

Teacher notes Using your ‘Wants and Needs’ cards

These cards will introduce children and young people to their rights by helping them to consider the difference between a WANT and a NEED. The basic needs that should be met so children and young people grow up to reach their full potential are enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. When governments ratify the Convention, as 191 out of 193 countries have done, they commit their country to fulfilling these rights.

The 20 cards divide as follows – the appropriate Article from the Convention is noted beside each of the ‘needs’:

Needs	Wants
Clean air (Article 24 – health) Clean water (Article 24 – health) Decent shelter (Article 27 – standard of living) Education (Articles 28 & 29) Express your opinion (Article 12) Medical care (Article 24) Nutritious food (Article 24) Play (Article 31) Practise beliefs, culture and language (Article 30) Protection from abuse and neglect (Article 19) Protection from discrimination (Article 2)	Bicycle Fashionable clothes Fast food Holiday trips Money to spend Personal computer Mobile phone Television Own bedroom – a luxury, but there are issues around privacy (Article 16)

Activity 1

- In pairs, divide the cards into categories: MOST IMPORTANT IMPORTANT LEAST IMPORTANT
- In groups of four, decide which are the six most important cards.
- As a class, share each groups’ findings and decide on the six most important rights for the class.
- Discuss: do all children in our society have these rights met? If you have any resources that contain case studies of the lives of children in other countries then this could be a suitable prompt to this discussion.
- Discuss: what can be done to ensure the rights of children everywhere are met?

Activity 2

Following on from Activity 1, you can move to discuss the terms ‘wants’ and ‘needs’. The pupils again divide the cards into two categories: WANTS / NEEDS. This time, you can explain that children’s NEEDS should be met because they cannot provide most of them for themselves but rely on adults.

However, there are some NEEDS that they can ensure that they do not deprive any other child of. For example: protection from discrimination, opportunity to express your opinion and to be educated.

Discuss: how can pupils ensure that they do not deny any other children of these rights?

Activity 3

All sorts of card games can be played using the cards. Here are two suggestions to start with:

- Pellmanism – two sets of cards of the same colour are laid face down and pupils take it in turns to turn up two at a time. If the cards are the same, the players keep them; if not, the cards are turned face down again. Pupils need to remember where cards are so they can eventually make a match. They then say whether their pair is a WANT or a NEED.
- Rummy – two sets of cards are shuffled and 2–4 children are each given four or five cards. In turns they take a card off the top of the remaining pile, which they keep or discard as they try to collect matching pairs of cards. When they win a pair, they can lay the cards down in front of them, having said whether they are a WANT or a NEED. The first player to get rid of all their cards by matching in pairs, wins.

What Rights? Summary of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

- Article 1** Everyone under 18 years of age has all the rights in this Convention.

Article 2 The Convention applies to everyone under 18, whatever their race, religion, abilities, whatever they think or say, whatever type of family they come from.

Article 3 All organisations concerned with children should work towards what is best for each child.

Article 4 Governments should make these rights available to children.

Article 5 Governments should respect the rights and responsibilities of families to direct and guide their children so that, as they grow, they learn to use their rights properly.

Article 6 All children have the right to life. Governments should ensure that children survive and develop healthily.

Article 7 All children have the right to a legally registered name, the right to a nationality and the right to know and, as far as possible, to be cared for by their parents.

Article 8 Governments should respect children's right to a name, a nationality and family ties.

Article 9 Children should not be separated from their parents unless it is for their own good, for example if a parent is mistreating or neglecting a child. Children whose parents have separated have the right to stay in contact with both parents, unless this might hurt the child.

Article 10 Families who live in different countries should be allowed to move between those countries so that parents and children can stay in contact or get back together as a family.

Article 11 Governments should take steps to stop children being taken out of their own country illegally.

Article 12 Children have the right to say what they think should happen, when adults are making decisions that affect them, and to have their opinions taken into account.

Article 13 Children have the right to get and to share information, as long as the information is not damaging to them or to others.

Article 14 Children have the right to think and believe what they want and to practise their religion, as long as they are not stopping other people from enjoying their rights. Parents should guide their children on these matters.

Article 15 Children have the right to meet together and to join groups and organisations, as long as this does not stop other people from enjoying their rights.

