unicef
for every child

STRENGTHENING CHILD FRIENDLY
LOCAL GOVERNANCE IN KERALA

Child Resource Centre (CRC)
Three-Day Training

Training Module

KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (KILA)
Mulamgunnathkavu P.O. Thrissur - 680581

Kerala Institute of Local Administration
Thrissur





Strengthening Child Friendly Local Governance in Kerala

Child Resource Centre (CRC) Three-Day Training

Training Module

Kerala Institute of Local Administration
Thrissur

Strengthening Child Friendly Local Governance in Kerala
Child Resource Centre (CRC)
Three-Day Training: Training Module

Chief Editor
Dr. Joy Elamon
Director General, Kerala Institute of Local Administration

Editors
Dr. KPN Amrutha
Assistant Director, KILA

Dr. Monish Jose
Assistant Professor, Public Administration, KILA

Sukanya. K. U
Coordinator, KILA Centre for Sustainable Development Goals and Local Governance

Contributors
Ann Maria Anil
Dharsana V Radhakrishnan
Elzabeth Minu Mathews
Hemachandran J
Kalidasan M G
Sajeevu K G
Premjith P
K B Madhan Mohan
Maneesh M Nair
Dr Amruthraj R M
R Shiny
Dr Sony P
Devi P Balan
Adv. Bienella Mary Jacob
Daniel Libni

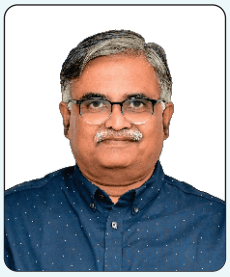
Cover Design & Layout: Rajesh Thanikudam

Printed at : Co-op Press Mulamkunnathukavu

April, 2024

Published by
KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (KILA)
Mulamgunnathkavu P.O. Thrissur - 680581
Kerala, INDIA
Email: info@kila.ac.in Website: www.kila.ac.in

FOREWORD



It is with great pleasure and a sense of commitment that I extend my warm greetings to all the readers and users of the handbooks and modules being released in April 2024. These resources have been meticulously prepared as part of the "Strengthening Child-Friendly Local Governance in Kerala" project, supported by UNICEF.

Children are not just the future custodians of our society. They are a vital part of our present one and their well-being is a shared responsibility that extends beyond individual households to encompass the broader realms of government and society. The State of Kerala, known for its pioneering initiatives in local governance, has once again taken a significant stride in ensuring the protection and welfare of children by establishing the Child Welfare and Protection Committee (CWPC) at various levels of the local self-governments including at the ward level.

Apart from legal frameworks that safeguard children's rights, these handbooks and modules also address the various roles and responsibilities of entities such as the Child Advisory Board (CAB), Child Resource Center (CRC), and Child Welfare and Protection Committee (CWPC) allied mechanisms within the LSG, its constituent bodies, other departments, and institutions along with that of the diverse stakeholders. They also include frameworks for training sessions, plan of action, case studies, formats for data collection and vulnerability assessments, integration possibilities, scope of work apart from child-related aspects such as child psychology, role of gender, etc.

As we release these resources, I urge all stakeholders, including elected representatives and local self-governments, to embrace the spirit of decentralization and collaborate effectively in making our local governance child-friendly. I express my gratitude to UNICEF for their valuable support and wholeheartedly commend the

dedicated efforts of the team from different departments and agencies in Kerala in developing these essential tools to advance the cause of child-friendly local governance. Together, let us build a future where every child in Kerala grows up in a safe, nurturing, and empowering environment.

Sincerely

Dr. Joy Elamon
Director General, KILA

PREFACE

The comprehensive training module on Child Resource Centre (CRC) is a vital initiative released by the Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) in collaboration with UNICEF. This module is a significant component of the broader mission aimed at Strengthening Child Friendly Local Governance in Kerala and is an integral part of a series of handbooks and training modules being released by KILA in April 2024 in this regard.

This module has been meticulously crafted to provide an intensive three-day training program for the members of Child Resource Centres established at various levels including district, block and Local Self-Governments (LSG) in Kerala.

The training unfolds in stages, commencing with Gram Panchayats and progressing to Municipalities, Corporations, Block Panchayats, and culminating in District Panchayats. Training sessions for Corporations and District Panchayats will be conducted at the State level, while regional-level training sessions will be held within districts for Gram Panchayats. Simultaneously, Municipalities and Block Panchayats will undergo training at the district level.

The primary goal of this training module is to empower Child Resource Centres within each local government, offering academic leadership to realize the aspiration of becoming a Child-Friendly Local Government. By fostering collaboration among CRCs and nurturing them as specialized academic institutions within their respective local government bodies, this training aims to create a robust foundation for sustained child-friendly initiatives.

The comprehensive training agenda covers a spectrum of essential topics, including understanding the challenges faced by children, delving into the concept of child-friendliness, aligning initiatives with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), exploring gender dynamics in child-friendliness, understanding child rights, exploring child psychology, acquainting participants with child advisory boards and protection committees, examining relevant legislations, and providing insights into the process of preparing child-friendly comprehensive plans at different levels. The module also emphasizes the roles and responsibilities of Child

Resource Centres, integration possibilities, assessment, monitoring, and the crucial aspect of documentation.

It is hoped that as a crucial tool, this module will equip CRC members with the knowledge and skills necessary to champion the cause of child-friendly governance in Kerala.

CONTENTS

Introduction		9
Session 1:	Problems Faced by Children	11
Session 2:	Child Friendly Kerala	12
Session 3:	Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and Child-Friendly Local Self Governance	15
Session 4:	Gender And Child-Friendliness	19
Session 5:	Child Rights	28
Session 6:	Child Psychology	38
Session 7:	Child Advisory Board (CAB)	43
Session 8:	Child Welfare and Protection Committee (CWPC)	44
Session 9:	Child Rights and Legislations	48
Session 10:	Integrated Child Development Plan	71
Session 11:	District Plan of Action for Child	74
Session 12:	Responsibilities of Child Resource Centre (CRC)	91
Session 13:	Integration Possibilities	94
Session 14:	Monitoring and Evaluation	96
Session 15:	Documentation	100



Child Resource Centre (CRC)

Introduction

This module aims to provide three days of training to the members of Child Resource Centres established at all levels of LSGs. The training will commence with the first level of training provided to Gram Panchayats, followed by Municipalities as the second, Corporations as the third, Block Panchayats as the fourth and then District Panchayats as the fifth. Training sessions for Corporations and District panchayats will be organized at the State level. Additionally, regional-level training sessions will be conducted (within the district) for Gram Panchayats, while training at the district level will be conducted for Municipalities and Block Panchayats.

Training Objective

- To empower Child Resource Centres in each local government to provide academic leadership to work towards the goal of becoming a Child-friendly local government.
- Foster collaboration among CRCs within each local government.
- Enable CRCs to evolve as academic institutions specializing in this area within each local government.

Topics covered

- Problems Faced by Children
- Child Friendly Kerala
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and Child-Friendly Local Self Governance
- Gender And Child-Friendliness
- Child Rights
- Child Psychology
- Child Advisory Board (CAB)
- Child Welfare and Protection Committee (CWPC)
- Child Rights and Legislations
- Integrated Child Development Plan
- District Plan of Action for Child
- Responsibilities of Child Resource Centre (CRC)
- Integration Possibilities
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Documentation



SESSION 1

Problems Faced by Children

Objectives

- Create a mutual understanding of the problems faced by the children.
- Build synergy among trainees.
- Establish a supportive foundation for the follow up activities and further training.

Duration– 90 minutes

Venue – Public venue

Content and Methodology

No.	Content	Duration	Method	Medium
1.	Concept	10	Presentation	Chart
2.	Group Activity	10	Group Work	Chart
3.	Presentation	10	Group Work and Plenary	Chart

Note

Participants will be divided equally in to mixed groups (each group will have individuals from different Local Self-Government), with a maximum of 15 people per group. Before forming groups, the resource person shall talk about the activities to be done in the group, its operation, and the purpose of the activity. Below are the things to be noted.

- Participants should introduce themselves and get to know each other during the group formation. All participants shall get know each other in detail during break.
- Based on individual experiences, group members will list all the problems faced by children and should present them to the participants.
- Everyone shall jot down the list on their writing pad, after which the facilitator shall call out the members to present the points in plenary.
- 40 minutes shall be allocated for discussion, 35 minutes for presentation and 5 minutes for codification



SESSION 2

Child Friendly Kerala

Objectives

- Inculcate the concept of child-friendliness.
- Explain the rationale for arriving at the concept of a child-friendly state.
- Define the concept of a child-friendly state.

Duration– 40 minutes

Venue – Public venue

Content and Methodology

No.	Content	Duration	Method	Medium
1	The Idea of CFLG	5	Presentation	PPT
2	Activities	10	Presentation	PPT
3	Child-Friendly State	25	Presentation	PPT

Note:

Child-friendly can be defined as environments, policies, systems and practices that prioritize and promote children's well-being, development and rights in the best interests of children.

The 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is the authoritative document on child rights. The Convention defines the rights of the child through four major rights: survival, development, protection and participation. The 4 general principles articulated in this framework guide the global understanding of the concept of child-friendliness. Anyone seeking to comprehend the essence of child-friendliness should integrate these four principles into their activities.

Based on the above, a note on the concept of child-friendliness can be prepared and presented to the trainees. Discussion can lead to conceptualizing a child-friendly comprehensive plan. Coordination of activities at various levels within local self-



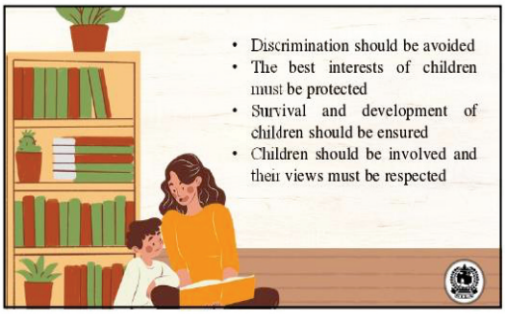
governing institutions, especially in Gram Panchayats, Municipalities, and Municipal Corporations, is possible. Comprehensive plans in every local self-governing body should be collectively prepared through a converged effort, outlining the approach to transition from a child-friendly local self-government to a child-friendly state.




CHILD FRIENDLY
KERALA
A
B
C
KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION


• Forming the concept of child friendly Kerala
• Inputs from on various meetings held
• Experience Sharing by Participants


• Children's welfare and rights should be prioritized
• Accordingly, the environment, systems, institutions, practices, family and society become child-friendly when they become child- centered


• Discrimination should be avoided
• The best interests of children must be protected
• Survival and development of children should be ensured
• Children should be involved and their views must be respected


APPROACH
▪ It should be a child- centered approach
▪ Transparency should be ensured
▪ The possibility of integration should be ensured
▪ All categories, institutions, departments and children should be included
▪ Under the leadership of the local government bodies, everyone should come together and form child-friendly comprehensive plans


THANK YOU



SESSION 3

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and Child Friendly Local Self Governance

Objectives

- Explain what the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are
- Introduce 10 themes
- Introduce indicators
- Explain the importance of meeting the targets
- Introduce factors to ensure sustainability in local bodies.

Duration - 60 minutes

Venue – Public venue

Content and Methodology

No	Topics	Duration	Method	Medium
1.	SDG	15	Presentation	PPT
2.	Themes	15	Presentation	PPT
3.	Indicators	50	Presentation	PPT
4.	Targets? Need?	10	Presentation	PPT
5.	Sustainability - Idea	15	Presentation	PPT
6	Child-Friendliness & Related Themes	10	Presentation	PPT
4	Doubt Clarification	5		PPT

Note:

Introduce SDGs and the 10 associated themes. Provide specific details about the child-friendly theme. Divide trainees into three groups after giving notes on child-friendly indicators (maximum 15 people per group). Discuss and read the indicators, encouraging suggestions for additional ones. During presentations, address doubts and additions. Clarify the actions needed to ensure sustainability. Explain other related themes crucial for ensuring child-friendliness, and ensure participant understanding of nuances of the topic.



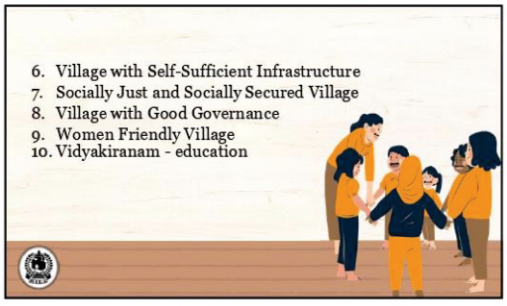

SDG and Child Friendly
Local Self Governance
KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION


SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD


17 Sustainable Development Goals
1.No Poverty
2.Zero Hunger
3.Good Health and Well-being
4.Quality Education
5.Gender Equality
6.Clean Water and Sanitation
7.Affordable and Clean Energy
8.Decent Work and Economic Growth


9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequality
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

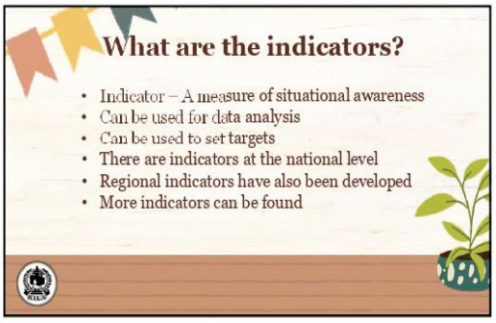

Ten Theme
1. Poverty Free and Enhanced Livelihoods in Village
2. Healthy Village
3. Child-Friendly Village
4. Water Sufficient Village
5. Clean and Green Village


6. Village with Self-Sufficient Infrastructure
7. Socially Just and Socially Secured Village
8. Village with Good Governance
9. Women Friendly Village
10. Vidyakiranam - education



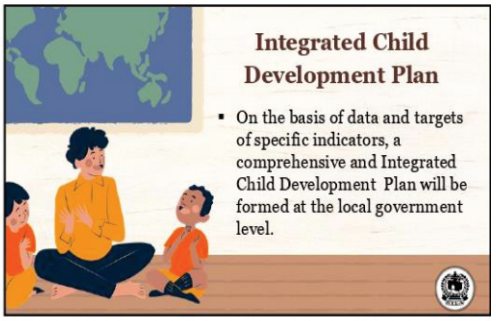

What is the Vision?
A Holistic Development


Targets
Accomplishable within a specified period of time based on indicators
It can be defined as short term, medium term and long term
Short duration can also be decided, like 6 months, 1 year
Sub-targets can also be defined within a target


What are the indicators?
Indicator – A measure of situational awareness
Can be used for data analysis
Can be used to set targets
There are indicators at the national level
Regional indicators have also been developed
More indicators can be found

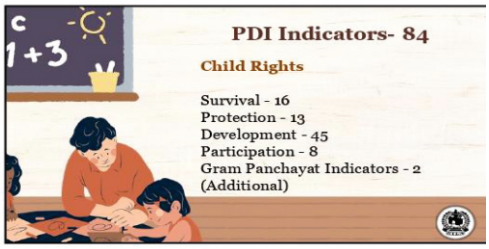

Sustainability
The goal should be fulfilled
Must be sustainable
There should be continuity
The change/result should be guaranteed
Must be completed on time
Must be measurable


Child friendliness & other Themes
A poverty-free village
A hunger-free village
Healthy Village
Water Sufficient village
Village with Self Sufficient infrastructure
Village with Good Governance
Clean and green village


Integrated Child Development Plan
On the basis of data and targets of specific indicators, a comprehensive and Integrated Child Development Plan will be formed at the local government level.




