

Children's Rights 2018/Otrokove pravice 2018, Dvojezična srednja šola Lendava

(mednarodni projekt, od februarja do junija 2018)

1. Introduction:

Welcome! Pozdravljeni! Üdvözlünk benneteket! 🐼

The greeting above says it all: we are the students of a bilingual secondary school. In this project the **students of 2. b and 2. c classes of secondary technical education: economic technician, chemical technician** are taking part. Have a look at our [glogster presentation](#) and feel our vibe!



Our mentors are:

Mária Gaál, the geography teacher,
Ildikó Kovač, the biology teacher,
Gabriela Zver, M.A., the Slovene teacher and the head of this project,
and Sandra Vida, M.A., teacher of English as a foreign language.

At Dvojezična srednja šola Lendava (The Bilingual Secondary School Lendava) we take classes in the Slovene and Hungarian language. Beside these two languages we also learn German, English and Spanish. Our school offers the following educational programmes: grammar school (general upper secondary school), secondary technical education: economic technician,

chemical technician and mechanical technician and various three-year vocational programmes.

Our glogster presentation:

DVOJEZIČNA SREDNJA ŠOLA LENDAVA
The Bilingual Secondary School Lendava

At Dvojezična srednja šola Lendava (The Bilingual Secondary School Lendava) we take classes in the Slovene and Hungarian language. Beside these two languages we also learn German, English and Spanish.

Our school offers the following educational programmes: grammar school (general upper secondary school), secondary technical education: economic technician, chemical technician and mechanical technician and various three-year vocational programmes.

Meet the 12 participating students of class 2. bc, secondary technical education: economic technician, chemical technician.

Click on the photos to meet them.

Turn on the speakers!

Where is Lendava? Click on the flag! Why is it? The borders of four countries rejoin in a hen.

Click on the flag!

Special features of our town Lendava (Lendva - in Hungarian):

- Did you know that during the Reformation period the first significant printing house, not only in Slovenia but in the former Yugoslavia, was set up in Lendava?
- In our area people of different nationalities and religions (Catholic, Evangelical, Jewish) have always strived to live in harmony. Thus we have a Catholic and an Evangelical church, as well as a synagogue. The Jews left an indelible mark in the rich middle-class culture and the economy.
- Did you know that the most distant place from our capital Ljubljana is Lendava? Or that Lendava has the lowest annual precipitation in Slovenia?
- Did you know that we can find the so-called Roaring hen (lat. Saxonia indiana) only in the cobble lakes of The River Mura?
- Did you know that our area has many hidden treasures like geothermal water, which is great for our spas, orchards and for heating our school?
- But you probably know that Lendava is located on the borders of Slovenia - Croatia - Hungary and the Austrian border is also very close.

Click on the photos and find out a lot of interesting things about the history of our town and country.

Our mentors: Sandra Vida, M.A., teacher of English as a foreign language, loves music, singing and travelling, and is a passionate conference organizer for IATEFL Slovenia. Gabriela Zver, M.A., teacher of Slovene and the head of this project, who enjoys experiencing different types of art and their value, loves to travel and is an active singer. Ildikó Kovač, the biology teacher, who spends her free time, if there is some left due to her work, in the nature or before delicious treats. Mária Gaál, the geography teacher, who in addition to enjoying travels to close and foreign places dedicates more and more time to her pets and gardening.

A week of music & movies: Popcorn Jazzie - choir

Did you know, Lendava, one member of Dvojezična, what Slovenia?

Click on the photos and find out a lot of interesting things about the history of our town and country.

[Click!](#) 🐼

[Uradna spletna stran](#), kjer si lahko sami ogledate vse naše objave.

2. Contributions Challenges:

Our learning goals are:

We would like to learn for life, improve our communication and collaborations skills, get to know people from foreign countries and improve our English communication skills.

Our success criteria are:

We would like to acquire concrete skills or get some new information, new knowledge. Our achievement will make us proud, we will be able to better collaborate with each other, our English will improve (better and more self-confident performance).

Our contributions:

1. Alanis Ranfl and Uroš Zver: Minority Rights, Autonomy and Recognition

Rights of hungarian minority in Slovenia

History of how HUNGARIANS became a MINORITY

After the first World War Hungary found herself on a losing side and because of that she had to give a lot of its territory and people away. With treaty of Trianon Slovenia (Slovenia was then still just a state of Yugoslavia) and other neighbors gain Hungarian lands and people. Slovenia was given a region of Prekmurje in which majority population was Slovene but there was a small minority of Hungarians. This minority is still present in Prekmurje today.