Article 16 Children have a right to privacy. The law should protect them from attacks against their way of life, their good name, their families and their homes.

Article 17 Children have the right to reliable information from the mass media. Television, radio, and newspapers should provide information that children can understand, and should not promote materials that could harm children.

Article 18 Both parents share responsibility for bringing up their children, and should always consider what is best for each child. Governments should help parents by providing services to support them, especially if both parents work.

Article 19 Governments should ensure that children are properly cared for, and protect them from violence, abuse and neglect by their parents or anyone else who looks after them.

Article 20 Children who cannot be looked after by their own family must be looked after properly, by people who respect their religion, culture and language.
- Article 21** When children are adopted the first concern must be what is best for them. The same rules should apply whether the children are adopted in the country where they were born or taken to live in another country.

Article 22 Children who come into a country as refugees should have the same rights as children born in that country.

Article 23 Children who have any kind of disability should have special care and support so that they can lead full and independent lives.

Article 24 Children have the right to good quality health care and to clean water, nutritious food and a clean environment so that they will stay healthy. Rich countries should help poorer countries achieve this.

Article 25 Children who are looked after by their local authority rather than their parents should have their situation reviewed regularly.

Article 26 The Government should provide extra money for the children of families in need.

Article 27 Children have a right to a standard of living that is good enough to meet their physical and mental needs. The Government should help families who cannot afford to provide this.

Article 28 Children have a right to an education. Discipline in schools should respect children's human dignity. Primary education should be free. Wealthy countries should help poorer countries achieve this.

Article 29 Education should develop each child's personality and talents to the full. It should encourage children to respect their parents, and their own and other cultures.

Article 30 Children have a right to learn and use the language and customs of their families, whether these are shared by the majority of people in the country or not.

Article 31 All children have a right to relax and play, and to join in a wide range of activities.

Article 32 The Government should protect children from work that is dangerous or might harm their health or their education.

Article 33 The Government should provide ways of protecting children from dangerous drugs.

Article 34 The Government should protect children from sexual abuse.

Article 35 The Government should make sure that children are not abducted or sold.

Article 36 Children should be protected from any activities that could harm their development.

Article 37 Children who break the law should not be treated cruelly. They should not be put in prison with adults and should be able to keep in contact with their families.

Article 38 Governments should not allow children under 15 to join the army. Children in war zones should receive special protection.

Article 39 Children who have been neglected or abused should receive special help to restore their self-respect.

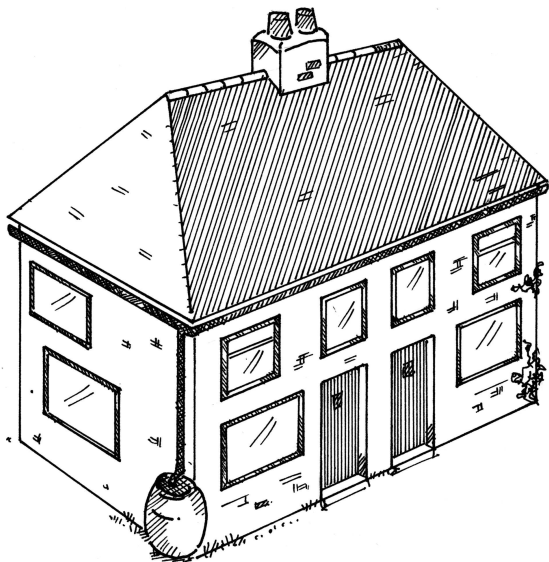
Article 40 Children who are accused of breaking the law should receive legal help. Prison sentences for children should only be used for the most serious offences.

Article 41 If the laws of a particular country protect children better than the articles of the Convention, then those laws should stay.

Article 42 The Government should make the Convention known to parents and children.

