

The Children's Rights Document In The Overview Sign In The Dimension And Perspective Of The Law Namely Crdtl (2024).

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Abstract

Introduction: In general, to analyze article 18 of the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (CRDTL), which says all children have the right to education, health, etc. We return to the condition of children that form their concern, when the conditions are abandoned such as child labor, and lose their rights by the family. Sometimes children cover the grief and have used the other way to help the needs of the family, but the opinions of the children should be heard all matters relating to their rights is fundamental to ensure in the law and functioning in Timor-Leste.

Research Objectives: To narrate and review to ensure equal access and educational opportunities for all children and to identify and provide must meet requirements that allow for the development of their capacities or aptitudes and their culture in each municipality of Timor-Leste.

Research Methodology: Made in the elaboration of deduction, based on research work in international and national articles school literary and legislative magazines, whose current documentary sources will be cited in the bibliographies.

Conclusion: To be achieved to ensure The law of the RDTL constitution says, that the protection of children is the compressed to respect the dignity of children, so with promises the well-being of children and also their protection against any of at risk and apply the right of children to seek the search for the solution that promotes the greatest possible benefit to children, Also interpreting and performing a norm must provide for the best interests of children. Therefore, parents have a responsibility to ensure children's rights and develop with the freedom of justice and equality, such as the participation of 17-year-old minorities to have some educational resources and learn from anything with joy. Thus, the satisfaction of each child or minority that always guarantees by law cited by (Corte Real AG & Tilman CB., 2024).

Keywords: Law, RDTL Constitution, Dimension and Protection of Children.

INTRODUCTION

The children's documents are meet the needs of law and development in the way appropriate to the age, as the child grows up with the childhood rights and the human rights focused on the condition of children this bet the concern with the initial phase of formation and human development. Thus, the Convention on the Rights of the Child establishes and sets out complementary options, and this right must include the freedom to seek, receive and disseminate information and idea of everything model and social dimension. Action in the public opinion that the child has the voice of the children themselves must be heard and counts in all matters related to their rights. The participation of children in society is a right affirmed by the Universal Declaration on the Rights of the Child and its ratification in Timor-Leste is provided for in article 2, paragraph 1, of the Children's Code. In 1948, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was annotated by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), it later enunciated civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. for all human beings and including children in life to grow up and live according to the law of Timor-Leste and worldwide.

On May 17, 2011, the Ministry of Justice of Timor-Leste presented for public discussion the draft of the children's code, a text that is the result of the work carried out since 2004 by the Ministry of Justice, in close collaboration with UNICEF, in order to provide funding in Timor-Leste. A law for the protection and promotion of the rights of the child, in accordance with the international standards for the defence of human rights to which the country is bound and with the provisions of

article 18 of the fundamental law for Timorese. The Children's Code incorporates the fundamental principles and rules contained in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on November 20, 1989 and ratified by Timor-Leste on September 17, 2003. In addition, the Code reflects the positions taken by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. In reality, many children in Timor-Leste are not the best, not all of them have their rights guaranteed. Below, we will see some challenges for children and the current panorama of the country cited by (Corte Real AG & Tilman CB., 2024).

The report, by UNICEF and the Timorese Government, shows that 49% of children under 17 live below the official poverty line, set at only US\$46.37 per month, slightly above the international poverty line set at US\$40.45. This is a very expressive piece of data and directly influences the life perspective of these children and adolescents. Being in poverty or extreme poverty makes it difficult for children to access basic items and rights, such as food, education, basic sanitation and protection, generating a situation of multiple deprivation. Thus, the poorest children end up not having the same opportunities that or those who do not go through poverty have this situation harms the development of less favored children and exposes them to problematic situations, such as work and even child degradation. Crimes of sexual violence and sexual abuse of minors reported to the Timor-Leste police increased in 2022. Already 29.5% of the country's prison population represent those convicted of these crimes. According to crime data, released by the General Directorate of

Statistics, the number of cases of sexual abuse of a fifth child has applied to 80. As for the number of rape cases, it tripled to 56. The country's three prisons (Dili, Gleno and Suai), where a total of 836 inmates were held at the end of 2022, now have almost 244 convicted of sexual offences, including aggravated rape and also abuse of minors, according to the released result cited by (Corte Real AG & Tilman CB., 2024).