Local Indicators (LIF)- 127
Nutritional security
Child Health and Welfare
Quality education
Girl Children
Water and sanitation
Child care and social inclusion
Participation


PDI Indicators- 84
Child Rights
Survival - 16
Protection - 13
Development - 45
Participation - 8
Gram Panchayat Indicators - 2
(Additional)


Thank You



SESSION 4

Gender and Child-Friendliness

Objectives

- Empower CWPC and CRC members with a gender-sensitive approach in their work focused on survival, development, protection, and participation of children.
- Align child-friendly activities to promote gender equality.
- Advance gender equality through child-friendly activities.

Duration - 90 minutes

Venue - Public venue

Content and Methodology

No	Content	Duration	Method	Medium
1	Concepts of gender - Gender socialization	20	Presentation	PPT
2	Childhood - Gender - Socially and economically disadvantaged groups, diversity and intersectionality	10	Presentation	PPT
3	Areas of intervention	20	Presentation	PPT
4	Jagratha Samiti- Gender Resource Centre	15	Presentation	PPT
5	Gender Considerations while developing a child-friendly comprehensive plan	10	Presentation	PPT
6	Gender Considerations in the Work of CRC and CWPC	10	Presentation	PPT
7	Doubt clarification	5	Interaction	PPT



Presentation Notes:

- Clarify the concept of gender and explain various gender characteristics.
- Explore gender socialization and the roles played by different social institutions, shedding light on issues related to gender roles and the gender division of labour.
- In the pursuit of safeguarding, developing, and upholding the rights of children, it is essential to comprehend how gender identity can lead to the disadvantage of individuals.

Approach:

- Conduct activities centred on the themes of survival, development, protection, and participation of children from a gender perspective.
- Recognize that the responsibility for the development and protection of children lies with society, the government, or the family. It is crucial to move away from gender stereotyping and adopt models of responsibility and work methods that promote the concept of equal parenting for both children and women.
- Acknowledge children as social agents actively contributing to social change, not passive recipients.
- Activities related to child development are associated primarily with women. Encourage men to play a role in activities related to the empowerment and development of children and women, breaking away from such traditional notions.

Childhood - Gender

Childhood is diverse and multifaceted.

What challenges do differently-abled children face? What are their specific needs, and how can we identify them? Since the issues faced by differently-abled girls are unique, shouldn't their needs be understood directly from them?

Children's lifestyles change and needs vary with geographical differences. What are the current projects and programs catering to children in tribal areas? Why should such programs in the tribal sector be different from the rest?

The living conditions and challenges faced by children, particularly girls, in sectors like fishing, are distinct from the rest. Is it not essential to establish a comprehensive plan and policy to safeguard these distinct groups of girls from natural calamities such as floods, landslides, droughts, and epidemics?



Individuals without secure social living conditions, including the extremely poor and migrant workers, require special attention to prevent violence and sexual harassment. What system can we use to address this?

Socio-economic problems, epidemics, and natural disasters disproportionately impact children, with girls often experiencing increased vulnerability due to the restrictions imposed on them.

In what areas can interventions be made?

There are many such areas such as family, education, health, arts, disaster management, private and public spaces without violence, and participatory platforms.

Gender Model Family & Equal Parenting

Equal rights and opportunities for every family member foster empowerment. One does not assert power over the other, decisions are made together and resources and benefits are shared among all the members.

Each family member has access to resources and can participate in the decision-making process and develop the ability to play a leadership role.

Every member of the family participates in cooking, cleaning, and financial decision-making.

- The domestic work and extra burden on women and girls get reduced.
- Since domestic and other responsibilities are shared equally by men and women, conflicts in the family are reduced and a peaceful atmosphere prevails.
- Self-esteem of women and children increases, enabling them to perform productive, social work and take on leadership roles.

Education

Gender-sensitive curriculum and teaching methods are essential to challenge gender stereotypes and gender roles. Teachers who are conscious of gender considerations should adhere to gender-inclusive practices.

Creating an environment where children can develop confidence in their abilities outside of gender binaries is vital. The establishment of a counseling system is imperative. Additionally, gender desks should be established.



- It is crucial to ensure special educational programs and scholarships for marginalized sections.
- It is also crucial to have adequate facilities for differently abled children, including ramps, special institutions (daycare centers) etc.

Health

- Studies show that a high level of gender inequality adversely affects children's health.
- Ensure periodic health check-ups, ensure nutritious food and access to health care.
- Facilitate sex education programs to form the right understanding regarding children's bodies.

Violations in public and private spaces

- Violations are occurring even inside homes, which are typically considered to be a safe haven. This leaves children psychologically traumatized and affects their education and career prospects.
- Ensure that there is no violence and discrimination against children from marginalized groups

Participatory Platforms

Representation of girls should be ensured in various committees, including Balasabha. Attention should be given to the participation of individuals from different social groups. Foster a diverse presence in the Bala Sabha.

- Different needs of children should be reflected in the planning and development activities.
- The concept of inclusion can be made effective by recognizing and ensuring the needs of tribal girls, differently-abled girls, etc.
- Social responsibility, political awareness, leadership, and equality should be instilled in children, creating a generation that will safeguard the future of the country.

Disaster Management

Children can play a crucial role in disaster mitigation, communicating risks, reducing risks, and responding to disasters, and should not be seen merely as passive



victims. They can serve as dynamic agents for change, acting as effective risk communicators in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Ignorance about disasters and prevention poses a significant threat. In the prevailing social milieu (due to gendered socialisation), girls and transgender individuals may face increased vulnerability and limited opportunities to access preventive measures.

- Children can benefit from swimming training and other technical knowledge.
- Awareness classes on disasters and disaster preparedness should be conducted.

Local body systems

- Vigilance
- Gender Resource Centre
- Gender Desk
- Community Women Facilitator

Panchayat Vigilance Committee and Gender Resource Centre should be introduced to every child. It is also essential to share how they can be integrated into the workings of CRC and CWPC.

Gender considerations should be integral to the work of CRC and CWPC.

Inclusion of children from all socio-economic backward areas is crucial.

They must be seen as agents for social transformation while ensuring their protection.

Embracing a perspective beyond existing gender roles is essential.

After elucidating how gender justice should be factored into the preparation of the child-friendly comprehensive plan by the CRC and CWPC, subsequent queries can be addressed.

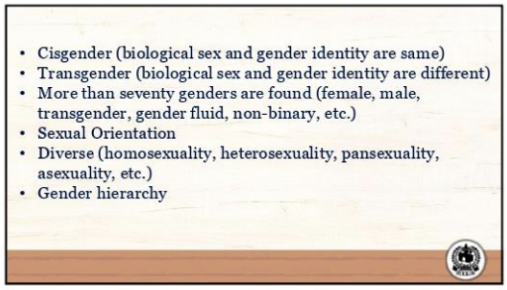


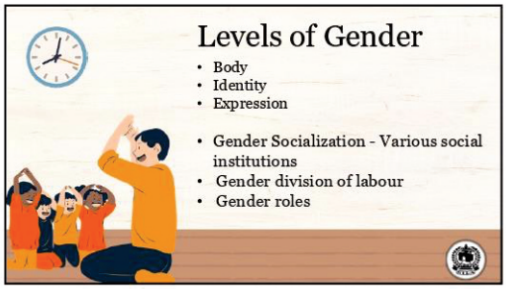


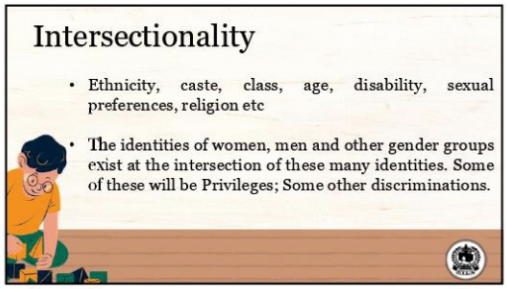

Gender and
child-friendliness
A
B
C
KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION


Gender
Gender refers to the interpretations, values and responsibilities expected of a girl/woman, boy/man and transgenders by society. Gender deals with the relationships between them.


The factors that define gender vary across places, times, and cultures.
The status of different gender categories is socially and historically created.


Cisgender (biological sex and gender identity are same)
Transgender (biological sex and gender identity are different)
More than seventy genders are found (female, male, transgender, gender fluid, non-binary, etc.)
Sexual Orientation
Diverse (homosexuality, heterosexuality, pansexuality, asexuality, etc.)
Gender hierarchy


Levels of Gender
Body
Identity
Expression
Gender Socialization - Various social institutions
Gender division of labour
Gender roles


Intersectionality
Ethnicity, caste, class, age, disability, sexual preferences, religion etc
The identities of women, men and other gender groups exist at the intersection of these many identities. Some of these will be Privileges; Some other discriminations.

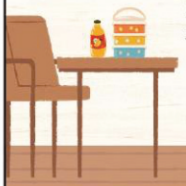


Childhood - Gender



- Childhood is multiple and diverse.
- Socio-economically backward sections,
- Disability categories
- Tribal children
- Fisherfolk
- Extremely poor, migrant workers
- Children in disaster prone areas

Survival



1.Reversing the declining child sex ration
2.Neonatal maternity
3.Reducing the infant mortality rate

Plan of Action

1.Programs against female feticide under the auspices of the local body
2.Legal action against sex determination of unborn baby
3.Promote the dignity of the girl child. (Against Dowry and Status of Women and Children)

- Analyze data on undernourishment in children and adolescents, segregating it by gender.
- Prevent school dropouts and ensure education up to 12th standard
- Ensure availability of gender friendly toilets and sanitary napkins in all educational institutions

- Prenatal tests and postnatal tests
- Anemia (anemia) control program in girls and women
- Areas for breastfeeding in Public spaces such as bus stands, railway stations and office premises.
- Ensure crush service and child-gender-friendly toilets in places where women work in groups –
  - Ensure clean drinking water and sanitation in public spaces, homes, anganwadis, schools and health centers
  - Clean toilet
  - Survival of children during disasters

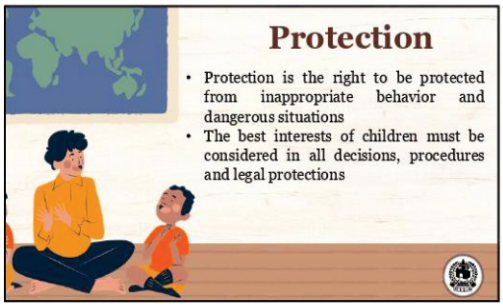
Development

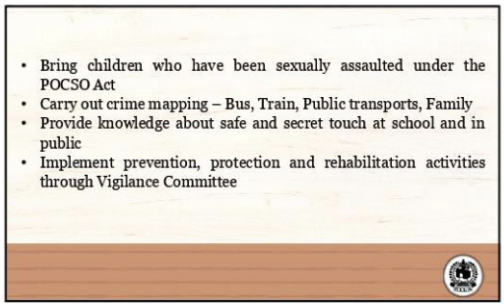


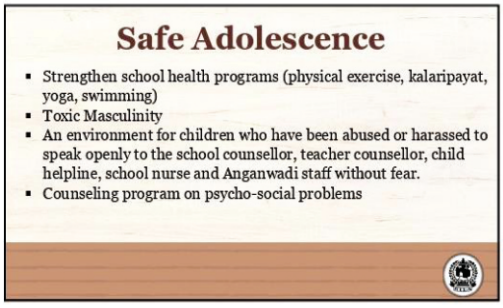
Growth free from gender discrimination, gender classification and gender warping – integral development

- ✓Gender Awareness for Anganwadi Workers, Health Workers, Asha Worker Marks, School Teachers
- ✓Organizing gender friendly activities
- ✓Adolescence - concepts of equality, sex education
- ✓Coastal, Scheduled Colonies, Poorer Sections, Development of Girls with Disabilities



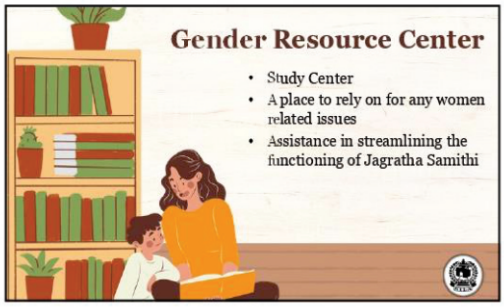

Protection
• Protection is the right to be protected from inappropriate behavior and dangerous situations
• The best interests of children must be considered in all decisions, procedures and legal protections


• Bring children who have been sexually assaulted under the POCSO Act
• Carry out crime mapping – Bus, Train, Public transports, Family
• Provide knowledge about safe and secret touch at school and in public
• Implement prevention, protection and rehabilitation activities through Vigilance Committee


Safe Adolescence
▪ Strengthen school health programs (physical exercise, kalaripayat, yoga, swimming)
▪ Toxic Masculinity
▪ An environment for children who have been abused or harassed to speak openly to the school counsellor, teacher counsellor, child helpline, school nurse and Anganwadi staff without fear.
▪ Counseling program on psycho-social problems


Areas of intervention
▪ Family
▪ Education
▪ Health-Mental Health
▪ Art & Sports
▪ Disaster Management
▪ Private and public spaces free of violence
▪ Venues ensuring Participation of children


Local Government level Institutions
• Jagratha Samithi
• Gender Resource Center
• Gender Desk
• Community Women Facilitator
• Anganwadi & ICDS
• Differently Abled - Buds
• Balsabha


Gender Resource Center
• Study Center
• A place to rely on for any women related issues
• Assistance in streamlining the functioning of Jagratha Samithi



- Conduct trainings and formation of troupes/teams to enhance th artistic and sporting potential of women and girls.
- Skill Training/Capacity Development Centre
- Plan and implement programs to address violence against children
- Coordinate the activities of the Gender Desk in the school
- Counseling
- Library

Jagratha Samithis



- Strengthen Panchayat-Ward level Jagratha Samithis as per guidelines
- Legal Aid Clinics in collaboration with Kerala State Legal Services Authority (KELSA)
- Carry out crime mapping and violence risk mapping

- Counseling and legal aid
- DELSA-TLSC
- Self defense training
- Gender Sensitization
- Legal awareness

Gender Desks



- Gender Desk - High School/ Higher Secondary School level
- Student Safety, Grievance Redressal
- Counseling
- Sex education and gender education based on gender perspective for all children including boys

Gender considerations in the functioning of CRC and CWPC.



- Childhood is multiple and diverse.
- Inclusion of children from all socio-economic backward areas
- An agent for social transformation as well as ensuring protection

- A perspective beyond gender roles
- The transformation to the idea of equal parenting from the gender stereotyping model of child and woman's responsibility.
- Men need to have a role in activities related to the empowerment and development of children and women.



SESSION 5

Child Rights

Objectives

- Understand the history of child rights.
- Grasp the definition and significance of child rights.
- Imbibe the concepts and themes outlined in the UNCRC.
- Develop awareness of children's identity and the factors influencing their holistic development.
- Evaluate the challenges faced by children through the lens of their experiences.