RIGHTS OF HUNGARIAN MINORITY

In Slovenia Hungarians are recognized as a minority, they mostly live in a region of Pomurje (historically Prekmurje). In 2002 census there were 6 thousand that said that their nationality was Hungarian. Their rights are written in Slovenian constitution. Republic of Slovenia provides various rights to minorities, these are:

- Use of language - Hungarian is an official language together with Slovene in areas where minority is present. All of the signs are written in both languages. In all public places (schools, shops, banks...) both languages are used, meaning the employees must be fluent in both languages.
- Education – where minority is present children attend



bilingual kindergartens, primary schools or the secondary school that we're currently attending. All of the schools provide bilingual education in which both languages are equal. Tests and other assignments are written in both languages, also students can choose in which language they will be writing tests.

- Culture - The Hungarians keep their culture alive with various different activities, such as folklore, singing choirs, drama clubs and others,... They also have their own radio and TV program. The mass is also organized in Hungarian.



- Politics - Hungarians have a lot of autonomy under Slovenian government they have their own Hungarian self-governing national community (Muravidéki Magyar Önkormányzati Nemzeti Község). They also have one member in parliament that represents the minority and has a power to veto any law regarding the minority.

RIGHTS OF HUNGARIAN MINORITY COMPARED TO OTHER COUNTRIES

In comparison to other countries where Hungarian minority lives, Slovenia gives its minority a lot of autonomy. Hungarian is one of the official languages in Slovenia, the language is taught to all students. Slovenian government also finances cultural activities. Minority rights in Slovenia are very well regulated and have been praised by many countries and other organizations.

AN INTERVIEW WITH A HUNGARIAN PERSON

We asked an older woman (for the sake of keeping her privacy safe we gave her a different name), Maria, how she feels about the rights she has and these are the answers she gave us:

- **Do you ever get discriminated by the majority (Slovenians) population? If you do is it frequent?**

I feel like in every group of people you will find someone who doesn't accept people that are different than them, so yes I do get. Oh no, it's very rare, I live in a community where Hungarians and Slovenians get on very well.

- **How do you feel about bilingual education?**

I'm all for it, I feel like even if children come from a Slovenian family that they shouldn't be against it because they always say the more languages you know the more you are worth.

- **Are you happy with the rights that you have? Would you want to change something?**

I'm very happy with the rights that the state gives me. I'm going to say it like this: perfection does not exist, there are always things that could be done better but for the most part I feel like the rights we have are good and I wouldn't change anything.

THANK YOU FOR READING OUR SHORT REPRESENTATION OF HUNGARIAN RIGHTS. WE HOPE YOU LIKED IT AND DON'T FORGET THAT PATIENCE IS THE KEY, SO ACCEPT DIFFERENT PEOPLE AROUND YOU.

2. Jure Markoja and David Öri: Autonomy and Recognition, Assignment 2

1. Can you choose what you wear?

2. Do you play sports? Which sport? And did you choose it yourself?

3. Write down 3 things you can't choose for yourself. Do you agree you can't choose these things for yourself?

4. And last but not least, we want you to make a short story about the choices you made today, from the moment you woke up until the moment you started writing a story. Do you regret some of your choices?



Jure and David:

1. Yes we can choose clothes that we want to wear.

2. **David:** Yes, I train wrestling for about half a year, but before that I trained breakdance for 8 years. I choose sports, by myself. After these 8 years it wasn't enough challenging for me, so I changed the sport.

Jure: Yes, I have been training judo for 10 years, and also football for 8 years. I choose sports by myself.

3. **David:** I have to talk with my parents when I go to a party, to make an agreement how long I can stay in the evening or at night. I also have to make an agreement with them when I want to buy some more fishing equipment and talk about which amount can I buy.

Jure: I have to talk with my parents when I am buying something from the internet, or when I go somewhere with my friends, so they will know where I am.

4. **David:** I woke up, had breakfast, and ate my favorite cornflakes, brushed my teeth and got dressed, I chose clothes I like. After that I learned. Soon we had lunch and after lunch I started writing the story. I made choices of what to eat, what to wear, when to learn and when to work on a project. I didn't regret the choices I made.