According to the statistics released, criminal cases in the country reached the highest level ever in 2022 globally. There are more than 5,254 cases reported to the National Police of Timor-Leste (PNTL) during the year, with almost 45% in the Municipality of Dili. After Dili, with 2,255 cases, it is followed by the border region of Bobonaro (466), Oecússi-Ambeno (405) and the country's second city, Baucau (403). The National Commission against Child Labour has registered about 53,000 children working in Timor-Leste, according to the President of the Legislative Body, Aniceto Soro, and the representative of the International Labour Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). According to the national survey, which took place between 2016 and 2022, about 53 thousand of the children are in a situation of child labor, putting their access to education, physical and intellectual development at risk," Soro said. The statements to journalists took place on the sidelines of a meeting with the President of the Republic, Dr. José Ramos Horta. Also according to Soro, the municipalities with the most child workers are Aileu, Ainaro, Covalima, Ermera and Oecússi. These are minors between five and 17 years of age. To eradicate this problem, the same source continued, a joint effort and application of concrete measures between the relevant ministerial lines is needed in order to

reduce this situation common in the country especially to children and minors is foreseen by Timor-Leste quoted by (Corte Real AG & Tilman CB., 2024).

Research Objectives: To narrate the fundamental things to the law and describe that guarantee equal access and opportunities, educational for all children and to identify and offer by law that must meet the requirements that allow the development of their capacities, skills and their real culture.

METHODOLOGY

We use the method of reviewing the academic literature from elaborated to deductive references and readings based on the academic research work of international articles, literary and legislative official documents, whose credible sources will be mentioned in the bibliographies of the well-organized study cited by (Corte Real AG & Tilman CB., 2024).

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Children's rights are a topic of great importance in all communities. All people should know them well so that they are respected and long. It is adults who have the responsibility to guarantee these rights to children so that they all grow and develop with freedom, justice and equality. In this section you can find references to the right to health, education and development, participation and the more specific rights of minorities, such as the migrant population (foreign children living in Timor) you can also find some playful resources and educational games to have fun and learn. Children's rights are one of the many social organizations that fulfill their role of defending and guaranteeing the rights of children as stated in article 4 of the ECD, it is not only the duty of the

State and the family to guarantee these rights, but also of the community and society in general. Organizations are born from the initiative of people from the community itself, who identify and diagnose an issue, and choose to interfere in this specific demand, in order to overcome this inequality in the community and as representatives of it in other spaces of participation, and for its more open, democratic structure of horizontal and vertical point of viewing.

The protection of children is the commitment to respect the dignity of the child is at the heart of the mission. And posture derives from the divine image of each child and the special vulnerability of children and young people. That is why it is committed to the well-being of children and their protection against any form of risk. The standards and regulations established in their work, i.e. in their foreign country with regard to the protection

of children, are based on the Christian vision of humanity, the Charter of the Rights of the Child of the United Nations or UN, as well as the respective legal and ecclesiastical requirements. The commitment to protect children against any threat to their well-being, whether in their role as an employer, in the face of such a commitment, undertakes to investigate in an appropriate manner suspected cases of child danger, giving top priority to the protection and support of those affected. As a general rule, the duty to protect children is the duty of the family, society and the state for children with absolute priority, the right to life, etc. In addition to the protection of UNICEF, they work so that no children are victims of violence. To this end, it gives visibility to the influence of changes in legislation and public policies, and supports violence prevention and response services. And child protection measures are court orders granted

for the purpose of protecting an individual who is at risk, danger, or vulnerability, regardless of class, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, cultural tradition, educational level, age, or religion. So from our Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, it says that children have the right to special protection by the family, the community and the state. The international commitments assumed by Timor-Leste in terms of the protection of children's rights as a resection of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as an interpretative criterion of fundamental rights by Article 23, 2, are based on the speed with which Timor-Leste ratified the most relevant international instruments aimed at the protection of human rights. For what concerns us here, Timor-Leste is bound by several international instruments specifically aimed at protecting the rights of the child cited by (Corte Real AG & Tilman CB., 2024).

The Timorese Constitution is, according to the classification of Philips Alstom and John Tolhi, a Constitution of special protection, insofar as it contains an autonomous precept specifically dedicated to the protection of the rights and interests of the child in Article 18 of the RDTL Constitution. The rights and interests of the child are protected first and foremost by the family, but it may also be necessary to protect them against them. Article 18(1) of the CRDTL, which recognizes the child's right to special protection by the family, the community and the State, particularly against all forms of abandonment, discrimination, violence, oppression, sexual abuse and exploitation in line with what we have seen imposed by the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Child labor may be a more common practice than you might think; Child labor is when a child starts working under the age of 16. This practice is

prohibited and can lead to the arrest of those or guardians, as well as the person who hired the child. On the 7th of 10, 2022, child labor covers more than 17% of Timorese children There are 44 thousand children who have never been to school in the country, with those living in rural areas being four times more likely to be involved in work than in urban areas. In 2022, the report shows that 16.4% of Timorese children have a hazardous job.