Duration - 90 Minutes

Venue – Public Venue

Content and Methodology

No	Content	Duration	Method	Medium
1	Introduction	20	Brainstorming Group Discussion, Presentation	PPT, White board, Marker
2	Child Rights- History, Familiarization with UNCRC	30	Presentation	PPT, White board, Marker
3	Rights, Issues and Responsibilities of Children	30	Group Discussion, Case Studies, Individual Action	PPT, White board, Marker
4	Discussion/Clarification	10	Discussion	

Notes:

- Begin the class with a discussion on child and adolescent rights, duties and issues.
- ·Note the information obtained on a chart/board.



- Consolidate various answers.
- Start the class based on the answers obtained.
- Introduce international agreements related to the concept.
- Collect input from participants and collaboratively identify local issues.
- Place additional emphasis on the topic of protection.
- Explain the concepts of Good Parenting, Equal Parenting, Social Responsibility etc.

Child Rights

Most countries around the world are doing various activities to create a world fit for children. Children are considered as the wealth and promise of each country and the investments made for them improve the future of the respective countries.

History of Child Rights

In the industrialized countries of the early 20th century, there were no standards for child protection. It was common for children to work alongside adults in unsanitary and unsafe conditions. Children were subjected to many forms of exploitation. Awareness of the injustices children experience and the importance of their developmental needs have led various organizations and countries to move forward to better protect them.

India and Child Rights

The beginning of child rights in our country starts with the Apprentice Act of the 1850s. But this Act also did not provide a special justice system for children. The Madras Children's Act 1920 was enacted on the recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee of 1919-1920. This became India's first Children's Act. Being a provincial Act, this Act was within the limits of the then-Madras Province. Bengal Children's Act, Bombay Children's Act and many other legislations followed. In 1960, the Government of India enacted the Children's Act. With the enactment of the Juvenile Justice Act of 1986, all the earlier mentioned legislations were repealed. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child came into force in 1989. India signed this treaty in 1992. To date, our country has prepared many laws, policies and schemes for the welfare and progress of children.



Convention on the Rights of the Child

The Convention on the Rights of the Child, enacted by the United Nations in 1989, outlines the rights that each country must ensure for a safe childhood. India signed this treaty in 1992. According to the Convention, all human beings under the age of 18 are defined as children.

Children's Rights

The Convention categorizes children's rights into four main areas:

1. SURVIVAL
2. DEVELOPMENT
3. PROTECTION
4. PARTICIPATION

Right to Survival:

This section mainly covers the right to life, the right to good nutrition, the right to be provided with living conditions necessary for growth, the right to lead a healthy life, and the right to identity and nationality.

Right to Development:

The rights to education, social security, care, development, leisure, recreation and participation in cultural activities are included in the right to development.

Right to Protection:

The scope of this much-discussed right these days mainly refers to protection from exploitation, abuse, neglect, inhuman treatment, war, emergency etc.

Right to Participation:

This section describes the rights of children to freedom of expression, access to information they need, due consideration of their views, and freedom in religious matters.

Policies, Rules and Schemes

There are many laws, policies and schemes in our country and state to ensure children's rights. The main policies include the National Education Policy of 1956, 1986, and 2020, the National Policy for Persons with Disabilities of 1985, the National Policy on Child Labor of 1987, the National Nutrition Policy of 1993, the



National Health Policy of 1983 and 2002, the National Policy for Children of 2004, the National Policy for Children of 1974 and 2013, etc. Some of the legislations are the Factories Act, the Mines Act, the Prevention of Unlawful Trade Act, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, the Prohibition of Child Labor Act, the Right to Education Act, the Juvenile Justice Act and the POCSO Act. India formulated National Action Plans for Children in 1992, 2004 and 2005 to ensure children's rights. In 1995 and 2004, Kerala also prepared state action plans for children. Schemes like the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Nirbhaya and Child Line are some examples.

Kerala and Children

Located on the southwest coast of India, our state is the 23rd largest state in the country with an area of over 38,863 km. Kerala is the 13th largest state in the country in terms of population with 33,387,677 residents as per the 2011 census. According to this census, there are 3,472,955 children between zero and six years of age. Kerala has the lowest positive population growth rate, highest human development index, highest literacy rate, highest life expectancy and highest sex ratio in India. Infant and newborn mortality and stunting are among the lowest and primary school enrollment rates are among the highest in the country.

Problems faced by children

Our children go through various problems every day. Every age group has different problems. In general, the problems can be formulated as follows.

- Survival issues
- Problems related to nutrition
- Security issues
- Study problems
- Adolescent problems

Survival issues

Survival is the most important of the rights. From birth, survival and health issues are numerous. Common survival problems include prematurity, stunting, underweight, unavailability of breast milk, incomplete immunizations, disabilities, and various diseases.



Nutritional issues

Lack of adequate nutrition can lead to many problems in children. Anemia, age-related underweight, and short height are important in this. Along with this, nutritional problems for adolescent girls and women start from childhood. The lack of micronutrients is something that affects the next generation. Lack of clean water also adds to nutritional problems.

Security-related issues

Right to protection is a much-debated topic these days. Many children are subjected to exploitation and torture. It can be understood that physical and mental abuse is on the rise. Everyone is responsible for providing safe conditions for the children.

Year	POCSO Cases
2016	957
2017	1069
2018	1137
2019	1262
2020	1243
2021	1527
2022	4518
2023	4641
2024 (Till March)	1141

Learning-related issues

From the beginning of the learning process, problems related to it also began. Lack of adequate learning facilities, unaffordability and rejection can still be seen in many places today. The lack of basic facilities from the Anganwadi level continues to the school level. The first priority is to identify children with learning problems early and address them with expert services. Also, development of infrastructure is essential.

Adolescent problems

Adolescence is the most important age after childhood. According to the definition of the World Health Organization, adolescence is considered to be between the ages of ten to eighteen and twenty years. Boys and girls go through various problems at this



age. Priority should be given to diagnosing and treating physical and mental problems. Lifestyle diseases, suicidal tendencies, nutritional problems, misuse of mobile phones, drug addiction etc. need to be prevented.

No of Suicides (2021)	345
POCSO (2023)	4641
Missing / Kidnapping (2023)	151
Child Marriage (2023)	4
Murder (2023)	25

(Ref: https://keralapolice.gov.in/crime-statistics/crime-against-children)

Child protection systems

There are various systems in Kerala which work with the help of the central government and state government for the protection of children. At the government level and under the leadership of voluntary organizations, various activities for children are going on in all the districts.

Kerala State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (KeSCWPCR)

The Commission for Protection of Child Rights is a very important mechanism that works to protect the rights of children. India passed the Child Rights Protection Commission Act in 2005. The Commission started functioning in Kerala in 2013. The composition of the State Commission consists of a Chairperson and six members. The commission also monitors the implementation of various laws.

Child Welfare Committee (CWC)

According to the Juvenile Justice Act, the child welfare committees functioning in the respective districts decide the cases of children who need attention and protection. Any child who is experiencing such a situation can be presented before the committee. Child Welfare Committees work in the Children's Homes of respective districts.

District Child Protection Unit (DCPU)

District Child Protection Units are functioning in all districts under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme. A team consisting of probation officers, social workers and counselors effectively deals with various issues of children in their respective districts.



Child helpline 1098

It is the most important of the centrally launched schemes. If you see children in need of care and protection, you can call the toll-free number 1098. Dedicated Child helpline workers will provide the children with the support they need.

As mentioned above, various systems are functioning in the state for the protection of children. The activities carried out by the government and voluntary organizations with the goal of a Child-friendly Kerala should be made available to all children. If we manage to avoid the situation where even one child in all the fourteen districts suffers, we can go a long way towards our goal. There are huge tasks ahead of us. It can be achieved through systematic action and effective coordination.









1924 - Geneva Declaration on the Rights of the Child - adopted by League of Nations.
1946 - UNICEF is formed.
1948 - Declaration of Human Rights
1959 - Declaration of Rights of Children
1966 - Member States declare that they'll ensure education & protection of children.
1968 - Declaration of Human Rights - Assessment of progress

1973 - Hazardous occupations - 18 years as minimum age - 138th Convention ILO
1974 - Protection of Children in Emergency Situations
1978 - The Commission on Human Rights submits the draft Convention on the Rights of the Child to the Working Grou of Member States.
1985 - Guidelines for Strengthening the Juvenile Justice System
1989 – UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

INDIA

1850 - The Apprentices Act
1920 - The Madras Children's Act
1960 - The Children Act
1986 - The Juvenile Justice Act
1989 - The Convention on the Rights of the Child
1992 - The Indian Government ratified UN Conventions on the Rights of the Child

Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

November 20, 1989 - Came into force
December 11, 1992 - Ratified by India


The Convention on the Rights of the Child, enacted by the United Nations in 1989, outlines the rights that each country must ensure for a secure childhood.
According to the Convention, all human beings under the age of 18 are defined as children.


The Agenda behind this agreement is the holistic development of each child in a loving, safe and happy environment.


CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD


UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
These are the 4 Guiding Principles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Each of the articles in the Convention is informed by these principles.
1 Non-discrimination
treat everyone fairly and with respect
2 Right to life, survival, & development
children & youth have a right to the basic things to live, survive, & develop
3 Best interests of children & youth
always ask yourself:
"is the decision I'm making good for kids?"
4 Respect the views of children & youth
children & youth need to participate and have their views considered when decisions are being made that affect them


Rights of the Children
Survival
Development
Protection
Participation

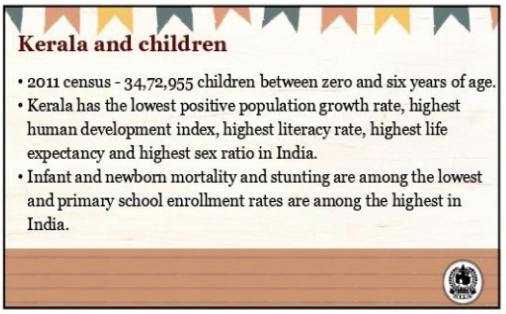

Survival
Right to life
Right to health
Right to better living conditions
Right to nutrition
Right to name and nationality

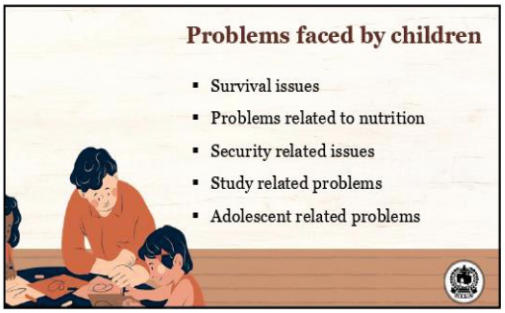



Development
Right to Education
Right to play
Right to entertainment
Right to cultural activities
Right to Religion and Culture


Protection
Protection of children from
Exploitation
Abuse and torture
bad behavior
emergency,
armed conflict,
A warlike situation


Participation
Right to appropriate information
Freedom to think and express
Freedom of speech
Respect for the views of children
Opportunity/forums to express opinions


Kerala and children
2011 census - 34,72,955 children between zero and six years of age.
Kerala has the lowest positive population growth rate, highest human development index, highest literacy rate, highest life expectancy and highest sex ratio in India.
Infant and newborn mortality and stunting are among the lowest and primary school enrollment rates are among the highest in India.


Problems faced by children
Survival issues
Problems related to nutrition
Security related issues
Study related problems
Adolescent related problems


Institutions for Child protection
Kerala State Commission for Protection of Child Rights
Child Welfare Committee (CWC)
District Child Protection Unit (DCPU)
Child Helpline 1098 / 112
Voluntary Organizations

SESSION 6

Child Psychology

Objectives

- Develop an understanding of child development and the influencing factors.
- Equip yourself to communicate effectively with children.
- Build awareness of problems and support systems.
- Enable CWPC members to work effectively by understanding child psychology.

Duration– 60 minutes

Venue – Public venue

Content and Methodology

No	Content	Duration	Method	Medium
1	Introduction - Child Development and Issues	20	Brainstorming GD, Presentation	PPT, White board
2	Importance of Psychology and Social Psychology	20	GD, Presentation	PPT, White board, Marker
3	Factors influencing child development	20	GD, Presentation	PPT, White board, Marker
4	Institutions	20	GD, Presentation	PPT, White board, Marker
5	Doubt Clarification	10		

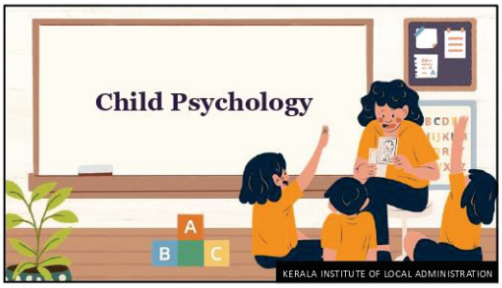
Note:

- Commence by discussing the problems that children experience or may encounter at different stages of life.



- After collating these problems, explain the significance of adopting a psychological approach.
- Codify the various factors of growth through discussion.
- Lead a discussion about developmental stages and emotions.
- Introduce the support systems available at different stages.
- Mention various developmental disorders (DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS).





The relevance of children's mental health

- 50% of mental health problems in adults begin before the age of 14
- 75% are under the age of 24
- Failure to do so can have serious socio-economic consequences
- Mental health problems, drug use, and suicide are among the leading causes of morbidity and premature mortality in this age group.
- Alcohol, drugs, road accidents and violence are all associated with this.



Maternal mental health around childbirth

Pregnancy

- "90 percent of the brain development that begins in pregnancy is completed before the age of 2.
- That is why the thousand days are so important.
- The mental stress, depression and anxiety experienced by the mother during pregnancy can seriously affect the development of the baby's brain



Prenatal time?

- Even after delivery, such problems may prevent the baby from caring and breastfeeding.
- Bonding between mother and baby is very important in the development of the baby's brain.
- These problems affect not only the physical and mental but also the intellectual development of the child.



ACE-Adverse Childhood Experience

- Social crises faced by children at an early age (ACE-Adverse Childhood Experience) e.g. Covid-19, Child abuse
- Leads to serious physical & mental problems as children grow up
- It can even lead to early death



Case Study

- In a study of 450 newly admitted inmates at Thiruvananthapuram Jail, one in three showed symptoms of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).
- One in two also has a drinking habit.
- 56% of them had symptoms of ADHD at a young age.
- If necessary interventions had been made at home and in schools, perhaps this situation of ending up in prison could have been avoided.







MANASA

- Mentally And Neurologically Ailing person's Self-help Association-1999
- "Healthy Mind ,Family and Society"

MANASA

CNCP-Child in Need of Care Protection

- One in three children in the state's Children's Homes have mental health issues.
- Thousands of children live in such institutions in our country.
- The longer one stays in institutions, the more problems arise
- Children in need of special protection can be prevented from becoming children in conflict with the law (CCL Child in Conflict with Law) if they are provided in time.

Children with disability



- National Trust Act 1999
- RPWD Act 2016
- Samagra Sikshakeralam
- Integrated Education for the Disabled (IED)
- Block Resource Centres -168 autism centres?
- 1484 special care centres
- Buds School
- Buds Rehabilitation Centres
- Aswasakiranam scheme

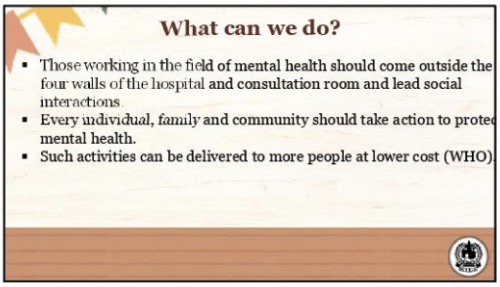
What can we do?

