



**GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT**

**NATIONAL SEMINAR**

**ON**

***MAKING CHILD RIGHTS A REALITY FOR  
EVERY CHILD IN INDIA***

**9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> APRIL 2013**

**AT**

**MAHATMA GANDHI LABOUR INSTITUTE, AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT**



**JOINTLY ORGANISED  
BY**

**Department of Social Justice & Empowerment,  
Department of Education,  
Department of Labour & Employment,  
Gujarat State Commission for Protection of Child Rights,  
Gujarat State Child Protection Society,  
International Labour organization,  
UNICEF, Gujarat**







**MESSAGE FROM THE DESK OF HON. CHIEF MINISTER OF THE STATE**



**Shree Narendra Modi**  
**Hon. Chief Minister**  
**Gujarat State**

I am happy to note that Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Education, Department of Labour and Employment, Gujarat State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (GSCPCR), Gujarat State Child Protection Society (GSCPS), International Labour Organization and UNICEF Gujarat have jointly organized National Seminar on “**Making Child Rights A Reality for Every Child In India**” on 9th-10th April, 2013 at Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute (MGLI), Ahmedabad.

Gujarat Government is committed to create protective environment and making considerable progress in implementing Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under Juvenile Justice Act 2000 and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) under Right to Education Act 2009. Hope this seminar have provided a common platform to practitioners, academicians, scholars and agencies working on child rights across the country to discuss child rights issues, challenges, best practices and way forward.

I convey my congratulations to all Departments who collectively organized the National Seminar and organizing members whose efforts have made this National Seminar a great success.

**(Narendra Modi)**

To,  
Prof. Rameshwari Pandya  
Chairperson,  
State Commission Protection of Child Rights  
Gandhinagar



**MESSAGE FROM THE DESK OF HON. MINISTER OF THE STATE**



**Shree Ramanlal Vora**  
**Hon. Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment,**  
**Gujarat State.**

I am pleased to record that National Seminar on “*Making Child Rights A Reality for Every Child In India*” have jointly organized by Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Education, Department of Labour and Employment, Gujarat State Commission for Protection Child Rights (GSCPCR), Gujarat State Child Protection Society (GSCPS), International Labour Organization (ILO), New Delhi and UNICEF, Gujarat on 9<sup>th</sup> -10<sup>th</sup> April, 2013.

Social Justice and Empowerment Department provides extensive support to the children in need of care and protection and conflict with law as defined under Juvenile Justice Act 2000 and its amendment 2006. Under the integrated child protection scheme (ICPS), department provides institutional care services through children Homes, Observation Homes, Special Homes, Aftercare homes and Specialized Adoption Agencies to vulnerable, deprived, orphan, abandoned children. Non-institutional care services such as adoption, sponsorship and support to children infected/affected with HIV/AIDS are also being implemented by the department.

It is indeed appropriate and essential to give importance to issues of child rights by sharing researches, best practices in the field. Creating awareness about child rights in the society is most important task. I believe this Seminar have created awareness on child rights.

I appreciate joint efforts for organizing two days National Seminar and publishing proceedings of the seminar.

**(Ramanlal Vora)**

To,  
Prof. Rameshwari Pandya  
Chairperson,  
State Commission Protection of Child Rights  
Gandhinagar



**MESSAGE FROM THE DESK OF HON. MINISTER OF THE STATE**



***Shree Vasuben Trivedi***  
***Hon. Minister, Education, Women and Child development***  
***Gujarat State***

It is my pleasure to know that two days National Seminar on “***Making Child Rights A Reality for Every Child In India***” organized on 9<sup>th</sup> -10<sup>th</sup> April, 2013 at Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute (MGLI), Ahmedabad.

Gujarat State is committed to fulfill child’s right to education, nutrition and wellbeing. There exist many schemes for the welfare and well-being of children, which are implemented by different departments, voluntary organizations and individuals in different regions of the state and the country. There is a need to integrate all schemes and collective efforts to implement these schemes at grass-root level so that we can ensure each child’s rights are protected.

Hopefully, this seminar has provided a platform to discuss child rights, its issues, challenges and existing efforts by government, voluntary organizations, and practitioners. The deliberations from the seminar would have been used toward strengthening integration between different departments, government schemes, efforts and programs by non-governmental organizations for child welfare in the state.

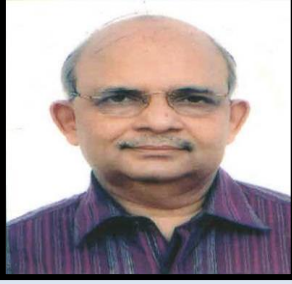
Best wishes to the organizers for successful seminar and publication of proceedings of the Seminar.

**(Vasuben Trivedi)**

*To,*  
*Prof. Rameshwari Pandya*  
*Chairperson,*  
*State Commission Protection of Child Rights*  
*Gandhinagar*



## MESSAGE FROM THE DESK OF CHIEF SECRETARY



**Mr. Varesh Sinha**  
**Chief Secretary**  
**Government of Gujarat**

I am happy to note that Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Education and Department of Labour and Employment, Gujarat State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (GSCPCR), Gujarat State Child Protection Society (GSCPS), International Labour Organization (ILO), New Delhi and UNICEF, Gujarat jointly organized National Seminar on “Making Child Rights A Reality for Every Child In India” on 9<sup>th</sup> -10<sup>th</sup> April, 2013 at Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute (MGLI), Ahmedabad.

Gujarat Government is committed to create protective environment and making considerable progress in implementing Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under Juvenile Justice Act 2002 and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA) under Right to Education Act 2009. Hope this seminar has provided a common platform to practitioners, academician, scholars and agencies working on child rights across the country to discuss child rights issues, challenges, best practices and way forward.

I convey my best wishes for the success of the seminar and congratulate the organizing team for the same.

**(Varesh Sinha)**

*To,*  
*Prof. Rameshwari Pandya*  
*Chairperson,*  
*State Commission Protection of Child Rights*  
*Gandhinagar*





**MESSAGE FROM THE DESK OF THE CHAIRPERSON,  
GUJARAT STATE COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS**



***Prof. Rameshwari Pandya***  
***Chairperson, State Commission Protection of Child Rights,***  
***Gandhinagar***

I am happy to note that Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Education and Department of Labour and Employment, Gujarat State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (GSCPCR), Gujarat State Child Protection Society (GSCPS), International Labour Organization (ILO), New Delhi and UNICEF, Gujarat have jointly organized National Seminar on “*Making Child Rights A Reality for Every Child In India*” on 9th -10th April, 2013 at Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute (MGLI), Ahmedabad.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) has now been under implementation since 2009. The State has made considerable progress in establishing of child protection structures, assessment of needs, up-gradation and setting up of services of children in difficult circumstance. The Right to Education Act, 2009 and flagship programme Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan have also made significant collaboration to primary education for children of age group 6-14 years challenges. The States and UTs are, however, at different stages of implementation of the scheme and have varying quality of services. It is felt that sharing of experience and best practices among the States would be beneficial for all the stakeholders, resulting in enhancement of knowledge of methods and procedure that could be adopted for providing more efficient and appropriate services to the children under the Scheme.