Children with a dangerous work activity are harmed in terms of mental and physical health and also in terms of education. Thus, according to Granadeiro, Dinorah also asked the State to give priority to children's rights, as they are enshrined in the Constitution and were adopted by Timor-Leste in the International Convention on the Rights of the Child in 2003, being a fundamental basis of the Children's Rights process cited by (Corte Real AG & Tilman CB., 2024).

Children's rights have evolved over time since, nowadays, building a fairer and more egalitarian society means dealing with the rights of all citizens, including children and adolescents. They are also considered by the current one as the subject of law. The problem is to ascertain whether this evolution of rights has in fact made it possible

to provide greater protection for children, especially by the family and society. Evolution of children's rights can dedicated to children, we invite you to a brief reflection on the role of children in society there were no parameters of protection for children, child labor, is common even in unhealthy and unsafe conditions throughout the past standards of children's rights have advanced strongly having the position on the trigger the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and provided for the duty to guarantee the means of development with priority in relief and assistance.

In the post-war world, the 1948 adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights included specific articles on special care and social protection for mothers and children. Therefore, it adopts the declaration of the rights of the child, to recognize, among others, the right to education, play and health, the pacts that followed, brought guidelines focusing on education and protection for all children.

Because the evolution of children's rights, it is enough that they are assured to all our rulers, jurists and thinkers. All of us up front depend in one way or another, to a greater or lesser extent, on those who are children of those who will succeed us today. We cannot deny responsibility as a society, we urgently need to assume our role and guarantee the future, after all, what will tomorrow be like if it were not for the children of today. Consciences, responsibility, maturity in the decision for motherhood and fatherhood. Children is not a toy that children receive today, much more than gifts; Our respect to grow up and live in your country with father, mother and relatives, is very important to sustainability of families and parents will be able considerations cited by (Corte Real AG & Tilman CB., 2024).

DISCUSSION

The participation of children in society is a right of children that is affirmed by the declaration on the Rights of the Child and its ratification in Timor-Leste in the official document of the State and Government. In any and all situations that threaten or violate the rights of the child, as a result of the action and omission of parents or guardians, society or the state through the family, even in the face of their own behavior. Because, there are five fundamental rights that we know most important in

the implementation are: Right to life and health; the right to freedom, respect for dignity; Right to family and community life; Right to education, culture, sports and leisure or rest; and the right to professionalization and protection at work. Childhood is also a problem of children's rights because of any of the countless children who work daily on the streets of the country's capital.

Therefore, the explicit presence of children on the streets of the Timorese capital and in several municipalities is a cruel problem of criticism of the socioeconomic condition of the country, where almost half of the population still lives in extreme poverty in Timor-Leste cited by (Corte Real AG & Tilman CB., 2024).

We can say that disrespect for the Constitution, according to Article 18(a) and (b). °, of the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (CRDTL), children have the right to special protection by the family, the community and the State, particularly against all forms of abandonment, discrimination, violence, oppression, sexual abuse and exploitation. The Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights, on the other hand, emphasizes that all member countries of the International Labor Organization. In which Timor-Leste is included, they must respect and promote the four fundamental principles and rights at work, including the abolition and effect of child labour. Therefore, the absence of quality public education and the lack of public policies that promote family planning are some of the factors that most contributed to the existence of children at work. According to the same organization, child labor that abandons children's rights can create the psychological problem contributes to low school performance, impairs socialization, preparation for the labor

market and the intellectual development of the child and the future adult. Child labour therefore constitutes a violation of fundamental human rights by preventing the child from fully developing and living adequately his childhood of freedom and progress cited by (Corte Real AG & Tilman CB., 2024).

It is also the duty of the state to provide the family with the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully play its role in ensuring the harmonious development of the child. However, if the child is a victim of abandonment or abuse by his or her family, the state must intervene to put an end to the situation, and may ultimately decide to separate the child from his or her parents and entrust him or her to a child care institution. Article 18. °, no. 3, of the Constitution of the RDTL, enshrines the principle of non-discrimination against children born out of wedlock, whether they are the result of extramarital relations, de facto unions, previous marriage or the commission of crimes. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, enjoy the same rights and social protection as children in Timor-Leste, that's key point.