Jure: I woke up at 8 o'clock, and went to the bathroom to wash my face and clean my teeth. Then I had breakfast. I put on clothes I wanted, and went to my room to do things for school. When I did these things I started writing this. Every thing I did today, I chose to do. So I dressed as I wanted, and ate food I chose. All the things I did all day were my personal choice.

3. Vanja Kebele and Ines Herženjak: Rights for Girls - Equality



RIGHTS OF GIRLS ONCE AND NOWDAYS

In our country girls have a lot of rights and we are respected by the society. We can openly talk about things such as menstruation, also in public. But it has not always been so. Together with a friend we asked our grandmothers and our great-grandmas how it was once. At the end we were astounded at what we found out.

We asked three questions:

1. Could you openly talk about menstruation at home ?

Nowdays menstruation is a normal thing and you can talk about it openly in school and at home. Once our great-grandmas were not allowed to talk about it, or they were ashamed to talk about it with parents or in the school. In our grandmothers' time it was already different, in that time girls dared to dream about more, but within their limits. The girls also began to talk more openly even about menstruation and other things.



2. Did the girls in past have the same rights as boys?

Today of course we can say that girls have the same rights as boys, at least in our country. But once our great-grandmas were often underestimated, they had to sit separately from boys in school, each on their side. Boys were more appreciated because they were physically more powerful and better suited for jobs. The girls usually held less important roles such as taking care of children, cooking and cleaning. A few years later when our grandmothers were still young girls, this changed. The girls were more valued, and more and more of them were educated and even went to study.

3. Did you have an opportunity or option to express your opinion in the past?

To this question our great-grandmas responded that their opinion was only rarely considered, because they did not want to defy their fathers or their husbands later because they were brought up in this way. Today in our country the girls can tell their opinion because we are equal with the boys .

We found out that in the past it was not easy to be a girl, they were subordinate to boys and man and less appreciated. We are delighted that this has changed, at least in our country, Slovenia. Elsewhere across the world, girls still do not have the right to express their opinions in public. Therefore, we have organisations that are fighting for the rights of girls, since girls deserve the same rights as boys .

4. Laura Feher and Lilla Hodonicki: Rights for Girls - Equality, Assignment 3: A Taboo

RIGHTS FOR GIRLS

ASSIGNMENT 3: A TABOO

"I believe in strong women. I believe in the woman who is able to stand up for herself. I believe in the woman who doesn't need to hide behind her husband's back. I believe that if you have problems, as a woman you deal with them, you don't play victim, you don't make yourself look pitiful, you don't point fingers. You stand and you deal. You face the world with a head held high and you carry the universe in your heart."

— C. JoyBell C.

<https://youtu.be/NEcZmTOfiNM> (menstruation commercial)

We are Lilla and Laura we attend Secondary school in Lendava. We just wanted to show you that to have menstruation is nothing that you have to be ashamed of. It is normal when you are a woman.

We made a survey with questions about this theme.

We made one for the boys and girls. Both had similar questions.

Most of the girls have menstruation and they have similar symptoms. The boys know about this "problem" that women have. They think it is normal and they don't think that the women are considered impure and unclean.

It is no secret people with vaginas menstruate. Still, we act as if this is not happening, trying to hide tampons under other stuff in the shopping basket so no one sees we buy hygiene products, we do not ever



say the word menstruation out loud, it is considered inappropriate to say you are on period right now. We demonized that part of femininity, a beautiful part of femininity. A part that is just as pure and magical as others.

We often talk seriously about periods but not with everyone. Sometimes not all people want to talk about this in front of everyone. But at home, we can talk about everything and we can ask our parents for some advice or when we need help. The teachers in school can also help us of course. We often talk about this with our friends because we know each other more and have sometimes the same issue.

Nowadays it is easy and not very expensive to buy sanitary products. We can get them in mostly all stores or smaller shops. But once they can not buy these things so easy and they are also today some places in the world that they do not have access to sanitary products. They barely have water or soap to wash them. They have pieces of clothes in their panties.

There are some organizations to help people there are more poor or do not have access to basic things like these, so we need to help them too!