Hope this seminar has provided a common platform to practitioners, academician, scholars and agencies working on child rights across the country to discuss child rights issues, challenges, best practices and way forward. This seminar would also create awareness about Child Rights.

I congratulate the team for the success of the seminar.

**(Rameshwari Pandya)**



## MESSAGE FROM THE DESK OF PRINCIPAL SECRETARY



**Mr. Sanjay Prasad**  
**Principal Secretary, Social Justice and Empowerment Department**  
**Government of Gujarat.**

It is a great pleasure and an honour to hold this National Seminar with support from Education Department, Labour and Employment, Gujarat State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (GSCPCR), Gujarat State Child Protection Society (GSCPS), International Labour Organization (ILO), New Delhi and UNICEF, Gujarat. It is an appropriate time for collective efforts to make Child Rights a reality for every child in India and create protective environment for children.

As we expected, we have an overwhelming response as 41 experts participated and more than 280 participants registered for the seminar. I believe this National Seminar has provided platform to discuss Child Rights Laws, its implementation and share best practices in Child Rights area across the nation.

It is indeed appropriate and essential to give importance to issues of child rights by sharing researches, best practices and failures in the field. Creating awareness about child rights in the society is most important task.

I express my gratitude to all chairpersons, experts and speakers to take out time from their busy schedule to be with us for this National Seminar. Many thanks and congratulations to National Seminar Committee members to make this event possible and coming up with this publication. Hope this publication contributes to strengthen implementation of schemes/programs for children.

**(Sanjay Prasad)**



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Organizing Committee would like to acknowledge all those who have actively participated in the seminar to make it a grand success.

Our first gratitude goes to organizing partners Department of Education, Labour and Employment, Gujarat State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (GSCPCR), and Gujarat State Child Protection Society (GSCPS) for support and encouragement in organizing the national seminar. We also extend our sincere gratitude to International Labour Organization (ILO), New Delhi and UNICEF, Gujarat for partially funding this seminar.

We acknowledge Gujarat National Law University team for providing reference material on JJ Act for the National Seminar. We would also like to extend our heartfelt gratitude to all the experts from various disciplines, who actively participated and contributed their highly valuable papers in the seminar. Their valuable guidelines and suggestions are highly appreciated and will be effectively utilized for giving positive direction to implementation of child rights laws in Gujarat.

Finally, we would also like to acknowledge all those (including local organizing committee members, staffs) who have helped directly or indirectly to achieve the goal and preparing this document.

Thank you all and hope for similar cooperation in the future.

**Organizing Committee**

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Mr. Nitaben Shukla, Planning Officer, Directorate of Social Defence

## Context of the National Seminar

Child rights are an important area of scholarship the world over and are gaining great significance as an area of research in the first decade of 21st century. Protection of child rights is now considered an integral part of human rights. The recent years have witnessed a shift in the orientation and perspective on child rights.

In the Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997-2002), efforts were made to expedite effective implementation and achievement of the goals set in the two Plans of Action besides instituting a National Charter for Children, 2003 emphasized Government of India's commitment to children's right to survival, health and nutrition, standard of living, play and leisure, early childhood care, education, equality, life and liberty, name and nationality, freedom of expression, freedom of association and peaceful assembly, the right to a family and the right to be protected from economic exploitation. Special mention was made about protection of rights and dignity of the girl child. The National Plan of Action for Children, 2005 commits itself to ensuring all the aforesaid rights to children up to the age of 18 years. For an effective implementation of the policy, it sees the importance of adequate and specific child budgeting. The plan recommended institutional mechanisms for monitoring child rights such as: establishing a National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), including the setting up of State Commissions and also setting up of a central nodal authority for combating trafficking for commercial purposes. From the Seventh Five-Year Plan onwards, the judiciary and the Supreme Court too have played an active role in upholding the rights of the child. The Supreme Court of India has developed the concept of jurisdiction under which any individual can approach the Court with regard to the violation of a fundamental right. The NCPCR was set up in March 2007 under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, an Act of Parliament (December 2005). The Commission's mandate is to ensure that all laws, policies, programmes, and administrative mechanisms are in consonance with the Child Rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India and also the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). Further, the integrated child protection scheme (ICPS) has now been under implementation in the country since 2009 and some States and Union Territories have made considerable progress in establishing of structures, assessment of needs, upgradation and setting up of services of children in difficult circumstance.



In the above context, two days National Seminar on “Making Child Rights a Reality for Every Child in India” was jointly organized with a view to understand the efficiency of all legal and social measures for protection of child rights.

#### **Objectives of the Seminar:**

- Examine Child Rights Laws in India at various levels.
- Review implementation of Child Rights Laws including Juvenile Justice Act.
- Examine impact of Juvenile Justice Act on Children’s well-being.

#### **Six major themes of the National Seminar:**

- Application of Laws in Child Protection and Child Labour.
- Monitoring and Management Information System.
- Participation of Children and Community in Child Protection and Family Strengthening
- Education as fundamental right of every child.
- Rights based programming for children in vulnerable situations.
- Nutrition for Children

## Executive Summary of the National Seminar

The National Seminar on “Making Child Rights a Reality for Every Child in India” was jointly organized by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment, Education, Labour and Employment, Gujarat State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (GSCPCR), Gujarat State Child Protection Society (GSCPS), International Labour Organization (ILO), New Delhi and UNICEF, Gujarat on April 9<sup>th</sup>–10<sup>th</sup> 2013 at Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute (MGLI), Ahmedabad.

The central object of the seminar was to make rights of children, a reality by converging efforts of various departments of the State Government, Non-Government Organizations, academic institutions, etc.

Total 41 experts participated as speakers and session chair persons. Total 291 participants registered for the seminar. Speakers were secretaries of various departments, faculties from various academic institutions and social practitioners from different organizations working on child rights. Seminar participants were representatives from district child protection units (DCPUs), superintendents of child care institutions (CCIs), representatives from organizations working on child rights and faculties from different Universities along with research scholars and students.

