



CHILD RIGHTS

CHILD RIGHTS AND PROTECTION QUESTION BANK

QUESTION BANK

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CHILD RIGHTS AND PROTECTION

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PREFACE

We are happy to present this Question Bank on Child Rights and Protection, created for the TNTEU B.Ed., II Semester syllabus. This resource is made to help students understand and learn about this important topic, which is key to their education and future roles as teachers.

Children are the future, and protecting their rights is very important for building a fair and just society. Understanding this, our faculty member has worked hard to put together this question bank, covering five units:

Concept of Child Rights: This unit explains the basic rights of children, why they are important, and the different aspects.

Violence Against Children: In this unit, we look at the different types of violence children may face, the effects of such violence, and ways to prevent and address these issues.

Child Rights – Policies, Laws, and Institutions: This unit discusses the policies, laws, and organizations that protect child rights at national and international levels.

Child Friendly Schools and Role of Teachers: This unit discusses how teachers can protect children's rights in schools. It covers making schools child-friendly, the role of School Management Committees (SMCs), and the challenges teachers face in promoting child rights.

Skills in Promotion of Child Protection and Participation: This unit focuses on the skills needed to promote child protection and ensure children can take part in decisions that affect them.

Each unit is organized to give a clear understanding of the topics, with questions that encourage students to think deeply and analyze. The question bank is a valuable tool for students to test their knowledge, prepare for exams, and better understand of the subject.

We hope this Question Bank will be a helpful resource for our students, guiding them in their studies and helping them become caring and effective teachers. By understanding and supporting child rights and protection, we can create a safer and more supportive world for children.

We thank everyone who helped as to create this question bank, especially our faculty member, whose knowledge and dedication made this possible.

We wish all our student's success in their studies and future careers.

Child Rights and Protection – Question Bank

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TNTEU- B.Ed., Semester – II
CHILD RIGHTS AND PROTECTION
QUESTION BANK

ENGLISH

UNIT – I
CONCEPT OF CHILD RIGHTS

UNIT – I CONCEPT OF CHILD RIGHTS

Part – A

Choose the correct alternative:

1. What is the primary international convention for child rights?
 - A) Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
 - B) Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
 - C) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
 - D) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
2. Under which law is the definition of a child provided in India?
 - A) Indian Penal Code
 - B) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act
 - C) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
 - D) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act
3. What is the historic treatment of children primarily characterized by?
 - A) Full rights and privileges
 - B) Exploitation and neglect
 - C) Equal status as adults
 - D) Protective laws and regulations
4. What age does the UNCRC define as a child?
 - A) Below 16 years
 - B) Below 14 years
 - C) Below 21 years
 - D) Below 18 years

5. Which organization is focused on child rights globally?
- A) UNESCO
 - B) WHO
 - C) UNICEF
 - D) IMF
6. Which Indian state has a significant history of social justice movements for child rights?
- A) Kerala
 - B) Tamil Nadu
 - C) Maharashtra
 - D) West Bengal
7. Which of the following is NOT one of the Sustainable Development Goals related to children?
- A) Quality Education
 - B) Gender Equality
 - C) Clean Water and Sanitation
 - D) International Trade
8. Which organization works for child rights in Tamil Nadu?
- A) CRY
 - B) Thozhamai
 - C) UNICEF India
 - D) Save the Children India
9. What is the role of NGOs in child rights?
- A) Provide shelter

- B) Advocacy and support
 - C) Legal advice
 - D) Employment opportunities
10. The MDGs have transitioned into which new global goals?
- A) Human Development Goals
 - B) Sustainable Development Goals
 - C) Global Peace Goals
 - D) Economic Growth Goals

Part – B

5-Mark Questions (Maximum of 250 words or two and half-a-page for each question)

1. Define the concept of child rights.
2. Explain the importance of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).
3. Describe the historical treatment of children.
4. What is the role of NGOs in child rights?
5. How do the Sustainable Development Goals relate to child rights?
6. What are the major reforms in child rights in Tamil Nadu?
7. Explain the definition of a child under Indian law.
8. What are the implications of the UNCRC?
9. Discuss the significance of social justice movements in Tamil Nadu for child rights.
10. Explain the transition from MDGs to SDGs.

Part – C

10-Mark Questions (Maximum of 500 words or 5 pages for each question)

1. Discuss the history of child rights in India.
2. Explain the importance and need to ensure the rights of children.
3. How does the UNCRC protect children's rights globally?
4. Describe the role of NGOs in advocating for child rights.
5. What are the key aspects of the Sustainable Development Goals related to children?