Teacherzone UNICEF UK has a range of Education materials to enhance your work with children and young people. Many resources are free and most are suitable to be photocopied by the user. For more information, please visit Teacherzone: www.unicef.org/uk/tz

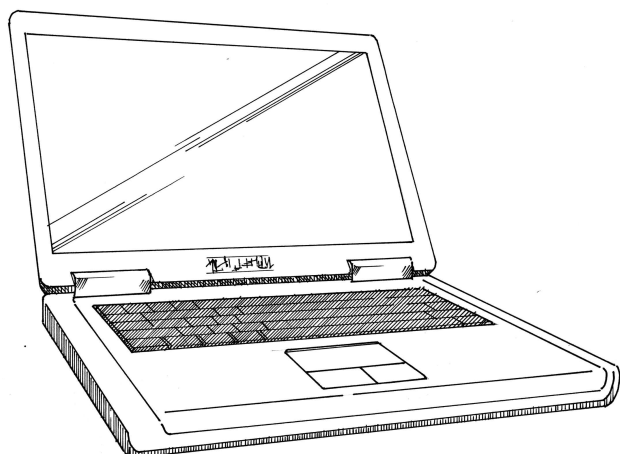
UNICEF is the world's leading organisation working for children and their rights. We work with families, local communities, partners and governments in 191 countries to help every child realise their full potential. We support children by providing health care, nutrition and education. We protect children affected by crises including war, natural disasters and HIV/AIDS.



