Child and minorities

Introduction

The term “minorities” in the contest of Nepal boredly refers to ethic, linguistic, religious, caste based, Nepal a nation of remarkable ethic, cultural, and linguistic diversity is home to more than 125 caste/ ethnic groups with 123 languages as per the Census of 2011.some notable minority group include the janjatis, such as Tharu, Tamang, Magar, Gurung and rai, Madhesis from the terai region, Muslims and the Dalits. While such diversity is often celebrated, it also brings challenges particularly for minority communities and children within those groups. Children from minority groups often face disadvantages due to social exclusion, discrimination, and poverty.These groups, despite their significant presence, often find themselves underrepresented in politics, administrative, education, and other spheres of national life. Their children, who are supposed to be the most protected under both national and international child rights frameworks, Face multidimensional barriers to development.

Child Rights Frame work in Nepal

Nepal is a signatory to numerous international conventions that safeguard children’s rights, including the “UN Convention on the Rights of the children (CRC) 1989”, Which Nepal ratified in 1990. Furthermore, the “Constitution of Nepal (2015)”. guarantees several rights for children under Article 39, which includes:

* Rights to name and birth registration.
* Right to education, health, and proper care.
* Protection from exploitation, child labor, and trafficking.

However, despite these legal safeguards, the practical implementation of these rights remains inconsistent, especially among the minority children who suffer due intersectional vulnerability.

Challenges faced by the Minore groups.

Many minority children in Nepal often face the burden of social exclusion, both marginalized groups and minor. Their challendes can be grouped into following categories:

1. Educational and language Barriers.
2. Child labor and economic Marginalization
3. Child Marriage and Discrimination
4. Lack of Access to Health Service
5. Proper transportation System
6. Political instability

# Bibliography

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