The seminar was officially inaugurated on 9<sup>th</sup> April at 10:00 AM in a traditional way by prayers and followed by lighting of the lamps by dignitaries. Dignitaries on the dais gave their blessings and wished success of the National Seminar. The welcome speech was delivered by Mr. Sanjay Prasad, IAS, Principal Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. Distinguished guest, Mr. Varesh Sinha, IAS Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat stated that child right is one of the top priorities and Government is strongly against any form of abuse, exploitation of Children. He shared effort made by the Government of Gujarat. Guest of Honour, Honourable Minister of State, Education, Women & Child Development, Ms. Vasuben Trivedi shared that Government of Gujarat’s different programmes focusing on education, health and nutrition to improve quality of life of children. She shared various initiatives taken by the government and future challenges. Chief Guest, Professor Shantha Sinha, Chairperson of NCPCR from New Delhi shared her experiences of working on the issues of child rights in saltpan, cotton field, sugarcane field starting from

Sabarkantha to Kutch to Bhavnagar to Surat. She mentioned that during the last couple of years the condition of children has improved a lot in the state. She talked about achieving democracy and development through child rights and dignity. Honourable Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment Shri Ramanlal Vora shared government's concern about children by various government schemes such as Beti Bachao Andolon to save girl child, Kuvarbai Nu Mameru, Saat Cheda for prevention of child marriage and establishment of Children University. He mentioned that all deliberations and suggestions from the seminar will be taken up by the department to develop appropriate strategies. The ceremony concluded with a 'Vote of Thanks' by Prof. Rameshwari Pandya. All guests and participants were then invited to a tea-break for 15 minutes.

### Technical Sessions

The diverse eminent speakers who came from the different parts of the country, UNICEF, International Labour Organization have deliberated on various issues of child rights. The issues related to protection of child rights in the area of child labour, child trafficking & missing children, child marriages, implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, child abuse in different forms, education, health, malnutrition, etc. were discussed at length. The emphasis was stressed on inter-departmental convergence in implementation of relevant laws protection child rights with dignity and role of civil society organizations, NGOs, community at large is required to remedy the situation.

Technical sessions of the first day were on themes such as 1) Application of Laws in Child Protection and Child Labour; 2) Monitoring and Management Information System and 3) Participation of Children and Community in Child Protection and Family Strengthening.

Theme of the first session was "Application of Laws in Child Protection and Child Labour" and the session was chaired by Ms. Preet Verma, National Project Manager, ILO, New Delhi.

Dr. Nilima Mehta, Professor and Consultant-Child Protection, Mumbai gave an overview of Child in Need of Care and protection in India. Mr. K N Bhatt, IAS, Labour Commissioner talked about efforts of labour commissioner to eliminate child labour. He discussed inception of work on child labour and various strategies adopted to eliminate child labour. Prof. Errol D'Souza, IIM-A presented a brief historical perspective of emergence of child labour in Britain. He linked it to the technology in textile workers of India. He documented how child

labour has been reduced and eliminated in West. Mr. Asheem Srivastav, Member Secretary, NCPCR, New Delhi talked about the origin, objective and structure of NCPCR and SCPCR and made it clear that both are independent bodies only difference is their Geographical coverage. Mr. P Swaroop, IAS, Collector Gandhinagar shared success story of intervention for Children of Brick Kiln Workers through convergence approach. Mr. Sanjay Prasad, IAS, Principal Secretary, Department of social Justice and Empowerment talked about inter-departmental convergence in application of JJ Act to eliminate child labour. He mentioned that there is not much difference between institutional and non-institutional care because both are part of the same society. The reality is that the most parents want their children to stay-back in institutions. He emphasized on making institutions more human so that the child never come up with any form custodial syndrome. Session's Chairperson, Ms. Preet Verma summarized the session and provided an overview of ILO's work. All guests and participants were then invited for a lunch.

Second session on Monitoring and Management Information System started at 14.30. The second session was chaired by Mr. Sanjay Prasad, IAS, Principal Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. Mr. S K Nanda, IAS Additional Chief Secretary, Home Department joined the session as session Chair later. Mr. Joachim Theis, Chief, Child Protection, UNICEF, New Delhi talked about tools to measure and monitor child Protection. He discussed cost effectiveness of collecting information on children through school survey. He shared child protection issues and challenges. Prof. Kaushik Raval talked about implementation of JJ System and JJ Act. He mentioned that JJ system is much broader than JJ Act. Law alone is not sufficient. Collective efforts of administration and community support are essential for effective JJ System. Mr. Anil Pratham, IPS, Inspector General of Police screened documentary film- "One life: No Price." The film was about child trafficking. He shared implementation of child tracking system in Gujarat. He showed data base of missing children. Mr. Manoj Aggarwal, IAS, Project Director, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) discussed the Gujarat Model of Tracking Out-of-School Children (OOSC). He gave brief information about who are the out-of-school students. He mentioned that the major issue was the children of migrant worker and department's efforts focused to track them and bring the children to school. Last speaker, Dr. Subrata Roy Gupta, Scientist B, National Informatics Center (NIC) Department of Information Technology, Government of India talked on Integrated ICT based convergence of services in "child development & protection." He shared use of ICT in programmes such as ICDS, ICPS, MDM, NRHM, Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme, E-Mamta, Bharat Nirman all catering to the needs children and pregnant mother. Mr. Sanjay Prasad concluded the session and invited Mr. S K Nanda,

IAS to provide his remarks. Mr. S K Nanda shared that tracking system exist but what lack is effective management and implementation. He mentioned three essential strategies 1) Village committee needs to be strengthening to monitor the child protection issues at grass root level 2) Nutrition through fortified food, advertisement of nutrition in different sources and 3) Counseling parents and children on problem solving. All guests and participants were then invited to a Tea.

