



Child Rights & Protection

**B.Ed.,
Semester - II**

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UNIT – 3

CHILD RIGHTS POLICIES, LAWS AND INSTITUTIONS



Constitutional provisions for Child Rights in India

- **Right to Equality**
- **Right to Freedom**
- **Right against Exploitation**
- **Right to Education**
- **Right to Protection**
- **Right to Health and Nutrition**
- **Right to Protection of Cultural and Educational Rights**
- **Right to Protection of Juvenile Justice**



Specific legislation to safeguard child rights, such as:

- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
- The Right to Education Act, 2009
- The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012
- The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986





Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children Act 2015

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 is a comprehensive legislation that provides for proper care, protection and treatment of children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by catering to their development needs, and by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of matters in the best interest of children and for their ultimate rehabilitation through various institutions established under the Act.

Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009

- Constitutional Amendment
- Free and Compulsory Education
- Non-Discrimination
- Quality Standards
- Neighbourhood Schools
- School Management Committees (SMCs) Reservation
- Financial Provisions
- Monitoring and Accountability



The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act) 2012



Child sexual abuse is a grave violation of a child's fundamental rights, including their right to life, survival, and protection against violence. The POCSO Act recognizes the importance of safeguarding children from sexual offenses and upholds their right to live a safe and secure life. India has witnessed a significant increase in reported cases of child sexual abuse over the years.



Definition of Sexual Offenses

- **Penetrative Sexual Assault**
- **Aggravated Penetrative Sexual Assault**
- **Sexual Assault**
- **Sexual Harassment**
- **Child Pornography**
- **Use of Child for Pornographic Purposes**
- **Abetment and Attempt**
- **Special Courts**
- **Child-Friendly Procedures**
- **Mandatory Reporting**



The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006

Child marriage legislations have evolved over time to address the issue of early and forced marriages, protect the rights of children, and promote their well-being.

Child Marriage Restraint Act (CMRA) of 1929: The first significant legislation related to child marriage in India was the Child Marriage Restraint Act, also known as the Sarda Act, enacted in 1929. This Act aimed to curb the practice of child marriage by setting a legal age for marriage. It prohibited the marriage of girls below the age of 14 and boys below the age of 18.

Definition and Punishment

- **Offenses and Cognizance**
- **Child Marriage Prohibition Officers (CMPOs)**
- **Protection and Support:**
- **Child Marriage Prohibition Fund**
- **Awareness and Education**

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Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986



The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 addresses the issue of child labour. The act aims to prohibit the engagement of children in certain hazardous occupations and to regulate the working conditions of children in non-hazardous occupations. The Act was amended in 2016 to strengthen the provisions and enhance the protection of child rights. Here are the key features of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986:

- **Prohibition of Child Labour**
- **Regulation of Adolescent Labour**
- **Hazardous Occupations and Processes**
- **Right to Education**
- **Rehabilitation and Welfare**



National and State Policies for Child rights

The National Policy for Children - 2013

- The National Policy for children was indeed adopted in 2013. It is a comprehensive policy framework aimed at promoting and safeguarding the rights of children in India. The policy is based on the principles and provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and aims to ensure the protection, survival, development, and participation of children.

The major policies to ensure child rights and improvement in their status include:

- National Policy for Children, 1974
- National Policy on Education, 1986
- National Policy on Child Labour, 1987
- National Nutrition Policy, 1993
- Report of the Committee on Prostitution, Child Prostitutes and Children of Prostitutes, and Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children, 1998
- National Health Policy, 2002
- National Charter for Children, 2004
- National Plan of Action for Children, 2005
- National Policy for Children, 2013
- National Youth Policy, 2014

