



# Justice To Children

Newsletter, Centre for Child and the Law (CCL),  
National Law School of India University (NLSIU), Bengaluru

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Prof. (Dr.) R. Venkata Rao

## MESSAGE FROM THE VICE CHANCELLOR

It delights me that the Centre for Child and the Law (CCL), National Law School of India University has released its fourth Newsletter. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the successful work being done by CCL on significant issues of Education, Juvenile Justice and Food Security among others which has been reflected in this newsletter. This issue highlights the Capacity Building Programmes undertaken by the Centre for Stake Holders and Team Members, series of Legal Awareness Programmes and lectures organised on child rights issues, most importantly the initiative taken by the Centre in helping other Universities to set up Research Centres on Child Rights and a couple of MoUs have been signed in this regard.

I congratulate Prof. (Dr.) VS. Elizabeth, the Centre Coordinator, the Programme Heads and the rest of the CCL team for the good work that is being carried out and wish them all success ahead. I wish the readers an enriching and informative reading experience.



Prof. Dr. V.S. Elizabeth

## MESSAGE FROM THE COORDINATOR

I have for long admired the work of the entire CCL team and therefore it was an honor for me to take charge as the Coordinator of the Centre for Child and the Law, NLSIU. It is with great pleasure that I convey my congratulations to the editorial team that has brought out this newsletter. We have at CCL a team of dedicated and passionate members who tirelessly have been working in their respective fields for creating awareness, access and justice to children locally, nationally and globally through their various activities in the field, through research, lobbying and teaching. As you can see it has been a very busy six months of doing various things and learning all the time through lectures, field experiences and interaction with the children. For me, personally, it has been a time of unlearning some of my prejudices and learning from my enthusiastic team and from the children. Though it has been only four months since I took charge it seems like I have been here forever considering how busy the team has been keeping me through their various and numerous activities. I am proud to be heading this team. All the very best in the New Year to all our supporters, readers and well-wishers.

### Members of CCL, NSLIU Advisory Board (Reconstituted in 2015)

Hon'ble. Mr. Justice Shivaraj V. Patil – Former Judge , Supreme Court of India

Hon'ble. Mr. Justice N. K. Patil –Judge, High Court of Karnataka

Prof. Babu Mathew –Visiting Professor, NLSIU

Dr. Shekar P. Seshadri – Professor, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry NIMHANS

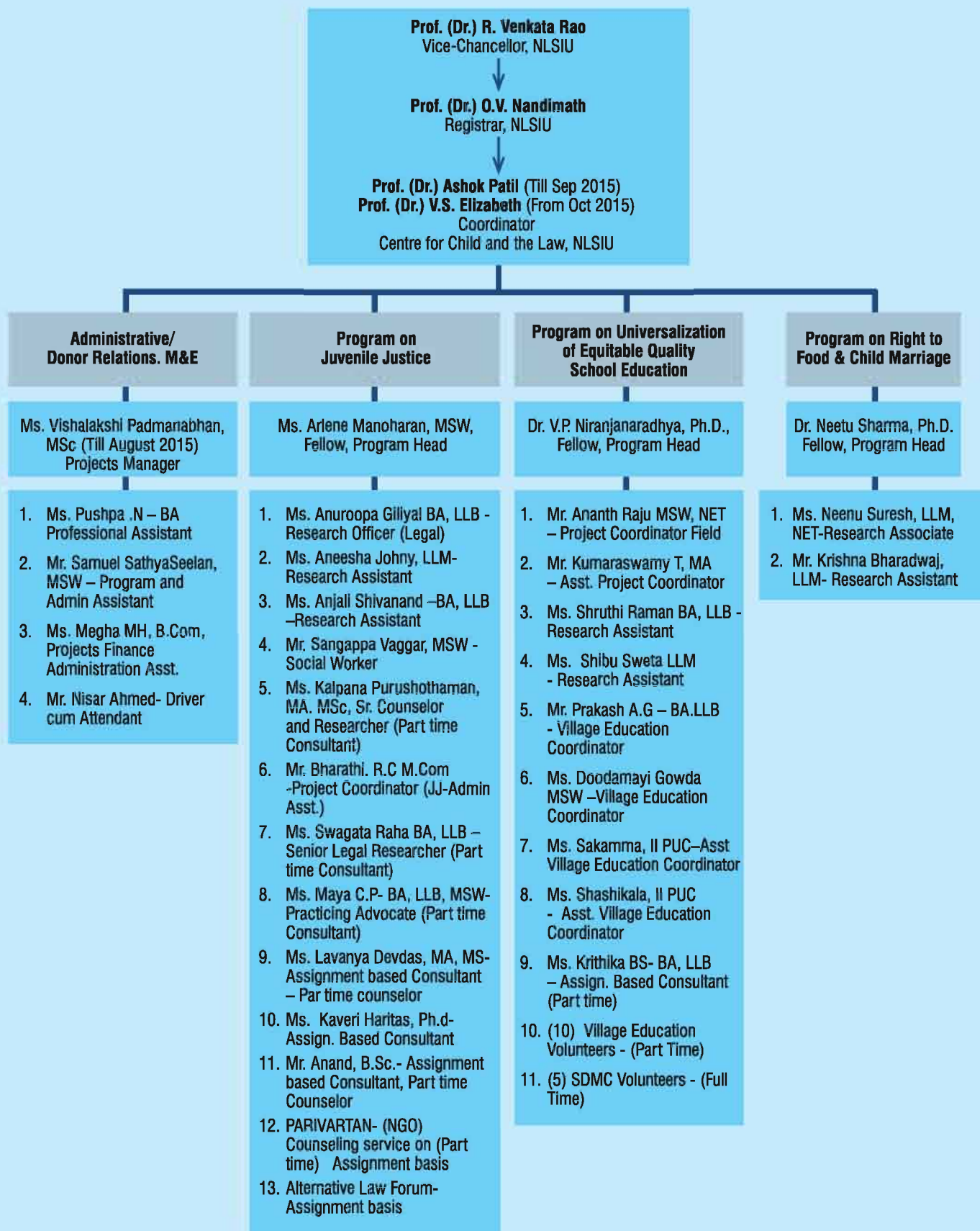
Dr. Shoba Raghuram – Independent Researcher, Former Director of HIVOS (Netherlands) India Regional Office

Prof. (Dr). R. Venkata Rao – Vice Chancellor, NLSIU

Prof. (Dr). Ashok R. Patil – Chair Professor, Chair on Consumer Law and Faculty Coordinator, CCL, NSLIU (Till September 2015)

Prof. (Dr). V.S. Elizabeth –, CCL, NSLIU (From October 2015)

## The CCL, NLSIU Team



## PROGRAMME UPDATES

### Capacity Building Programmes for Stake Holders

#### Field Exposure cum Capacity Building for Anganwadi Workers

As part of Capacity Building for Anganwadi workers, a one-day exposure visit was organized on 13th August for Anganwadi workers. They were taken to Anganwadis in Kanakapura



Exposure visit organized by CCL for Anganwadi workers

Taluk, where Belaku Trust was working on improvement of Anganwadis. All 15 Anganwadi workers participated in the exposure visit.

#### Capacity Building for Elected members of the Panchayat

An induction training programme for newly elected Gram Panchayat members of Bannikuppe Panchayat was organized on 22nd August 2015. Mr. Wilfred D'Souza was the resource person. He explained in detail about powers and duties of the Gram Panchayats. In the afternoon session, Dr. Niranjana Radhya explained the roles and responsibilities of Gram Panchayath. Around 15 Gram Panchayat members participated in the training.