Education is the act of educating, of instituting, good education, disciplining. In the broadest sense of the child, education means the environment in which the habits, customs and values of a community are transferred from one generation to the generation. Through children they have access to knowledge, skills and competencies that allow them to develop personally and professionally, improve their quality of life and contribute to the economic and social development of the nation. The main objectives are the human formation of the student, transforming the school from a regular practice of child experiences, equity, inclusion and

socialization. In Decree-Law No. 3/2015 of 14 January. The role of families in the education of children involves responsibility, affection and transmission of values. Children who have parents present in their routines have to develop properly in different aspects, such as social, intellectual and emotional. The role of parents in the education of their children is fundamental for the formation of values. In the end, the family is responsible for starting the child's physical and intellectual development process. Parents are also the main agents for their children to become people of integrity, in the family and society of Timor-Leste with all the certainty and truth in the implementation practice in families traditionally and culture cited by (Corte Real AG & Tilman CB., 2024).

There are movements for educational reforms, such as to improve the quality and efficiency of education towards relevance in children's lives and efficient problem-solving in modern society and the future in general, evidence-based of education.

Our view is that all Timorese children should go to school and receive a quality education that gives them the knowledge and qualifications. The Government can recognise and promote children's rights education in Timor-Leste, and continues to develop children's knowledge in the areas of education. From the structuring axes of early childhood education, which are interactions and play, the base establishes six learning and development rights: To Live Together, to Play, to Participate, to Explore, to Express and to Know Yourself. Basing, on articles 25.º, up to 26.º, to the educational system of the Children's Code, in May 2011. The child has the right to a quality education and respect for qualities of opportunities.

In article 57.º, paragraphs 1, 2, 3 of the Constitution of the RDTL, says that everyone has the right to health and medical and sanitary assistance and the duty to defend and promote them. Also, from the Children's Code, May 2011, in articles 18.º, up to 22.º, same as the Children's

Code. To take care of children, educate and promote their health and integral development. The partnership between parents, the community and health and social education professionals is important. It is important to stimulate the child's development from an early age so that he acquires self-confidence, and develops the ability to relate well with other children, with the family and with the community. In this way, you will have a greater chance of becoming an adult who has developed your full potential. Carry out the surveillance of the child's development in the first years of elementary life. When it comes to our children, there is no more important mission than taking care of their health. It is an act of love, affection and responsibility to ensure that the little ones are healthy for physical and emotional development. Children are constantly growing and developing. Good health in childhood is crucial for them to reach their full potential. Taking care of your health from an early age helps prevent a series of diseases and health problems in the future. Establishing healthy habits in childhood can lower your risk of obesity, diabetes, heart disease, and more. Children's mental health is also intertwined with their physical and mental health to be human-being and social responsibility cited by (Corte Real AG & Tilman CB., 2024).

CONCLUSION

Article 18. In the constitution of the RDTL, and the children's code. What advice and duty for the fulfillment of children's rights that provided for in the statute of the children's code to represent some specific objectives. In conclusion, we say that the Children's Code introduces some innovations in relation to the normative framework already in force in Timor-Leste, especially due to the discipline it establishes in terms of constitutional law that explains and talks about the rights of the child based on Article 18. In the constitution of the RDTL, at risk and of alternative care. As we have had the opportunity to mention, schools and official bodies establish permanent mechanisms for consultation with the child to make the decisions that children make. In any case, legal that exists at the moment regardless of the adoption of the children's code, it is evident that the well-being of Timorese children does not depend on a new law, but effectively applying the laws that exist in the country they tools of implementation in Timor-Leste is very fundamental cited by (Corte Real AG & Tilman CB., 2024).

To ensure that all children have the right to life, health, food, education, sport, leisure or leisure, professionalization, culture, etc. It is a duty not to submit parents, relatives and public authorities, but Timor-Leste a country that has ratified the Constitution of the RDTL, provided for in articles 18, 57, and the convention on the rights of the child, also in Decree-Law, No. 3/2015 - to the Ministry of Justice, and in Timor-Leste it has the obligation to fulfill its commitment. In the first part of the work, we dealt with the rights of the child, and the fundamental rights that related to the rights of the child. Therefore, the rights of the child began to be valued and respected in order to submit to the socialization of societies that sought the protection and realization of human rights. In these respects, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights would deal with the rights of human beings in a general manner, while the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1948, and the United Nations General Assembly on 27 November 2002 and ratified by Timor-Leste, and the civil penal code reflect the positions taken by the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child is very important, in the

international frame works underlined just wanted mentioned of referencec to justified and take a look of auctions cited by (Corte Real AG & Tilman CB., 2024).

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