Last session of the first day i.e. 9<sup>th</sup> April 2013 was on Participation of Children and Community in Child Protection and Family Strengthening began at 16.30. The session was chaired by Mr. Jochim Theis, Child Protection Chair, New Delhi. Ms. Enakshi Ganguly, Haq, New Delhi talked about Child Rights' to be heard. She mentioned provision of the same in JJ Act. Dr. Keshab Das, Professor, Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad talked about Child's right to safe sanitation and hygiene: Evidence and lessons from slum household in Gujarat. He mentioned that in order to ensure safe sanitation facility, awareness on the topic is required, girls needs to be prioritized, the social and regional milieu to be understood and effective management of the solid-waste. Ms. Advaita Marathe, Consultant, Ahmedabad discussed issues of child marriage. She shared results of her study on child marriage. She mentioned that legal awareness is required to handle the problem. Mr. Lolichen P.J , Child Protection Officer, UNICEF, Gujarat talked about community based child protection system in ensuring child rights. Mr. Sunil Arora, Executive Director, Bal Asha Trust, Mumbai discussed community based preventive measures. He mentioned about engaging civil society to bring awareness regarding Child Protection issues. Dr. Leena Mehta, Professor, The M S University of Baroda talked about strategic action of academia for Child Rights Protection. She discussed the role of academia in addressing the child rights vis-à-vis JJ Act. The last speaker, Mr. Rajan Mohanty, Programme Manager, Save the Children, Ahmedabad showed a video of a child named Gopal who shared his experience. He shared role of Civil Society Organizations and their strategies in community mobilization towards child protection. Chairperson concluded the session.

Three technical sessions of the second day were namely 1) Education as fundamental right of every child; 2) Rights based programming for children in vulnerable situations and 3) Nutrition for Children.

First session of the second day on Education as fundamental right of every child started at 10.00. Session was chaired by Prof. Rameshwari Pandya. Ms. Sangeeta Singh, IAS, Principal Secretary, Primary Education Department made presentation on Innovative strategies, gaps

and way forward to ensure education for all under Rights to Education (RTE) in Gujarat. She shared innovative schemes and strategies undertaken by the department. At the end of the presentation, she emphasized on convergence for effective implementation of schemes. Dr. Pascal Chazot, Director, Mahatma Gandhi International School, Ahmedabad talked about Child Rights in educational institutes. He talked about right to expression and how schools can be improvised. Dr. Richa Sharma, Asst. Professor, Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar discussed the merits and demerits of Education System of Gujarat. She shared the survey study on Education Systems of Gujarat. Dr. Manoshi Mitra, Senior Faculty, Institute of Human Development, New Delhi talked about Child Labour, Child Migration and Child Trafficking in India. Dr. Amita Shah, Director, Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad talked about addressing educational needs of migrant and nomadic children. She talked about sectors where child labour exists like sugar cane, salt pan, construction, brick kiln etc. and mechanism to respond to children in such vulnerable situations. Session chair concluded the session. Guests, speakers and participants were invited for tea.

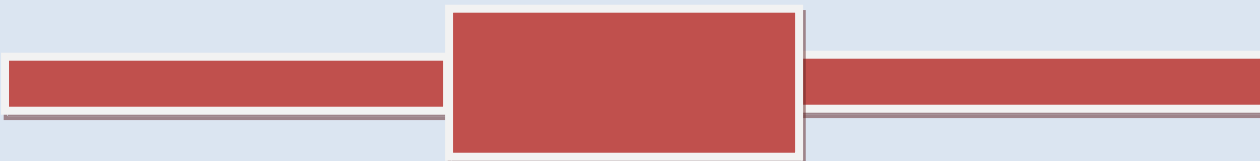
Second session of the second day was on rights based programming for children in vulnerable situations. The session was chaired by Mr. Sanjay Nandan, IAS, Commissioner, Persons with Disability. First speaker was Dr. Anthony Sebastian, Director, ECHO, Bangalore presented ECHO model of rights based programming. Mr. Basavaraj Shali, Deputy Secretary, Society for Assistance to children in Difficult Situations (SATHI), Bangalore talked on Innovative strategies to rehabilitate children on the street. He shared that SATHI restores separated and run-away children to their family from 13 railways stations and 21 government homes. Ms. Nisha Sengar, JNU, New Delhi shared issues of child trafficking in India. Ms. Deepa Unnati, Ahmedabad talked about rights of children with disability. She mentioned UNNATI's twin track approach of offering services and empowerment of children with disabilities. Ms. Shailja Mehta and Dr. Smita Dharmamer, Aangan, Mumbai shared Effective Implementation of the JJ Act in the best interest of the child and raising standard of care in child care institutions. Session chair concluded the session. All speakers and participants were invited for lunch.

Third session of the second day was on Nutrition and children began on 14.30. Prof. Rameshwari Pandya chaired the session. Prof. Uma Iyer, The M S University of Baroda talked about feasibility and Impact of Mid-Day Meal Programme with NGO interaction on Growth of Children. Dr. Vanisha Nambiar, The M S University of Baroda talked on the

Nutrition gaps among tribal-rural and urban children. She shared recommendations to improve nutrition status of children. Dr. N. B. Dholakia, Deputy Director, (FW) Commissionerate of Health discussed significance of basic health services for children. Mr. Banchanidhi Pani, IAS, District Development Officer, Ahmedabad shared success stories of efforts to reduce malnutrition in Ahmedabad District. The last speaker, Dr. Rudra Mishra, Assistant Professor, Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad talked about tackling under nutrition among children in India: Reflections on Public Policies and Interventions. Participants and speakers were departed for tea-break for 15 minutes.

After the last session, the open session began by presentation of summaries of the Seminar by Mr. Sarbeshwar Sahoo, Documentation Expert. Key points discussed by speakers were shared by Mr. Sarbeshwar Sahoo. Prof. Rameshwari Pandya, Chairperson, GSCPCR; Mr. P. Paneervel, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Labour and Employment; Mr. K N Bhatt, IAS, Labour Commissioner; Dr. Prakash Gurnani, Chief, UNICEF, Gujarat were on the dais later joined by Mr. Sanjay Prasad, IAS, Principal Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. Participants were asked to share their experiences/feedback and/or recommendations. Mr. P. Paneervel, IAS and Mr. Sanjay Prasad, IAS answered different queries raised by participants to their satisfaction and welcomed suggestions received from participants.

The open session was followed by the valedictory function. Ms. Leela Ankolia, Chairperson, Gujarat State Commission for Women (GSCW) shared her views on Child Rights and activities carried out by GSCW. She congratulated the organizing team for the success of the National Seminar. The two days National Seminar was officially concluded by Mr. DC Baxi, Deputy Labour Commissioner by vote of thanks to all experts and participants.





**Day 1**  
**Tuesday, 9th April, 2013**

## Inaugural Session

The inaugural session was held on 9th April 2013 at 10.00AM. Distinguished guests present in the occasion were included Prof. Shanta Sinha, Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights



(NCPCR), New Delhi, Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment, Shri Ramanlal Vora, Hon'ble Minister of State, Education, Women & Child Development, Ms. Vasuben Trivedi, Prof. Rameshwari Pandya, Chairperson of State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Shri Varesh Sinha, Chief Secretary of Gujarat State, Mr. Jochim Theis, Child Protection Chief, UNICEF, New Delhi, Dr. Prakash Gurnani, Chief, UNICEF, Gujarat, Ms. Preet Verma, National Project Manager, International Labour Organization (ILO), New Delhi.