<https://youtu.be/ZvPVyas68jE> (a video about menstruation)

MENSTRUATION, also known as a **period** is the regular discharge of blood and mucosal tissue (known as menses) from the inner lining of the uterus through the vagina. Bleeding usually lasts around 2 to 7 days.

Common signs and symptoms include acne, bloating, feeling tired, irritability, and mood changes. So ladies this is all normal. :D



5. Urška Marič and Emilia Varga: Women in the military/police, health care - Women's Rights, Rights for Girls – Equality

We conducted a short interview with an anonymous nurse

Why did you decide for this profession?

Because I am impressed by the presence at birth, a miracle that has not yet distorted been by medicine.

What is the most pleasing thing for you in this profession? How would you advise women to opt for this profession?

Being present at the greatest miracle is a privilege. The challenge to me is also that every birth is different and special.

A woman who chooses to have a profession needs to be empathic, responsible and above all a supporter of woman.

What do you think about women's rights?

I think we have enough rights, but I wonder if we always enforce them. I don't think so. Men are more likely to exercise their rights more often.

How are the rights of women in health different from men?

I think we are fairly equal.

What is your relationship with the director (given that he is a male)? Does he treat both sexes equally?

My relationship with the superiors is fine, I get along. I think he behaves to both genders the same, but I must point out that most of us workers are women.



Do you think women deserve more equality and respect than men?

Of course, because they still work more than men and are more capable than men.

Are male and female professions very different in healthcare?

I think not, although it's still a feminized profession (more women are employed).

Are gender pay gaps different?

Not, because we are paid by paying grades in the public sector, so we should not come to that.

We conducted a short interview with an anonymous female soldier

Why did you choose this profession?

Because of my wish for this occupation since I was young.

What is the most pleasant thing for you in this profession? Which women do you recommend this profession?

I'm most pleased by working and being among people who are like my second family. I would recommend this occupation to women who do sports, as the army supports sport and there is a lot of physical workout.

What do you think about women's rights?

Women have the right to be in the army as well, but it happens that many men look down on women.

What is the difference between women and men in the army?

The difference is in the physical strength. Men are stronger and more committed to the army. Women have children and are torn between their job and the children.

Do men respect you and treat you equally in this profession?*In most cases we are equal, but there are some exceptions, where men think they're better. Just like in this case, we were really unfair towards me and I were mobbed.*

Do you think women deserve more equality and respect than men?

No. I think that women as well as men deserve to be treated with respect and are equal.

Do male and female professions differ greatly in the army?

In the army all soldiers should be treated the same no matter their duties, and we soldiers only have one occupation – professional soldiers.

Komentarji na naši strani:



[student2meergronden](#) said, at 5:01 pm on Apr 3, 2018

Very good idea of pointing out some historic traits of your country.

Have a nice day



[student2qlashan](#) said, at 4:56 pm on Apr 3, 2018

Absolutely adored your introduction, I loved the college of information. Looking forward to work with you.





[student2alexandru](#) said, at 4:54 pm on Apr 3, 2018

Hello from Canada! Looking great so far!



[Gabriela Zver](#) said, at 2:03 pm on Mar 11, 2018

Dear Bob! It's really great to read your comment! Thank you for your kind words, we also can't forget the beautiful week spent in Arnhem and Hilversum. It was interesting experience for us, teachers. You, your students and teachers were really hospitable. :) I hope, someday we will meet in Slovenia again. ;) Tot die tijd ... groeten uit Lendava



[Bob Hofman](#) said, at 2:17 pm on Mar 10, 2018

Well done students from Lendava, I loved the way you guys made the Glogster.. and the picture where you hold the globe is

my favorite... nice to see the picture from the School I visited several times... and tasted the excellent wine from Lendava Region... Lep Pozdrav, Bob



[Gabriela Zver](#) said, at 4:02 pm on Mar 5, 2018

Dear Manon, thank you for your kind words and your motivation for the work in this month!

Daag, students and teachers from Bilingual Secondary School Lendava



[Manon van Herwijnen](#) said, at 3:40 pm on Mar 5, 2018

Dear students from beautiful Slovenia; great to meet you. What a wonderful glogster to start with. Enjoy the challenges and good luck!

3. Questions & Answers

Drugi izziv je bil postaviti šolam vprašanje in odgovoriti na vprašanja drugih šol.

Postavljena so bila ta vprašanja (glej tabelo na naslednji strani):

Each class or group thinks of a good question for the other participants in the first week of this phase.