UNIT 2:
VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

UNIT 2: VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

Part – A

Choose the correct alternative:

1. Which of the following is a form of violence against children?
 - A) Physical abuse
 - B) Verbal abuse
 - C) Sexual abuse
 - D) All of the above
2. What does VAC stand for in the context of child rights?
 - A) Violence Against Children
 - B) Values and Children
 - C) Victims and Children
 - D) Victim Assistance for Children
3. What is a common consequence of violence on children?
 - A) Increased confidence
 - B) Better academic performance
 - C) Mental health issues
 - D) Improved social skills
4. Which substance abuse is commonly seen among children?
 - A) Alcohol
 - B) Tobacco
 - C) Drugs
 - D) All of the above

5. Which of the following is considered online abuse?
- A) Physical bullying
 - B) Cyberbullying
 - C) Verbal teasing
 - D) Emotional neglect
6. What is a major cause of juvenile delinquency?
- A) High income
 - B) Educational opportunities
 - C) Peer pressure
 - D) Parental support
7. What does the term 'intersectionality' refer to in child rights?
- A) Different forms of abuse intersecting
 - B) Multiple forms of discrimination intersecting
 - C) Intersection of child and adult rights
 - D) Legal and social intersections
8. Which of the following is a root cause of child vulnerability in Tamil Nadu?
- A) Economic stability
 - B) Social inequalities
 - C) High literacy rates
 - D) Government policies
9. What is the primary focus of interventions for violence against children?
- A) Education
 - B) Employment
 - C) Protection and rehabilitation
 - D) Recreation

10. What is a significant factor leading to suicidal tendencies among children?

- A) Academic success
- B) Family support
- C) Mental health issues
- D) Social recognition

Part – B

5-Mark Questions (Maximum of 250 words or two and half-a-page for each question)

1. Define violence against children.
2. What are the different forms of child abuse?
3. Explain the concept of online abuse.
4. What are the consequences of violence on children?
5. Discuss the factors leading to juvenile delinquency.
6. Explain the term 'intersectionality' in the context of child rights.
7. What are the root causes of child vulnerability in Tamil Nadu?
8. Describe the trends in drug dependency among children.
9. What are the major forms of discrimination against children?
10. Discuss the impact of suicidal tendencies among children.

Part – C

10-Mark Questions (Maximum of 500 words or 5 pages for each question)

1. Discuss the various forms of violence against children in detail.
2. What are the root causes and consequences of violence on children?
3. Explain the concept of intersectionality and its impact on children.
4. Describe the factors leading to vulnerability of children in Tamil Nadu.
5. Discuss the measures to address juvenile delinquency.

UNIT 3:
CHILD RIGHTS – POLICIES, LAWS, AND
INSTITUTIONS

UNIT 3: CHILD RIGHTS – POLICIES, LAWS, AND INSTITUTIONS

Part – A

Choose the correct alternative:

1. Which act focuses on the care and protection of children in India?
 - A) POCSO Act
 - B) Right to Education Act
 - C) Juvenile Justice Act
 - D) Child Labour Act
2. Which year was the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act enacted?
 - A) 2009
 - B) 2010
 - C) 2011
 - D) 2012
3. What is the main purpose of the POCSO Act?
 - A) Child labour regulation
 - B) Protect children from sexual offences
 - C) Provide free education
 - D) Regulate child marriage
4. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act was enacted in which year?
 - A) 2004
 - B) 2005
 - C) 2006
 - D) 2007

5. Which institution monitors the implementation of child rights in India?
- A) National Human Rights Commission
 - B) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
 - C) UNICEF India
 - D) Ministry of Women and Child Development
6. Which of the following is not a constitutional provision for child rights in India?
- A) Right to Education
 - B) Right to Freedom
 - C) Right to Work
 - D) Right to Protection
7. What is the focus of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act?
- A) Prohibit all forms of child labour
 - B) Regulate working conditions for children
 - C) Both A and B
 - D) None of the above
8. Who appoints Special Rapporteurs on issues related to children?
- A) UNICEF
 - B) WHO
 - C) UN Human Rights Council
 - D) National Human Rights Commission
9. Which of the following is NOT a service provided under the district child protection unit?
- A) Non-institutional care services

- B) Educational scholarships
- C) Legal aid
- D) Employment training

10. What is the role of the UN Committee on the Rights of Children?

- A) Enforce child rights laws
- B) Monitor and report on implementation of child rights
- C) Provide financial aid to children
- D) Offer educational programs

Part – B

5-Mark Questions (Maximum of 250 words or two and half-a-page for each question)

1. Enumerate the constitutional provisions for child rights in India.
2. Explain the key features of the Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children Act 2015.
3. Discuss the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009.
4. What are the main objectives of the POCSO Act 2012?
5. Explain the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006.
6. What are the roles and functions of State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights?
7. Describe the services provided under the district child protection unit.
8. Differentiate between the Child Welfare Committee and the Juvenile Justice Board.
9. Discuss the role of Special Rapporteurs on issues related to children.