The National Seminar was officially inaugurated by prayers by blind girls from Blind People Association, Ahmedabad. Honourable Minister, Smt. Vasuben Trivedi Vora gave INR 2100 to girls as a token of appreciation. Prayer was followed by lighting the lamps by dignitaries on the dais. All dignitaries on the dais were welcomed with flowers.



Mr. Sanjay Prasad, IAS, Principal Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment delivered opening remarks. He highlighted the objective of holding the seminar and also emphasized on rights based approach. In his speech, he pointed out the need of making institution more human.

Distinguished guest, Mr. Varesh Sinha, IAS Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat stated that child right is one of the top priorities and Government is strongly against any form of abuse, exploitation of Children. He shared effort taken by the Government.





Guest of Honour, Honourable Minister of State, Education, Women & Child Development, Ms. Vasuben Trivedi shared that Government of Gujarat's programmes focus on education, health and nutrition to improve quality of life of children. She shared various initiatives taken by the Government of Gujarat and future needs.

Chief Guest, Professor Shantha Sinha, Chairperson of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights shared her experience with the issues of child rights in Salt pan areas, Cotton Field, Sugarcane field starting from Sabarkantha to Kutch to Bhavnagar to Surat etc. She mentioned that during the last couple of years the condition of children has improved a lot in Gujarat. She talked about achieving democracy and development through child rights and dignity.



Honourable Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment, Shri Ramanlal Vora shared government's concern about children by various government schemes such as Beti Bachao Andolon to save girl child, Kuvarbai Nu Mameru, Saat Cheda for prevention of child marriage and establishment of Children University etc. He mentioned that all deliberations and suggestions from the seminar will be taken up by the department to develop appropriate strategies.

Prof. Rameshwari Pandya, Chairperson, Gujarat Commission for Protection of Child Rights, concluded the inaugural ceremony with a Vote of Thanks. She welcomed every one and thanked dignitaries to bless the occasion. She mentioned that she is glad to receive tremendous response to this seminar with more than 300 participants including experts gathered for this National Seminar. Participants and speakers representing various departments and areas such as NGOs, academic, police, women and child development, social justice and empowerment department, education department, labour and employment department. She mentioned that this is the first step to work together for child rights issues in the state. She thanked experts and participants for participating in the National Seminar. She also extended thanks to local organizing committee members to put efforts to make this event possible.





The seminar observed the participation of 41 experts and over 280 personnel including distinguished government officials, Juvenile Justice Board members, Child Welfare Committee members, and representatives from various governmental and nongovernmental institutions, students from Universities. List of session chairpersons and speakers is attached as appendix III and details of participants are attached as appendix IV.

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## Session I

### Application of Laws in Child Protection and Child Labour

**Chair: Ms. Preet Verma National Project Manager,  
International Labour Organization (ILO), New Delhi**

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#### Sub-theme 1: Child in Need of Care and protection in India: An Overview



Dr. Nilima Mehta, Professor and Consultant-Child Protection, Mumbai gave an overview of Child in Need of Care and protection in India. Recognising the child's right to be brought up in a nurturing family environment, the programme responses dealing with children in need of care and protection (CNCP) need a shift in focus from institutionalization to developing interventions and strategies that are: non-institutional, family oriented, community based and preventive.

The negative and painful experiences in large impersonal institutions may result in the 'Institutional Child Syndrome' accompanied by long term emotional, psychological and personality problems. The cost of child care in an institution also far outweighs its advantages. Hence it is better to provide support to families in crisis through alternate family strengthening and community-oriented programmes, so that the child can be looked after within his own family environment rather than in institutions. Community resources could be mobilised through people's participation and involvement. Youth groups, women's groups and other community groups can be encouraged to take up leadership training, para-professional courses, and income generation schemes, so that they can be assisted in developing programmes within the community. It is important to create awareness about this new philosophy to the policy makers, programme developers and the civil society, so that there is a shift in attitudes and interventions for the CNCP. Effective use of communication

strategies, media, seminars and workshops will accelerate this change in the responses to child protection, so that every child's best interests are served in a nurturing environment.

### Sub-theme 2: Elimination of Child Labour in Gujarat

Mr. K N Bhatt, IAS, Labour Commissioner talked about efforts of labour commissioner to eliminate child labour. He discussed inception of work on child labour and various strategies adopted to eliminate child labour. The department has adopted a convergence approach in the state action plan for elimination of child labour from



Gujarat. He mentioned banning entry of child labour as an effective strategy. The department implements NCLP School for education and rehabilitation of the child labour. With his personal initiative, he has personally written more than 5000 letters to various societies explaining the evil of child labour and what the laws says about it. He mentioned that the next strategy of the department would be to tie up with higher educational institutions and university and there is a strong need to sensitize the public about the issue of child labour.

### Sub-theme 3: Understanding Child Labour



Prof. Errol D'Souza, IIM-A gave a brief historical perspective of emergence of child labour in Britain. He linked it to the technology in textile workers. He documented how child labour has been reduced and eliminated in West. Now similar trend is seen again. MNCs are bringing sanctions to those who are using child labour.

But it has been found that such measures are counterproductive and would lead to worst form of child labour. Hence he disagreed with previous speaker Mr. K.N. Bhatt's argument of banning entry of child labour. He gave the incidence of Bangladesh. Trying to restrict worker may be good for Gujarat but what about the child who become jobless. In view of facts, trend in concern for child labour — incidence of child labour is falling, while the concern for it is rising. He then explained their finding from the large survey they have done. He explained in what circumstances a boy or girl work and study. He suggested that education play critical role in preventing child labour. His study revealed that mother's education exerts a significant influence on probability of child labour. Children whose mothers have less than primary education are more likely to work full time than to study full time. Education confers on the mother greater weight (moral authority, or if education translates into income, bargaining



power) in family decisions. Mother's level of education raises the demand for her services as a home tutor, rather than as a market labourer, and thus the return to the time that her children will spend in education.

#### Sub-theme 4: Role of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights



Shri Asheem Srivastava, Joint Secretary, NCPCR, New Delhi, expressed dissatisfaction over country's poor record of human development today that is same 134th as was the case in 1980. He then explained about the origin, objective and structure of NCPCR and SCPCR and made it clear that both are independent bodies only difference is their geographical coverage. In 17 states there are commissions and rest are yet to be formed. He explained about the complaint management system. He urged participants to spread awareness about Child Rights and government schemes among parents and general public.