Add your question in the box behind your school name.

After you have added your question, we will create a page for all the answers to that question.

So click on the question to add or see the answers!

School	Question
Varendocnk College	<p>Our questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. With which children's right can't you live without and why? 2. How does the government in your country deal with children's rights? 3. What are the most important things to you and would you be able to have it without children's rights? 4. How can we eliminate child labour in such a way that families still can provide in basic necessities? 5. What is the influence of the society in your country on the rights of children?



	<p>And how could this influence change?</p> <p>ps: we will be absent for the next 3 weeks.</p>
<p>Glashan Public School (Canada)</p>	<p><u>Our question:</u></p> <p>Does your country have a minority population?</p> <p>Examples of this could be Indigenous people, refugees or immigrants.</p> <p>If yes, are they treated equally? Do their children have access to education on the same level as the majority population or are they treated differently?</p>
<p>Dvojezična srednja šola Lendava (Slovenija) / The Bilingual Secondary School Lendava (Slovenia)</p>	<p><u>You can choose one question or both.</u></p> <p>A: THE ROLE OF A MAN AND A WOMAN AND THEIR RIGHTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is it possible for women to do all kinds of jobs, can they study for all kinds of professions in your country? Name examples: if there are professions women can't do or they wouldn't be welcomed or recognized by the society in your country, or if there are women, who do "men's" jobs, but don't earn equal recognition as men. • Observe the gender roles. Are there roles that are convenient or open/possible for only one gender? (e. g. maternity leave, single parents) Is all kind of houswork appropriate for all family members (wife, husband, child) and is all kind of housework done by both genders? • Who can family members turn to in case of domestic violence? (e. g. police, social workers, neighbours) Are there any differences in gender in the way of solving these problems? <p>Contribution: research and answer the quetions in any way: reflection, research, report or in any other form.</p> <p>B: TEENAGERS AND MENSTRUATION/PERIOD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who can you talk to about menstruation/period? (e. g. With your male classmates? With your female cousin? With your father/mother? With your best female friend? With any female?) • Where do you buy sanitary products? How much do they cost in your country? (The explanation of: what does it mean where do you buy them? E. g.: in specialized stores, in a small local kiosk, at the store with mixed goods, in foreign country/abroad, if you live near the border of your country, etc.). Do you perhaps use some other absorbent material instead ? What do you use instead of sanitary towel/napkin? • How do you relieve your menstrual cramps? With the help of medicine? Which ones do you take? Name them. With a gentle massage? With a cup of tea or with the use of some herbs? <p>Contribution: research and answer the quetions in any way: reflection, research, report or in any other form.</p>
<p>Agrani School and College</p>	<p><u>You can choose one question or five.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How is the scenario of Forced Marriage in your country? 2. How was it twenty years back? 3. What is the minimum age of marriage in your country according to country's law? 4. What is the rate of child marriage in your country? 5. Is there any gender discrimination prevailing in your society?
<p>The Oprah Winfrey</p>	<p>We all agree that children's rights are important. We also feel that while people often talk about children's rights,</p>

Leadership Academy for Girls	<p>children still feel that they don't have a real voice and are often not considered in decisions made about them. In the light of this statement we ask:</p> <p>How do we create a voice for children without appearing offensive to others?</p> <p>Please share your practical ideas with us.</p>
Pantarijn	<p>You can choose one question or five.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Do you feel free in your school / education? 2) What do you (dis)like most from your school? 3) Is it possible for you to participate in the decision making process at your school? 4) Is it accepted to be gay, lesbian or transgender at your school? 5) What would you like to change in your school or education system?

Naši dijaki so bili razdeljeni v pare in žal niso vsi odgovorili vsem šolam. Poglejmo odgovore dijakov, ki so opravili nalogo in s tem razveselili druge šole.

Varendonck College

Answer from school (Dvojezična srednja šola Lendava, Slovenija):

WITH WHICH CHILDREN'S RIGHT CAN'T YOU LIVE WITHOUT AND WHY?

WE HAVE CHOSEN THIS QUESTION BECAUSE WE THINK THAT IT IS AN IMPORTANT THEME TO TALK ABOUT. AND TO OPEN THE EYES OF SOMEONE WHO DOESN'T THINK OF THAT THIS WAY.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS ARE THE HUMAN RIGHTS.