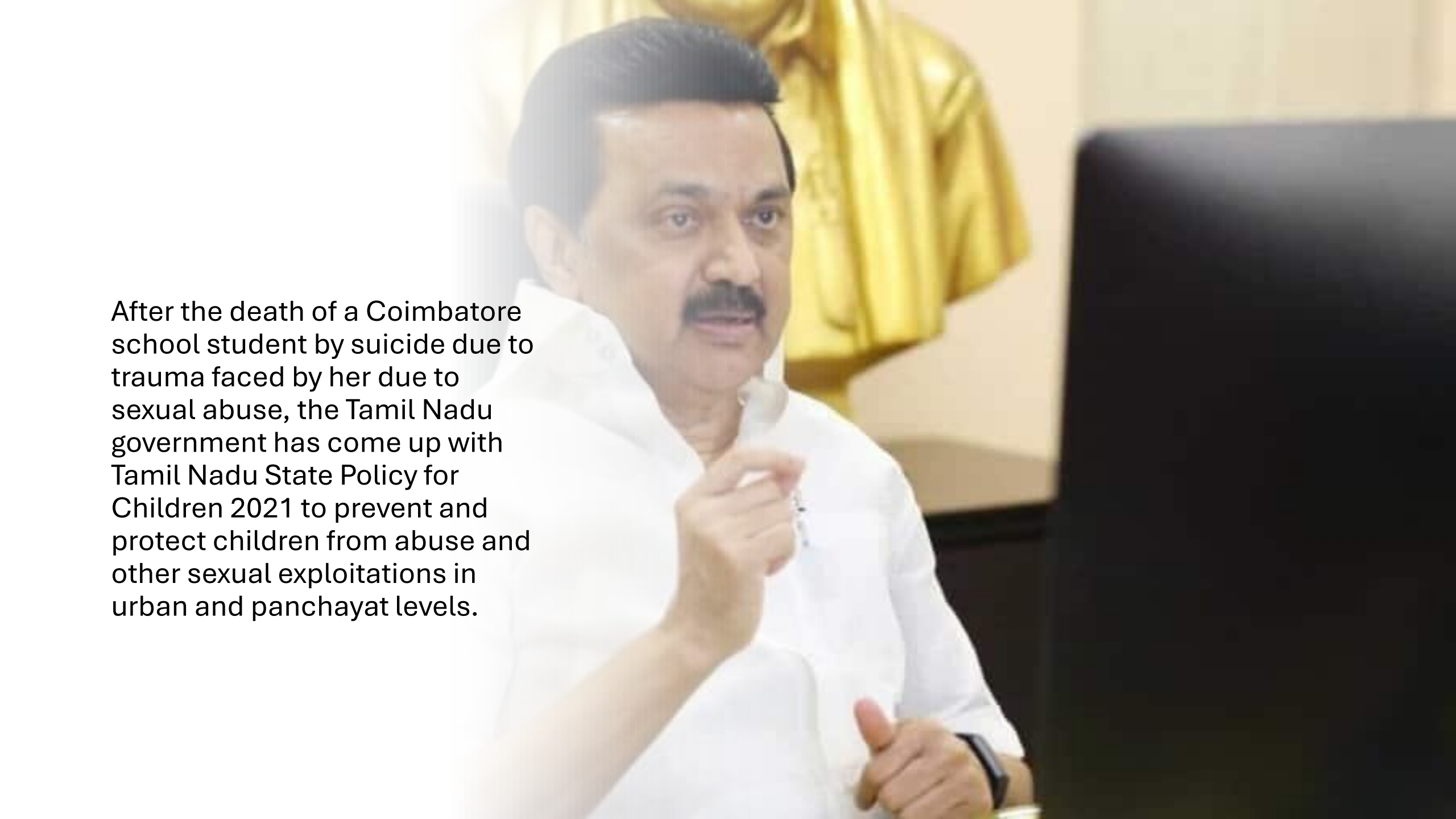


Tamilnadu State Policy for Children 2021

Tamilnadu State Policy for Children was launched in 2021. Even though Tamil Nadu fares better on many of the indices compared to the national average, the following are some issues that are preventable and needs the attention of the Government of Tamil Nadu: malnutrition, anaemia, infant mortality rate, under 5 mortality rate, child sex ratio, full immunization, body mass index, gross enrolment ratio at high and higher secondary level, open defecation, etc.

The graphic features a stylized map of Tamil Nadu in a teal color. Overlaid on the map is the text 'TAMIL NADU STATE POLICY FOR CHILDREN 2021' in white, bold, sans-serif font. The year '2021' is significantly larger than the other text. In the bottom right corner, there are silhouettes of children playing with balloons and a kite, also in teal. The background is a light yellow-green gradient.

**TAMIL NADU STATE POLICY
FOR CHILDREN
2021**

A man with dark hair and a mustache, wearing a white button-down shirt, is shown from the chest up. He is looking slightly to his right and appears to be speaking, with his mouth open and his right hand raised in a gesturing motion. In the background, a golden statue of a person is visible, and a dark, out-of-focus object is on the right side of the frame.

After the death of a Coimbatore school student by suicide due to trauma faced by her due to sexual abuse, the Tamil Nadu government has come up with Tamil Nadu State Policy for Children 2021 to prevent and protect children from abuse and other sexual exploitations in urban and panchayat levels.

Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme

- The Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme, introduced by the then Hon'ble Chief Minister of TamilNadu in 1992, is a pioneering and path-breaking scheme for the welfare of girl child. The Girl Child Protection Scheme is aimed at preventing gender discrimination by empowering and protecting rights of girl Children through direct investment from Government.



Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Higher Education Scheme

The Government of TamilNadu has launched Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Higher Education Assurance Scheme to enhance the enrolment ratio of girls from Government schools to Higher Education Institutions. Through this scheme, the financial assistance of Rs. 1000/month will be provided to the girls till their completion of UG degree/Diploma/ITI/any other recognized course. The incentive amount under this scheme will be disbursed directly into the student's Bank Account

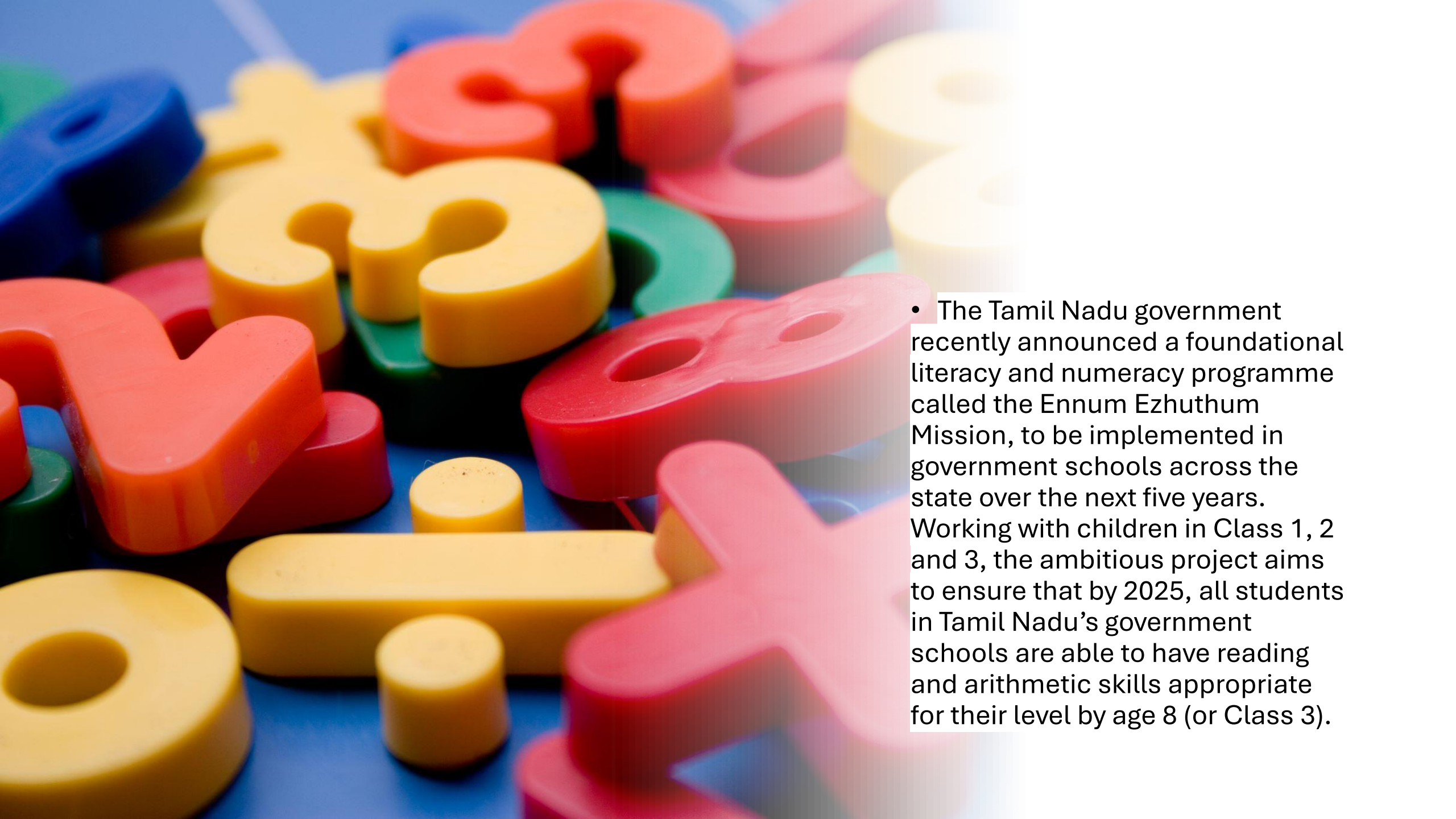
Pudhumai Penn Scheme

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Ennum Ezhuthum

- The Ennum Ezhuthum Mission has been envisioned to improve the quality of teaching and learning in primary classes in Tamil Nadu. The goal of the Ennum Ezhuthum mission is to ensure that all students of classes 1,2, and 3 in government schools in Tamil Nadu can read with comprehension and possess basic arithmetic skills by 2025. The mission also aims to tackle the learning gap caused due to school closures during the COVID-19 lockdown. Towards this, under the academic leadership of the State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), the Ennum Ezhuthum Mission shall commence from the academic year 2022-23 across all districts of Tamil Nadu.