#### Capacity Building for office bearers of School Development and Monitoring Committee Coordination Forum (SDMCCF)

Capacity Building for office bearers of Ramanagara District SDMCCF was organized at Spoorthi Bavan in Ramanagara Town on 24th August 2015. Four Taluk SDMCCF office bearers actively participated in the training. Programme Head, Dr. Niranjana Radhya was the resource person speaking about the RTE Act (the historical background, key provisions, roles and

Dr. Niranjana Radhya taking session on RTE Act



responsibilities under RTE Act and Karnataka RTE Rules and the role of SDMCCF in strengthening the SDMCs. Around 40 office bearers of SDMCCF drawn from

four blocks (from Panchayat to district level) participated in the programme.

#### Divisional Level SDMCCF Meeting

CCL organized Mysore Divisional Level Meeting of the SMCCF Members as part of efforts aimed at strengthening the SDMCs in the division, on 20<sup>th</sup> September 2015. Around 150 Participants from 30 Taluks in eight educational districts participated in the meeting.

#### Capacity Building for Child Welfare Committees on the POCSO Act

A two day State Level Capacity Building Programme on Implementation of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 was organized by the JJ team at CCL, NLSIU in collaboration with the Karnataka Integrated Child Protection Society (KSICPS), with support from the Department for Women and Child Development, Government of Karnataka and the TATA TRUSTS. The 45 people who participated included Chairpersons and members of the Child Welfare Committees representing 27 out of the 30 districts in Karnataka.

The subjects that were covered were- Primer on JJ Act; Understanding child sexual abuse and its impact on survivors; Dealing with traumatised children; Primer on the POCSO Act & Rules, & Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013; Overview of the POCSO Act and Rules; Role and Responsibilities of the Child Welfare Committees under the POCSO Act; Role of a Support Person in Child Sexual Abuse Cases; Online child sexual abuse and legal issues. The resource persons included Ms. Nina Nayak, former member of the NCPCR and former member of the Child Welfare Committee in Bangalore, Ms. Sharada B.N., Senior Counselor - Ms. Lavanya Devadas- part time Counselor with CCL, Ms. Anuroopa Giliyal, Research Officer- Legal CCL, Ms. Shruthi Ramakrishnan- independent Researcher, Dr. A Nagarathna, faculty at NLSIU and Ms. Kushi Kushalappa who heads the Community Projects at the Enfold India.



POCSO training for CWC members

## Capacity Building Programmes for Team Members

### Training on Right to Information Act, 2005

One day Training on Right to Information Act, 2005 was organized on 31st July 2015 for Education team members in Bidadi field extension office. Mr. Samuel SathyaSeelan from CCL

NLSIU explained the history, importance and key provisions of the Act. He explained in detail on how to file complaints and other related

issues under the Act. The Program head encouraged staff members to utilise the opportunities under the RTI for the better implementation of the RTE Act.

*Samuel SathyaSeelan taking session on RTI Act*



### Workshop on Demystifying Government Budgets

Ms. Shruthi Raman and Ms. Shibu Swetha participated in a three day workshop on Demystifying Government Budgets from 21st September to 23rd September 2015, organized by Centre for Budget and Policy Studies, Bangalore. It was a workshop with participants from various civil society organizations like Child Rights and You (CRY), The Concerned for Working Children (CWC), UNICEF, Janaagraha, CareIndia etc. This workshop aimed to enable the participants to understand the process through which government's budgets are prepared, the roles of different stakeholders and the terminology applied and to be able to do a preliminary analysis of the budget from a given perspective.

### Training on Effective Communication Skills

To enhance communication skills of staff members, a two day Communication Skills Training was organized on 3rd and 4th of November

*Education team members participating in the training session*



2015. Mr. Balasubramanyam and Ms. Sunita of KHPT facilitated the sessions. Training covered Basic Concepts of communication, Types of Communication, Communication skills like Eye contact, Listening Skills, Focused message, Questioning skills and Negotiation skills. Training was structured on the basis of case studies. Training Methodology covered one to one communication, group discussion, role plays and PPT Presentation.

### Training on Budget Concepts and Analysis

To enhance the knowledge of Staff Members on concepts related to Budgets and Policy Research, a one-day training was organized on 15th November 2015. Ms. Shruthi Raman and Ms. Shibu Swetha facilitated the Training. The Workshop covered Budget Concepts, the bureaucratic process of Budget Cycle and the various steps undertaken while preparing a budget. They explained the concepts of re-appropriation, appropriation bills, budget estimates, revised estimates, demand for grants, voted and charged expenditure, annual financial statement, revenue expenditure, capital expenditure, money bill etc.. The roles of C&AG, Public Accounts Committee and Committee on Public Undertakings were dealt with in detail.

The concepts of Fiscal Deficit, State List, Union List, Revenue Deficit, Contingent liabilities were also explained.

*Shruti Raman taking session on budget cycle*



### Workshop on Effective Training Skills

In order to enhance training skills of staff members, a two-day "Effective Training Skills workshop" was organized on 2nd and 3rd of December 2015. Well known Development Communication expert Mr. Abdul Rehman Pasha facilitated the training. The workshop was designed based on the needs of the field extension program.

## Awareness Programmes and Lectures on Child Rights

### Legal Literacy Programme on Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act

As part of cross cutting activity, a legal literacy programme on POCSO Act was held at Government High School, Magadi Taluk on 24 July 2015. Sri Rangaswamy, BEO of Magadi Taluk inaugurated the programme. Dr.



Niranjanaradhya delivered the keynote address. Around 120 children participated in the programme. Mr. Thajuddin Khan, Officer of Ramanagara DCPU was the resource person. He explained in detail about the POCSO Act and highlighted cases reported in Ramanagara District.

### Wall Hangings on RTE Act

In order to create awareness about various provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 (RTE Act), the RTE team brought out three types of wall hangings: Do's and Don'ts under RTE Act (both in Kannada and English); roles and responsibilities of teachers as prescribed under the RTE Act; and roles and responsibilities of Grama Panchayat as prescribed under the RTE Act. These were printed and distributed to the Education Department, DSERT and 34 DIETs.



### Independence Day Celebration at Observation Home

As part of the 69th Independence Day, CCL and Observation Home (OH), Bangalore jointly organised Independence Day celebration on 15th August 2015. Children, OH staff members, CCL staff members, students from Indian Institute of Psychological Research (IIPR) participated in the

Flag hoisting at OH



flag hoisting ceremony. A recreational programme was also organised for children at the OH as part of the celebration in collaboration with the IIPR.



flag hoisting ceremony. A recreational programme was also organised for children at the OH as part of the celebration in collaboration with the IIPR.

### Lecture on 'Savithriba Phule: Her Contributions to Education.'

Sri Mangloora Vijay delivered a lecture on the theme 'Savithribai Phule: Her Contributions to Education' on 12 September 2015. Around 60 participants including teachers, SDMC members and general public participated in the programme. Mr.

Sri Mangloora Vijay delivering the lecture



Mangloora Vijaya introduced the audience to the life of Mrs. Savitribai Phule and the struggle she and her husband Sri. Jyotirao Phule went through in order to ensure education of children.

