

兒童權利公約

四大基本權利



1

生存權

The Right to Survival

生存權是指每一名兒童享有基本的生存權利，包括：有充足的食物、乾淨的飲用水、基本的醫療服務與適當的生活水準。

Every child has the right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, clean drinking water and basic medical services.

2

發展權

The Right to Development

發展權是指每一名兒童都有接受基本教育、休息、遊戲、參與文化活動及認識自身權利的權利。

Every child has the right to basic education, rest, recreation, participation in cultural activities and understanding of their own rights.

3

受保護權

The Right to Protection

受保護權是指每一位兒童都有獲得家庭、社會及國家保護的權利。保護他們不受到任何形式的虐待、疏忽照顧及毒品的危害。在武裝衝突或兒童涉及法律程序時，他們應受到最大程度的保護。

Every child has the right to protection of family, society and state against any forms of abuse and neglect and any harm from drugs. All feasible measures shall be taken to ensure protection of children who are affected by an armed conflict or involved in legal proceedings.

4

參與權

The Right to Participation

參與權是指每一位兒童都有權利表達意見，也有參與家庭、社會、文化生活的權利。

Every child has the right to express opinions and the right to participate in family, social and cultural life.

誰是柯札克？

Who was Janusz Korczak?



雅努什·柯札克

(Janusz Korczak, 1878 -1942)

在波蘭華沙出生，他是一位猶太裔的醫生、作家，更是一位富有創造力的教育家。他從小就希望為兒童創造一個美好世界，成年之後以畢生精力為兒童權利付出，因此被譽為「兒童權利之父」。

Janusz Korczak (1878-1942), a Jewish doctor, writer, and creative educator, was born in Warsaw, Poland. Since childhood, he had hoped to create a better world for children and dedicated his whole life to children's rights, which earned him the title "The Father of Children's Rights."

那段受到迫害的童年

A Childhood of Persecution



聯合國《兒童權利公約》提到，國家應採取適當措施確保兒童得到保護，不因父母或家庭成員的身份或思想，而受到任何形式的歧視、懲罰。但臺灣在白色恐怖時期，兒童人權遭受侵害的案例層出不窮，許多受難者本身就是未滿18歲的青少年，也有許多兒童身為政治受難者的家屬，自幼就受到不平等的待遇，除了家庭破碎之外，還要在歧視目光與言語傷害中長大，甚至長期遭受到監視和迫害。

According to the Convention, states parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status or beliefs of the child's parents or family members. However, violations against children's rights were common in Taiwan during the White Terror Era, whose victims included adolescents. Children of the political victims grew up in broken families and suffered unfair treatments since childhood, living in discrimination, verbal abuse, surveillance and persecution for a long time.

看見兒童力

The Power of Children



聯合國《兒童權利公約》強調兒童在社會中的積極性角色，認為兒童必須要有充分的機會，對於與自身生活相關的事務及社會議題提出建議和回應。而且，兒童也可以用他們的方式，來改變世界。

The Convention emphasizes the positive role of children in society and believes that children must have sufficient opportunities to make suggestions and responses to children-related and social issues. Moreover, children are allowed to employ their own methods to change the world.

請為每個孩子著想

Consider the Best Interests of the Child



人權是我們每一個人與生俱來的權利。基於還在發展中，兒童除了應該享有基本人權，他們的特殊需求，也應該得到保障及重視。此外，作為一個獨立的個體，他們也有權利對與自身相關的事務，提出意見和看法。

請為每個孩子著想！

兒童權利是每個兒童與生俱來的人權。為了讓兒童快樂長大，並逐步成長為成熟的大人，我們有必要讓兒童從小就知道自己的權利，另外，做為兒童身邊的大人，也有必要藉由對「兒童權利」的了解，在生活中努力落實，和兒童攜手創造一個追求平等、尊重人權的社會。

Human rights are the birthright of everyone, including children. Their particular needs resulting from growth should be protected and valued. As an independent individual, they have the right to pass comments and opinions on children-related issues.

The best interests of the child shall be your primary consideration!

Children's rights are the inherent human rights of children, who should be educated on the rights from an early age in order to grow up happily into a mature adult. Moreover, adults should understand and implement children's rights to build an equal and human rights respecting society with children.