#### Sub-theme 5: Children in Brick Kiln, Gandhinagar



Mr. P. Swaroop, IAS, Collector, Gandhinagar district provided a brief overview of around 125 brick kiln in Gandhinagar. These brick kiln have more than 6000 workers with more than 3000 children. Most of these workers are migrated from Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and some districts Major issues found were nutrition, health, hygiene, education and sanitation. He then explained the initiatives and convergence approach in this regard and their impact. He networked with integrated child development scheme (ICDS), Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), Akshaya Patra foundation for nutritious mid-day meal, office of the labour and employment, office of the District Education Officer and Social Defence Officer through District Child Protection Unit. In order to provide education to children in local context and appropriate for children from diverse places, curriculum was developed. Education was provided under special training programmes in 125 tents. Nutritious mid-day-meal was provided to all children through Akshaya Patra foundation. At the end of the education course, certificates were distributed before they leave the place. Health camps were organized. Future efforts are to provide residence, water facility and sanitation.

Sub-theme 6: Inter-departmental Convergence in application of Law to ensure Children's Protection.

Mr. Sanjay Prasad IAS, Principal Secretary, Social Justice and Empowerment Department shared that there is not much difference between institutional and non-institutional because both are part of the same society. The reality is that the most of parents want their children to stay-back. Given the option, only 290 out of the 4000 children wanted go to non-institutional care. Therefore, he emphasized on making institutions more human so that the child never come up with any form custodial syndrome.



He then mentioned that there should a fear mechanism among those who commit the crime. He shared convergence between Department of Social Justice and Empowerment and Labour Commissionerate to eliminate the Child Labour. Difference between various laws and acts to deal with child labour was shared. Salient features of JJ Act and effective use of JJ Act in eliminating Child Labour were discussed. He also shared services offered to children.

**Chairperson's Remarks:**



Ms. Preet Verma, National Project Manager, ILO, New Delhi concluded the session. She shared the structure and function of ILO. She explained the Indus Project. She also explained ILO's pilot projects on convergence in 5 States and mentioned that ILO has initiated a dialogue with government of India to bring amendment in Child Labour Prohibition Act 1986 and also to comply the RTE.

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**Session II**

**Monitoring and Management Information System**

**Chair: Shri S. K. Nanda, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary,  
Home Department, Government of Government**

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Sub-theme 1: Tools to measure and monitor Child Protection.

Mr. Joachim Theis, Child Protection Chief, UNICEF, New Delhi shared cost-effectiveness to gather information on children through school survey. He talked about demand, supply and other barriers in achieving large scale or universal coverage. He suggested the use of mobile technology in Child Protection service provision. He shared gaps in Child Protection System through the given figure. He suggested investing



in child protection information management systems and bringing in child protection experts who understand child protection data, research, monitoring, evaluation and information system and monitoring specialists.

### Sub-theme 2: Implementation of JJ System



Prof. Kaushik Raval, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad talked about implementation of JJ system. He started the session with the following statement: “FUTURE OF ANY NATION IS LARGELY DETERMINED ON HOW ITS CHILDREN GROW AND DEVELOP.” He mentioned that J J system is a much broader term than JJ Act. JJ Act and JJ Boards are more powerful institutions than any. However, law and system alone is not sufficient for effective implementation. He gave example of Meghalay and Punjab. Government has toll free facility of 1098 but that is not enough. He discussed role of Child Welfare Committee and Juvenile Justice Board. He shed light on rights based approach and discussed child protection issues. He also explained and defined children who are in need of care and protection. He shared provisions under JJ Act. In order to make JJ system effective, administrators, who are like stars, need to be like a Sun.

### Sub-theme 3: Missing Children: Strengthening systems to prevent and track

Shri Anil Pratham, IPS, Inspector General of Police, CID Crime, Police Bhavan, Government of Gujarat showed documentary film, titled, “One life: No Price.” The film was on issues of child trafficking. He shared data base regarding the extent of missing population and missing children. He discussed Gujarat’s initiative to track missing children and efforts of the department. First, Standard Operating Procedure developed by CID Crime for investigating cases of missing persons. Second, Nodal officers of the rank of DCP and Dy SP in every City and Districts were appointed for missing children. Third, established missing squad and Special Juvenile Police Units as per JJ Act at every police station of the State. Police officers were trained on the various facets of JJ Act and around 600 selected officers were trained. Drives on tracing missing children were carried out in all cities and districts of the state. He mentioned that missing and found children data are entered in Child Tracking System. Entry of missing persons from 2007 to till month in website namely [www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in](http://www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in) is in progress and all cities and districts are instructed to enter the data as soon as possible. Bhashkaracharya Institute of





Space Applications Geo Informatics (BISAG) is used for monitoring and reviews. In order to prevent child trafficking, 10 Anti Human Trafficking Units in Ahmedabad City, Rajkot City, Baroda city, Surat city, Ahmedabad Rural, Vadodara Rural, Aanand, Kheda, Bhavnagar and Mehsana.

#### Sub-theme 4: Tracking of Out of School Children (OOSC): The Gujarat Model



Shri Manoj Aggrawal, IAS, Project Director, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan mentioned that Government of Gujarat is ensuring compulsory education and no child should left under the implementation of RTE. He gave brief information about who are the out of school student. The major issues are the children of migrant worker and the focus was to track them and bring the children to school. Migration Monitoring System is devised to track the Out of School Children. The efforts to devise Migration Monitoring System is recognized and appreciated by Government of India. Special training programme are provided on tracking mechanism. Further, a toll free Number 18002337965 is devised to strengthen the process.

#### Sub-theme 5: Integrated ICT based Convergence of Services in Child Development and Protection



Dr. Subrata Roy Gupta, National Informatics Centre (NIC), Kolkata mentioned that the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) take care of the children from the womb of the mother to till they become Adult. He shared children profile in the country. He mentioned different programmes such as ICDS, ICPS, MDM, NRHM, Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme, E-Mamta, Bharat Nirman catering to the need children and pregnant mother. He discussed ICT solutions for monitoring. He pointed out following convergence issues:

- Bureaucratic Silos
- Multiple Committees
- Lack of “Metadata Standards”
- Common Framework of Operation
- Common Standard Operating Procedures

He mentioned that ICT plays the role of a facilitator and enabler in convergence. He then discussed National Child Tracking System and its features.