### Legal Literacy Programme on Child Rights

A Legal Literacy programme on Child rights was organized at Vishwachethana High School, Bidadi Hobli, Ramanagara Taluk on 31 October 2015. Mr. Thajuddin Khan, Officer of

Mr. Thajuddin Khan taking session on child rights



Ramanagara DCPU was the resource person. He explained in detail about Child Rights including the four major clusters of rights – i.e. the Right to Participation,

Right to Development, Right to Protection and Right to Survive.

### Children's Day at the Observation Home, Bangalore

Children alleged to be in conflict with law residing in the Observation Home Bangalore were happy with the double treat they were given in November to commemorate Children's Day. The first program was conducted on

*Coordinator, CCL speaking to children at OH*



7<sup>th</sup> November, by the students and faculty of the Indian Institute of Psychological Research, with support from the JJ team, and included short films, games, cultural program and concluded with prizes and certificates. The second was organized on 14<sup>th</sup> November by the JJ team, led by Ms. Ushalekha C.K., with assistance from Mr. Anantha. The program included dances, group songs, competitive games, prizes, certificates and of some fun interaction between the CCL team, the OH functionaries and the children. Prof. Elizabeth gave a short motivational talk to the children. It would not be an exaggeration to say that every individual who participated in the two programmes, came away feeling younger at heart, and more connected to each other, irrespective of differences of any kind.

### **'Are we playing with the rights of our children?'**

CCL organized a lecture on child rights 'Are we playing with the rights of our children?' by Prof. Babu Mathew on 20<sup>th</sup> November 2015 at NLSIU. About 50 members attended the lecture. Prof. Mathew spoke on the debate revolving around the age of the child and mentioned various legislations and international instruments which define child differently. He also stressed that existing legislations and policies should be child friendly in nature.



### **Lecture on 'Girl Child Education: Challenges and Possibilities'**

A lecture was organized in Ramanagara SDMCCF Office on 28<sup>th</sup> November 2015. The lecture was delivered by Prof Dr. Nethravathi Gowda. The theme of the lecture was "Girl Child Education: Challenges and Possibilities". Around 57 participants participated in the programme. She gave an insight to



the problems faced by girl children to obtain education and claimed that education of girls can be attained only if there is a change in the mind-set of the current patriarchal society.

### **Panel Discussion on Globalization, Agrarian Crisis and Food Security**

A Panel Discussion was organised on Globalization, Agrarian Crisis and Food Security on December 23<sup>rd</sup> 2015. This is the first in series of the programmes envisaged for envisioning an alternative legal framework on food security. Prof V.K. Ramachandran and Prof. Madhura Swaminathan from Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore, Prof. Prakash Kammaradi from Karnataka Agricultural Price Commission and Ms. S Varalakmi from Karnataka Rajya Anganwadi

*NLSIU students performing skit*



Nowkrara Sangha were key speakers for the event. While Prof Ramachandran spoke about the interrelation between Agrarian Crisis and Food Security and suggested key aspects that are required to be looked into for revival of agriculture, Prof. Swaminathan focussed more on the current legal framework and the disturbing trends that are currently influencing policy on food security, such as conditional

*Prof. Prakash Kammaradi speaking during the public lecture*



cash transfers, targetism and budget cuts for social security. Prof Kammaradi spoke about the factors relating to farmers' suicide. A note sent by Ms. Varalakshmi was read out, which primarily focused on the onslaught on ICDS by neo-liberal policies and other systemic issues pertaining to anganwadis and their functioning. The discussion was chaired by Prof. V. S. Elizabeth, Coordinator, CCL NLSIU. Faculty, research scholars and students from NLSIU, Bangalore University, IISc and NIAS also participated in the event.

## Promoting and Institutionalizing Research Centres on Child Rights

### Visit from Chanakya National Law University (CNLU)

As part of TATA TRUST funded Cross Cutting Activity of CCL, NLSIU "Promoting and Institutionalizing Research Centres on Child Rights Law" in other Universities" *Vice Chancellor, NLSIU welcoming the guest from CNLU*

on Tuesday 4<sup>th</sup> August 2015, Prof. (Dr.) A. Lakshminath, Vice Chancellor and Prof. (Dr.) S. P. Singh, Registrar of Chanakya National Law University – Bihar visited CCL, NLSIU.



During this visit discussions were held on the needs and possible areas of collaboration to start and support establishment of Child Rights Centre at CNLU. From NLSIU Prof. (Dr.) R. Venkata Rao, Vice Chancellor, Prof. (Dr.) O.V. Nandimath, Registrar, Prof. (Dr.) Ashok R. Patil, Faculty Co-ordinator of CCL, NLSIU



and CCL Programme staff were involved in the discussion. The details on nature of support and possible areas of collaboration between CCL, NLSIU

and CNLU were finalized with JJ programme head and the visit culminated in signing an MOU. On 5<sup>th</sup> August Prof. (Dr.) A. Lakshminath and Dr. S. P. Singh, representing CNLU, Bihar and Prof. (Dr.) Ashok R. Patil, Faculty Coordinator and Ms. Arlene Manoharan, representing CCL, NLSIU signed an MOU for supporting and collaborating setting up of Child Rights centre at CNLU Bihar.

The Vice Chancellor Prof.(Dr.) Lakshminath, and Registrar Prof. (Dr.) S.P. Singh from the Chanakya National Law University, Bihar also visited the field extension programme of the Right to Education at Bidadi on 4th August 2015. The guests visited Byragi Colony village and interacted with SDMC and community members, and also interacted with Balavikas Samithi members. After their interaction and spending time in the village

*Signing of MOU between NLSIU and CNLU*



they went to Avaregere village to visit the "Nanna Jaga Nanna Kalike" "(My space My Learning Centre)". They took time and interacted with the children. At the end of the trip they were very impressed with the education programme work in the field and also the quality of interaction with the children and community.

### Visit from National Law University and Judicial Academy (NLUJA), Assam

Two visits were made by the Prof. (Dr.) Vijender Kumar, Vice-Chancellor and Dr. Vijay Pratap Tiwari to CCL NLSIU during this period. NLUJA has established the "Centre for Child Rights"; currently the centre is headed by Dr. Vijay Pratap Tiwari.



Initial discussions regarding possible collaboration between CCL and NLUJA were

discussed during the 16th July 2015 meeting and a draft MoU was shared. On October 16, 2015 a formal MoU between CCL and NLUJA was signed, Vice-Chancellor Prof. Dr. R Venkata Rao (NLSIU) and Prof. (Dr.) Vijender Kumar (NLUJA) signed the MoU in presence of CCL team and other members from NLUJA.

*Signing of MOU between NLSIU and NLUJA*



### Visit from Gujarat National Law University (GNLU)

A delegation led by Dr. Saurabh from Gujarat National Law University, the Gujarat State Child Protection Unit, and the UNICEF office for Gujarat visited CCL NLSIU on 21st December 2015. Representatives from each team from CCL made presentations and they, along with Prof. Elizabeth, Coordinator CCL NLSIU, led discussions on issues relating to child rights and possible collaboration in starting a child rights centre in GNLU during this meeting.