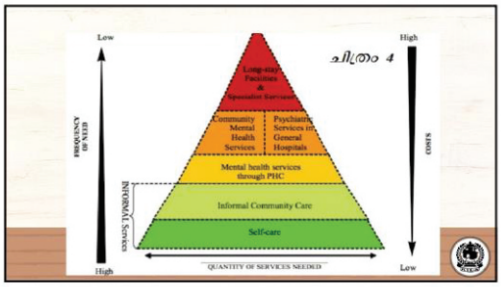
- Mental health should be given as much importance as we give to physical health
- Care should be taken to create suitable conditions for the growth of t baby right from the time of conception.
- The positive factors of child development should be increased and th negative factors should be minimized
- Constant assessments are needed at every stage of the baby's development.
- Each child should have a diary in which these are accurately recorde

What can we do?

- Emergency instructions are to be made available to guardians in cas any danger
- 'Positive parenting' should be ensured in every home.
- Every teacher should be able to intervene in schools and colleges to create favorable conditions for the physical, mental and intellectual growth of young children.
- Life skills should be a part of the curriculum.
- In this way, children can improve their studies, realize their own abilities and become successful, and live happily.




What can we do?
Those working in the field of mental health should come outside the four walls of the hospital and consultation room and lead social interactions.
Every individual, family and community should take action to protec mental health.
Such activities can be delivered to more people at lower cost (WHO).


ചിത്രം 4
Low
High
FREQUENCY OF NEED
COST
Community Mental Health Services
Psychiatric Services in General Hospitals
Mental health services through PHC
Informal Community Care
Self-care
INFORMAL Services
QUANTITY OF SERVICES NEEDED
High
Low


Thank You



SESSION 7

Child Advisory Board (CAB)

Objective

- To explain what Child Advisory Board is, what are their responsibilities, interrelationship between their activities etc.

Time – 40 minutes

Venue – Public Venue

Content and Methodology

No	Content	Duration	Method	Medium
1	Introduction	5	Presentation	
2	Group Discussion	35	Group Discussion	CAB Reading Material

Note

The facilitator should introduce how to divide the group, what to discuss, and what shall be the presentation. A note on CAB should be given to the group to discuss first. They should read and discuss the structure and tasks of the training programme. What needs to be discussed is how the CRC should work to support the working of CAB. 35 minutes should be given for discussion. Then note should be given for next session's discussion. Everyone in the group should give a note to present. There should be one person named by the facilitator to present from the group. Presentation shall be made after completing the discussion of the note on CPC.





SESSION 8

Child Welfare and Protection Committee (CWPC)

Objective

- Identify the structure of CWPC at local government level, ward level and district level
- Explain their responsibilities and duties

Time – 100 minutes

Venue – Public venue

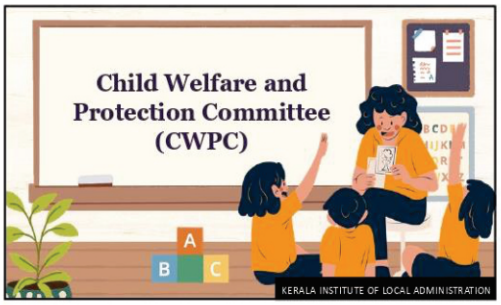
Content and Methodology

No	Content	Duration	Method	Medium
1	Group Discussion – CWPC	40	Presentation, Discussion	PPT, Chart, Marker
2	Group presentation	45	Presentation, Discussion	Chart, Marker
3	Codification	15	Presentation, Discussion	PPT

Note

The discussion should begin by reading the structure, responsibilities and functions of CWPC at district, local self-government and ward level. Everyone should prepare a presentation note for this. Here again, the person asked by the facilitators should present. Discussion should address the role of CRC for the functioning of CWPC as well as any relevant concerns regarding the working of CWPCs. After these two presentations, the facilitator should take 15 minutes to codify the points. The codification should be such that the CRC's functioning is anchored in the functioning, monitoring and evaluation of the CAB and CWPCs.





Child Welfare and Protection Committee (CWPC)



Child Welfare and Protection Committees (CWPCs) are a system formed at the district, block, municipal, panchayat and ward levels with the consent of individuals and officials to ensure the rights and safety of children in the local self-government bodies and to create and protect them.

Goals



- This committee is responsible for dealing with issues related to child safety, taking appropriate action and reporting
- Any violations of child rights noticed anywhere in the society should be investigated and reported.
- To disseminate knowledge about government programs and schemes for children in the society.

- Prepare a list of vulnerable children in the community (vulnerability mapping) and formulate a child protection plan and make it part of the plan of local governments.
- Monitor schemes for children in local government bodies.
- Ensure that social conditions and public spaces in the local government area are child-friendly.
- Assist CRCs in data collection in the areas of child protection and development.
- Ensure that all institutions take appropriate measures to ensure child safety.
- Ensure legal protection and support for children

CWPC- Ward / Division Level- Structure

No.	Members	Role
1	Member / Councilor	Chairperson
2	Anganwadi Worker	Convener
3	Asha Worker	Member
4	ADS Chairperson	Member
5	Promoter (Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe) – One each	Member
6	4 children (Bala Panchayat/Bala Sabha representatives are appropriate) out of which at least 2 should be girls	Members
7	Junior Health Inspector/ Junior Public Health Nurse in charge of ward	Member
8	CBO representative (Sports, Library and Residence Association), each representative	Member
9	Each teacher and each PTA representative from every school within the ward	Member
10	Two volunteers (one of whom should be a woman) with experience working in the field of children	Member
11	CBM representatives	Member
12	Police / Excise Representative	Member
13	A counselling expert	Member





Duties

- Prepare Child Rights (S,D,P,P) Status Study Report at ward level.
- Assist CRCs in preparation of Panchayat/Municipality/Corporation annual plan by preparing status study report on child safety.

- If problems and complaints like discrimination against children and inappropriate behavior are noticed, conduct preliminary investigation and assign the convener for further action.
- Children present their problems at ward level
- Refer children who need foster care services to the District Child Protection Unit.
- At each meeting, the follow-up of the decisions of the previous meeting should be evaluated.

- In areas where child marriages are more reported, in collaboration with the Legal Services Authority, implement awareness programs and art programs involving children.
- Establish complaint boxes with the cooperation of PTA in all schools and resolve the complaints received through child protection committees at various levels.
- Ensure that gender desks are formed in all schools. Help their activities.
- Availability of funds for ward level committee activities, Ensure this through CSR, sponsorship etc.

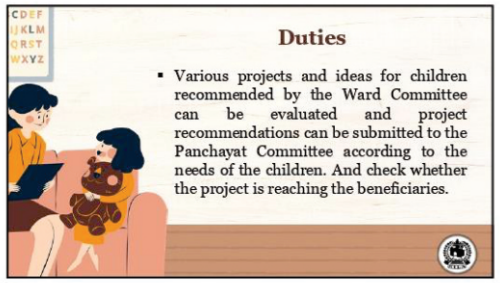
- Provide necessary assistance to collect details of children and maintain the data in panchayat level child register
- Decisions taken at the Gram Panchayat/ Municipality/Municipal Corporation level provide necessary leadership to implement the programs envisaged by the Local Self-Government level Child Advisory Board (CAB), Child Resource Center (CRC) and Child Welfare and Protection Committee (CWPC) at ward levels.

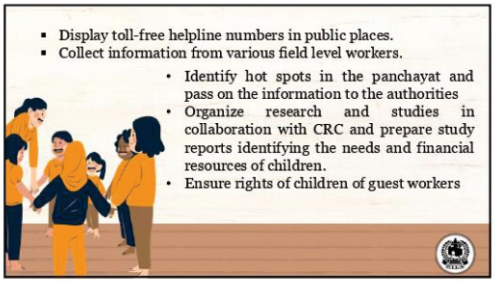
Gram Panchayat Level - Structure

No	Members	Role
1	Panchayat President	Chairperson
2	Standing Committee Chairperson (Welfare)	Vice Chairperson
3	Standing Committee Chairperson (Health and Education)	Vice Chairperson
4	ICDS Supervisor	Convener
5	Panchayat Secretary	Member
6	A representative of the District Child Protection Unit	Member
7	2 social workers (one should be female)	Members
8	Representative of child related system/movement/NGO nominated by Gram Panchayat administration	Member
9	ST promoter	Member
10	SC promoter	Member
11	Excise Inspector	Member
12	Kudumbashree CDS Chairperson	Member
13	School counselor	Member



14	A teacher	Members
15	Child Welfare Police Officers (One Woman Officer) - 2	Members
16	Health Inspector	Members
17	PTA representatives from all schools covered by the panchayat (including BUDS school, special school)-2	Members
18	Child Panchayat representative 2 persons (at least one should be a girl child)	Member







SESSION 9

Child Rights and Legislations

Objectives

- Understand the Constitution and its Articles related to children.
- Develop an understanding of laws pertaining to child protection.
- Foster an understanding of how these rules can be applied to the operations of the CWPC

Duration – 90 minutes

Venue – Public venue

Content and Methodology

No	Content	Duration	Method	Medium
1	Introduction (Provisions from the Indian Constitution)	20	Brainstorming GD , Presentation	PPT, White board, Marker
2	Children and the Constitution	30	Presentation, GD	PPT, White board, Marker
3	Important Rules and Acts – Juvenile Justice Act, POCSO Act, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, Right to Education Act, and Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act Laws related to cyber space	30	GD, Case Studies	PPT, White board, Marker
4	Doubt Clarification	10		

Presentation note

- Begin the class with a discussion on the Articles of the Constitution concerning children.
- Record the information obtained in the chart/board.
- Introduce child-related Articles of the Constitution.
- Facilitate a discussion to identify and introduce rules related to children.
- Introduce the main laws, outline offenses, and discuss associated punishments.



Important Legislations/Rules/Articles

Constitution of India

It is the duty of every citizen to understand the rights of children and help children in times of need. Our Constitution has been framed recognizing the vulnerability of children and their right to be protected. Below are the important articles in our country's constitution which provide for the protection of children.

Articles and explanation

Article 14 - Equality and equal protection of the law
Article 15 - Protection against discrimination
Article 15(3)- Special provisions for women and children
Article 19 - Freedom
Article 21 - Right to life
Article 21A Free and compulsory education from 6 to 14 years of age
Article 23 - Protection from child labor and child begging
Article 24 - Prohibition of child labor below 14 years of age
Article 39e- Protection from occupations unsuited to this age and ability
Article 39 F - Good condition and protection from exploitation and destitution
Article 45 – Early care and education of children under 6 years of age.
Article 51 A (K) - Duty of the parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child, as the case may be, between the age of 6 and 14 years

Indian Penal Code (IPC)

A new amendment to the Indian Penal Code prescribes harsher punishments for violence against children. Rape of girls under the age of 12 has been made a crime punishable by death.

Section	Offense	Punishment
376(3)	Rape of girls below 16 years of age	Imprisonment for not less than 20 years with fine
376(AB)	Rape of girls below 12 years of age	Death penalty or imprisonment for life and fine
376(DA)	Girls below 16 years of age, gang-raped	Life imprisonment and fine for each member of the gang
376(DB)	Girls below 12 years of age, gang-raped	Each member of the gang shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life and fine



Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

As Articles 14, 15, 19, 21, 23, and 24 of the Constitution of India prescribe laws, regulations and mechanisms for the safe childhood of children and because India has ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1992 to ensure the universal rights of children, it is the duty of India to provide a safe childhood to every child in the country. It is in this context that the Parliament has formulated and implemented a comprehensive Act for Safe Childhood, drawing inspiration from the existing laws relating to children.

Looking at the salient features of this Act, Section 2(12) defines a child as any person between 0 and 18 years of age. Also, children are classified into two categories – Child in Conflict and Child in Need of Care and Protection. This law is designed to ensure that the child receives the most appropriate service on a case-by-case basis. Children are defined in two ways.

Children in Conflict with Law

Non-compliant children are defined as children who are accused of or committed a crime

Children in need of care and protection

Children who need attention and care are child laborers, children as beggars, HIV AIDS affected children, physically and sexually abused children, drug-addicted children, abandoned children etc.

Apart from classifying children into two categories, this Act also ensures the necessary mechanisms for their protection and rehabilitation. The Act proposes the use of Juvenile Justice Boards for non-compliant children and Welfare Committees for children in need of care in all districts. The Juvenile Justice Act also prescribes the establishment of a Special Junior Police Unit, Children's Homes, Observation Homes, Special Homes etc. for the safety of children for adoption, foster care and sponsorship.

Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)

According to section 26 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, the Juvenile Justice Board is a system for adjudicating children who are unable to conform to the law or who have been accused of committing a crime. In this three-member system, the Chairman is the Judicial First Magistrate of the district. There should be at least one



woman representation on this bench with two social workers as members. Children who cannot conform to the law must be brought before the Juvenile Justice Board within 24 hours. The board meets in the observation homes of the respective districts. As per section 4(1) of the Juvenile Justice Act, the Juvenile Justice Board has full powers to deal with and adjudicate the cases of children who cannot be reconciled with the law.

Violations of child rights and their punishments under Juvenile Justice Act

Section	Nature of crime	Punishment
33	If any child is found abandoned or lost and not reported	Imprisonment up to six months and fine
42	Regarding institutions that house children and have not obtained government registration under the Juvenile Justice Act	Imprisonment up to one year and fine not less than one lakh
74	Release information about victims of crime or child perpetrators	Imprisonment up to six months and fine up to Rs 2 lakh
75	Assault, harass or neglect children thereby causing mental and physical stress to children.	Imprisonment up to three years and fine up to one lakh rupees
76	Using children for begging	Imprisonment up to five years and fine up to 1 lakh
77	Providing drugs or alcohol to children	Imprisonment for up to seven years and fine up to Rs 1 lakh
78	Using a child for the sale, distribution or smuggling of alcohol or drugs	Rigorous imprisonment up to seven years and fine up to one lakh rupees
79	Forced labor and economic exploitation	Imprisonment of up to five years and fine of up to one lakh rupees
80	Illegal adoption	Imprisonment for up to three years and a fine of Rs 1 lakh
81	If children are sold or bought	Imprisonment for up to five years and a fine of Rs 1 lakh
82	Excessive punishment	Imprisonment up to three months and fine
83	Abusing children to create ruckus.	Imprisonment up to one year and a fine of up to five lakhs

Child Welfare Committee

The Juvenile Justice Act also recommends setting up a system called the Child Welfare Committee to adjudicate the cases of children in need of care and protection. This Act also recommends that this system should be established in all districts. The Child Welfare Committee shall consist of a chairperson and four members.



The Chairperson should be a person with experience in the field of child welfare. One of the other members should be a woman.

Any child in need of care and protection can be presented before the committee or at the insistence of a member.

Functions and Responsibilities of CWC

Accept the children brought before the committee.

- Make decisions about children being presented.
- Voluntarily undertake and settle matters relating to child protection.
- Investigate cases that pose a challenge to child protection.
- Ensure care, protection and shelter.
- Conduct fieldwork and age verification of presenting children if necessary.
- Take necessary steps to rehabilitate and locate missing children and bring them back to their homes.
- The Committee's procedures and decisions regarding each child should be written down and kept ready.
- Ensure a child-friendly environment in the committee.
- Check the legal system of foster care measures for childless parents and make children available.
- Provide certificates of adopted children.
- Visit those institutions where children are accommodated and provide comfortable working guidelines.
- Work in coordination with other government departments and institutions to ensure the protection of children.
- Map the list of child welfare institutions like voluntary organizations, hospitals, counseling centres etc. in respective districts.