### Chairperson's Remarks:



Tracking system exists but what lack is effective management and implementation. To effectively implement ICPS, Village committee needs to be strengthening to monitor the child protection issues at grass root level. Child malnutrition is also a challenge. Nutritional supplement through fortified food should be provided. Community awareness on nutrition should increase through advertisement of nutrition with different sources. He mentioned that counseling parents and children on problem solving is very important and effective strategy. Counseling services need to be strengthened.

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### Session III

#### Participation of Children and Community in Child Protection and Family Strengthening

**Chair: Mr. Joachim Theis, Chief, Child Protection,  
UNICEF, New Delhi**

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#### Sub-theme 1: Children Rights to be Heard



Ms. Enakshi Ganguly, Director, Haq: Centre for Child Rights, New Delhi shared a story of a girl in Delhi whose father was sexually abusing her. She shared such abusive incidents to Mother and friends. Mother was not able to do anything. Her friend, with the help of school teacher, made a call to Child Line for help. Father was arrested and media covered the news. She mentioned that this incident happened due to lack of guidance and not giving ears by family members. Family is the best place for children for sharing his/her matters or talks. There is a need to give a place or system to a child to listen her. Child has a right to be heard. There is a provision in our constitution that every child have right to be heard. There is a lack of dialogue between parents and a child and child participation is largely ignored. She mentioned that different states have made amendments in favor of child right. She shared 'Kumbhkaran' program in southern India. However, there is no such policy to foster child participation at national level. Child participation is an ongoing, democratic and transparent process. At the end, she raised questions to audience. How to mainstream the child rights? What should be the governing system?

## Sub-theme 2: Child's Right to Safe Sanitation and Hygiene: Evidence and Lessons from Slum Household in Gujarat

Dr. Keshab Das, Professor, Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad mentioned that lack of access to basic services such as water and sanitation are long recognized as denial of human rights. He gave comprehensive picture of sanitation and health facility of Gujarat and Nation as whole. He mentioned that in



India, despite, such large initiatives as the Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP-1986), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC-1999)/ Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA-2012), and School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE) access to safe sanitation has remained an illusion, mainly in the rural areas and urban slums. While sanitation and hygiene have remained one of the most neglected issues in India, the challenge of moving towards child's right to safe sanitation and hygiene (especially, those living in poverty) is enmeshed/caught in a maze of other issues such as Geography and legality of homesteads (space and ownership), Discrimination based on caste, community and gender, Denial of (hence, inaction) existence of open defecation and manual scavenging, Supply inadequacy (depleting groundwater), contaminated water and sources, poor attention to solid and liquid waste disposal and lack of awareness and facilities to address water-borne and faecal ailments. He said the according to survey in Gujarat, there are many houses which do not have proper arrangement for toilet, water supply and drainage. Most of sanitation, hygiene practices are not child friendly. He shared following challenges on child rights to sanitation.

- Understanding Social and regional context
- Learning from community regarding specific constraints (particularly, forms and nature of discrimination, if any)
- Intensive IEC regarding water, sanitation and hygiene including mechanism to approach concerned agencies of the state
- System of reporting a lapse and follow-up
- Special attention to needs of girl child
- Investment in managing solid and liquid waste

## Sub-theme 3: Community based Child Protection Systems in Ensuring Child Rights.



Mr. Lolichen P J, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF, Gandhinagar shared community based child protection system. A Group of people from the Local Community, who are often volunteers and recommended by the community, who have taken up the responsibility of ensuring protection and well-being of children in that local community, mostly finding localized solutions. Community members voluntarily come up for

the protection of their child rights. Most such structures do not have legal basis, though some are resolved through the local government. Benefits of community based structure are that they are closest to children and they are able to provide individualized solutions. He then discussed provision of such structures in ICPS, roles and responsibilities of such community based structures. He shared monitoring issues of such structures. He mentioned three aspects of monitoring namely formation of the structure, functionality of the structure and sustainability of the structure. At the he discussed recommendations:

- Different committees should be merged & uniformity should be formed.
- SMC capacity should be enhanced.
- Document the experiences and evidences as well as identify gaps from the micro initiatives from the field so far - roles, responsibilities, initiatives, successes and best practices
- Develop a strategy based on such documentation for expansion to entire state
- Expand Child Protection Committees – Urban and Rural – across the state, and link them with Block Committees and District Child Protection Units
- Capitalise on the expertise of Child Rights NGOs to facilitate setting up and capacity building of the Committees

#### Sub-theme 4: Community based Preventive Measures to Protect Children from Vulnerabilities

Mr. Sunil Arora, Executive Director, Bal Asha Trust, Mumbai said that we are the community. Let's take oath to implement effectiveness of child right. If we want to change the country, we have to start from our home. We should commit that we should protect all the children surrounding. We have to change attitude,



believes, social customs, practices and behaviours. We should start discussion about child rights in the community. With the help of NGOs working in the area of Child Rights, child should be made aware of his or her life skills and provided life skills training. He praised the Gujarat for having foster care scheme and sponsor scheme. He suggested structures such as health centres, NGOs, youth groups, family service centres, child guidance clinics, recreational centres, juvenile guidance bureaus, school counsellors, self-help groups are important and should be linked with children. These structures should be strengthening to address child protection issues.

#### Sub-theme 5: Child Marriage: Issues and Challenges



Ms. Advaita Marathe, Consultant, Ahmedabad define child marriage. Child marriage is a human rights violation and exposes the children (especially girls) to multiple risks of health, psychological, social, economic vulnerabilities, increased violence (Domestic Violence and

killing child brides where separation not allowed). Child marriage is a violation of child rights and makes the child vulnerable, brings the child under the category of children in need of care and protection under JJ Act. She gave comprehensive picture of child marriage in India and Gujarat. As per NFHS -3, median age at marriage for girls in India is 17.2 years and 46% of currently married women aged 18-29 were married before 18 years. She shared results of field study conducted in Gujarat. Percentage of child marriage among boys is higher than that of girls. Reporting of child marriages is rare and very few complaints are filed and legal actions initiated. There is almost no awareness of child marriage as illegal or violation of child rights. Increase in education is not perceived to be a crucial change factor (also indicated in Rajasthan). The study further revealed that practice of “saata” is resurgent and spreading among newer communities in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Jharkhand. Also increase business in trading of young girls as brides witnessed in the Gujarat State. Marriage of younger daughters in the family along with the eldest girl to save costs and expenditure was found to be a cultural practice. However, community perceived child marriage as not beneficial. She shared challenges to prevent child marriage such as extensive, abysmal levels of poverty, low levels of education and awareness of child rights, inadequate support, reach of Government benefits through schemes and poor awareness and implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006. She recommended to review the PCMA 2006, emphasized on registration of marriages and to constitute a state level task force comprising of Government and NGO representatives, elected representatives to address prevalence of child marriage.