*GNLU visit to CCL, NLSIU*





## Participation by Team Members at National and State Consultations and Conferences

### National Consultation on National Food Security Act

Ms. Neenu Suresh from the Right to Food team attended the National level consultation on "Two Years of non-implementation of National Food Security Act" was organized by Right to Food Campaign on 6th and 7th July 2015 at Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi. There were separate sessions on PDS, ICDS, MDMS and Grievance Redressal Mechanism, in which Campaign representatives from 14 states participated and shared the status report. According to Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection, GOI, they have already completed mapping of the implementation of NFSA in 11 states.

### State Level Seminar on RTE

Mr. Kumar Shringeri from Education team was a resource person at the State Level Seminar on RTE, organized by KJVS Karnataka, on 7 August 2015 at Karnataka Vidya Vardaka Sanga Dharwad. He presented experiences from the last 5 years of implementation of RTE in Karnataka State. About 500 teachers from different districts of Karnataka participated in the seminar.

### Regional Conferences on "Strengthening Rehabilitation of Children under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000"

Programme Head Arlene Manoharan and members of the Juvenile Justice team provided technical support for the second round of the regional conferences on "Strengthening Rehabilitation of Children under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000" under the aegis of Supreme Court Committee and High Court Committees on Juvenile Justice, funded by UNICEF, as part of the ongoing UNICEF project.

#### **Eastern Regional Consultation:**

The conference was jointly organised by Patna High Court, Social Welfare Department, Government of Bihar and Chanakya National Law University on 29th August 2015. CCL, NLSIU provided the technical support for this conference. Hon'ble. Justice Madan B Lokur, Judge,

Supreme Court of India heading the one man Commission on JJ implementation, and High Court judges from participating states, members of Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Commission, State Commissions for Protection of Child Right, representatives from civil society organisations and officers from the concerned departments participated in the roundtable. The session included presentations from five states i.e. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Odisha, sharing their state experience in implementing key recommendations made in the first Round of Consultations, the challenges and best practices faced during the rehabilitation process for children. The JJ team was also involved in facilitating the group discussions among stakeholders from different states. The discussions revolved around four themes:-Social Investigation Reports and Individual Care Plans; Rehabilitation of Juveniles in Conflict with Law; De-institutionalization & Alternative Care; Social Integration and Restoration, Repatriation and After Care. The groups presented the key challenges, solution and action taken on the above mentioned themes. As part of the technical support, team members of the Juvenile Justice programme, namely, Ms. Arlene Manoharan, Ms. Anjali Shivanand, Ms. Aneesha Johnny and Ms. Lavanya Devdas participated in the consultation.

*JJ team with Hon'ble. Justice Madan B Lokur*



#### **North East Regional Consultation:**

A similar round table conference was organised by Calcutta High Court & Department of Child Development, Women Development & Social Welfare Government of West Bengal (WB) with support provided by UNICEF and technical support from CCL, NLSIU and WB National University of Juridical Sciences, Kolkata on 12th and 13th September 2015. This is the second edition of the regional conference; the first edition was conducted in the previous year. The participants included Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan Lokur, High Court judges from participating states, members of Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Commission, State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, representatives

from civil society organisations and officers in the concerned department. As part of the technical support, team members of the Juvenile Justice programme, namely, Ms. Arlene Manoharan, Ms. Anjali Shivanand, Ms. Aneesha Johnny and Mr. Sangappa Vaggar participated in the consultation. The session included presentations from nine states, Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur, Sikkim, West Bengal including Andaman & Nicobar Islands on sharing their state experience in implementing key recommendations made in the first Round of Consultations and the challenges and best practices faced during the rehabilitation process for Children. The groups presented the key challenges, solution and action taken on the above mentioned themes.

### Meeting on No Detention Policy

Dr. Niranjana Radhaya.V.P participated in a meeting convened by the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Govt. of Karnataka to discuss about the 'no detention policy' of children till the completion of elementary education as per the RTE Act. CCL prepared a detailed note in this regard explaining the rationale for no detention policy and submitted it to the Minister at the meeting. CCL also prepared a detailed note for the discussion on the issue of Gram Panchayat/Ward Public School on the request of Education Minister. The meeting was held on 7th September 2015 at SSA State Office, K.R. Circle, Bengaluru.

### Discourse on New Education Policy

Dr. Niranjana Radhaya.V.P. participated in a State Level Seminar and delivered Keynote address on the 'implications of new education policy' organized by the Student Islamic Organisation on 14th September 2015 at Mangalore.

### Consultation on Rulemaking under National Food Security Act 2013 in Karnataka

On the initiation of RTF Programme, the Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Government of Karnataka organized a consultative meeting with various concerned departments on October 1, 2015 at the Vidhan Soudha to discuss the draft Karnataka Food Security Rules, 2014 submitted by CCL NLSIU. RTF team has been persuading the state government to call for a consultative meeting of the concerned departments including Food and Civil Supplies, Women and Child Development and Public Instructions to discuss the draft rules and move ahead

on drafting of Rules in a participatory manner. Dr. Neetu Sharma, Programme Head RTF and Ms. Neenu Suresh, Research Associate, RTF Programme participated in the Consultation. The main provisions from the Draft Rules were presented, following which there was a discussion on each of the concepts involved. The meeting concluded with the officials asking CCL to send the revised rules and the Principal Secretary had set a deadline of two weeks from the date of receiving of revised rules to give suggestions from each department.

### GNLU Interlinking Annual Forum

Ms. Anjali Shivanand participated as a resource person for the first Gujarat National Law University (GNLU), Legal Service Clinic (LSC) Interlinking Annual Forum which was organised on 3rd and 4th October 2015. Ms. Shivanand made a presentation on 'Child Rights and Law: Enabling Law Students to volunteer in the field of Child Rights and Law'. The participants in the event included law students from various universities, representative from civil society organisations and Professors from various law schools.



### Consultation on Rulemaking under National Food Security Act 2013 in Chhattisgarh

A first round of consultation on Rulemaking under NFSA was organized by the Chhattisgarh State Commission for Protection of Child Rights on 24<sup>th</sup> October, 2015, in Chhattisgarh. In the consultation attended by Chairperson, CGSCPCR, Secretary SCPCR, representatives from the Department of Women and Child Development, Food and Civil Supplies, mid-day meals, NGOs, academics, doctors and women and child rights activities, Dr. Neetu Sharma, Programme Head RTF talked about the need to engage with the Rulemaking process under the National Food Security Act 2013, given the existence of a state Act and also the need for looking at the issues concerning children. She shared the experiences of Rulemaking in Karnataka and shared the key sources of legal competence for making state rules that were invoked while drafting the rules. It was decided to hold two consultations, one among the civil society and academic, in collaboration with Ravi Shankar Upadhyay University, NLSIU and CGCPCR and, second in collaboration with the National Law University, Raipur.

## Special visits to CCL

### Nordic Students Visit

On 1<sup>st</sup> August 2015, JJ Programme head organized a field visit to an urban slum for Nordic Exchange students at NLSIU

*Nordic team visit to CCL field extension office, Bidadi*



to help them understand issues related to child protection, juvenile justice, and human rights concerning children. JJ team members and other local NGOs (Fedina) through whom the visit

was arranged accompanied them through the LR Nagar slum, followed by a reflection held in the park of the NGV

village. The students' feedback indicates that this has been a very rich experience for them, given the connections made towards a common cause – deepening sensitivity and understanding of human rights issues, poverty, exclusion etc.

The students also visited the field extension program at Bidadi area on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2015. The students visited the LPS in Ketaganahalli. They had interaction with students, teachers and SDMC members. Key issues around which discussions took place include, school monitoring, community participation and quality of education. The students also shared the schooling system in their country.