- The Tamil Nadu government recently announced a foundational literacy and numeracy programme called the Ennum Ezhuthum Mission, to be implemented in government schools across the state over the next five years. Working with children in Class 1, 2 and 3, the ambitious project aims to ensure that by 2025, all students in Tamil Nadu's government schools are able to have reading and arithmetic skills appropriate for their level by age 8 (or Class 3).

Naan Mudhalvan

Naan Mudhalvan platform aims to provide dynamic information for college students on courses and relevant information about industry specific skill offerings. This will enable the students of TamilNadu to get training in their chosen field of interest that will help them in achieving their career goals.

The objective of this scheme is to identify potential training providers, to impart various skill trainings based on current industry gaps.

Through this flagship program the students will be able to get trained and ensure they get jobs according to their skill sets. We will also offer career and academic guidance to students in state educational institutions.

Naan Mudhalvan Upskilling Platform

A massive industry relevant skill enhancement initiative for the Youth of Tamil Nadu.



“தமிழ்நாட்டு மாணவர் ஒருவர், உலகின் எந்த நாட்டு மாணவரையும் விட, தரமும் தகுதியும் குறைந்தவர் கிடையாது என்பதைக் காட்டும் திட்டம் தான் நான் முதல்வன்.”



Illam Thedi Kalvi

- The Illam Thedi Kalvi (Education at the Doorstep) scheme was initiated by the School Education Department to mitigate the educational setbacks resulting from the prolonged closure of schools during the two-year COVID-19 lockdown.

Child Protection Policy

• A child protection policy is a set of guidelines and procedures aimed at ensuring the safety, well-being, and protection of children from abuse, neglect, exploitation, and other forms of harm. It is implemented by organizations, institutions, and communities that work with or have responsibility for children. The main objectives of a child protection policy are:

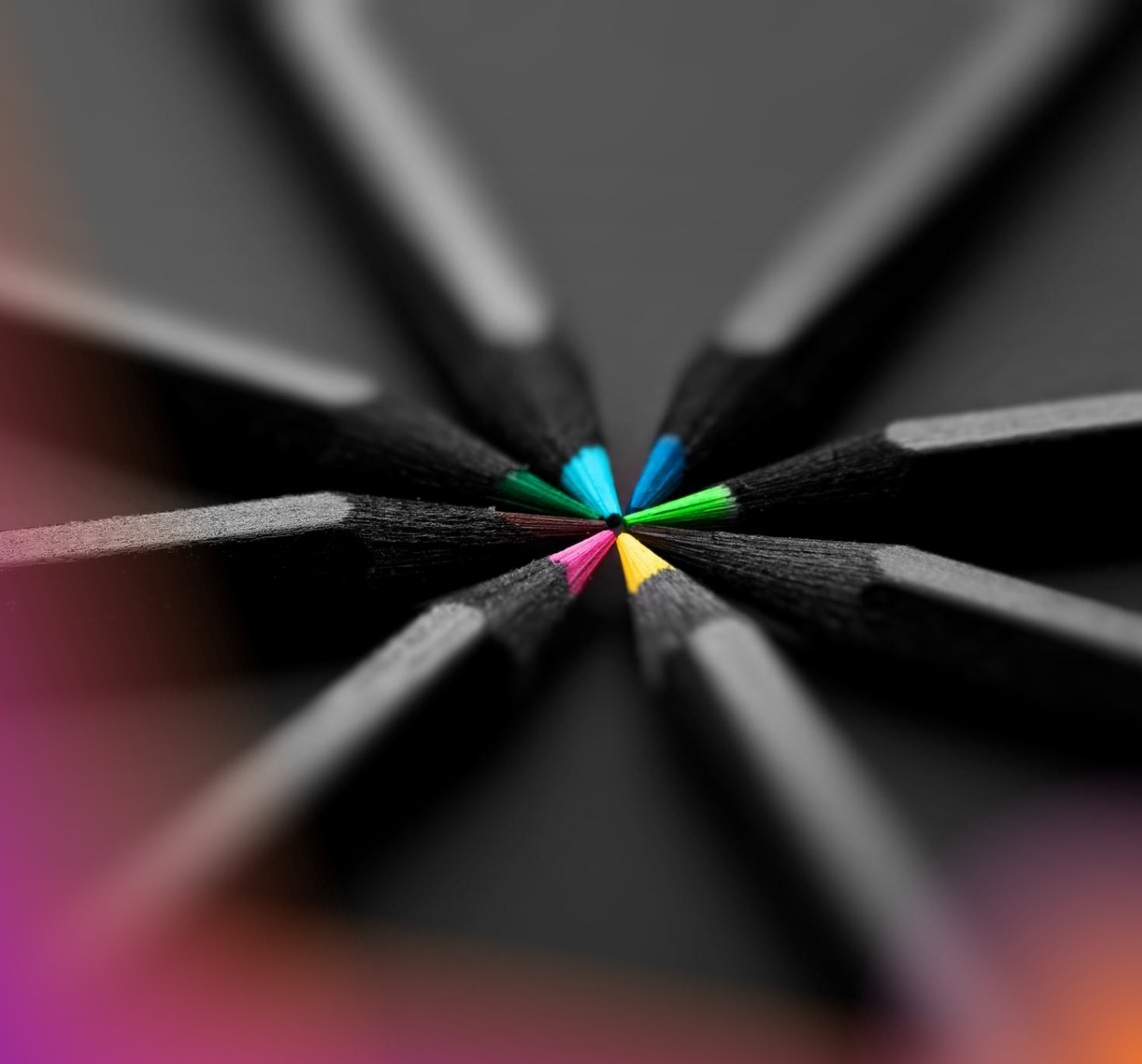
- **Prevention**
- **Reporting and Response**
- **Code of Conduct**
- **Recruitment and Screening**
- **Training and Capacity Building**
- **Collaboration and Coordination**
- **Monitoring and Review**