10. Explain the functions of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR).

Part – C

10-Mark Questions (Maximum of 500 words or 5 pages for each question)

1. Discuss the legislative framework for child rights in India.
2. Explain the role of the UN Committee on the Rights of Children.
3. Describe the functions and importance of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights.
4. Explain the provisions and significance of the POCSO Act.
5. Discuss the measures to implement child rights at the district level.

UNIT 4:
CHILD FRIENDLY SCHOOLS
AND ROLE OF TEACHERS

UNIT 4: CHILD FRIENDLY SCHOOLS AND ROLE OF TEACHERS

Part – A

Choose the correct alternative:

1. What is a key feature of a child-friendly school?
 - A) Strict discipline
 - B) Child-centred learning
 - C) Large class sizes
 - D) Focus on rote learning
2. What does 'rights-respecting pedagogy' emphasize?
 - A) Memorization of facts
 - B) Respect for children's rights
 - C) Competitive exams
 - D) Teacher- centered instruction
3. Which of the following is a role of teachers in safeguarding children's rights?
 - A) Ignoring student complaints
 - B) Ensuring a safe learning environment
 - C) Focusing solely on academic performance
 - D) Discouraging student participation
4. Why are Child Rights Clubs important in schools?
 - A) They promote academic excellence
 - B) They provide a platform for children to express their opinions
 - C) They focus on sports activities
 - D) They manage school finances
5. What is the function of School Management Committees (SMCs)?

- A) Teaching classes
 - B) Overseeing school operations and ensuring child rights are upheld
 - C) Providing financial aid to students
 - D) Organizing sports events
6. What is a major challenge faced by teachers as child rights practitioners?
- A) Lack of interest from students
 - B) Insufficient training on child rights
 - C) High salaries
 - D) Excessive parental involvement
7. What does creating spaces and opportunities for children in schools entail?
- A) Assigning more homework
 - B) Encouraging children to participate and voice their opinions
 - C) Increasing classroom sizes
 - D) Limiting extracurricular activities
8. Which of the following best describes 'child-friendly evaluation'?
- A) Punitive assessments
 - B) Stress-free and supportive assessments
 - C) Competitive grading
 - D) Standardized testing
9. What is an essential quality of a child-friendly school environment?
- A) Authoritarian teaching
 - B) Supportive and inclusive atmosphere
 - C) High-pressure exams
 - D) Minimal teacher-student interaction

10. What role do teachers play in rights-respecting pedagogy?

- A) Enforcing strict rules
- B) Facilitating a respectful and inclusive classroom environment
- C) Prioritizing discipline over learning
- D) Limiting student participation

Part – B

5-Mark Questions (Maximum of 250 words or two and half a page for each question)

1. Define a child-friendly school.
2. What are rights-respecting pedagogy and why is it important?
3. Explain the role of teachers in safeguarding the rights of children in schools.
4. Describe the importance of Child Rights Clubs in schools.
5. What are the responsibilities of School Management Committees (SMCs)?
6. Discuss the challenges teachers face as child rights practitioners.
7. How can teachers create spaces and opportunities for children to express their opinions?
8. Explain the concept of child-friendly evaluation.
9. Why is a supportive and inclusive atmosphere important in child-friendly schools?
10. What are the essential qualities of a child-friendly school environment?

Part – C

10-Mark Questions (Maximum of 500 words or 5 pages for each question)

11. Discuss the features and significance of child-friendly schools.
12. Explain the roles and responsibilities of teachers in promoting and safeguarding children's rights in schools.
13. Describe how rights-respecting pedagogy can be implemented in classrooms.
14. Discuss the importance and impact of Child Rights Clubs in schools.
15. Explain the role of School Management Committees (SMCs) in ensuring the rights of children are upheld in schools.