## International Visits by Staff Members

### Annual Meeting of the Global Network on Right to Food and Nutrition, July 20<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> 2015, at Kathmandu, Nepal

Dr. Neetu Sharma participated in the second annual meeting of the Global Network on Right to Food and Nutrition, July 20<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> 2015, Kathmandu. This was the second global meeting of the network, the first one being more of a formative nature. The plenary session witnessed presentation from representatives

from Mali, India, UK and South East Asia. The panelists spoke about global and national challenges related agriculture



workers, fisher folk, indigenous people, peasants, consumers, sexual and reproductive health rights, breastfeeding, human rights defenders, trade and TNCs and corporate capture. The meeting culminated in preparing a work plan for the network with time bound indicators as well as a Global Declaration on Right to Food and Nutrition, with due emphasis on the right to food for children and women.

### Participation in discussion on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Geneva

Dr. Neetu Sharma, Programme Head RTF participated in meetings organized by the Trans4form Centre for Sustainability based in Geneva during November 28<sup>th</sup> to December 8<sup>th</sup> 2015. She participated in the discussions on Sustainable Development Goals and Food Security across the globe with specific reference to the under developed and developing world. The discussions recognized the limits of SDGs especially from the point of view of monitoring of their implementation. The goals and targets relating to maternal and child health were discussed in details along with the strategies for their implementation.

### Participation in the COP 21 in Paris

Dr Neetu Sharma, Programme Head, RTF was part of the group representing civil society organisations seeking recognition of food security as a key concern within the climate negotiations at the international level held in December 2015 in Paris. La Via Compesina, FIAN International and other such groups working on the rights of farmers and the right to food formed the pressure group during these deliberations that advocated for inclusion of food security in the final agreement.

## Other Initiatives

### Interviews with Anganwadi Workers and Beneficiaries in Punjab

While on the visit to undertake mapping of Rulemaking under National Food Security Act, Ms. Neenu Suresh from Right to Food Team met Anganwadi Workers in Punjab who were on a relay strike outside the Department of Women and Child, Punjab, demanding minimum wages, better working conditions and improvement of ICDS in the state. Their narratives make a classic case for casualization of labour and the increasing threats posed by corporatization of essential services in the neo-liberal regime. Unless there is improvement of the working conditions of these service providers, the ultimate losers will be the innocent children.

*Anganwadi workers in Punjab*



Neenu also visited few beneficiaries and the ration shop in the slums of Dana's village in Chandigarh to understand the situation on ground. Respondents complained that the ration shop opens only for three days in a month and the quality of the commodities provided are bad. Proper ration cards are not made and a piece of paper is provided as ration card to some. They are also charged highly excess amount by the ration shop dealer, who also runs the general store adjacent to the ration shop. Beneficiaries complained that the dealer is corrupt and often indulges in black marketing.

### New SDMCCF Offices

The Education Programme of CCL, NLSIU initiated the process to get an office for SDMCCF at Kanakapura, Magadi and Ramanagara taluk, without rent through the Block Education Officer (BEO) requesting to spare one of the vacant rooms in government schools. The response was very positive and rooms were given in each



of the three taluk. The Offices was jointly inaugurated by the BEO and Dr. V.P Niranjanaradhya, Programme Head, RTE on 23rd July 2015, 19th September 2015 and 14th October 2015 respectively.

### Exploratory study to understand the role of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in the development of women and children

An exploratory study was undertaken in December 2015 by the interns of RTF Programme to understand the role of Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in the development of women and children. Mr. Ashkrit Tiwari, Mr. Shivam Saxena, Mr. Shobhit Agrawal and Ms. Tanvi Raina- students of LL.B. programme at Tamil Nadu National Law School, Trichy, Ms. Manasi Koshyari, a student of Master of Public Policy Programme at St. Xavier's College, Mumbai, Ms. Neenu Suresh, Research Associate, RTF Programme and Mr. Sree Krishna Bharwadwaj, Research

*RTF team and interns visiting Anganwadi Centre*



Assistant, RTF Programme participated in the study. The objective of the study was to analyse the implementation of ICDS against the legal framework related to ICDS for the child group between 0 to 6 years and women, identify the lacunae in the legal and policy framework and understand the community response towards ICDS scheme. Visits were made to the identified anganwadis in Bangalore Rural and Ramanagara districts. In the presentation to the CCL team, the investigators highlighted the crucial role played by ICDS in the development of women and children and how important it is to save the programme.

## Interns at CCL, NLSIU July to December 2015

Juvenile Justice Programme	
Kezia Wasdell	Christ University, Bengaluru
Ahalya Acharya	Christ University, Bengaluru
Thangminlal Haokip	National Law School of India University, Bengaluru
Sruthakeerthy Sriram	NALSAR, Hyderabad
Pranav Mundra	Tamil Nadu National Law School, Trichi
Sai Manoj Reddy. L	VIT- Law School, Chennai
S. Shashank	Tamil Nadu National Law School, Trichi
Right to Education Programme	
Subhajt Behera	KIIT Law School, Bhubaneswar
Utsav Saxena	Tamil Nadu National Law School, Trichi
Chaitanya Tejas	Tamil Nadu National Law School, Trichi
Right To Food Programme	
Archi Roy	University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, Dehradun
Ashkrit Tiwari	Tamil Nadu National Law School, Trichi
Shivam Saxena	Tamil Nadu National Law School, Trichi
Tanvi Raina	Tamil Nadu National Law School, Trichi
Shobhit Agrawal	Tamil Nadu National Law School, Trichi
Manasi Koshyari	St. Xaviers College, Mumbai



## Updates on Recent Legal Developments Concerning Children

### National Developments

**'Mid-Day Meal Rules, 2015 notified:** The Central Government notified 'Mid-Day Meal Rules, 2015' on September 30th, 2015. These were issued by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, in accordance with the requirements under National Food Security Act, 2013 and after consultation with the States and other related Central Ministries. The Rules pertain to entitlement of children, its implementation, responsibilities of school management committee, utilization of school funds, testing of meals by accredited labs to ensure nutritional standards and food security allowance.

**Implementation of National Food Security Act delayed:** The final deadline for implementing National Food Security Act, 2013 passed on 30th September 2015, with some states yet to implement the Act. So far, 22 States and Union territories have rolled out the Act. Many states are in the process of identification of beneficiaries and are expected to launch it in early 2016. Ram Vilas Paswan, Union Minister for Food and Public Distribution, informed that barring Tamil Nadu, all the States are on board for implementing the Act by April 2016.

**Marginal increase in budget allocation for ICDS:** The budget allocation for Integrated Child Development Services for the current year has increased to Rs. 15,485.77 crores.

However, this increase is only marginal considering the substantial cut in the previous year budget, for social security programmes in general and schemes impacting women and children in specific.

**Cash transfer in lieu of PDS launched:** The Central Government has launched a Direct Benefit Transfer programme to replace Public Distribution System in the Union Territories of Chandigarh, Puducherry and Dadra and Nagar Havel. While some economists including the chief economic advisor to finance ministry, Arvind Subramanian has described, DBT a 'game-changer', right to food activists have some down heavily on this move of the government, highlighting its ill effects on both producers and consumers. Dipa Sinha, Convenor of Steering Committee of Right to Food Campaign said that at a time when the coverage of PDS is improving, the government is sending confusing messages by pushing for cash transfers, shutting down PDS. She added that dismantling PDS will mean food grain procurement and, in turn, production will go down, which could be dangerous for the country.

### Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill 2012

The Union Cabinet headed by Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi has agreed to give its approval to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill 2012 with

further amendments suggested in 2015. The bill completely prohibits employment of children below 14 years in all occupations and processes except those helping family and a family enterprise which are not hazardous, and where the child works as an artist in an entertainment industry or sports activities subject to certain conditions and safety measures, and undertaken after school hours or, in vacations. The new bill has defined a new term “adolescents” for children in the age group of 14-18 years, who have been prohibited to be employed in hazardous occupations and processes. The new bill has also limited the schedule of hazardous activity to “mines, inflammable substances or explosives; and hazardous process as against the detailed list of 16 hazardous industries classified in the 1986 Act. This bill also gives relief to parents/guardians of children/adolescents if found to be contravening the provisions of the new law for the first time. In case this is repeated for second time or subsequently, the penalty of fine may extend to Rs. 10,000. For employers found to be contravening the provisions of the new law, the offence for employing any child/adolescent may attract an imprisonment for a term not less than six months but which may extend to two years or with fine not less than Rs.20,000/-, but which may extend to Rs.50,000/- or with both. . It is noteworthy that under the new bill, only limited offences committed by employer have been made cognizable with the aim that it would act as a deterrent. These include (i) employing children, and

(ii) employing adolescents in hazardous occupations/processes. It also suggests for constituting a “Child and Adolescent Labor Rehabilitation Fund” at the district level where all fines collected from the guilty employers and Rs. 15,000/- issued by the appropriate government for each rescued child/ adolescent will be credited for the welfare of the rescued child. It is argued by child rights activists and organizations that by creating space for vague terms the bill has created loopholes for sustenance of child labour and thus, failing to completely align itself with RTE Act 2009 objectives. Further, the new CLPRA bill is not in conformity with the International Labor Organization (ILO) Conventions 138 and 182, which provide for minimum age for entry into employment and prohibition of employment of persons below 18 years in work which is likely to harm health, safety and morals.

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

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 passed by both houses of Parliament i.e. Lok Sabha on 7<sup>th</sup> May, 2015 and Rajya Sabha on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2015, received the Presidential assent on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2015 and had been published in the official Gazette of India. (The Act can be downloaded from [http://egazette.nic.in/\(S\(wxrugvtdjk1bl2g5zxh35cj\)\)/RecentUploads.aspx](http://egazette.nic.in/(S(wxrugvtdjk1bl2g5zxh35cj))/RecentUploads.aspx) )

## International Development

**WTO Nairobi Ministerial ends in disappointment for India:** The WTO Nairobi Ministerial ended in disappointment for India and other developing nations. A conspicuous feature in the negotiations and the Nairobi declaration is the waning commitment towards the Doha Development Agenda and a simultaneous thrust by many developed nations to include new issues for discussion. Paragraph 30 of the declaration state that many members reaffirm the Doha agenda while others do not, “as they believe new approaches are necessary to achieve meaningful outcomes” and further, Paragraph 34 reiterates that, “While we concur that officials should prioritize work where results have not yet been achieved, some wish to identify and discuss other issues for negotiation; others do not.” Neither was the Ministerial able to reach a permanent solution on the issue of public stockholding for food security, nor was there any concrete

measures taken towards allowing special safeguard measure- both of which are central to India’s interests in protecting agriculture and its farmers.

**Constitutional Recognition of Right to Food in Nepal:** The long awaited Constitution of Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal which was unveiled on 20<sup>th</sup> September 2015 recognizes right to food as fundamental right of citizens of Nepal. According to Article 36, each citizen shall have right to food, right to be protected from a state of starvation, resulting from lack of food stuffs and right to food sovereignty as provided for in the law. The right to social justice ensured in Article 42 also includes provision on food.

**COP 21 Paris Agreement fails to include agriculture:** The landmark COP21 Paris Agreement was signed into effect by 195 countries on 12 December 2015. The

countries committed to to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius and to drive efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. Further, developed countries pledged to provide US\$100 billion a year in climate financing to help developing countries reach their emission targets and better adapt to climate change by 2020, with a commitment to provide further financing after 2020. Countries are also legally obligated to review their progress every five years. However, despite calls from many international organizations to include agriculture in the final agreement, this is noticeably lacking from the final agreement.

**Blockade at Nepal- India Border threatens food security:** The four month old blockade at Nepal- India border, imposed by the ethnic Madhesis opposing the promulgation of the new Constitution, crippled the daily life of people in Nepal, who faced an acute shortage of fuel, cooking gas, food, medicines and other essential supplies. This grave hardship comes at a time when the country is still recovering from the two earth quakes and facing extreme weather conditions. Civil society organizations in India have expressed deep concern over the food insecurity in the country following the blockade and the alleged high- handedness of the Indian government in the blockade.

## Legal Eye

### **The Allahabad High Court orders its government servants to send their children to primary schools run by the state education board.**

In a petition filed in the High Court challenging the process of selection of associate teachers for government-run primary and junior high schools in UP for the years 2013 and 2015, the court has pronounced a historic judgment whereby all UP government servants, elected representatives, members of judiciary and any other persons who get any benefit or salary from the state exchequer or public funds, now needs to send their children to primary schools run by the state education board. The court ordered the Chief Secretary of the government to take steps within 6 months of this order to make these directions applicable from next academic session and file a compliance report thereafter. It called for introducing penal provisions for those who violate the order. An amount equal to the school fees should be deposited by officials and elected representatives to the state exchequer, for every child going to a private school which is not maintained by the state government, the court said. The court also ruled that any such person not following the order "should be made to suffer other benefits like increment, promotional avenues for a certain period, as the case may be". It also directs the government to make appropriate provisions to ensure that parents or wards of children are compelled to receive primary education in the schools run by the Board.

### **Srishti Sharma v State of Madhya Pradesh [WP No.5641/2014, Judgment delivered on 3rd September 2015]**

As an effective implementation of Section 12 (1) (c) of the RTE Act 2009, the MP High Court acting on the false reasons cited by District Education Officer (DEO) and the respective school for denying admission to a BPL child under "Economic and Weaker Section (EWS)", passed a judgment directing that a child cannot be denied admission, even if he/she is seeking admission after the deadline (subject to availability of seats under the category) and that the appropriate government will be required to prescribe the manner in which a child may be accommodated. The Court relied on Section 3 and Section 15 of the RTE Act to ensure that the concerned child who has presently been enrolled in the same school on payment of fees which the petitioner could arrange after great difficulty, should now be considered as one made under Section 12(1)(c). The School is also ordered by court to refund the fees collected from the Petitioner within a period of 60 days with the direction that the DEO will treat the child as a child admitted under the RTE Act, for the subsequent academic years.

## Early Childhood Care and Development: Case for a Justiciable Right

By Dr. Neetu Sharma<sup>1</sup>

Early childhood care and development (ECCD) as a legal justiciable right had long remained a lukewarm proposition in India. However, recent developments in the policy terrain, as well as the mounting demand for an enforceable Right to ECCD, comprising of health, nutrition, education, care and protection, have triggered discussions among the legal fraternity, especially on the urgency and possibility of evolving a comprehensive legal framework. Such an endeavour would entail not only translating the policy pronouncements and programmatic interventions into a justiciable right, but it would need to go beyond that to articulate the needs of the young child for growth and development, and achieve an enforceable right that clearly spells out delivery and monitoring mechanisms as well.