Child Line 1098

- Childline is the national 24-hour toll-free helpline number for children in distress. It is a crucial helpline service that provides immediate assistance, support, and protection to children in need of care and protection. Childline can be reached by dialing 1098 from any mobile or landline phone.





District Child Protection Unit

- The District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) is a key component of the child protection system in India. It operates at the district level and is responsible for coordinating and implementing child protection services and programs within the district.



Child Welfare Committee (CWC)

- The Child Welfare Committee (CWC) is a key institution in India's child protection system. It is a statutory body established under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. The primary purpose of the Child Welfare Committee is to ensure the care, protection, and rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection. It serves as the primary authority for decision-making in matters concerning children in difficult circumstances

Juvenile Justice Board (JJBs)

- The Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) is a specialized judicial body established under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 in India. The primary role of the Juvenile Justice Board is to ensure the proper implementation of juvenile justice laws and the protection of the rights and interests of children in conflict with the law. The Juvenile Justice Board is responsible for dealing with cases involving children in conflict with the law, who are individuals under the age of 18 at the time of the alleged offense.



One Stop Centres

- One Stop Centres (OSC), also known as Sakhi Centres, are an initiative by the Government of India under the Ministry of Women and Child Development to provide integrated support services to women affected by violence. The primary purpose of One Stop Centres is to provide holistic support and assistance to women who have experienced various forms of violence, including domestic violence, sexual assault, dowry harassment, acid attacks, and more.



The United Nations Human Rights Council (OHCHR) is an intergovernmental body within the United Nations system responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights worldwide. The UNHRC was established on March 15, 2006, by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 60/251.

- **Promoting and protecting human rights**Universal Periodic Review (UPR)
- **Special Procedures**
- **Thematic and country-specific resolutions**
- **Interactive dialogue**
- **Subsidiary Bodies**
- **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**

The United Nations Human Rights Council (OHCHR)



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

1. Enumerate the provisions enriched in the Constitution of India to ensure the rights of the children.
2. Explain the types of children classified under juvenile justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015.
3. What are the non-institutional care services provided under district child protection unit?
4. Explain the Child Protection system in India in detail.
5. Differentiate Child welfare Committee and Juvenile Justice Board.
6. What are the roles and functions of State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights.
7. Explain the services provided under One Stop Centre.
8. What are the types of offences classified under POCSO Act 2012.
9. Explain the highlights of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006
10. Explain the welfare schemes initiated by Government of Tamilnadu for the welfare of Children.