UNIT 5:

**SKILLS IN PROMOTION OF CHILD
PROTECTION AND PARTICIPATION**

OR

**SKILLS FOR CHILD PROTECTION AND
PARTICIPATION**

**UNIT 5: SKILLS IN PROMOTION OF CHILD PROTECTION AND
PARTICIPATION**

Part – A

Choose the correct alternative:

1. What is the first step in identifying children in vulnerable situations?
 - A. Conducting interviews with parents
 - B. Familiarizing oneself with the concept of vulnerability
 - C. Reporting to child protection services
 - D. Providing immediate support to the child
2. Which of the following is a sign of child abuse?
 - A. Consistent school attendance
 - B. Unexplained injuries
 - C. Excellent academic performance
 - D. Well-nourished appearance
3. What is the role of a teacher in ensuring child participation?
 - A. Enforcing strict discipline
 - B. Encouraging children to express their opinions
 - C. Limiting the children's input in decision-making
 - D. Focusing solely on academic performance
4. Which service is essential for vulnerable children in need of psycho-social support?
 - A. Legal aid
 - B. Referral services
 - C. Financial aid

- D. Educational scholarships
5. What is a key skill for teachers to support children affected by violence?
- A. Legal knowledge
 - B. Mentoring
 - C. Financial management
 - D. Technical skills
6. Why is empathy important for teachers dealing with vulnerable children?
- A. It helps in disciplinary actions
 - B. It fosters a supportive environment
 - C. It increases academic rigor
 - D. It ensures strict classroom management
7. Which factor contributes to a child's vulnerability?
- A. Wealth
 - B. Good health
 - C. Poverty
 - D. High academic performance
8. What is one method to help children express their views in a classroom?
- A. Ignoring their opinions
 - B. Encouraging child participation
 - C. Strictly following the curriculum
 - D. Limiting group activities
9. What should a teacher do upon identifying a child at risk?
- A. Wait for the child to report
 - B. Provide immediate support and refer to appropriate services

- C. Ignore and continue teaching
- D. Only inform the school principal

10. Which is a sign of neglect in a child?

- A. Well-groomed appearance
- B. Regular attendance
- C. Poor hygiene
- D. Good nutrition

Part – B

5-Mark Questions (Maximum of 250 words or two and half a page for each question)

1. Explain the steps to identify children in vulnerable situations.
2. Describe the role of teachers in ensuring child protection in schools.
3. What skills are required for teachers to support children affected by violence?
4. How can teachers identify early warning signs of child abuse and neglect?
5. Explain the importance of psycho-social support for vulnerable children.
6. Describe how teachers can foster child participation in decision-making processes.
7. What are some common indicators of child neglect?
8. How can teachers act as mentors to support child protection?
9. Describe the concept of a child-friendly classroom.
10. What are the roles and responsibilities of teachers in safeguarding children's rights?

Part – C

10-Mark Questions (Maximum of 500 words or 5 pages for each question)

1. Discuss the methods and importance of identifying children in vulnerable situations.
2. Explain the skills required for teachers to effectively provide psycho-social support to vulnerable children.
3. Discuss the role of teachers as mentors in promoting child protection and participation.
4. How can schools create an environment that encourages child participation and protection?
5. Explain the various forms of support and referral services available for vulnerable children.

Revision Exam – I

Part – A

Choose the correct alternative:

1. What is the term used to describe the legal definition of a child?
a) infant b) dependent c) independent d) young human
2. How many time-bound goals are accepted by UN in MGDS?
a) 17 b) 8 c) 18 d) 12
3. Which year the National Policies for children formulated?
a) 1995 b) 1965 c) 1974 d) 1973
4. Which act deals with Juvenile delinquency in India?
a) RTE 2009 b) Child Labour act 1986 c) NEP 2020
d) Care and protection of children act 2015
5. Which form of the following related with Physical offense?
a) Insulting b) neglecting c) slapping d) belittling

Part – B

Answer any Three questions. (Maximum of 250 words or two and half-a-page for each question)

6. Write short note on online violence.
7. Describe the factors leading to vulnerability of children in Tamil Nadu.
8. State and explain drug dependency among children.

9. Tabulate the classification of Child Rights as per UNCRC.

10. Discuss the myths and perception about children.

Part – C

All questions are compulsory (Maximum of 500 words or 5 pages for each question)

11.a. Write an essay on The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable development Goals (SDGs).

(or)

11.b. Explain the role of UNCRC in Child right's (

12.a. Analyze the role of the family and the community in ensuring Child Rights.