Legislation for children under six is important not only because of the large number and proportion of the under-six population, but also because the needs of the young child call for addressing them in an integrated manner with interventions specific to each area and each distinct age group within the under-six period. The criticality of developing a legal framework for young children also arises because of the dependency and interrelatedness of the constituencies and agencies involved. A mapping of the existing benefits and entitlements under various legal instruments, sectoral laws, schemes and programmes that have a bearing on the rights of children under six will be useful for identifying the key gaps that must be plugged in the new legal framework. It would be worthwhile to closely examine specific laws on the protection, education, nutrition and development of young children: for example, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, RTE and NFSA. This exercise also provides an opportunity to examine the institutional structures available and their efficacy, or rather inadequacy, with a view to informing the process of framing a comprehensive code.

International laws: A number of international law instruments have recognized the importance of the special needs and rights of the children up to the age of six years, particularly with regard to care, health, nutrition and education. Briefly, attention is drawn to some of them, which provides evidence that there is ample motivation available, as well as commitment expressed by countries to invest in legislative and strategic actions and financial resources towards improving the status of young children.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

(UNCRC), 1989 addresses all aspects of a child's life, covering human rights for children in the civil, political, social, economic and cultural realms. The preamble of the UNCRC states that 'the child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth'. Various articles of the UNCRC recognize, amongst other rights, the right to the highest attainable standard of health, facilities for treatment and rehabilitation, health care to all children with emphasis on development of primary health care; information and education of parents and support in the use of basic knowledge of child health, nutrition, breastfeeding and environmental pollution. Similarly, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979 is the only human rights treaty that affirms the reproductive rights of women. The convention calls upon the state parties to ensure to women appropriate services in connection with pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, granting free services where necessary, as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), 2006 emphasizes 'respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities.' Further, the UNCRPD also recognizes the adoption of all appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the convention as one of the general obligations of the state parties.

In addition to aforementioned, the Dakar Framework of Action, 2000 and Moscow Framework for Action and Cooperation, 2010 also reaffirm the commitment to early childhood care and education (ECCE). The Dakar Framework commits the state to expanding and improving comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children. Action Agenda, as part of the Moscow Framework for Action, calls upon governments to mobilize stronger commitment to ECCE, and express the same in legislation, policies and strategies.

Domestic legal regime: The resolve of international commitments needs to be recognized in the domestic legal frameworks of the individual countries. In India, the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) do embody some of these commitments; for instance, Article 47 requires the

<sup>1</sup> Fellow, Program Head, Right to Food, CCL NLSIU



state to raise the level of nutrition and standard of living and to improve health. However, with no enforceability, the principles remain in the realm of objectives to be realized progressively rather than legal state obligations to be discharged in a time-bound manner.

The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution, 2002 felt that an appropriate mechanism must be devised to oblige the state to take action progressively for the realization of these rights to the maximum within the resources of the state. It was specifically recommended that the name of Part IV of the Indian Constitution be amended to read as 'Directive Principles of State Policy and Action'.

While dealing with the rights of children, the commission recommended that the following article should be added to Part IV of the Constitution that deals with DPSP: 'Article 24A. Every child shall have the right to care and assistance in basic needs and protection from all forms of neglect, harm and exploitation.' This was recommended as an addition to Article 39 (f) that refers to a similar duty of the state 'to give opportunities and facilities to children to develop in a healthy manner and with dignity and in conditions which are free and where childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and moral and material abandonment.'

The commission emphasized the enforcement aspect of the economic, social and cultural rights as recognized by international law and maintained that these are 'entitlements' of the people and they give rise to 'obligations' on the part of the state parties. The enforcement must first be of the 'minimum core obligations' as stated in Para 10 of General Comment No. 3 of 1990 of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

As the Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Bill was under consideration, the commission was of the view that the Right to Free and Compulsory Education should also be extended to children up to the age of 14 years and that the Right to Education beyond the age of 14 years may depend upon the economic capacity and the stage of development of the state. The commission expressed the need for constitutional commitment for free and compulsory education for all children until the age of 14 should under no circumstances be diluted and the state should fulfil this solemn obligation to the nation and recommended including the following to the Fundamental Rights (Part III) of the Indian Constitution: '30C. Every child shall have the right to free education until he completes the age of fourteen years; and in the case of girls and members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, until they complete the age of eighteen years.'

All these recommendations by the commission aimed at sharpening the 'rights' focus and making them enforceable.

These are quite encouraging inputs that can be employed to create a justiciable legal framework for children under six.

There are also several national policies - on education, nutrition, and health - that, together with the National Policy for the Children, 2013 make specific references to and express commitment to the protection of rights of children under the age of six. Five Year Plans have also acknowledged the importance of ECCE. The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) states the 'need to address the areas of systemic reform in ECCE across all channels of services in the public, private and voluntary sectors, going beyond ICDS (AWCs [anganwadi centres])'.

The ECCE Policy, 2013, the first comprehensive policy on early childhood, will serve as a useful document when drawing up a legislative framework for early childhood care and development. The policy recognizes that India is also a signatory to both the UNCRC, 1989 and Education for All, 1990, which has postulated ECCE as the very first goal to be achieved for Education for All, since 'learning begins at birth'.

Other laws pertaining to the care and protection of children—Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and to ensure education—Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education, 2009—that are justiciable legal instruments, however, have either failed to include the rights of children under six within their purview or have not dealt with them effectively. Although the National Food Security Act, 2013 does deal with the nutritional requirements of pregnant women, lactating mothers and children up to the age of six, it again does not convert all the key programmatic interventions into justiciable entitlements and, consequently, remains deficient in catering adequately to even nutrition, growth and health rights of the children up to the age of six. The exercise of drafting a legal framework for the right to early childhood care and development not only aims to fill these gaps in the law but also to address the question of justiciability in an effective manner.

In India, despite the above-mentioned policy statements and the inclusion of some provisions in a few legislative instruments, the overall deficiency in the areas of protection, development, nutrition, health and education rights of children under six continues to be the hard reality of our times, which will potentially affect not only the realization of rights of children but also reflect adversely on the overall well-being of the nation. A well-equipped legal framework with comprehensive entitlements, robust overseeing and redressal mechanisms, along with the accountability defined at each level can, however, contribute towards improving the situation.

## CCL NLSIU Staff Publications

Patya Pusthaka Rachaneyalli Samvidhanve Mukhya - Revision of textbooks, the constitutional values are decisive (Special Article on the Revision of textbooks in the state), Niranjanaradhya. V. P, Vijaya Karnataka (1st July 2015)

<http://www.vijaykarnatakaepaper.com/Details.aspx?id=8833&boxid=125234171>

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<http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/bangalore/makng-career-choices-early-is-denying-opportunities-to-the-child/article7497315.ece?ref=tpnews>

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<http://www.vijaykarnatakaepaper.com/Details.aspx?id=10348&boxid=32935518>

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Don't review 'no-detention' policy (Special Article on No Detention Policy) Niranjanaradhya. V. P, Vijaya Karnataka (28th September 2015).