Adoption, Foster Care and Sponsorship

The above are other mechanisms prescribed by the Juvenile Justice Act for the protection and rehabilitation of children.

Adoption

Adoption is the process by which children are transferred to another person permanently and legally separated from their biological parents with all legal rights.

Foster Care

Children who cannot be kept or adopted by their own families are placed in temporary foster care by the Child Welfare Committee.



Sponsorship

Sponsorship is the assistance given to any child in society to provide better living conditions. This is done by helping the child to live with the family.

Special Juvenile Police Unit

A special police unit should be set up in every district to deal with complaints related to CCL. Junior police units should be staffed with specially trained officers to deal with children. At present, the DCRB in the district is coordinating this activity.

Childcare systems

- Children's Home - Facilities for rehabilitating children in need of care and protection
- Observation Home - Facilities for the temporary protection of children who cannot fit in with the law
- Special Home - Facilities for rehabilitating children who cannot fit in with the law
- Shelter Home- Shelter home is a facility run by various voluntary organizations to protect children temporarily in emergency situations with the approval of the government.
- Open Shelter Home - The open shelters shall function as a community based facility for children in need of residential support, on short-term basis, with the objective of protecting them from abuse or weaning them, or keeping them, away from a life on the streets.

Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act, 2012 [POCSO Act, 2012]

Violence against children is constantly increasing even as parents realize that children are the wealth of the country and parents pay more attention to their child's growth and development and the government implements various programs for children. This is due in part to the inadequacy and lack of awareness of comprehensive legal systems to deal effectively with it. It is in this context that the government enacted a new comprehensive law in 2012 after examining and evaluating the existing laws and including changes.

It is also the government's responsibility as the governance structure mandates special provisions for children and India is a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.



Definition

This Act is intended to protect children from crimes like sexual assault, sexual harassment, obscenity and to establish special courts for the trial of such crimes and other related matters.

Relevance

Encouraging and coercing a child to engage in unlawful sexual acts. Exploitation of children for prostitution and other illegal sexual activities. Such a law was enacted by the government to effectively prevent situations of making obscene material and exploiting children.

Sexual Offenses against Children

The Act categorizes and prescribes procedures and punishments for sexual offenses against children.

Section	Offense	Punishment
3,4	Penetrative Sexual Assault	Imprisonment for a term which may not be less than seven years and which may extend to life, to both terms and to fine
5,6	Aggravated penetrative sexual assault	Imprisonment for a term not less than ten years and which may extend to death sentence and to fine
7,9	Sexual assault	Imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and to both terms with all punishment and fine
9,10	Aggravated sexual assault	Imprisonment for a term of not less than five years and which may extend to seven years, in addition to a fine
11,12	Sexual harassment	Imprisonment for a term of not less than three years and to a term which may extend to five years and to fine
13,14	Using a child for obscene purposes	Imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and to fine
15	If obscene material involving a child is collected	Punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine
21	Failure to report or record the crime	Liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and shall be liable to fine
23	If the media reports disclose the child's name, address, photograph, family information, school, neighborhood or other information that would help identify the child	Punishable with imprisonment for a term not less than six months and which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both



Crime reporting

19. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, any person (including the child), whe has apprehension that an offence under this Act is likely to be committed or has knowledge that such an offence has been committed, he shall provide such information to,

(a) the Special Juvenile Police Unit; or

(b) the local police.

(2) Every report given under sub-section (1) shall be-

(a) ascribed an entry number and recorded in writing;

(b) be read over to the informant;

© shall be entered in a book to be kept by the Police Unit.

The content should be written in simple language that the child can understand.

Procedures for recording statement

Section	Description
24	The statement of the child shall be recorded by a woman police officer not below the rank of inspector at the child's home or place of usual residence or at a place of interest to the child as far as possible.
25	The child's speech should be recorded in the same way that the child's entire statement is recorded CRPC164
26	The statement should be recorded in the same manner as the child would have said in the presence of the child's guardians or a person whom the child trusts or a friend.
27	A woman doctor should conduct the examination in case of a rape victim
28	The State Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court shall, by Gazette notification, appoint a Sessions Court in each district as a Special Court to try offenses under this Act.
34	If the offense is committed by a child, the procedure to be followed and the method of determination of age by the Special Court (Juvenile Justice Act) shall be in accordance with the Care and Protection provisions in JJ Act .
37	The trial should be held in secret in the presence of the child's guardians or another person whom the child has full confidence in

We should be able to enforce the law by keeping the child's best interest and well-being paramount at every stage to protect the right of children for their proper development and privacy by maintaining the confidentiality of legal proceedings related to children. Through this, we can also participate in the process of preparing our children for the future by ensuring healthy, physical, mental, physical and social development.



Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2016

What is child labour?

Child labor is any form of physical, social, emotional, or mental harm to children under the age of 18 that robs them of their childhood and deprives them of their schooling. According to the International Labor Organization, 168 million children are victims of child labor worldwide.

Are all those employed under the age of 18 child labourers?

Under the Child Labor Prohibition Act 1986, child labor is the employment of children below the age of 14 years. These include circuses, workshops, hotels, tea shops and roadside street food and drink vendors.

The Child Labor Prevention Act 2016 also protects adolescents between 14 and 18 years of age from child labour. Adolescents are also protected in 18 types of occupations under Schedule A and 65 industrial processes under Schedule B prescribed under the Act.

There is also the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 to protect children between the ages of 14 and 18. According to this, the violation of the rights of children under 18 years of age and forcing them to do work falls under the category of exploitation against children.

Problems faced by children in child labour

- Destruction of child rights.
- Children lose confidence.
- Losing education.
- Physical and mental torture.
- Chronic diseases
- Low wages.
- Hard work.
- Sexual harassment.

How to be sure if a child is in child labour?

If you suspect that a child is involved in child labour, inform the district labor office, the District Child Protection Unit, the nearest police station or the child line.

The child is produced before the Child Welfare Committee and if found to be a child after medical examination, steps can be taken for rehabilitation. The District Child Protection Unit will ensure the necessary rehabilitation activities to bring the child back to his own family. Rehabilitation shall be in the best interest of the child.



What to do if child labor is noticed?

If children are found working in industrial establishments, hotels, small-scale industries or other places in any part, the information should be reported to the District Child Protection Unit, Child Welfare Committee, District Labor Officer, Childline workers or the nearest police station (112).

The identity of the informant will not be disclosed. Information would be kept strictly confidential.

Laws to Combat Child Labour

Under the Child Labor Prohibition Amendment Act, of 2016, child labor is punishable by imprisonment for 6 months to 2 years. Also, a fine ranging from 20000 (twenty thousand) to 50000 (fifty thousand) rupees can be levied.

Under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, child abusers are punishable with imprisonment of up to 5 years and a fine of up to 100,000 (one lakh) rupees.

The Bonded Labor System Abolition Act of 1976 is also in place. According to this, it is an offense punishable with a fine of up to 2000 (two thousand) rupees and imprisonment for 3 years.

Supreme Court Judgement On Child Labour

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has issued various directions to the State Govemments from time to time. Some of these directions are:

- completion of survey of children working in hazardous employments;
- payment of compensation amounting to Rs.20,000/- by the offending employer for every child employed in contravention of the provisions of the Act;
- giving alternative employment to an adult member of the child withdrawn from the hazardous occupations or payment of an amount of Rs.5,000/- for each child employed in hazardous employment by the appropriate Government;
- payment of interest on the corpus of Rs.25,000/- (Rs.20,000/- by the employer and Rs.5,000/- by the appropriate Government) to the family of the child withdrawn from work;
- provision of education in a suitable institution for the child withdrawn from work;
- constitution of the Child Labour Rehabilitation-cum-Welfare Fund;
- constitution of a separate cell in the Labour Department of the appropriate Govemment for the purpose of monitoring.



Provision of Child & Adolescent Labour Rehabilitation Fund:

In order to give the statutory back up for the rehabilitation Fund, the Government has made a provision in the Child Labour (Prohibition of Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 for constitution of Child & Adolescent Labour Rehabilitation Fund at district level to ensure that child and adolescent is not only rescued but his future is secured by the amount collected in fund for his welfare and education. The amount of fine realized from the employer of the child or adolescent shall be credited in the rehabilitation Fund and an amount of fifteen thousand will also be credited by the appropriate Government for each of the child and adolescents rescued from the work

Right to Education Act (RTE), 2009

A landmark legislation that made education a fundamental right for children aged 6-14 in India. It aims to bridge the educational gap and ensure quality elementary education for all.

Section 3	Guarantees free and compulsory education to children aged 6-14.
Section 11(1)	Prohibits schools from discriminating during admissions.
Section 12(1)(c)	Mandates private schools to reserve seats for disadvantaged groups.
Section 17	Makes it the government's responsibility to provide free and compulsory education.

Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (NDPS), 1985

This act strictly regulates narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to prevent their illegal use and protect people, especially children, from the harmful effects of drug abuse.

Section 8	Prohibits various activities related to illegal drugs.
Section 20	Specifically addresses offenses related to cannabis, a drug particularly risky for young people.
Section 27	Criminalizes the consumption of any illegal narcotic drug or psychotropic substance.



Laws Related to Cyber Space

India has multiple laws that address online safety, particularly for children. These laws aim to combat online child sexual abuse and exploitation.

The Information Technology Act (2000): Deals with cybercrimes, including online child pornography and "grooming" for sexual purposes.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act) (2012): Specifically addresses child sexual abuse, including online pornography and its distribution.

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), enacted in December 2023, is India's current criminal code, replacing the older Indian Penal Code (IPC). This new law addresses modern crimes like cybercrime and organized crime that weren't covered in the IPC.

It prioritizes protecting children by introducing harsher punishments for crimes against them.

While the BNS itself is in effect, full rollout will be from 1st July, 2023. Complementary laws like the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) and the Bharatiya Sakshya Bill, which will define procedures for handling BNS cases, are also set to be in effect from July.

Section 93 – 99 of Chapter V of BNS deals with offences against children. These sections would be replacing 317,318,366A,369,372, 373 (IPC).

New offences introduced

Section 95 - Hiring, employing or engaging a child to commit an offence. - Whoever hires, employs or engages any child to commit an offence shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to ten years, and with fine; and if the offence be committed shall also be punished with the punishment provided for that offence as if the offence has been committed by such person himself.

Explanation - Hiring, employing, engaging or using a child for sexual exploitation or pornography is covered within the meaning of this section



Changes

IPC Offence	BNS Offence
S. 376 Punishment for Rape 376(3)	**S. 65 Punishment for rape in certain cases.** 65(1) Whoever, commits rape on a woman under sixteen years of age shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and shall also be liable to fine: Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim: Provided further that any fine imposed under this sub-section shall be paid to the victim
S. 376AB. Punishment for rape on woman under twelve years of age	65(2) Whoever, commits rape on a woman under twelve years of age shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine or with death: Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim: Provided further that any fine imposed under this sub-section shall be paid to the victim



Minor Girl Replaced with Child	
S. 366A. Procuration of minor girl. - Whoever, by any means whatsoever, induces any minor girl under the age of eighteen years to go from any place or to do any act with intent that such girl may be, or knowing that it is likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.	**S. 96. Procuration of child** Whoever, by any means whatsoever, induces any child to go from any place or to do any act with intent that such child may be, or knowing that it is likely that such child will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine
Punishment Enhanced	
S. 373. Buying minor for purposes of prostitution, etc.-Whoever buys, hires or otherwise obtains possession of any person under the age of eighteen years with intent that such person shall at any age be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such person will at any age be employed or used for any such purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.	**S. 99. Buying child for purposes of prostitution, etc. -** Whoever buys, hires or otherwise obtains possession of any child with intent that such child shall at any age be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such child will at any age be employed or used for any such purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to fourteen years, and shall also be liable to fine.
Age Differential Removed	
S. 361. Kidnapping from lawful guardianship.- Whoever takes or entices any minor under sixteen years of age if a male, or under eighteen years of age if a female, or any person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind, without the	**S. 137. Kidnapping.-** (1)(b) whoever takes or entices any child or any person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of such child or person of unsound mind, without the consent of such guardian, is



consent of such guardian, is said to kidnap such minor or person from lawful guardianship.	said to kidnap such child or person from lawful guardianship.

Crime and Punishment

91	Whoever before the birth of any child does any act with the intention of thereby preventing that child from being born alive or causing it to die after its birth, and does by such act prevent that child from being born alive, or causes it to die after its birth, shall, if such act be not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the mother, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, or with fine, or with both.
93	Whoever being the father or mother of a child under the age of twelve years, or having the care of such child, shall expose or leave such child in any place with the intention of wholly abandoning such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both. Explanation.—This section is not intended to prevent the trial of the offender for murder or culpable homicide, as the case may be, if the child die in consequence of the exposure.
94	Whoever, by secretly burying or otherwise disposing of the dead body of a child whether such child die before or after or during its birth, intentionally conceals or endeavours to conceal the birth of such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
95	Whoever hires, employs or engages any child to commit an offence shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to ten years, and with fine; and if the offence be committed shall also be punished with the punishment provided for that offence as if the offence has been committed by such person himself. Explanation.—Hiring, employing, engaging or using a child for sexual exploitation or pornography is covered within the meaning of this section.
97	Whoever kidnaps or abducts any child under the age of ten years with the intention of taking dishonestly any movable property from the person of such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.
98	Selling child for purposes of prostitution, etc.
99	Buying child for purposes of prostitution, etc.







The Constitution of India

Article 14	Equality before the law.
Article 15	Prohibition of discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
Article 15(3)	Special provisions for women and children
Article 19	Right to Freedom
Article 21	Right to life
Article 21A	Free and compulsory education from 6 to 14 years

Article 23	Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
Article 24	Prohibition of employment of children (Under the age of 14) in factories and mines.
Article 39 E	Protection from occupations unsuited to this age and ability
Article 39F	Good condition and protection from exploitation and destitution
Article 45	Provision for free and compulsory education for children.
Article 51 A (K)	Duty of the parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child, as the case may be, between the age of six and fourteen years

Juvenile Justice Act 2015

Section 2(12) defines a child as any person between 0 and 18 years of age. The Act classifies children in two categories to ensure that the child receives the most appropriate service on a case-by-case basis.

1. **Child in Conflict**
2. **Child in Need of Care & Protection**



1. Juvenile Justice Board
2. Child Welfare Committee

Violations of Child Rights and Punishments under JJ Act

33	If any children are abandoned and lost and not reported	Imprisonment up to 6 months & fine
42	If Child care Institutions have not obtained government registration under the JJ Act	Imprisonment up to 1 year & fine of Rs.1 lakh
74	Release of information about children who have committed crimes	Imprisonment of up to 6 months & fine of Rs.1 lakh
75	A parent or custodian assaults, molests or neglects children thereby causing mental and physical stress to the children	Imprisonment of up to 3 years & fine of Rs.1 lakh
76	Using children for begging	Imprisonment of up to 5 years & fine of Rs.1 lakh

77	Giving children alcohol, tobacco and intoxicants	Imprisonment of up to 7 years & fine of Rs.1 lakh
78	If the child is used for counterfeiting to sell and distribute alcohol and drugs	Imprisonment of up to 7 years & fine of Rs.1 lakh
79	If children are used as slave labor or economically exploited	Imprisonment of up to 5 years & fine of Rs.1 lakh
81	Illegal adoption of children	Imprisonment of up to 3 years & fine of Rs.1 lakh
82	If children are sold or bought	Imprisonment of up to 5 years & fine of Rs.1 lakh
83	Corporal punishment in the institution	Imprisonment up to 3 months & fine



Other mechanisms prescribed by Juvenile Justice Act for protection and rehabilitation of children

- Adoption
- Foster care
- Sponsorship.