Decent shelter



The freedom to practise your own culture, language and beliefs



A personal computer



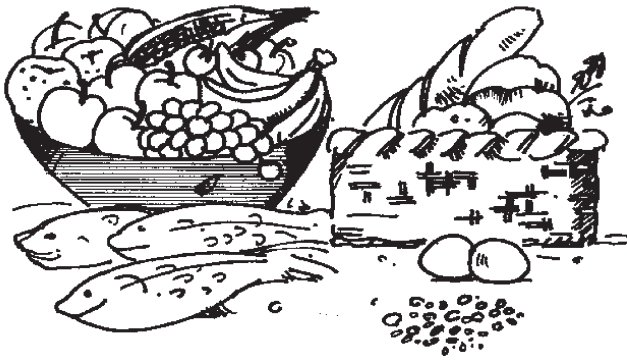
Clothes in the latest style



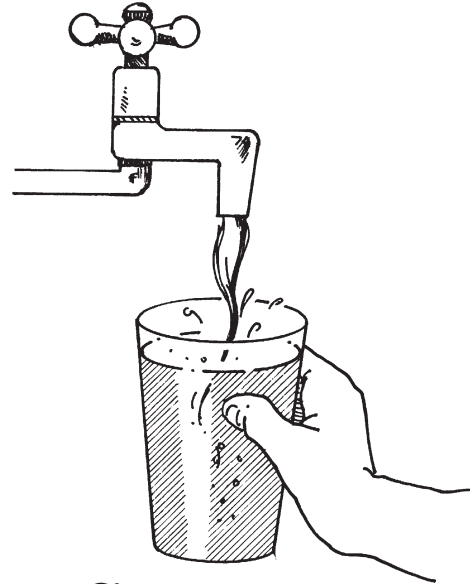
Clean air



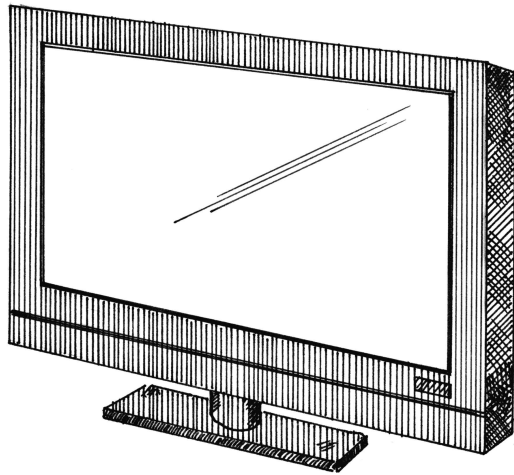
Protection from abuse and neglect



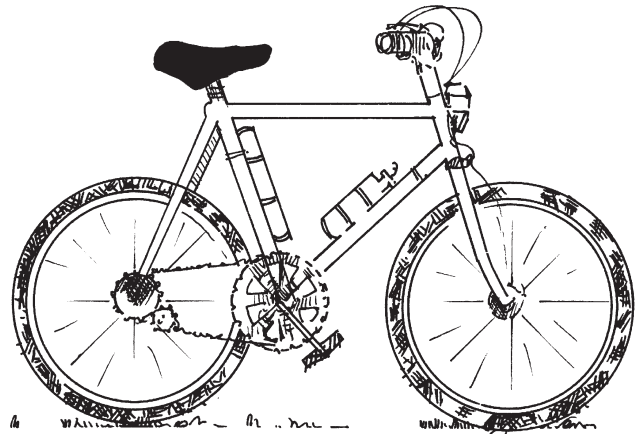
Nutritious food



Clean water



A television set



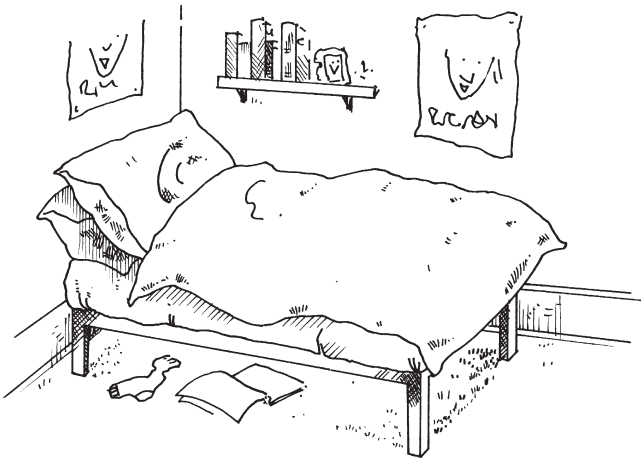
A bicycle



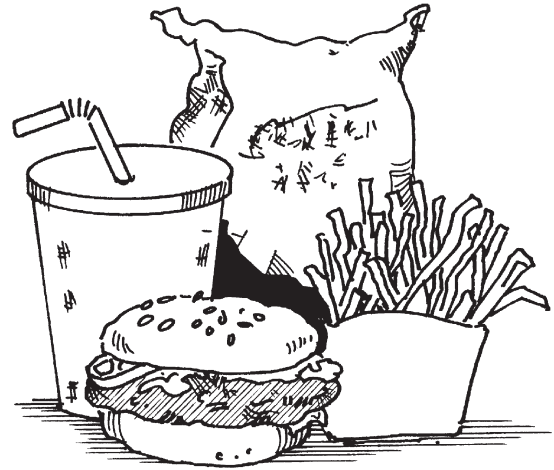
The opportunity to express your opinion and be listened to.



