



Right to Privacy

What is the **Right to Privacy**?

The right to privacy means every child should have their personal information, conversations, and activities kept private and protected from being shared without their permission.

Acts and Sections

- **Constitution of India:**
 - **Article 21:** Right to life and personal liberty, which includes the right to privacy.
- **Information Technology Act, 2000:**
 - **Section 43A:** Protection of personal data.
 - **Section 72:** Penalty for breach of confidentiality and privacy.

Why is it **Important**?

It's important because privacy helps children feel safe and secure. It ensures that their personal information is protected and that they can have private spaces to think, learn, and grow.

Key Points of the Right to Privacy:

1. **Personal Information:** Your name, address, and other personal details should be kept private.
2. **Online Privacy:** Your online activities and information should be protected.
3. **Private Spaces:** You should have spaces where you can be alone or with friends without being watched.
4. **Respecting Boundaries:** Others should respect your personal space and boundaries.
5. **Confidentiality:** Conversations and communications with trusted adults like doctors or counsellors should remain private.



What Should a Child Do if Their Privacy is Violated?

1. **Tell an Adult:** Inform a parent, teacher, or guardian if your privacy is violated.
2. **Report the Issue:** Let school authorities or relevant agencies know about the violation.
3. **Seek Support:** Contact child helplines or organizations that support child rights.
4. **Know Your Rights:** Learn about your rights to privacy and how to protect them.
5. **Legal Help:** In serious cases, seek help from a lawyer.