(or)

12.b. Write an essay on non-governmental organizations working for Child Rights in India and Tamil Nadu.

13.a. Describe the reform and social justice movement in Tamil Nadu.

(or)

13.b. Examine the root causes of Child Labour issues and evaluate potential solutions to eradicate these practices

14.a. How does media portrayals of children and how can we use media to promote positive change? (or)

14.b. Explain the types of discrimination faced by children in India.

15.a. Define 'suicide' and explain the factors leading to suicide among children

(or)

15.b. Give detailed account on Violence Against Children (VAC).

Revision Exam – II

Part – A

Choose the correct alternative:

1. Which Article prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous occupations?

- a) Article 24 b) Article 21A c) Article 19 d) Article 39(f)

2. How much amount is deposited by our state government in the name of the girl child born on after 01.08.2011?

- a) 15,000 b) 20,000 c) 10,000 d) 50,000

3. Which year Government of Tamil Nadu has launched a new scheme namely Illam Thedi Kalvi?

- a) 2012 b) 2021 c) 2023 d) 2020

4. What is the ratio of Volunteers in Illam Thedi Kalvi Scheme?

- a) 1:40 b) 1:35 c) 1:20 d) 1:25

5. What is the phone number of Childline?

- a) 1098 b) 1099 c) 1096 d) 1095

Part – B

Answer any Three questions. (Maximum of 250 words or two and half-a-page for each question)

6. What are the services provided under one stop centre?

7. Differentiate child welfare committee and JOB.

8. Explain the functions of the United Nations Human Rights Council (OHCHR)
9. Write the importance of Child safeguarding policy in schools.
10. Write short note on the indicators to assess if a school is child-friendly?

Part – C

All questions are compulsory (Maximum of 500 words or 5 pages for each question)

- 11.a. Enumerates the provisions enriched in the Constitution of India to ensure the rights of the Children. (or)
- 11.b. Give the explanation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO ACT).
12. a. Write an essay on Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children Act 2015. (or)
- 12.b. Describe the child protection system in India in detail.
13. a. State and explain Chief Minister's Girl Child Protection Scheme. (or)
- 13.b. Discuss the non-institutional care services provided under district child protection unit.
14. a. What is Child Friendly Schools? Give detailed account on it. (or)
- 14.b. Describe the roles and responsibilities of teachers in safeguarding the rights of children in schools.
15. a. Explain the Rights respecting pedagogy and evaluation. (or)
- 15.b. Discuss the role of School Management System Committees.

Model Examination

Part – A

Choose the correct alternative:

1. Children who experience physical, emotional, sexual abuse, neglect or inadequate care are considered -----.
a) homeless b) disabled c) vulnerable
d) orphan
2. Which assessment focuses on providing feedback and guidance to support a child's learning and development?
a) Formative b) Summative c) Authentic
d) Holistic
3. Which year National Commission for Protection of Child Rights established?
a) 2009 b) 2012 c) 2005
d) 2011
4. How much amount deposited in the names of two girl children born on or after 1.8.2011?
a) 26,000 b) 25,000 c) 50,000
d) 20,000
5. Which sustainable development goal represents 'Zero Hunger'?
a) SDG3 b) SDG4 c) SDG2
d) SDG5

Part – B

Answer any Three questions. (Maximum of 250 words or two and half-a-page for each question)

6. Explain the reasons for vulnerability in children
7. Discuss the concept of child rights.
8. Illustrate emotional abuse on children
9. Enumerate the checklist to consider when designing a child -friendly classroom.
10. List out some positive techniques needed for teachers to manage the classroom in a positive way.

Part – C

All questions are compulsory (Maximum of 500 words or 5 pages for each question)

11. a. Describe the Identification of children in vulnerable situations.
(or)
 - 11.b. Explain the role of teachers in ensuring the child protection and participation.
 12. a. Define 'suicide' and explain the factors leading to suicide among children.
(or)
 - 12.b. Give detailed account on Violence Against Children (VAC).
 13. a. Describe the social reform and social justice movement in Tamil Nadu.
(or)
 - 13.b. Write an essay on The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable development Goals (SDGs).
 - 14.a. Discuss the Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children Act 2015.
(or)
 - 14.b. Write an essay on non-governmental organizations working for Child Rights in India and Tamil Nadu
 15. a) What are Child Friendly Schools? Give detailed account on it.
(or)
 - 15.b. Give the explanation on Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO ACT)
- *****

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If we are to reach real peace in this world,
we shall have to begin with the children.

- Mahatma Gandhi

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