

**Name -patel darsh**

Save the child



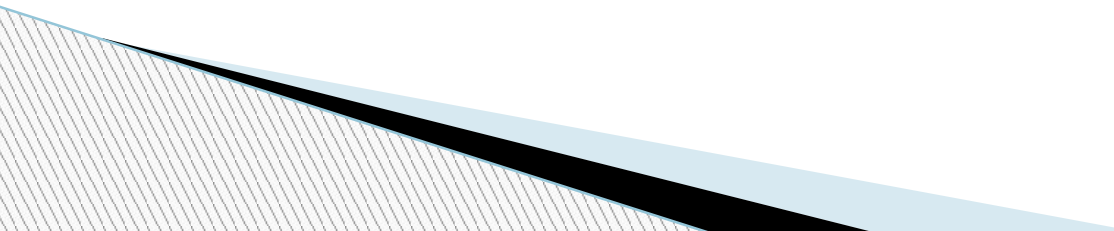
# Save the children

- ❑ **Save the Children**, <sup>[2]</sup> commonly known as **Save the Children** was established in the United Kingdom in 1919 to improve the lives of children through better education, health care, and economic opportunities, as well as providing emergency aid in natural disasters
- ❑ Save the Children members co-ordinate emergency-relief efforts, helping to protect children from the effects of war and violence. <sup>[4]</sup> Save the Children has general consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

# Goal and principal

## □ **Health**

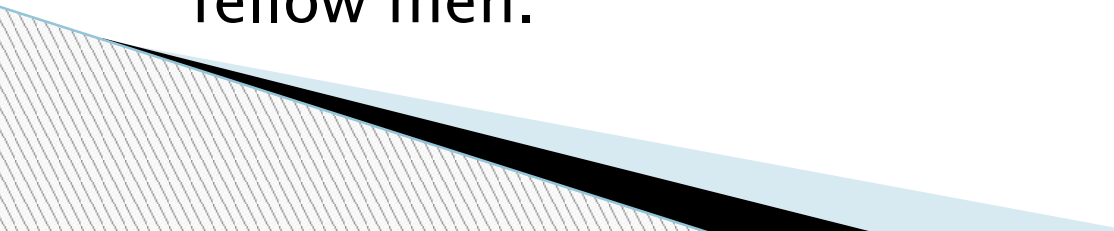
- 6.9 million children died before reaching the age of 5. More than 3 million of these children died in their first 28 days of life. Millions of children die each year from diseases like diarrhoea and pneumonia that are completely preventable. By 2015 Stopping over 3 million children worldwide dying from killer diseases such as pneumonia and diarrhoea, as well as from severe malnutrition. • Training 50,000 health workers so that many more children can be diagnosed

- HungerMalnutrition
  - leaves children too weak to fight off deadly diseases such as pneumonia and diarrhoea. r. In poor countries, 1 in 4 children suffer from stunting due to malnutrition By Save the Children has committed to: • Stop 5 million children going hungry through food fortification, cash transfers and early intervention to prevent food crises.
  - hungerOur Approach •
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- . education
- million children are out of school globally. Girls still account for 60% of out of school children. I, based on whether they can read/write a simple sentence in their 1st language Save the Children has committed to bring education
- Our approach to education Giving all children access to education – including children in conflict affected states Making sure girls have access to school. Making sure children get an education worth having education Working with parents and local communities to enable children from poor families to go to school, built classrooms and trained more than 700 teachers

- Eat, SLEEP, LEARN, PLAY!(esLP. Eat, sleep, Learn, Play! · Eat, Sleep, Learn, Play is a programme designed to support children and families who are in the most desperate need. · The programme directly provides families with household essentials, such as a child's bed, a cooker or educational books and toys. to stop children dying of hunger, and help the poorest people feed

# Main object

- The child must be given the means requisite for its normal development, both materially and spiritually.
  - The child that is hungry must be fed, the child that is sick must be nursed, the child that is backward must be helped, the delinquent child must be reclaimed, and the orphan and the waif must be sheltered and succored.
  - The child must be the first to receive relief in times of distress.
  - The child must not be put in a position to earn a livelihood and must be protected against every form of exploitation.
  - The child must be brought up in the consciousness that its talents must be devoted to the service of its fellow men.
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# Save child in india

- ▣ **Bal Raksha Bharat**, commonly known as **Save the Children India**, is a non-profit organization working to improve the lives of marginalized children in India since 2008
- ▣ **EveryLastChild**
- ▣ In 2016, Save the Children launched a global campaign to reach out to the most excluded and forgotten children in the world through aggressive advocacy, fundraising and programme work . The defined objectives for the campaign were: a fair chance for all children should be there, all children should be treated equally and there should be accountability to children. Bal Raksha Bharat reached 2 lakh street children and 5 lakh of the most vulnerable children as a part of this campaign.



- ❑ **The laws of negligence and contract**[\[edit\]](#)
- ❑ As can be seen from the above provisions, which all follow the principles of the Children and Young Peoples Act 1933, child protection is concerned with the child's exposure to, and consumption of, potentially hazardous products of all description.
- ❑ The act followed [100](#) to reflect the new [law of negligence](#) and demolition of the privity barrier in the [law of contract](#). The new law recognised that the product manufacturer may be *many parties removed* from the ultimate product consumer and that the product may contain potentially hazardous but un-examinable content. This may be either through ingredient or packaging. Food intolerances are a simple example. The purchaser will be unaware of potentiality allergic content unless clearly advised by the producer.

# significance

- ▣ Its really an act of significance as the child are the future of the nation if they not provide with adequate education,health, then the country might face great issues in upcoming day