

5.2 Impact of the Convention of the Child Rights

A milestone in the international human rights legislation, the 'Convention on the Rights of the Child' has been instrumental in putting all the issues pertaining to children issues on the global as well as national agenda. In addition to this, it has extensively mobilized actions for the realization of the rights and development of children worldwide.

It was not an overnight initiative that resulted in the adoption of the Child Rights. It took several years of movements and activism on shaping favourable, positive and constructive attitudes toward children, and also inciting actions to improve their well-being. The enormous efforts involved toward the implementation of the Convention, the significant amount of resources committed to this cause, and the overall effectiveness of the systems put in place for the execution process have a bearing on the success of child well-being outcomes.

Over the last 20 or so years, implementation of the Convention and its effect on child well-being varied from country to country and from one region of the world to the other. Based on analysis, there has been outstanding progress at a global level in addressing related to children. These include progress in access to services, reaching their fullest potential through education, enactment of laws that upholds the principle of the best interests of child, and child survival.

Human Rights of Displaced persons :

Displaced people are people who have had to leave their homes as a result of a natural, technological or deliberate event. Political turbulence in many regions of the world has increased the number of displaced people fleeing complex emergencies and disasters. Displaced Person / Displacement.

The displacement of people refers to the forced movement of people from their locality or environment and occupational activities. It is a form of social change caused by a number of factors, the most common being armed conflict. Natural

disasters, famine, development and economic changes may also be a cause of displacement.

In regard to population displacement resulting from development there are typically two types: direct displacement, which leads to actual displacement of people from their locations and indirect displacement, which leads to a loss of livelihood. Forced to leave the home region to which they are attached and for which they have the knowledge to make a living most effectively, displaced populations often become impoverished. The displacement of people as a result of development projects, policies and processes therefore constitutes a social cost for development.

One of the major challenges today is the growth in the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) worldwide. While there are no official definitions of an internally displaced person, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement set by the Office for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) holds internally displaced persons to be "persons or groups of persons who have been forced to flee, or leave, their homes or places of habitual residence as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, and habitual violations of human rights, as well as natural or man-made disasters involving one or more of these elements, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border".

Accordingly, the internally displaced are people who are forced to flee their homes, often for the very same reasons as refugees - war, civil conflict, political strife, and gross human rights abuse - but who remain within their own country and do not cross an international border. They are therefore not eligible for protection under the same international system as refugees. Also, there is no single international body entrusted with their protection and assistance.

Disabilities can be physical in nature, cognitive, behavioral, or even emotional. This particular disabilities topic center contains mostly reference to physical and sensory forms of disability, as other forms are adequately covered in other topic centers. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. People with disabilities all over the world experience human rights violations, stigma and discrimination. To have a disability means that one has fundamental difficulty accomplishing things that others take for granted. There are many social factors that can affect whether or not individuals with disabilities are included or excluded from participation on various factors that can affect whether or not individuals with disabilities are included or excluded from participation on various activities, which in turn can affect development or esteem. Disability is thus just not a health problem. It is a complex phenomenon, reflecting the interaction between features of a person's body and features of the society in which he or she lives.

Meaning of Disability:

Disability is an impairment that may be cognitive, development, intellectual, activity, limitations, sensory or some combination of these. It substantially affects a person's life activities and may be present from birth or occur during a person's lifetime.

Disability is a contested concept, with different meanings of different communities. It may be used to refer to physical or mental attributes that some institutions, particularly medicine, view as needing to be fixed. It may refer to limitations imposed on people by the constraints of an ablest society. People with disabilities have the same health needs as non disabled people for immunizations, cancer screening etc. They may also experience a narrow margin of health both because of poverty and social exclusion and also because they may be vulnerable to secondary conditions such as pressure sores or urinary tract infections.

International Human Rights: UN Charter:

The charter of the United Nations of 1945 is the foundational treaty of the United Nations, an intergovernmental organization. Article 55 says that With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well being which are necessary for the peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self determination of people's, the United Nations s shall promote:

- a. Higher standard of living , full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems and international cultural and educational cooperation
- c. . Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.

Declaration On The Rights of Disabled Persons:

The Declaration of the Rights of Disabled persons was a declaration of the General Assembly of the United Nations made on 9 Dec 1975. It is the 3447 th resolution made by the Assembly.

The disabled person shall enjoy all rights contained in this declaration without distinction or discrimination. The disabled persons have inherent rights to respect for their human dignity and irrespective of the origin, nature and seriousness of their handicaps and disabilities, have same Fundamental Rights. Disabled persons have the same civil and political rights as other human beings. Disabled persons are entitled to the measures designed to enable them to become as self- reliant as possible. Disabled persons have the right to economic and social security, including the right, according to their capabilities, to secure and retain employment or to engage in a useful, productive and remunerative occupation and to join trade unions. Disabled persons have the right to live with their families or with foster parents and to participate in all social, creative or recreational activities. Disabled persons shall be protected against all exploitation and treatment of a discriminatory, abusive or degrading nature.