<http://www.deccanherald.com/content/503213/dont-review-no-detention-policy.html>

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<http://www.vijaykarnatakaepaper.com/Details.aspx?id=11384&boxid=35243417>

Dikkutappisuv Hosa Shikshana Neethiya Charche (Special Article on New Education Policy) Niranjanaradhya. V. P, Vijaya Karnataka (28th October 2015).

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## CCL NLSIU bids a fond farewell and wishes them all the very best for their future endeavours



**Prof. Dr. Ashok R. Pillai**  
served as Faculty  
Coordinator of CCL NLSIU  
from March 2014 to  
September 2015



**Ms. Vinodhini**  
Padmanabhan worked as  
Projects Manager for CCL  
NLSIU from December  
2014 to September 2015



**Mr. Zaheer**  
Purushothaman worked  
with the Juvenile Justice  
team as Senior Counselor  
& Researcher from March  
2011 to October 2015



**Mr. Sangeetha Pajjar**  
worked with the Juvenile  
Justice team as Social  
Worker from July 2012 to  
March 2013 and from April  
2014 to October 2015



**Mr. Krishna Bharadwaj**  
worked with the Right to  
Food team as Research  
Assistant from July 2015 to  
December 2015



**Mr. Govindaraja T**  
worked with Education team  
as SDMC Volunteer  
Regional Level (south) from  
March 2014 to January  
2016

## CCL, NSLIU Priced Publications

Sl	Publication	Authors/Editors	Price
1.	<b>Manual for Commissions for Protection of Child Rights - How to implement The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005</b> ISBN No: 978-81-925521-6-3	Swagata Raha, Dr. Archana Mehendale and Arlene Manoharan - Edited by Arlene Manoharan	INR 725.00 / \$ 16.00
2.	<b>Handbook for Local Authorities on The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act &amp; Grievance Redressal under The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009</b> ISBN No: 978-81-925521-9-4	Dr. Archana Mehendale - Edited by Arlene Manoharan	INR 50.00 / \$ 3.00
3.	<b>Commissions for Protection of Child Rights - Answers to Common Questions Children May Have</b> ISBN No: 978-81-925521-7-0	Arlene Manoharan and Dr. Archana Mehendale - Edited by Cheryl Bartholomeusz	INR 50.00 / \$ 3.00
4.	<b>Frequently Asked Questions on the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.</b> ISBN No: 978-81-925521-8-7	Swagata Raha and Dr. Archana Mehendale - Edited by Arlene Manoharan	INR 50.00 / \$ 3.00
5.	<b>Report on Continuing Legal Education Programme for Practicing Advocates representing Juveniles in Conflict with Law in Karnataka</b>	Arlene Manoharan	INR 150.00 / \$ 3.00
6.	<b>Universalisation of School Education –The road ahead</b>	Dr. Niranjanaradhya V. P	INR 100.00 / \$ 8.00
7.	<b>Sama-Samajakagi Samana Shalaa Shikshana- Common School System for Egalitarian Society</b>	Dr. Niranjanaradhya V.P.	INR 50.00 / \$ 3.00
8.	<b>Right of Children to Free &amp; Compulsory Education Act-Miles to Go...A Case Study of a Gram Panchayat</b>	Dr. Niranjanaradhya V.P. & Abhinav Jha	INR 30.00/ \$ 2.00
9.	<b>Right to Food and Law in India: Matters Concerning Children's Right to Food</b>	Dr. Neetu Sharma	INR 100.00/ \$ 5.00
10.	<b>Right to Food for Children: A Discussion</b>	Dr. Neetu Sharma	INR 80.00/ \$ 4.00
11.	<b>Right to Food for Children in Juvenile Justice Institutions and in Government Schools.</b> ISBN No: 978-81-925521-5-6	Dr. Neetu Sharma Co-Authored by Ms. Nimisha Kumar	INR 185.00/ \$ 7.00
12.	<b>Validating Food Insecurity Scale - A Pilot Study</b>	Dr. Neetu Sharma	INR 75.00/ \$ 3.00
13.	<b>Validating Food Insecurity Scale.</b> ISBN No: 978-93-83363-11-7	Dr. Neetu Sharma, Sarayu Natarajan	INR 100.00/ \$ 3.00
14.	<b>Frequently Asked Questions on the Issue of Child Marriage</b>	Pramod Naikodi, Aruj Garg and Rahul Das	INR 30.00/ \$ 2.00
15.	<b>Frequently Asked Questions on Right to Food for Children and the Law with special reference to National Food Security Act, 2013.</b> ISBN No: 978-93-83363-10-0	Dr. Neetu Sharma	INR 50.00/ \$ 3.00
16.	<b>Combating Child Marriage Through Programmatic Interventions</b>	Prepared and Compiled by: Neetu Sharma and Anuroopa Giliyal	INR 30.00/ \$ 2.00
17.	<b>Children's Right to Food: A Perspective In Law</b>	Neetu Sharma	INR 100.00/ \$ 4.00
18.	<b>Frequently Asked Questions on The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 and The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013</b> ISBN: 978-93-83363-20-9	Swagata Raha, Anuroopa Giliyal, Geeta Sajjanshetty and Shruthi Ramakrishnan Edited by Arlene Manoharan	INR 100.00/ \$ 5.00
19.	<b>Frequently Asked Questions on Child Labour in India</b> ISBN: 978-93-83363-14-8	Niranjanaradhya V.P, Samuel SathyaSeelan, Shruthi S Revankar	INR 100.00/ \$ 4.00
20	<b>A Dossier of Case Law Summaries on the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009- April 2010 to September 2014</b> ISBN: 978-93-83363-26-1	Guidance: Dr. Niranjanaradhya Compiled By: Ms. Krithika BS and Ms. Shruthi Raman	INR 100.00/ \$ 5.00
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# PGDCRL

## POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN CHILD RIGHTS LAW

### National Law School of India University (NLSIU)

NLSIU invites applications for the one year Post Graduate Diploma In Child Rights Law (PGDCRL) - Distance Mode. The course is one of its kind in India recognised by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and draws from the rich insights gained by the Centre for Child and the Law (CCL), a specialized Research Centre of the NLSIU, engaged in multi-disciplinary research, training, teaching, field level intervention, networking and advocacy on various issues related to children and law since 1996. For more information - see [www.nls.ac.in/cc](http://www.nls.ac.in/cc)

The PGDCRL course will benefit a graduate/post-graduate from any background who wishes to work on issues concerning children at various levels. This includes direct work with children, Intervention in legal settings, work in donor organizations supporting work on child rights, advocacy and any other work related to promoting, protecting and monitoring the rights of children. The course has so far attracted lawyers, doctors, members of various judicial and quasi-judicial bodies, members of Commissions for Protection of Child Rights, academics, practitioners working with children, teachers, doctors, representatives of donor agencies, and others from diverse walks of life.

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**Reading Material:** these are compilations of academic resources arranged according to the modules and papers.

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- ✓ Every candidate has to appear for examination in the first four papers. All papers carry equal marks.
- ✓ Candidates are required to secure at least 50% marks in each paper.
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#### COURSE FEE

Application Fee	Rs. 1,500/-
Admission Fee	Rs. 2,500/-
Course Fee	Rs. 11,200/-p.a
<b>Total Course Fee</b>	<b>Rs. 15,200/-</b>
<b>Total Course Fee (with late fee of Rs. 500)</b>	<b>Rs. 15,700/-</b>

#### FOR FURTHER DETAILS PLEASE CONTACT:

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