Child Care Institutions

- Children's Home
- Observation Home
- Special home
- Shelter home
- Open Shelter home

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012

The government has enacted this law to effectively prevent situations where a child is induced or forced into illegal sexual activities, exploited for prostitution or other unlawful sexual acts, and exploited for the production of pornographic materials. In short, this law was introduced to protect children from sexual abuse.

3,4	penetrative sexual assault	imprisonment for a term which may not be less than seven years and which may extend to life, and to both terms and to fine
5,6	Aggravated penetrative sexual assault	shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than ten years and which may extend to death sentence and to fine
7,9	sexual assault	shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not less than three years and to imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and to both types of imprisonment and fine.
9,10	Aggravated sexual assault	shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than five years and which may extend to seven years, in addition to a fine



11,12	sexual harassment	shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than three years and to a term which may extend to five years and to fine
13,14	Using a child for obscene purposes	He is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years & with fine
15	If obscene material involving a child is collected	shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine
21	Failure to report or record the crime	shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and shall be liable to fine

23	If the media reports disclose the child's name, address, photograph, family information, school, neighborhood or other information that would help identify the child.	shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not less than six months and which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both

Recording the statement of the child

- If anyone, including a child, is concerned that a crime may be taking place or knows that it has taken place, that information should be given to the Special Juvenile Police Unit or the local police.
- If the child is found to be in need of care and protection, they shall be given protection within 24 hours of reporting the case.
- There shall be no civil or criminal liability against a person who gives information in good faith about the above crime.
- A person who fails to report the crime can be jailed for up to six months

Recording the statement of the child

- He shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both, if he makes a false complaint or false information with the intention of insulting another person.
- If a person who is not a child makes a false complaint or false statement against a child, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both.
- No identifying details of the child, including photograph and name, shall be provided in any media.

Reporting crimes

- The statement of a child shall be recorded by a woman officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector at the child's home or place of residence or at any place of interest to the child.
- The police officer should not wear official dress while making such record. Under no circumstances should the child come into contact with the accused while seeking information from the child.
- The child should not be detained in the police station at night. The statement should be recorded as well as what the child says

Reporting crimes

- A child convicted of an offense under this Act shall be medically examined. If the rape victim is a girl, the medical examination should be done by a female doctor.
- If the offense is committed by a child, the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 apply to that child.
- The trial by the Special Court shall be conducted in secret in the presence of the child's guardians or a person in whom the child has full confidence.



The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016

Child labor is any form of physical, social, emotional, or mental harm to children under the age of 18 that robs them of their childhood and deprives them of their schooling.

- The Child Labor Prevention Act 2016 also protects adolescents between 14 and 18 years of age from child labour. Adolescents are also protected in 18 types of occupations under Schedule A and 65 industrial processes under Schedule B prescribed under the Act.
- There is also the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 to protect children between the ages of 14 and 18. According to this, the violation of the rights of children under 18 years of age and forcing them to do work falls under the category of exploitation against children.



Problems faced by children relating to child labour

- Destruction of child rights.
- Children lose confidence.
- Losing education.
- Physical and mental torture.
- Chronic diseases
- Low wages.
- Hard work.
- sexual harassment.



If children are found working in industrial establishments, hotels, small scale industries or other places in any part, the information should be reported to the District Child Protection Unit, Child Welfare Committee, District Labor Officer, Child helpline workers or the nearest police station (112).

Laws to Combat Child Labour

- Under the Act, child labor is punishable by imprisonment for 6 months to 2 years. Also a fine ranging from 20000 (twenty thousand) to 50000 (fifty thousand) rupees can be levied.
- Under JJ Act, 2015, child abusers are punishable with imprisonment of up to 5 years & a fine of up to 100,000 (one lakh) rupees.
- The Bonded Labor System Abolition Act of 1976 is also in place. According to this, it is an offense punishable with a fine up to 2000 (two thousand) rupees and imprisonment for 3 years.

Provision of Child & Adolescent Labour Rehabilitation Fund

The Government has made a provision in the Act for constitution of Child & Adolescent Labour Rehabilitation Fund at district level to ensure that child and adolescent is not only rescued but his future is secured by the amount collected in fund for his welfare and education. The amount of fine realized from the employer of the child or adolescent shall be credited in the rehabilitation Fund and an amount of fifteen thousand will also be credited by the appropriate Government for each of the child and adolescents rescued from the work.



Child Marriage Prohibition Act, 2006

- "Boy" means a person who has not completed twenty-one years of age; A person who has not completed eighteen years of age if female
- "Child marriage" means at least one of the parties to the marriage is a child.
- 'Minor' means a person who is deemed to have not reached the age of majority (18).

- Before or after the enactment of this Act, any child marriage solemnized by judgment may be annulled at the will of one of the parties who was a child at the time of the marriage.
- A petition for annulment of child marriage should be filed in the district court.
- If the petitioner is a minor, the petition can be filed with the Marriage Prohibition Officer through the guardian or next of kin.

Crime and Punishment

- If a male above the age of 18 enters into a child marriage contract, he will be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both.
- A person who commits or incites to commit child marriage under Vidhi (Achara) shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and a fine which may extend to one lakh rupees.

- If the parents or guardians, members of any organization or any other person who is a party to a child marriage conducts or participates in the child marriage or fails to prevent it, the punishment shall be imprisonment up to two years and a fine which may extend to one lakh rupees. But the woman should not be given prison sentence.
- If a First Class Judicial Magistrate or a Metropolitan Magistrate receives information and is certain that a child marriage is about to take place in contravention of the provisions of this Act, the Magistrate may issue an injunction prohibiting such marriage.

- Any non-governmental organization who has knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that a child marriage may be taking place under the judgment may file a complaint with a First Class Judicial Magistrate or a Metropolitan Magistrate. The Magistrate may take action on his own initiative and on the basis of a credible report or knowledge.
- A person who violates the injunction order issued by the Magistrate shall be punished with simple imprisonment which may extend to one year or with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both. But women should not be given prison sentence.
- A child marriage performed in violation of an injunction order is void ab initio.

- An offense punishable under the provisions of this Act is cognizable and non-bailable
- Child Marriage Prohibition Officers will be public servants
- No prosecution or legal action shall lie against the Child Marriage Prohibition Officer in respect of anything done or intended to be done in good faith under this Act.



Right to Education Act (RTE) (2009)

A landmark legislation that made education a fundamental right for children aged 6-14 in India. It aims to bridge the educational gap and ensure quality elementary education for all.

Section 3	Guarantees free and compulsory education to children aged 6-14.
Section 11(1)	Prohibits schools from discriminating during admissions.
Section 12(1)(c)	Mandates private schools to reserve seats for disadvantaged groups.
Section 17	Makes it the government's responsibility to provide free and compulsory education.

Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (NDPS) (1985)

This act strictly regulates narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to prevent their illegal use and protect people, especially children, from the harmful effects of drug abuse.

Section 8	Prohibits various activities related to illegal drugs.
Section 20	Specifically addresses offenses related to cannabis, a drug particularly risky for young people.
Section 27	Criminalizes the consumption of any illegal narcotic drug or psychotropic substance.

Laws Related to Cyber Space

India has multiple laws that address online safety, particularly for children. These laws aim to combat online child sexual abuse and exploitation.

The Information Technology Act (2000): Deals with cybercrimes, including online child pornography and "grooming" for sexual purposes.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act) (2012): Specifically addresses child sexual abuse, including online pornography and its distribution.

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), enacted in December 2023, is India's current criminal code, replacing the older Indian Penal Code (IPC). This new law addresses modern crimes like cybercrime and organized crime that weren't covered in the IPC.

It prioritizes protecting children by introducing harsher punishments for crimes against them.

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

While the BNS itself is in effect, full rollout will be from 1st July, 2023. Complementary laws like the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) and the Bharatiya Sakshya Bill, which will define procedures for handling BNS cases, are also set to be in effect from July.

Section 93 – 99 of Chapter V of BNS deals with offences against children. These sections would be replacing 317,318,366A,369,372, 373 (IPC).

New offences introduced

Section 95 - Hiring, employing or engaging a child to commit an offence. - Whoever hires, employs or engages any child to commit an offence shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to ten years, and with fine; and if the offence be committed shall also be punished with the punishment provided for that offence as if the offence has been committed by such person himself.

Explanation - Hiring, employing, engaging or using a child for sexual exploitation or pornography is covered within the meaning of this section



Changes

IPC Offence	BNS Offence
S. 376 Punishment for Rape 376(3)	S. 65 Punishment for rape in certain cases. 65(1) Whoever, commits rape on a woman under sixteen years of age shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and shall also be liable to fine: Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim: Provided further that any fine imposed under this sub-section shall be paid to the victim

Changes

IPC Offence	BNS Offence
S. 376AB. Punishment for rape on woman under twelve years of age	65(2) Whoever, commits rape on a woman under twelve years of age shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine or with death: Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim: Provided further that any fine imposed under this sub-section shall be paid to the victim

Minor Girl Replaced with Child

IPC Offence	BNS Offence
S. 366A. Procuration of minor girl. -Whoever, by any means whatsoever, induces any minor girl under the age of eighteen years to go from any place or to do any act with intent that such girl may be, or knowing that it is likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.	**S. 96. Procuration of child** - Whoever, by any means whatsoever, induces any child to go from any place or to do any act with intent that such child may be, or knowing that it is likely that such child will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine

Punishment Enhanced

IPC Offence	BNS Offence
S. 373. Buying minor for purposes of prostitution, etc.-Whoever buys, hires or otherwise obtains possession of any person under the age of eighteen years with intent that such person shall at any age be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such person will at any age be employed or used for any such purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.	**S. 99. Buying child for purposes of prostitution, etc.** - Whoever buys, hires or otherwise obtains possession of any child with intent that such child shall at any age be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such child will at any age be employed or used for any such purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to fourteen years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Age Differential Removed

IPC Offence	BNS Offence
S. 361. Kidnapping from lawful guardianship.- Whoever takes or entices any minor under sixteen years of age if a male, or under eighteen years of age if a female, or any person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind, without the consent of such guardian, is said to kidnap such minor or person from lawful guardianship.	**S. 137. Kidnapping.-** (1)(b) whoever takes or entices any child or any person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of such child or person of unsound mind, without the consent of such guardian, is said to kidnap such child or person from lawful guardianship.

Crime and Punishment

91	Whoever before the birth of any child does any act with the intention of thereby preventing that child from being born alive or causing it to die after its birth, and does by such act prevent that child from being born alive, or causes it to die after its birth, shall, if such act be not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the mother, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, or with fine, or with both.



Crime and Punishment

93	Whoever being the father or mother of a child under the age of twelve years, or having the care of such child, shall expose or leave such child in any place with the intention of wholly abandoning such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both. Explanation.—This section is not intended to prevent the trial of the offender for murder or culpable homicide, as the case may be, if the child die in consequence of the exposure.

Crime and Punishment

94	Whoever, by secretly burying or otherwise disposing of the dead body of a child whether such child die before or after or during its birth, intentionally conceals or endeavours to conceal the birth of such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Crime and Punishment

95	Whoever hires, employs or engages any child to commit an offence shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to ten years, and with fine; and if the offence be committed shall also be punished with the punishment provided for that offence as if the offence has been committed by such person himself. Explanation.—Hiring, employing, engaging or using a child for sexual exploitation or pornography is covered within the meaning of this section.

Crime and Punishment

97	Whoever kidnaps or abducts any child under the age of ten years with the intention of taking dishonestly any movable property from the person of such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.
98	Selling child for purposes of prostitution, etc.
99	Buying child for purposes of prostitution, etc.

Thank You





SESSION 10

Integrated Child Development Plan

Objectives

- Inculcate the relevance of the child-friendly comprehensive plan of the local government
- Explain the process of formulation of child-friendly comprehensive plan of the local self-government body
- Emphasize the importance of data collection
- The structure of the project should be communicated
- Understand the role of the Child Resource Centre (CRC) in this

Time – 180 minutes

Venue – Public venue

Content and Methodology

No	Content	Duration	Method	Medium
1	Relevance of ICDP	15	Presentation	PPT
2	Formation process	15	Presentation	PPT
3	Data Collection Methodology	20	Presentation	PPT
4	Group Discussion	60	Group	Notes
5	Presentation	35	Plenary	
6	Comments	20	Plenary	
7	Clarifying the doubts		Plenary	

Note:

The facilitator should mention the relevance of preparing ICDP for local government bodies. It should be emphasized that various departments and institutions are doing this work. If all of them understand the current situation of children in the local self-



government institutions and have a comprehensive plan, it will help in an all-round change, monitoring and evaluation of the children. Also, it should be emphasized that although the plan is formed in the local self-government institutions, its implementation will be part of the responsibility of each one of them.

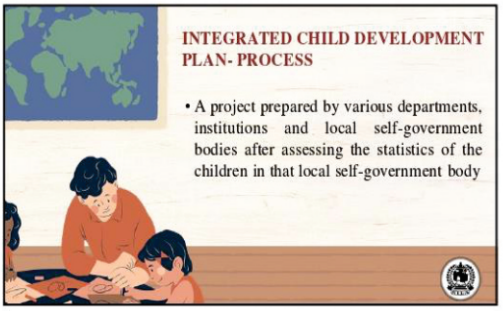
The importance of joint and individual monitoring and evaluation should also be mentioned. Then the process of project formulation should be explained exactly step by step. Details about data collection and its methodology should be clarified. Then, ask them to discuss it again in groups.

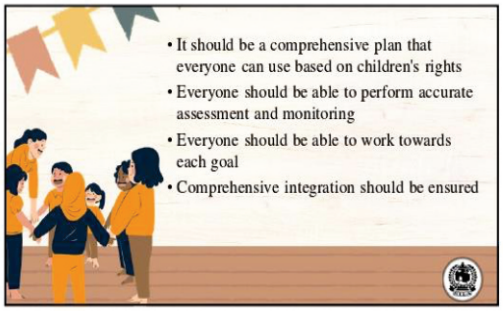
The process, structure of the overall approach, data collection, and methodology should be discussed. The methodology of each step in the process should be read, discussed, and presented in notes. Among these, the role of CRC should also be determined. The facilitator should codify the ideas and activities so that they are more understandable and if doubts are raised again they should be clarified at the end.

