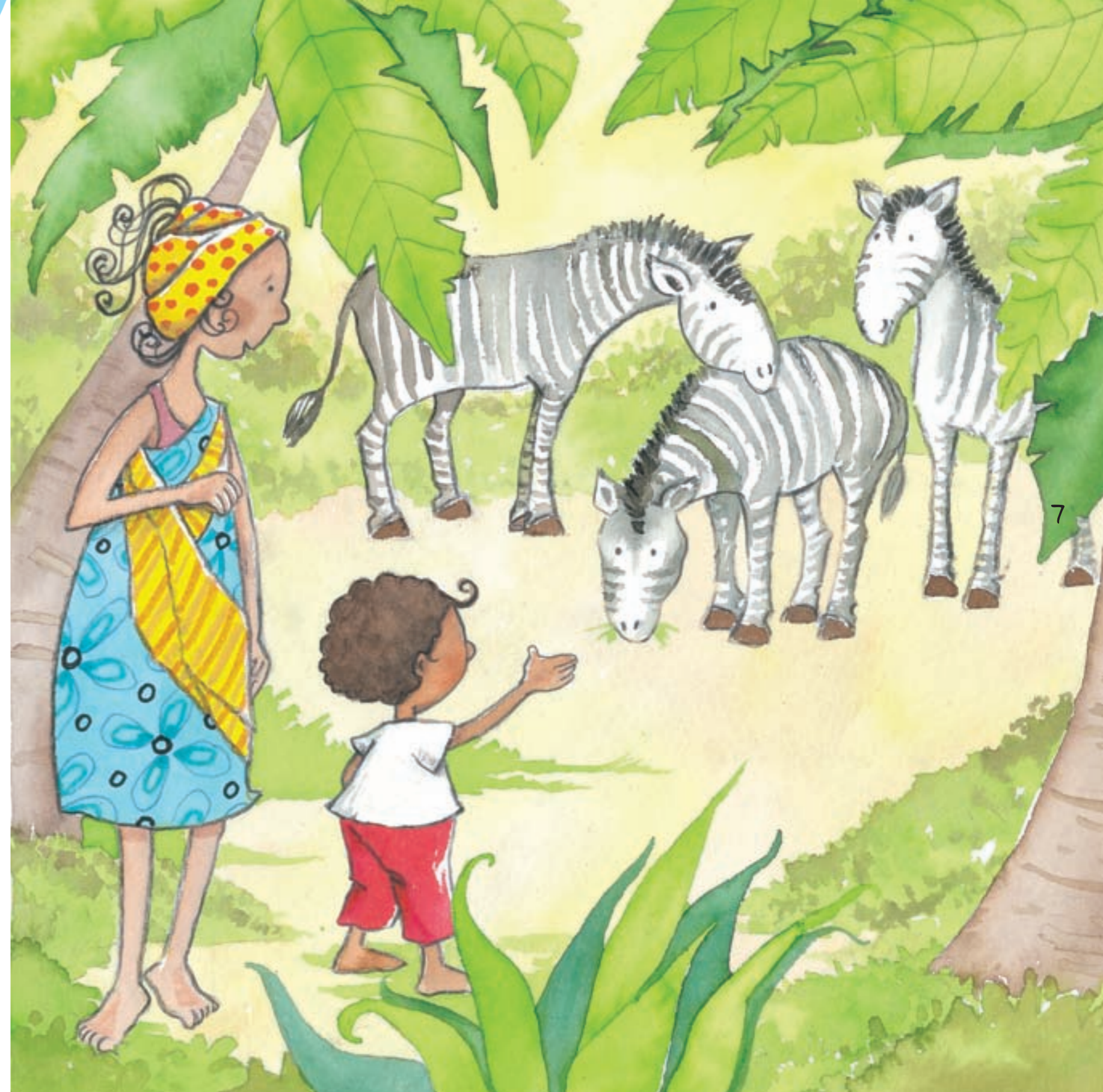
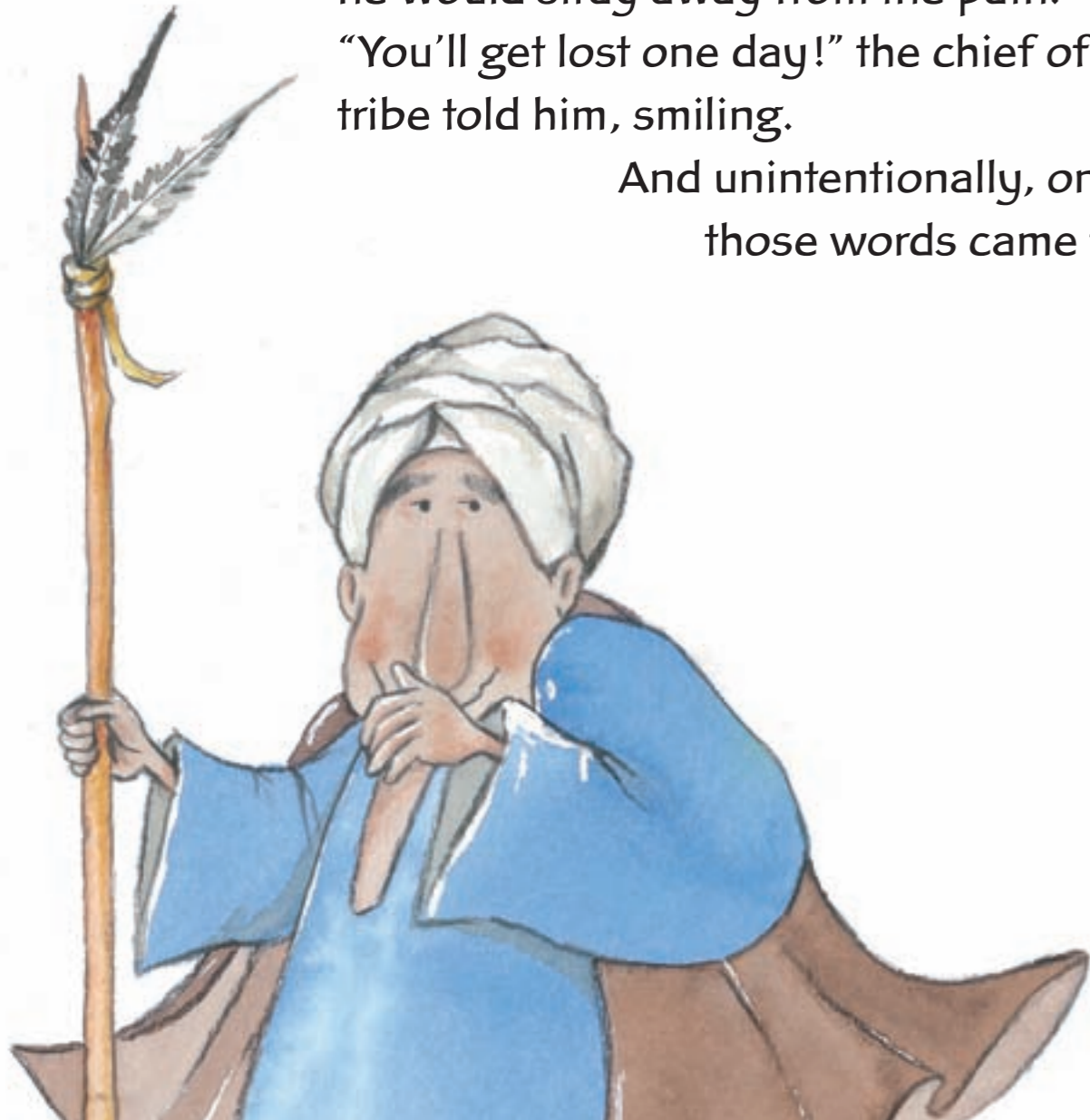




“Amin, please leave the zebras in peace and walk,” his mother told him, afraid that he would stray away from the path. “You’ll get lost one day!” the chief of the tribe told him, smiling.

And unintentionally, one day, those words came true.





The boy started running towards the savannah. There was a herd of lazy lions... He liked sleeping very much! So he asked them if he could be a lion like them and live in their land. "As you wish," replied a lioness, "but when night falls, you must hunt a couple of zebras for dinner."





Principle 3

of Children's Rights:

The child shall be entitled from his birth to a name and a nationality.

A person's name and nationality, or belonging to a country, which means the same thing, is a right that all the boys and girls have, wherever they are. So, at the time of his birth, the newborn child is given a name to identify himself and to distinguish himself from the other children. The country of birth determines his nationality, independently of the family's cultural roots and his parents' origins.

Having a specific name and belonging to a particular region of a country, helps to form the individual's personality. In the story, Amin was perfectly aware of his name and where he came from, but for a while, he tried to form part of other the nationalities that are represented in the story by different animal families and their members. Logically, Amin doesn't fit in with any of them and cannot call himself by any other name, because he already belongs to a land, Akida and has a name that determines his identity, making him unique.