Social Studies Note for grade 7

4.2 Issues of Rights and Safety

4.2.1 Fighting Child Rights Violations

Lows supporting the rights of the child

*.Child right conventions protect children from cruelty,sexual offences,neglect or exploitation and assure them of some education.

#.Under the Ethiopian Labour proclamation, the minimum age of employment is 14 years.

✡.The United Nations Convention On the Right of the child was adopted on November 20,1989.

*.The Convention sets out these rights in 54 articles.

;- The four important principles of Convention are:

-.Non-discrimination;

-.Devotion to the best interests of the child;

-.The right to life,survival & development; &

-.Respect for the views of child.

✡.The Transitional Government of Ethiopia has endorsed & ratified the Convection on the Rights of the child on December 9,1991.

*.Children are builders of the nation of tomorrow.

;- Some of those Constitutional rights of children are presented as follows:

#.Children have the right to freedom of expression(Article 13)

#.Children have the right to have all appropriate legislative,administrative,social & educational measures to be protected from all forms of physical or mental violence,injury or abuse, neglect.(Article 19)

#.Children have the right not to perform any work that is likely to be harmful to their health, or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.(Article 32)

#.Children have the right to be free from corporal or physical punishment. Cruel or inhuman treatment of children is violations of the rights of children.(Article 37)

✡.Child abuse is a term that generally refers to mistreatment of a child by a parent or another adult.

#.A narrow definition includes physical violence,like severe beatings,burns,& strangulation.

#.A broader definition includes neglect,sexual or emotional abuse & exploitation.

Escaping Mechanisms

✡.The International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse & Neglect was founded in 1977. it has members in 32 countries & aim to prevent cruelty to children in every nation.

*.Child Labour is the employment of children as wage earners.it become a serious social problem during the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain during the 1700's

Social reformers began to condemn child labour practices b/c of their destructive effect on the health & welfare of children.

✡.The most effective attack on the evils of child labour may have come from Charles Dickens Novel "Oliver Twist" (1837-1839)

#.The book was widely read in Britain & throughout the world,& drew attention to the suffering of children.

4.2.2 Example of the lack of good governance in Africa

Good governance is a type of governance where sovereign power is in the hand of the people.

;-.A democratic government with limited power is accountable & transparent to the people.

1.Accountability: means that the representatives of the people should make decisions that reflect the interests of the people.

2.Transparency: refers to the idea that the actions & decisions of the government & its officials should be clearly known to the people

Ethiopia has been ruled for a long period of time by governments with unlimited power. From the 1930's up to the 1970's.Ethiopia has been ruled by absolute monarchy.

✡.Absolute Monarchy is a form of government where the power of the king is not limited by law.

In absolute monarchy,the king was;

*.supreme law maker;

*.chief administrator;

*.supreme law giver and judge;&

*.the commander-in-chief of the national army

From the mid-1970's to early 1990's Ethiopia had also been ruled by the military government called the Derg.The Derg ruled Ethiopia with an iron fist.

*.The power of Derg government was unlimited.

Absence of rule of low or lack of good governance results in the prevalence of corruption and civil war.

A. Corruption

1.Corruption is the misuse of public power for private gain. It is a dishonest behavior.

*.Corrupt officials acts dishonestly or illegally in return for money or personal gains.

2.Forms of corruption;-

a.Seeking or receiving bribe,

b.Delaying decisions, cases,.....&

c.Favouritism

B.Civil war

Lack of good governance brought about instability & civil war.

*.Instability & civil war in Ethiopia consumed human & material resources.

*.It damaged infrastructure & intensified underdevelopment & backwardness.

*.civil war in Ethiopia resulted in population displacement.

*.It blocked domestic and foreign investment.

✡.In general, lack of good governance in Ethiopia has resulted in lawlessness,disorder,conflict,instability and destruction of human & material resource.

✡.On the other hand, the prevalence of good governance in the country is essential to establish & consolidate democracy, peace & stability that contribute a lot to economic development.

THE END

Review Question

A. Match column B with column A

A	**B**
----1.14 years	a. Favoritisms
----2.Article 13	b. Power is unlimited
----3.Article 19	c. Charles Dickens
----4.Article 32	d. Labor proclamation
----5.Article 37	e. Civil war
----6.Derg regime	f. freedom of expression
----7."Oliver Twist"	g. the right to have all appropriate legislative
----8.Absolute monarchy	h. the right not to perform any work
----9.Forms of corruption	i. free from corporal punishment
---10.Damaged infrastructure	j.1970's - 1990's

B. Fill in the blank space

11.The International society for prevention of child abuse &y neglect was founded in----------.

12.----------is a form of government where the power of the king is not limited by low.

13.----------is the misuse of public power for private gain.

14.Under the Ethiopian Labour proclamaition,the minimum age of employment is----------.

15.absence of rule of low or lack of good governance results in the prevalence of----------&----------.

C.Short answer question.

16.Write 3 forms of corruption?

17.what are the narrow & broad definition of child abuse?

18.Write the 4 important principle of united nation convention?

19.Write the difference between accountability & transparency?

20.What are the main aim of child right convention?

21.How & when the Derg came to power? What the Red terror is & how it happened?

22.What are the important characteristics of good governance?

23.Why did the world leaders decide to have a convention on the Rights of Children?

24.Give examples & explain the lack of good governance in Africa?

25.What are the difference between Child Abuse & Child Labour?