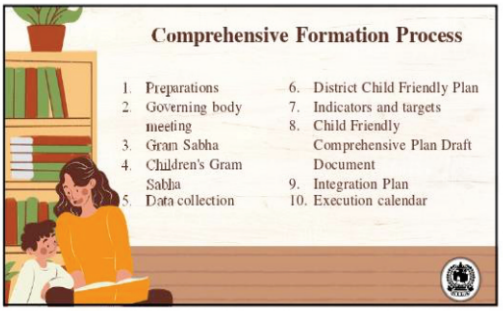


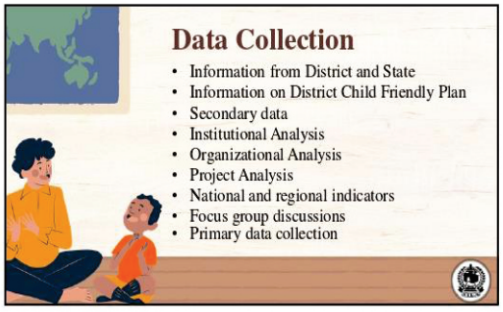


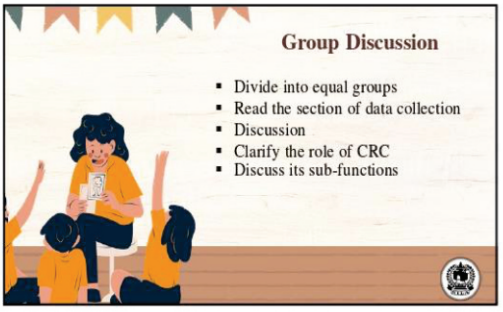

INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT PLAN
A
B
C
KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION


INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT PLAN- PROCESS
• A project prepared by various departments, institutions and local self-government bodies after assessing the statistics of the children in that local self-government body


• It should be a comprehensive plan that everyone can use based on children's rights
• Everyone should be able to perform accurate assessment and monitoring
• Everyone should be able to work towards each goal
• Comprehensive integration should be ensured


Comprehensive Formation Process
1. Preparations
2. Governing body meeting
3. Gram Sabha
4. Children's Gram Sabha
5. Data collection
6. District Child Friendly Plan
7. Indicators and targets
8. Child Friendly Comprehensive Plan Draft Document
9. Integration Plan
10. Execution calendar


Data Collection
• Information from District and State
• Information on District Child Friendly Plan
• Secondary data
• Institutional Analysis
• Organizational Analysis
• Project Analysis
• National and regional indicators
• Focus group discussions
• Primary data collection


Group Discussion
▪ Divide into equal groups
▪ Read the section of data collection
▪ Discussion
▪ Clarify the role of CRC
▪ Discuss its sub-functions



SESSION 11

District Plan of Action for Child

Objective

To understand the activities involved in preparing Child Friendly District Plan of Action for Child

Time – 90 minutes

Venue – Public venue

Content and Method

No	Content	Duration	Method	Medium
1	Introduction	5	Presentation	
2	Preparation of District Action Plan – Process and Methodology	40	Presentation	PPT
3	Collecting information	15	Presentation	PPT
4	Structure of Child Friendly District	10	Presentation	Note
5	Finalized District Child Friendly Plan	10	Presentation	Note
6	Presentation and Codification	10	Presentation	

Note:

Preparation of District Action Plan - Process and Methodology

I. Preparatory Activities

1. At the state level, a two-day workshop of the DPCs from every district will be organized. The workshop will cover topics such as:

- The aim of the programme
- The concept of child friendliness
- Role of DPCs
- Methodology of the District Plan





3. Prepare a draft list of representatives of institutions to be included in the District Child Resource Centre in consultation with the Chairperson of the DPC.
4. Prepare a child-friendly district planning calendar (based on the operational calendar provided by KILA). The model is given in Annexure 1.

III. DPC Child-Friendly Core Committee

Funding should be allocated to enable a team to take on a leadership role in coordinating district activities for the DPC. This committee will include both public members and representatives. A committee size of no more than seven individuals, which includes the district-level coordination officer, is deemed adequate. All members of the DPC, except the Coordinating Officer should be part of this committee. The committee's chairperson must be an elected representative and the convener should be the district coordination officer.

IV. District Child Advisory Board (DCAB)

District Child Advisory Committee should be formed to lead the organization of its activities in the district and to ensure service to all sections.

The committee will have the following responsibilities:

1. Help organize activities for the entire district.
2. Ensure support, leadership, and teamwork of departments
3. Monitor the activities of the department.
4. Lead the collection of resources.
5. Ensure that the target as per the district plan is achieved.
6. Ensure coordination/support of various institutions
7. Ensure necessary campaign and awareness activities at the district level.

V. District Level Child Resource Centre (DCRC)

To foster a child-friendly environment in Kerala, the formation of a District Planning Committee (DPC) for the Child Resource Centre in every district is imperative to lead the academic activities. The appointed members of the Centre should possess relevant working experience in the field.

DCRCs have the following responsibilities:

1. Provide academic support for all activities in the district.
2. Provide handholding support to local self-government institutions.
3. Prepare a District Child Welfare Plan.





Gathering information about children

- The data collected by various departments related to children should be collected by the DCRC.
- Information on physical facilities and infrastructures such as the number of Anganwadis, schools, places, etc. must be gathered along with the number of children directly connected/associated.
- Information must also be obtained from various entities such as the Child Welfare and Protection Committee, Juvenile Justice Board, Ammathottil, Child Helplines, Voluntary Organizations, Children's Homes, Differently Abled Children's Homes, Treatment Centres, Medical Colleges, Taluk Hospitals, DMO Office, DPM-NHM, Police, DCRD, DLOs, Childline Services, Excise District Office, DEO Samagra Shiksha, District Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Office, Kudumbasree District Office, District Child Development Office, District Women and Child Welfare Officer, Hospitals from DSJO, District Early Intervention Centres, etc.
- Apart from the above, information can also be obtained from other sources such as Status Report of District Panchayat Department of Economics and Statistics - Ecostat Kerala , Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), Poshan Tracker (District will possess the monthly data - which can be used), KITE Kerala - Public Education, KITE Kerala - Comprehensive Software, ICDS Data, Kerala State Youth Welfare Board, etc.
- SDG Dashboard and PDI may also be used to collect the data..

In this manner, secondary information should be collected from all the departments, institutions and their websites that receive information related to children.

Focus Group Discussion

In addition to collecting secondary data, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) should be organized in a separate meeting of individuals with experience in this field from the relevant departments, experts in various fields, children's organizations, representatives of institutions where children are housed, and children of various categories. Information should be gathered from review meetings of departments working with children.

While conducting focus group discussion the following points should be kept in mind





local levels in Kerala.

VII. Indicators

Additional indicators should be prepared and listed at the district level based on the data currently collected in the light of national indicators, Kerala's local indicators and PDI. The Local Indicators Framework book prepared by KILA can be utilised. for this task. This work should be conducted under the leadership of the District Resource Centre. These indicators can be used as measurement criteria for data analysis and preparation of targets.

VIII. Targets

Based on these indicators, district-level targets should be formulated to bring about a change in the current situation. These targets should be achieved by all Local Self Governments, departments and institutions in the district, encompassing short-term (one year), medium-term (three years) and long-term (ten years) objectives. This process should be overseen by the District Resource Centre and must be based on the four fundamental pillars of child rights. The achievable steps for completion, both immediate and gradual, should be outlined and explained.

IX. Child-Friendly District Plan (Draft)

The district resource group is tasked with preparing a draft of the district plan. It should be presented to the district-level Child Advisory Board and DPC and the approved draft should then be finalized. Based on the finalized plan, Gram panchayats, Municipalities, Municipal Corporations, and Block and District Panchayats should formulate their respective child-friendly plan.

Structure of Child-Friendly District Plan

The District Child Friendly Plan will be the district vision document of the respective district. It should have the following structure.

Child Friendly District Plan

…….. District

1. Introduction

This section provides general information about the district, an overview of its child population, an introduction to the District Child-Friendly Plan, its purpose, and the efforts made during its preparation. (Maximum one page)





The points given below may be used for the preparation of the plan. While preparing, special care should be taken to tailor the plan according to the needs of the children. It is necessary to formulate a plan based on the fundamental rights of survival, protection, development and participation. In addition, vulnerable children should be included in all programs and activities, along with other steps to ensure a personalized care plan.

5. Monitoring

Along with the preparation of this child-friendly district plan, there should be a monitoring mechanism so that the DPC core committee and the District Child Resource Centre can constantly assess whether the activities designed are being carried out, its quality, participation, timeliness and overcoming the obstacles.

The indicators relating to child-friendliness are outlined in Annexure 2

6. Evaluation

An assessment must be made every six months. The evaluation should be done at the DPC and the District Child Advisory Board. The evaluation should include details such as the timely achievement of goals, what are the achievements of each levels of engagements, the changes that have taken place in the system, and the way of resolving bottlenecks that arose. The subjects requiring training and the progress and functioning of each of the implementing agencies should also be evaluated. A software would be developed for efficient evaluation of the same.

Apart from this, once a year, a report on all the activities undertaken would be prepared and placed before the Gram Sabha and the Children's Gram Sabha to be audited. The progress report of the district plan should be prepared and published every year.

7. Integration

This section elucidates the coordination of schemes and activities across different departments, institutions, organizations, etc., operating at various administrative levels. It delves into the potential ways of coordinating diverse activities at the same administrative level.

8. Support system

At the DPC level, the focus should be on providing training, guidance, access to information, and support for integration to the three-tier Panchayats, Municipalities, and Corporations in formulating such a plan.





XIII. Finalisation of district plan

The District Child Resource Centre is tasked with analysing the information compiled in the three-tier panchayats, Municipalities and Municipal Corporations, along with the plans prepared at each level, the suggestions and amendments made to the district planning from each level. Based on this analysis, necessary changes in the district plan can be made after due discussion. As part of this change, some of the previous chapters can be modified as follows.

District Child-Friendly Plan (Finalized Structure)

After comprehensive discussions at all levels and upon finalizing the district plan , certain changes to its structure can be made as outlined below.

1. Introduction

Necessary changes should be made based on the suggestions received from the local governments and discussions held at various levels on administration. Simultaneously, additions should be made to summarize the work done so far to achieve this.

2. Present Scenario

The information obtained from the ground level should be compiled and updated in addition to be earlier data collected and analysed.

3. Policy Document

Necessary amendments to the policy should be made to the policy document in light of discussions and suggestions made at various levels and the changes reflected in the status report.

4. Various topics

Modify indicators and targets based on local plans and discussions. A 10-year plan is required to be prepared in the light of this and the format mentioned in annexures may be utilised for the same.

5. Monitoring

Changes should be made according to the inputs received from all levels of discussion.





9. Way forward

Based on this, it is necessary to articulate the yearly actions required for program implementation and what needs to be accomplished in the coming years. In this way, the district plan can be finalised.

XIV. District-level seminar

It should be a one-day seminar consisting of representatives including district heads of all the concerned departments in the district, local self-governing bodies at all levels, district panchayat standing committee chairpersons, representatives of each child from every Gram panchayat, institutional representatives, DPC members, district resource team members, district organizing committee members and representatives of financial institutions.

Integration – Possibilities

Individuals, institutions, systems and departments need to collaborate to achieve child-friendly local governance.

Goal	Scheme/ Project/ Programme	Activities	Stakeholder

Support system

Collective action is essential to advance the idea of child-friendliness. This goal can only be achieved through collaboration. The goal is achieved through coordinated action by individuals, organizations, and government departments at various levels of society. Cooperation and collaboration are essential. Indiscriminate action, which is one of the general principles of child rights, is also crucial. The concept of child-friendly local governance requires the participation of people from all walks of life, including adults and children. Everyone has to play their part. Along with this, voluntary organizations, youth organizations, political movements, clubs, libraries, residents' associations, Kudumbashree and various departments of the government have to be involved in this work. It will be appropriate to identify activities with individuals, organizations and departments based on the four domains of Child Rights. .

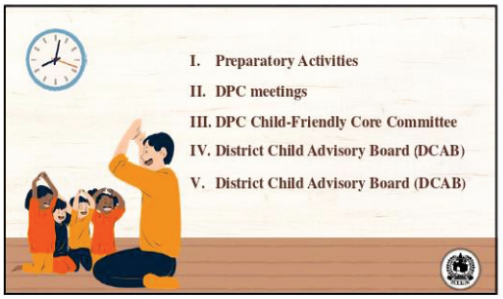


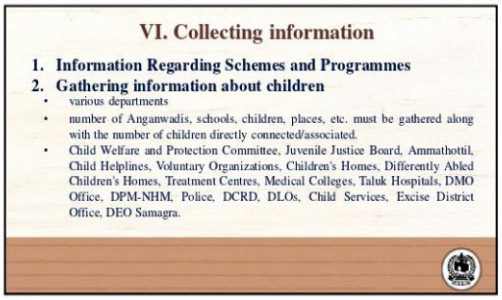


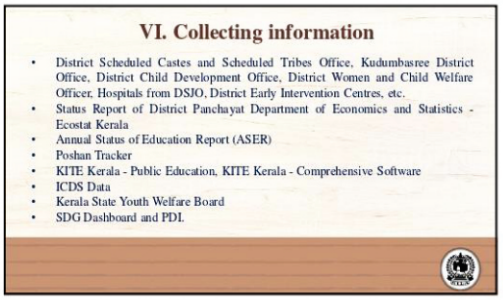
Formation of necessary Committee is required for the initiative.		
Training for committee members and planning of follow up activities		
Child Resource Centre - Establishment / Operation		
CRC - Number of members with subject knowledge / available for the initiatives.		
Training for CRC members		
Gram Sabha - Explanation of activities and ensuring public participation		
Children's Gram Sabha - explanation of activities, discussion, inclusion of children in the committee		
Current status study and planning of indicators for data collection		
Data Collection - Responsibilty fixation		
Data collection - Inform the public		
Data collection - Preliminary progress assessment		
Data collection - Secondary data collection and integration		
Data analysis activities-Committee		
Data analysis activities - Determining indicators and targets		
Draft plan - Discussion and planning		
Draft Plan - Presentation at Children's Gram Sabha		
Draft Plan - Presentation in Gram Sabha Panchayat Level Seminar-Plan Presentation		
Plan Consolidation / Discussion - CRC		
Preparation and implementation of the plan		
Project Implementation - further Training		
Documentation		

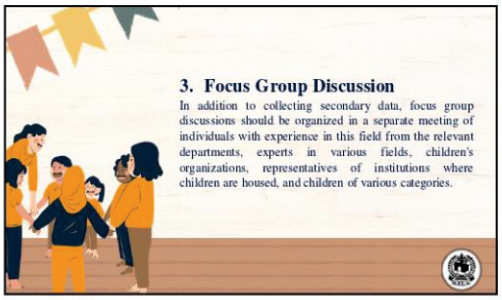


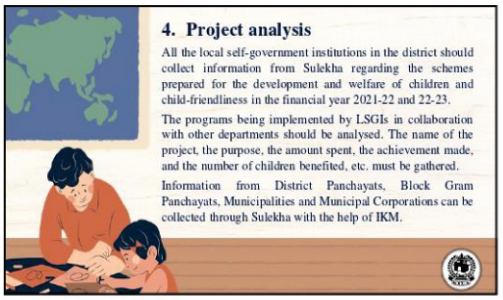

DISTRICT PLAN OF ACTION
FOR CHILD
A
B
C
KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION


I. Preparatory Activities
II. DPC meetings
III. DPC Child-Friendly Core Committee
IV. District Child Advisory Board (DCAB)
V. District Child Advisory Board (DCAB)


VI. Collecting information
1. Information Regarding Schemes and Programmes
2. Gathering information about children
• various departments
• number of Anganwadis, schools, children, places, etc. must be gathered along with the number of children directly connected/associated.
• Child Welfare and Protection Committee, Juvenile Justice Board, Ammathottil, Child Helplines, Voluntary Organizations, Children's Homes, Differently Abled Children's Homes, Treatment Centres, Medical Colleges, Taluk Hospitals, DMO Office, DPM-NHM, Police, DCRD, DLOs, Child Services, Excise District Office, DEO Samagra.


