



Right to Identity

What is the **Right to Identity**?

The right to identity means every child should have a name, nationality, and family connections that are officially recognized. This right ensures that a child's identity is respected and protected.

Acts and Sections

- **Constitution of India:**
 - **Article 21:** Right to life and personal liberty, which includes the right to identity.
- **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015:** Provides for the care, protection, and rehabilitation of children.

Why is it **Important**?

It's important because a recognized identity allows children to access basic rights and services like education, healthcare, and social security. It also helps them feel a sense of belonging and self-worth.

Key Points of the Right to Identity:

1. **Name and Nationality:** Every child should have a registered name and nationality.
2. **Family Ties:** Children have the right to know and be cared for by their parents or guardians.
3. **Birth Registration:** Every child should have their birth officially registered.
4. **Cultural Identity:** Children should have the right to preserve their cultural identity, language, and heritage.
5. **Legal Recognition:** Ensuring that a child's identity is legally recognized helps protect their rights and access to services.



What Should a Child Do if Their Identity is Not Recognized?

1. **Tell an Adult:** Inform a parent, teacher, or guardian if you do not have official documents recognizing your identity.
2. **Seek Registration:** Ensure that your birth is registered with the relevant authorities.
3. **Contact Authorities:** Reach out to local government offices or child protection agencies to get help with identity documents.
4. **Know Your Rights:** Learn about your rights to identity and how to protect them.
5. **Legal Help:** In serious cases, seek help from a lawyer to ensure your identity is recognized and protected.