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TRY TO SECURE A BETTER FUTURE FOR CHILDREN AND BETTER LIFE CONDITIONS BECAUSE CHILDREN ARE OUR FUTURE. ALL CHILDREN ARE EQUAL AND NO ONE HAS THE RIGHT TO DISCRIMINATE THEM BECAUSE OF THEIR APPEARANCE, THEIR SKIN COLOUR AND GENDER. EVERY PARENT CARES FOR THE RIGHTS OF THEIR CHILD.

MOST OF ALL WE ALL TRY TO HELP THOSE CHILDREN WHO ARE IN DISTRESS AND WHO DO NOT HAVE PARENTS AND AS MANY OPTIONS AS OTHERS. TO HAVE RIGHTS MEANS TO DO AND TO EXPERIENCE THE RIGHTS THAT ARE GIVEN TO YOU.

WE COULDN'T LIVE WITHOUT SOME OF THESE RIGHTS, THEY ARE IMPORTANT TO HAVE A GOOD AND PEACEFUL LIFE:

THE RIGHT TO:

- LIVE
- HEALTH
- FAMILY
- HAVE A NAME



- CITIZENSHIP
- EDUCATION
- HAVE FUN, PLAY
- HAVE FRIENDS
- OWN THINKING AND EXPRESSION
- NON-VIOLENT BEHAVIOR
- SPECIAL CARE AND TREATMENTS FOR DISABLED CHILDREN...

ALL OF THOSE RIGHTS ARE IMPORTANT BUT EVERYONE MAKES HIS OR HER FUTURE AND LIVES THE WAY HE OR SHE WANTS. WE HAVE TO WORK TOGETHER TO MAKE LIFE FOR CHILDREN BETTER AND HAPPIER!

Laura Feher and Lilla Hodonicki

Glashan Public School (Canada)

Answer from school (Dvojezična srednja šola Lendava, Slovenija):

Does your country have a minority population?

Yes it has, we have two traditional national minorities, Italian and Hungarian. We also have Roma community in our country. Italian minority lives around the coast in cities like Koper, Piran and Portorož. Their education is different from Hungarian because they do not go to school with Slovenian children but they have their own schools in which they learn their mother tongue and also Slovenian. The Hungarian minority mostly lives around the border with Hungary. As we already mentioned Italian minority and Hungarian minority education are different. In Hungarian case, children of both nationalities (Slovenian and Hungarian) attend the same schools and learn both languages no matter which nationality they belong to. Roma children in our country don't have their own schools so they attend the same schools as Slovenian children. Our country tries to as much as it can to treat all of them equally.



Alanis Ranfl and Uroš Zver

MHV Pantarijn (Netherlands)

Answer from school (Dvojezična srednja šola Lendava, Slovenija):

1) Yes, sometimes we implement interactive lesson when we are allowed to use computers or phones for educational purposes, we can also discuss various practical things with teachers. But we have to respect the duties of the students.

2) In our school I like the most:

- that it isn't small but also not that big



- that there are not many students in the classroom, so the teacher can devote more time to each student
- that we have a lot of practical lessons

3) When we have various activities we can sometimes express our opinions of what we would like to change or how do we like those activities or similar things.

4) We don't know that because we don't have gay, lesbian or transgender at school. At least not that we know of. But we think we would accept this.

5) We would like to change school education so as to have more practical lessons, and more sport activities.

Jure Markoja and David Öri

Če vas zanima, kako so odgovorile na vprašanja drugih šole ostale šole, kliknite [TU](#).

Odgovori drugih šol na naše vprašanje:

Answer from school (Glashan P.S) :

As it stands today women get paid \$0.88 for every dollar that men get paid for the same job. However women can work any job they want as long as they qualify for the job.

Answer from Pantarijn :

A.1

Yes, it possible, probably (we don't know exactly) with the exception of some functions in the army.

A.2

It depends very much upon the family it self, with great varieties in culture as well. "Non-native Dutch families" (so to speak), have more traditional roles in the house and the family, whereas the younger families have more 'equality' in the housework: it is done by both genders.

A.3

They can go to the police, and there are other institutions as wel (for example, 'Blijf van mijn lijf'-houses: here can women and their children go to, who are subjected to violence by their husbands). We think most of the time women are subjected to domestic violence, more than men.