VI. Collecting information
• District Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Office, Kudumbasree District Office, District Child Development Office, District Women and Child Welfare Officer, Hospitals from DSJO, District Early Intervention Centres, etc.
• Status Report of District Panchayat Department of Economics and Statistics - Ecostat Kerala
• Annual Status of Education Report (ASER)
• Poshan Tracker
• KITE Kerala - Public Education, KITE Kerala - Comprehensive Software
• ICDS Data
• Kerala State Youth Welfare Board
• SDG Dashboard and PDI.


3. Focus Group Discussion
In addition to collecting secondary data, focus group discussions should be organized in a separate meeting of individuals with experience in this field from the relevant departments, experts in various fields, children's organizations, representatives of institutions where children are housed, and children of various categories.


4. Project analysis
All the local self-government institutions in the district should collect information from Sulekha regarding the schemes prepared for the development and welfare of children and child-friendliness in the financial year 2021-22 and 22-23.
The programs being implemented by LSGIs in collaboration with other departments should be analysed. The name of the project, the purpose, the amount spent, the achievement made, and the number of children benefited, etc. must be gathered.
Information from District Panchayats, Block Gram Panchayats, Municipalities and Municipal Corporations can be collected through Sulekha with the help of IKM.




VII.Indicators
Additional indicators should be prepared and listed at the district level based on the data currently collected in the light of national indicators, Kerala's indicators and local indicators.
VIII.Targets
Based on indicators, district-level targets should be formulated to bring about a change in the current situation
Short-term (one year), Medium-term (three years) and Long-term (ten years) Targets.


Thank You



SESSION 12

Responsibilities of Child Resource Centre (CRC)

Objective

Provide education on the responsibilities and activities of the Child Resource Centre, enhancing understanding of its role and functions

Time – 90 minutes

Venue – Public venue

Content and Methodology

No	Content	Duration	Method	Medium
1	Introduction	5	Presentation	PPT
2	Group Discussion	40	GD	Chart, Marker
3	Presentation, Comments	45		PPT

Note

Initiate the session by presenting an overview of the responsibilities and activities of the Child Resource Centre, shedding light on its organizational structure and functioning. Encourage active discussion among the participants to foster a comprehensive understanding. Shift the focus to the panchayat level, prompting the group to deliberate on the optimal functioning of Child Resource Centres and articulate their envisioned responsibilities. Allocate 15 minutes for the facilitator to present key insights, and to codify the identified responsibilities and operational guidelines.





Structure

Chairperson	President of the LSG
Vice Chairperson	Vice President of the LSG
Convener	ICDS Supervisor /CDPO
Joint Convener	CWF, People's Planning Resource Person

Members shall be Experience working in this field, currently working or shall be interested in working alsongside the LSG to ensure Child Rights are upheld- 25



Members

- Interested parties working in this field (including the constituent institutions)
- 5 volunteer resource persons
- Education Working Group Convenor
- 2 Children's representatives
- 2 persons with legal knowledge
- 2 persons with counseling experience
- Someone with expertise in the IT field
- Local Self-Government TA
- One member from CWPC



Responsibilities

- Provide academic leadership for all activities.
- Organize trainings.
- Collect information for preparation of various plans and follow-up activities.
- Conduct studies, collate information, conduct data analysis, and organize discussions

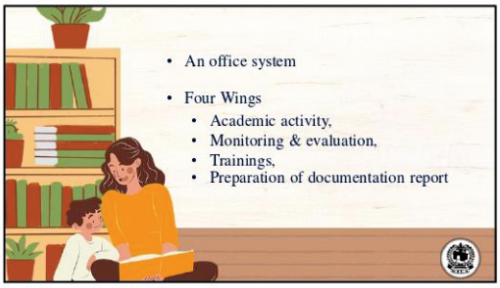


- Draft plans and follow-up activities.
- Act as an information and helpline centre.
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Integration
- Provide necessary support to the activities of the Child Protection Committee.
- Conduct awareness and training. Prepare the required module for it.



- Panchayat should form CRCs
- Academic leadership for all activities undertaken as part of child-friendliness
- Three days training




An office system
Four Wings
Academic activity,
Monitoring & evaluation,
Trainings,
Preparation of documentation report


Thank You

SESSION 13

Integration Possibilities

Objective

- Comprehend the concept of integration and its associated benefits.
- Elaborate on potential integration possibilities
- Explore its application in planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation processes.

Time – 40 minutes

Venue – Public venue

Content and methodology

No	Content	Duration	Method	Medium
1	What is Integration?	5	Presentation	
2	Benefits	10	Presentation	
3	Integration Possibilities	10	Presentation, Discussion	Chart, Marker
4	Possible avenues	15	Discussion, Presentation, Codification	

Note

Integration is the process of coordinating activities and resources while working towards a common goal. There should be between layers and between actions. By doing this, you can reduce excess resource utilization and generate more profit.

The more ideas are formed, the more effective the action becomes. Integration has great potential as explained below.





SESSION 14

Monitoring and Evaluation

Objective

- Explain the process and method of conducting assessment
- Elucidate the process of conducting monitoring and evaluation

Time – 45 minutes

Venue – Public venue

Content and Methodology

No	Content	Duration	Method	Medium
1	Monitoring	15	Presentation	LCD PPT
2	Evaluation	10	Presentation , Discussion	
3	Department Level- Monitoring & Evaluation	10	Presentation , Discussion	
4	Social Audit	15	Presentation , Discussion	

Note:

Elucidate the process of monitoring from higher level to lower levels, i.e. from local self-government bodies to those below and vice versa. Address the intricacies of monitoring, including the formulation of monitoring reports, monitoring and evaluation at ward levels, conducting assessments at the ward level, and implementing social audits.

Monitoring

While preparing the plan, there should be a clear understanding of what needs to be monitored along with implementation for its operational success. Even though the





- Usage and utilization of additional resource mobilization potential.
- Allocated Amount, Expenditure, Surplus
- How to ensure sustainability? Steps to ensure sustainability.
- Evaluate how the notification, training, dissemination and documentation was done, the quality of the media, how many people were reached and who took it up.
- Performance and approach of stakeholders involved in implementation should also be evaluated.

For that:-

1. Verification of documents
2. Discussion with beneficiaries
3. Discussion with enforcement officials
4. Discussion with parents
5. Discussion with Institutions and Organizations etc. can be done.

Social Audit

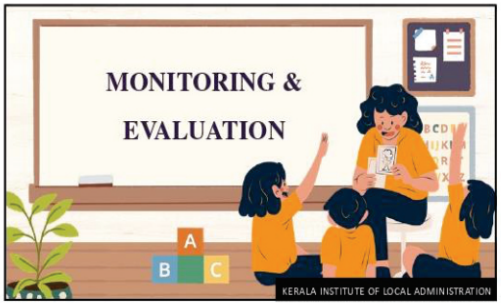
The above mentioned assessment report should be prepared by the Child Resource Centre. This should be discussed by the concerned standing committee and governing body and subjected to social audit with necessary explanatory notes.

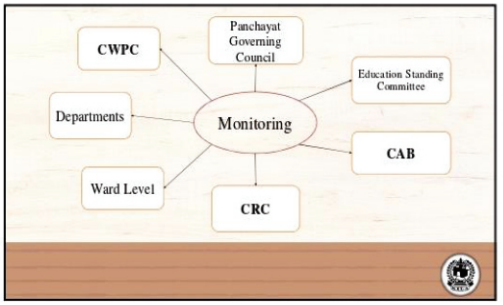
It should be presented in the Bala Balikaa Sabha and in the gram sabha of adults and subjected to social audit. Prior to that, the details of the implementation in the respective institutions, departments, etc. should be submitted to the social audit by calling the beneficiaries and related parties in the respective places. This report should also be presented to the General Social Audit Gram Sabha. Below are the things to be presented there.

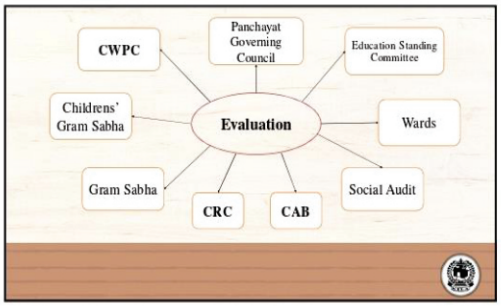
1. Social Audit Report conducted at various levels
2. Evaluation report
3. Concerned institutions, actions, approach, approach to the actions of employees
4. Matters like utilization of allocated amount should be presented and discussed.

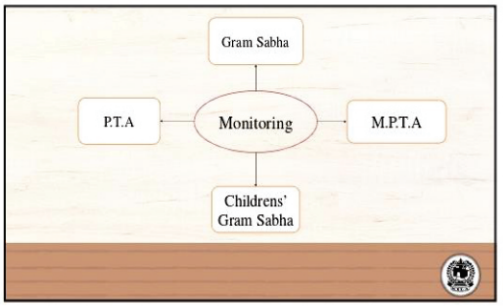
Based on the social audit report, further actions should be considered. For that, the social audit report should be discussed by the governing body and solutions and nurture should be prepared.




MONITORING &
EVALUATION
A
B
C
KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION


CWPC
Panchayat Governing Council
Education Standing Committee
Departments
Monitoring
CAB
Ward Level
CRC


CWPC
Panchayat Governing Council
Education Standing Committee
Childrens' Gram Sabha
Evaluation
Wards
Gram Sabha
CRC
CAB
Social Audit


Gram Sabha
P.T.A
Monitoring
M.P.T.A
Childrens' Gram Sabha


Thank You

SESSION 15

Documentation

Objective

- Convince the importance of documentation
- Introduce the process and methodology
- Elucidate the process and different ways of documentation

Time – 45 minutes

Venue – Public venue

Content and Methodology

No	Content	Duration	Method	Medium
1	Documentation- Introduction	10	Group Presentation	LCD PPT
2	Significance & Possibilities	10	Presentation	LCD PPT
3	Different types	10	Presentation	LCD PPT
4	Process	10	Presentation	PPT
5	Clarifications	5		LCD PPT

Presentation Notes:

- Begin the class by introducing different documentation models
- Illustrate with examples the importance of documentation and how it is beneficial to project management.
- Explain how data should be collected and documented. Introduce different types of documentation models.

Introduction

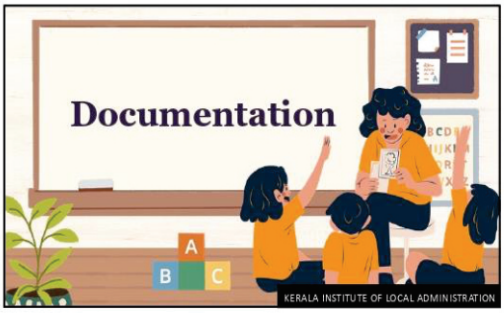
- Documentation is the step-by-step process of describing activities/plans/ procedures or other processes.



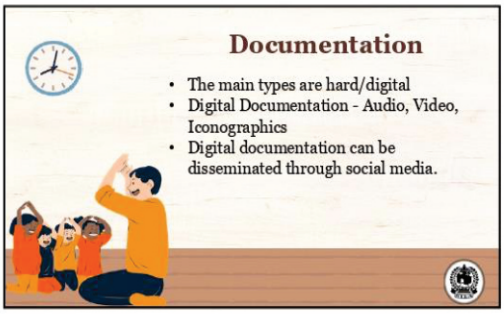


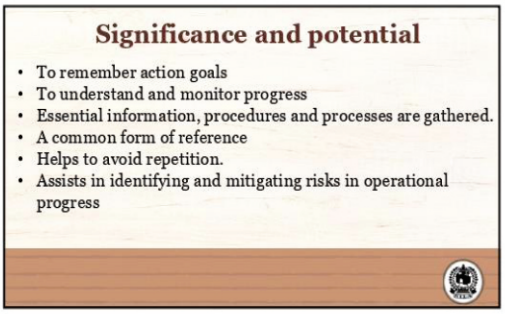
1 Introduction	Provide an introductory description of the client.
2 Background	After studying the client's background, describe it. Present the thoughts, goals or challenges that prompted the solution.
3 Challenges	Describe what the main problems are. Prioritize the problem to be solved first.
4 Solution	Prepare potential solutions to problems with the help of the client. Describe and record the pros and cons of each solution. Also explain the process adopted to develop or implement the solution.
5 Implementation and strategy	Document the steps taken to implement the solution. Also note the strategies and methodology used..
6 Changes/Progress	Document the client's changes and progress.
7 Lesson learnt	Documenting the key issues encountered during the service and how they were handled will benefit subsequent interventions.
8 Conclusion	Summarize the client's success/change..

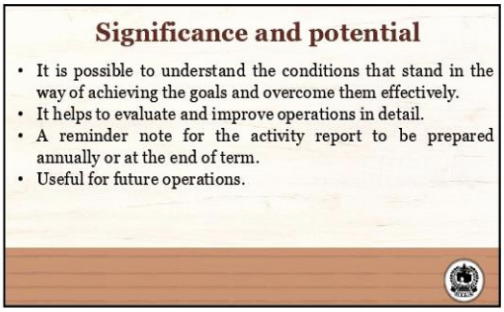


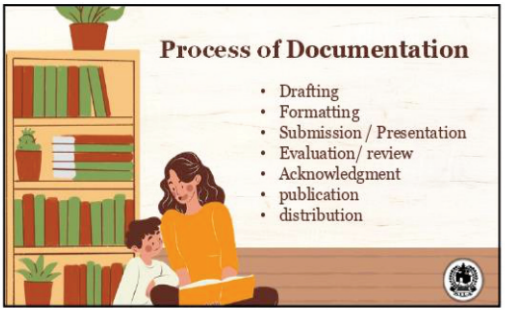

Documentation
KERALA INSTITUTE OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

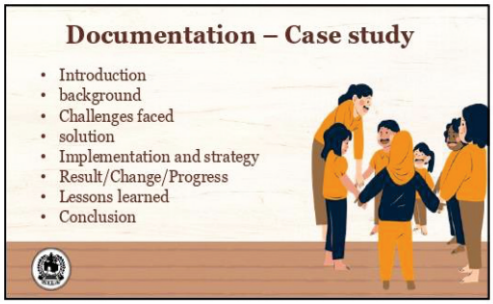

Documentation
• Documentation is the step-by-step process of describing activities/plans/procedures or other processes.
• Accurate and organized documentation is an indispensable function of any project implementation.


Documentation
• The main types are hard/digital
• Digital Documentation - Audio, Video, Iconographics
• Digital documentation can be disseminated through social media.


Significance and potential
• To remember action goals
• To understand and monitor progress
• Essential information, procedures and processes are gathered.
• A common form of reference
• Helps to avoid repetition.
• Assists in identifying and mitigating risks in operational progress


Significance and potential
• It is possible to understand the conditions that stand in the way of achieving the goals and overcome them effectively.
• It helps to evaluate and improve operations in detail.
• A reminder note for the activity report to be prepared annually or at the end of term.
• Useful for future operations.


Process of Documentation
• Drafting
• Formatting
• Submission / Presentation
• Evaluation/ review
• Acknowledgment
• publication
• distribution


Documentation – Case study
Introduction
background
Challenges faced
solution
Implementation and strategy
Result/Change/Progress
Lessons learned
Conclusion


Thank You

