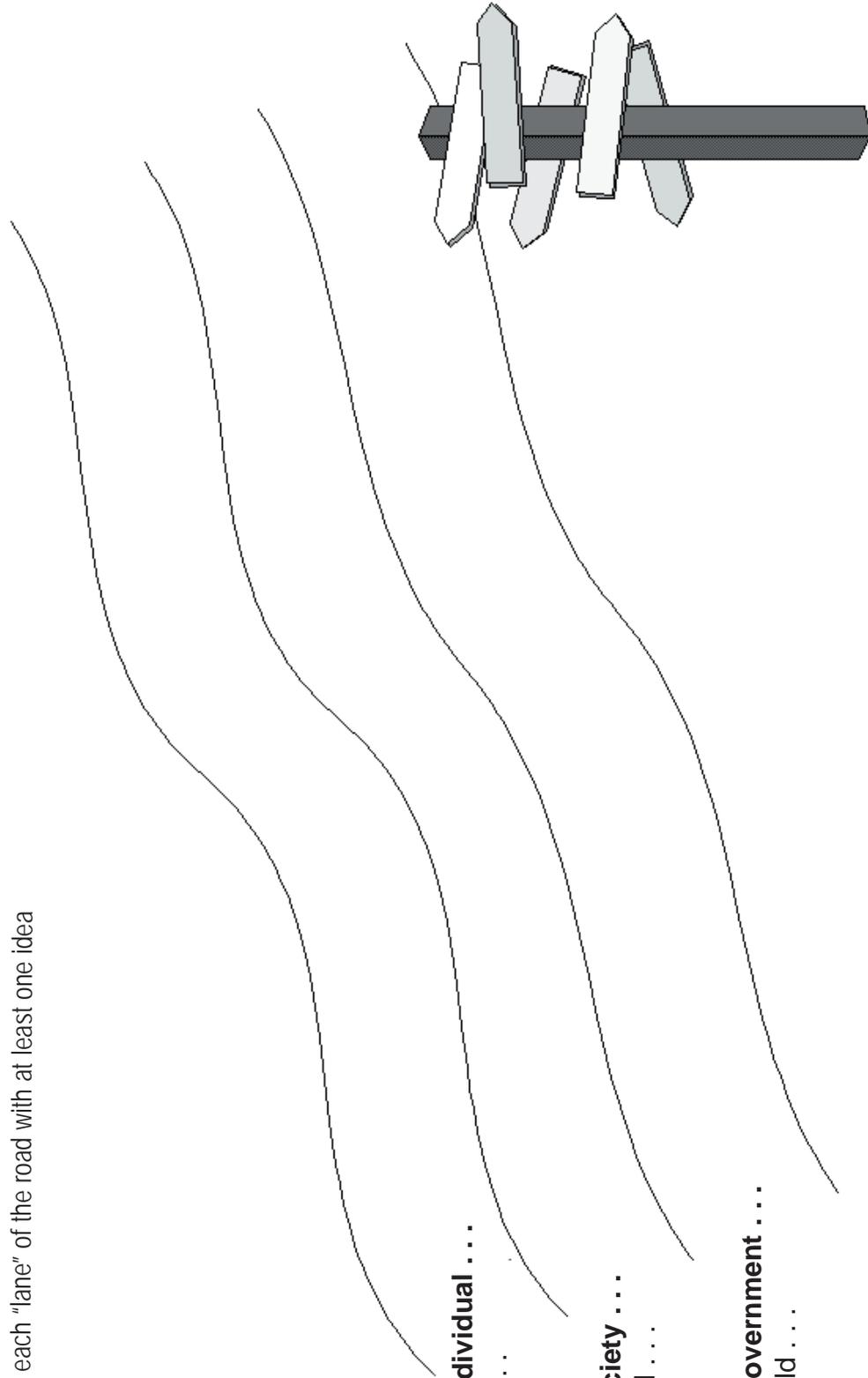
You employ a lot of young children to stitch footballs. They are very hard working and their hands are small enough to do some very detailed work. Most children work to help pay for their school fees or to help out their families with rent and food bills. You think that it's a good idea to employ these children. What would their families do if they couldn't work?

Government Representative

You are a member of the Pakistani government. Your country has passed laws on the use of child workers. The laws do not allow children to work in jobs or places that might damage their health. You know that most of the public don't know about these laws – but you think it's down to the police to enforce the laws. A lot of people employ children – you don't want to make too big a deal about it – you might lose votes. Anyway, a lot of the children use the money to support their family and pay for school fees.

Road to an Ideal World . . .

Complete each "lane" of the road with at least one idea



As an **individual** . . .
I could . . .

As a **society** . . .
we could . . .

As our **government** . . .
they could . . .