Answer from school: Oprah Winfrey Leadership Academy for Girls

The role of a man and a woman and their rights.



–Nompumelelo Myeni

1. Is it possible for women to do all kinds of jobs, can they study for all kinds of professions in your country? Name examples: if there are professions women can't do or they wouldn't be welcomed or recognized by the society in your country, or if there are women, who do "men's" jobs, but don't earn equal recognition as men.
 - Yes it is possible for women to do all, in fact any kind of job that they want. Yes they can study for any kind of profession in South Africa. The thing is that when a woman goes to study and work in a field where people believe it is for "men" they won't be quite recognized as people in the field of work.
2. Observe the gender roles. Are there roles that are convenient or open/possible for only one gender? (e. g. maternity leave, single parents) Is all kind of housework appropriate for all family members (wife, husband, child) and is all kind of housework done by both genders?
 - Personally, I don't think there is such a thing as roles convenient for one gender only. A household consists of a family. In order for the household to function properly everybody needs to contribute. So all these chores are for everybody. Regardless of being male or female you still need to do housework. For some families that are still rooted in the "superstition" that only women cook, clean, wash and look after the children. But some families actually share the chores amongst them. For example the father will cook and clean today, the child tomorrow and the mother that other day. It differs from family to family.
3. Who can family members turn to in case of domestic violence? (e. g. police, social workers, neighbours) Are there any differences in gender in the way of solving these problems?
 - So in case of domestic violence you can first report it to a close and trustable family member. If it continues after a while and nothing is happening you can then proceed to tell a trusted neighbour. If it still goes nowhere you can then report to police officers who will investigate and communicate to the social work services who will investigate deeper.

B

- Who can you talk to about menstruation/period?
 - I can talk to my immediate relatives and most of the students. I can also speak to my friends and residence staff (all women) because we attend an all girl boarding school and have access to nurses etc although others have trouble communicating this to others besides (sometimes) their mom. I would like to believe I am able to speak to my male educators but I prefer not to. Not because I am ashamed but because I feel like they might not give proper advice due to the lack of experience and they would probably refer us to the nurse, who have experience and so I just feel like we should just go to someone more experienced like women because they go through the same thing.
- Where do you buy sanitary products? How much do they cost in your country?
 - I purchase sanitary products from local shops, supermarkets and at my school tuck shop where sanitary products are available for our students. I also need to note that not everyone in our country has access to supermarkets and tuck shops etc. or they do not have access to sanitary pads.
 - According to research people also use towels and/or toilet tissue. Our school is involved in a drive to provide pads for those in need to prevent the usage of ways to maintain periods that might have side effects such as infections etc.
- Do you perhaps use some other absorbent material instead? What do you use instead of sanitary towel/napkin?
 - No but our school has sanitary drives for girls who do not have access or the resources to be able to buy their own sanitary products.
 - These girls are often forced to skip school for the duration of their period.

- They also have to free flow or use absorbent material such as newspaper, toilet paper, old rags etc.
- How do you relieve your menstrual cramps? With the help of medicine? Which ones do you take?
 - Different remedies work for different people.
 - While I prefer using a warm object such as a hot water bottle or being snuggled in my duvet or blankets while sipping tea or hot chocolate ,my friend would rather soothe her pains with being in contact with cold objects e.g an ice pack.
 - Gentle massages and stretches assist with cramps and so do exercise such as playing soccer/football,netball and swimming.This helps to lower your stress (which worsens cramps) and helps with blood flow.

Rushnie and Lathita

Žal tudi mi nismo dobili odgovorov vseh šol. Kot je razvidno, gre za sodelovalno učenje in delo, zato je vsaka šola odgovorna za to, da objavlja pravočasno in da vse opravi.

4. Completion and Evaluation:

Children's rights

- In our opinion the right that is most important is the right to equality. We think everyone should be treated equally no matter how they look, what their skin color is, their gender, religion... This right is important because we can see every day how some people just don't see that every person on the planet has the same rights as they have and that we're all the same. An example of that is discrimination against black people that is still present very much in our society. The most important thing that should happen is that every person would accept the other person for who they are and not how they look, but sadly this is not the case. Unfortunately, not only adults look down upon others but also children. They bully them in kindergarten, school and in doing that they take away their essential right - the right to equality. Unfortunately, there is more and more of this behavior every day and because of that we should fight to change the mindset of the people so that one day every person will feel equal.