Medical care when you need it



Your own bedroom



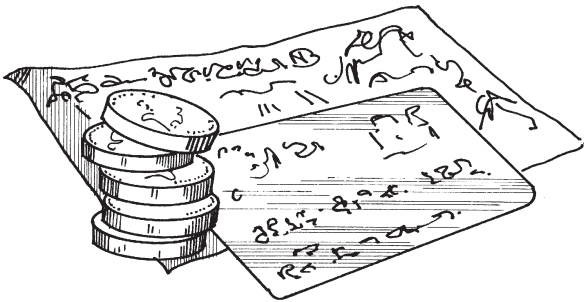
Fast food



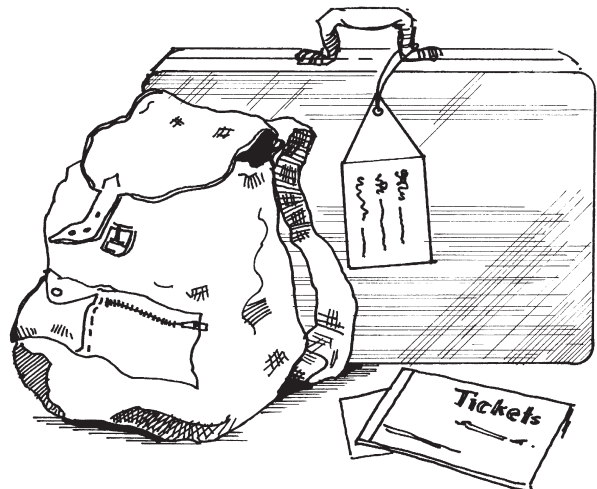
Protection from discrimination



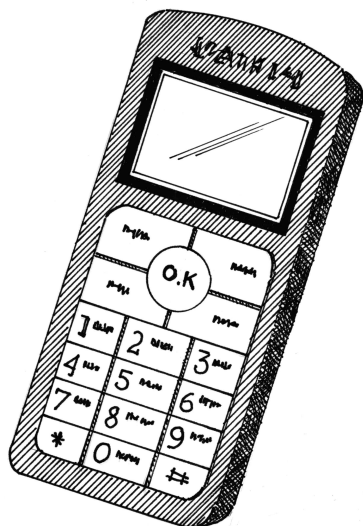
Education



Money to spend as you like



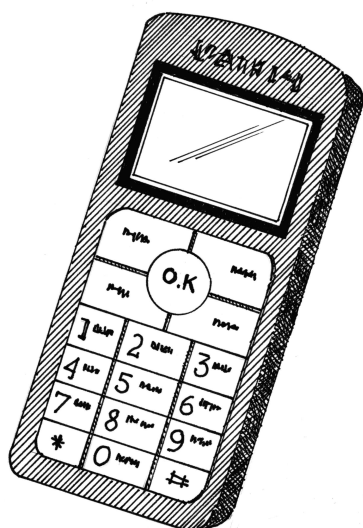
Holiday trips



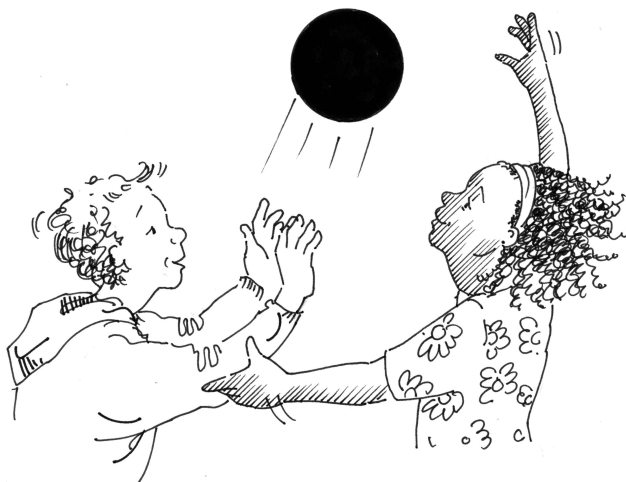
A mobile phone



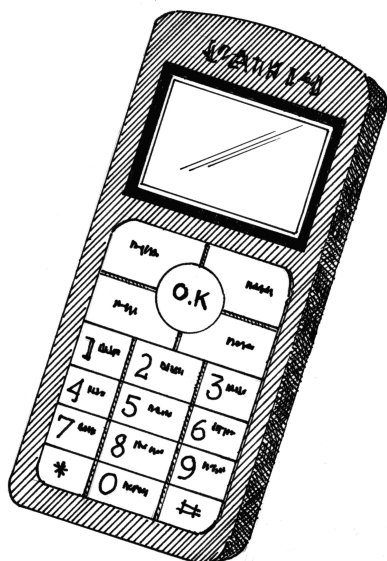
Play



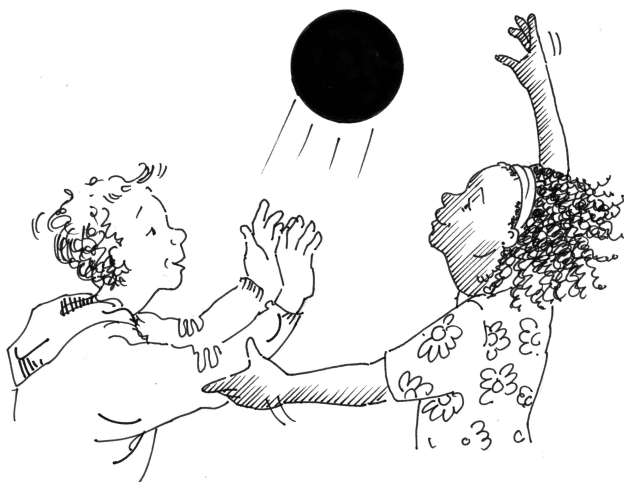
A mobile phone



Play



A mobile phone



Play