Alanis Ranfl and Uroš Zver

Our opinion about this project and this theme is positive, because we think that more people should know about children's rights, they are very important.

We were really excited to do this project and we learned so many new things and found out new information.



Children's rights are very important because children are the future. A lot of children all around the globe have no right to be educated, to play, to live, to eat and much more.

Because of this project we got to know children's rights more and we got to participate with other schools all around the world and got to know how they think, their opinion and their situation.

By reading their tasks we realized that there are differences and we can call ourselves lucky that we have a good education and families that care for us. These kids work in factories, they aren't educated, they have no family and no trustee.

Laura Feher and Lilla Hodonicki



CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

Our opinion is that all children's rights are very important, because with them we have more freedom in our childhood. Nevertheless, children's rights are different in each country, in some countries children's rights aren't recognized. In some countries children still work in factories for a very low payment, but they don't go to school and they don't get educated, they don't have access to health care. Our opinion is that the most important children's right is the right to be educated, because education is very important for children. But in some countries some children don't have these rights. Most of these countries are in Africa and Asia. Children don't have time to go to school, they have to work for minimal payment so they can take care of their poor families and can afford at least some food. In some countries they don't have money to build a school and to pay for the teachers. Children in our county are lucky, that we have the important children rights, we must go to school until our fifteenth year. Our country and the schools offer us the basic education, so that we know how to write, read, calculate etc. It is very important that children all over the world get educated because children are the future.



Ines Herženjak and Vanja Kebel

Our opinion on the project task is very positive, because we have learned a lot about living conditions in other countries, also we have noticed that women's rights are different across countries. Some women do not even have the rights that we have. In some countries, they also do not have as much education about sexuality and protection as we do. Many children must also work in factories, so they do not have as much freedom as we can, because we can only serve as minors if we want to, so we can only be grateful that we have a lot of freedom in life. We hope that living conditions, women's rights and above all children's rights will change to the better in other countries soon as well. Using small children as a work face, who cannot even agree to it, or decline it, is really bad. We believe that every child must have a free childhood, since this is the time in which the most can be learned.

Emilia Varga and Urška Marič

We think that the most important children's right is the right to:

- education: education is important for kids because if we didn't go to school we wouldn't know how to write, count, get a good job, socialize, communicate with other people and similar things.

But we also meet new people, establish new relationships, we learn how to behave, learn how to live, act in public and etc. Education is actually very important to learn things about ourselves and others.

Jure Markoja and David Öri

Evaluation, team DSŠ:

We sincerely thank all the schools who answered our question. It was really interesting to read your answers. Thank you very much. We were able to learn a lot from you. <3

At the same time, we apologize to schools whom we didn't answer the questions, because our students haven't done their work as they should.

Students and teachers of all schools would also be happier if everyone completed the tasks in time.

We would like to thank all the schools for their introductions, they were creative and original with lots of helpful information and with some great pictures or videos.

Most schools have made a lot of effort in answering questions to the first challenge.

Posting questions (QUESTIONS & ANSWERS) with delay has complicated the following work – some students lost their motivation to work. Not all the students, only those less motivated.

Consequently... it was clear: peerschooling can't work if someone doesn't complete their work in time. But we made some sort of completion and evaluation. Here it is. ;)

We wish all schools the least stress possible at the end of the school year and a nice vacation.

Projekt se je zaključil z zaključnim srečanjem, na katerem smo dijakom mentorice izrekle pohvale, opozorile na to, kaj smo pogrešale, kje se dijaki še lahko izboljšajo pri delu in kakšen napredek smo opazile. Ravnateljico naše šole, Silvijo Hajdinjak Prendl, smo mentorice prosile za manjše darilo za dva dijaka, ki sta pokazala največjo angažiranost. Zaradi zadržanosti gospe ravnateljice, je darilo predal namestnik ravnateljice Tibor Tomšič. Vsi drugi dijaki pa so se lahko posladkali s čokoladicami. Z obiskom pa nas je počastila tudi njihova razredničarka, Katarina Ferenc.

The students who persevered on the project, with mentors and our two most engaged students:



Na dan zaključka projekta je bila ena od mentoric, Mária Gaál, zadržana, zato jo pripenjamo posebej. 😊