#### Sub-theme 6: Strategic Action of Academia for Child Rights Protection: The Gujarat Initiative

Dr. Leena Mehta, Professor, the M S University of Baroda shared the background of Social work faculty at the M S University of Baroda. She discussed various field activities were organized with the help of students of social work faculty to cater the need of rural children, for example, preventing teenage from crime, to provide child health and education. As part of course, prepared guidebook for teens to create awareness. She recommended department of Social Justice and Empowerment to tie up with social work faculties in the Gujarat to work on child protection issues in rural areas. This will create second generation of responsible child rights professionals and will strengthen existing child protection structures.





Sub-theme 7: Role of Civil Society Organizations and their Strategies in Community Mobilization towards Child Protection



Mr. Rajan Mohanty, Programme Manager, Save the Children, Ahmedabad showed a video clip of “Gopal-” a boy who was admitted to the school and how excelled in the school. He mentioned that for out of school children, numbers is not important. Sending back to school to even one child is significant work. He mentioned that Save the Children primarily worked in the issues of children. He discussed activities carried out by Save The Children. He discussed importance of community mobilization to collective work to protect child rights. Further, he shared role of Civil Society Organizations and their strategies in community mobilization towards child protection. Following are the strategies for community mobilization:

- Creation of a cadre of Child Right Advocates (village volunteers) in the community.
- Building rapport with community leaders around the issue of Education /social security programs.
- Children’s events to promote solidarity and have fun.
- Formation and strengthening of Community Based Child Protection Systems include community members (Child Protection Committee) and children (Children’s Group).
- Community level campaigns with active involvement of community leaders.
- Expanding topic to harder child protection issues.

He discussed key challenges such as caste barrier, lack of women participation in child rights, lack of effective referral mechanism and lack of access to secondary and vocational education.

**Chairperson’s Remarks:**



Mr. Joachim Theis, Chief, Child Protection, UNICEF, New Delhi concluded the session. Child participation and community involvement in child protection is essential. All presenters have articulated the child and community participation very well and shared their experience in increasing child as well as community participation in child protection. To establish effective Child Protection System, sustainable community structure needs to be developed. With this, monitoring of the same becomes crucial. Mr. Joachim Theis thanked all speakers for their presentations and thanked participants to have patience to listen to them.



**Session I**

**Education As Fundamental Right of Every Child**

**Chair: Prof. Rameshwari Pandya, Chairperson,  
Gujarat State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Gujarat**

Sub-theme 1: Innovative Strategies, Gaps and Way-forward to Ensure Education for All  
Under RTE in Gujarat



Ms. Sangeeta Singh, IAS, Principal Secretary, Primary Education Department shared constitutional provisions and RTE Act. She discussed three crucial facets of the educational program under RTE Act namely 1) universalization of elementary education 2) quality of education and 3) public grievance redressal

mechanism.

- Universalization of Elementary Education - free and compulsory education for all children from 6 to 14**
  - Access- aims for 100% enrollment of boys/girl and every child completes elementary education
  - Equity- aims at female literacy rate to 81 from 70.7%; reducing Gender gap to 14% from 16.5% and reduce Girls Drop-out rate to Nil
  - Infrastructure- Building as Learning Aid, green school with use of non-conventional energy, and green environment, smart school (ICT Based Learning in 228 schools in all blocks)
- Quality Education**
  - Gunotsav- to ensure quality education of students
  - Teachers recruitment & training-transparent recruitment through TET, training of all teachers, training via BISAG, pool of resource persons
  - Computerization- computer aided learning programmes (11 computers with 42" LCD TV & also provided KU band dish antenna for the training purpose), setup of special web portal by iNDEXTb, use of data for teachers training needs, monthly LIVE teachers training through tele-conference across state, online report cards for schools & teachers etc.
  - RTE & Unaided schools PPP- state level committee to select partners, admission of students from weaker sections and disadvantaged groups to unaided schools with budgetary provision for reimbursement - Central Contribution
- Public grievance redressal**-toll free helpline-1800-233-7965, toll free number at district level, social audit through Gram Panchayat – Gramsabha, Presentation SMC report (twice a year), formation of local authority committees such as District Primary education Committee, municipal education committee, taluka panchayat committee, gram panchayat-SMC at villege level.



She explained strategies used for each aspect in detail. She shared initiatives and coverage of mid-day-meal. She also discussed challenges in implementing educational program. She shared proposed policy by Government of Gujarat to enhance education under RTE as follow:

- Learning Outcome based evaluation of performance
- Child Tracking for Performance assessment
- 25% reservations for children from weaker sections
  - Annual fees/ compensation of Rs. 10500 – 11000
- Scope of Partnership
  - Company registered under Co. Act s. 25
  - CSR body of a company registered under Co. Act s. 25
  - PSUs of the Central/State Governments

### Sub-theme 2: Children's Rights in Educational Institutions

Dr. Pascal Chazot, Director, Mahatma Gandhi International School, Ahmedabad showed the video clip on how child learns. He then explained declaration of the rights of the child adopted by UN General Assembly Resolution 1386 (XIV) of 10 December 1959.



- Article 2: The child (...) shall be given opportunities and facilities (...) to enable him to develop physically, mentally, morally, spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity.
- Article 7: (...) The child shall have full opportunity for play and recreation, which should be directed to the same purposes as education; society and the public authorities, shall endeavour to promote the enjoyment of this right.

The child has a right to:

- Drink water
- Go to the washroom
- Sit comfortably in class
- Smile, laugh, ask questions
- Enjoy learning
- Feel and be free from threat, punishment and humiliation.

He shared strategies to implement child rights in educational institutions.

### Sub-theme 3: Child Education system in Gujarat: Its Merits and Demerits.



Paper was written by Dr. Richa Sharma and Dr. Vikas Gandhi, Assistant Professor, Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar and presented by Dr. Richa Gandhi. She presented results of the study which they had conducted. She shared the structure of Primary

Education System in Gujarat, programmes implemented by Government at Primary level, various schemes, their outcomes and suggested Plan of Action and their implementation. The recommendations were:

- Making teachers the ambassadors of Government plan
- Decentralization or collaboration with private schools
- Student and teacher exchange Programme
- Improving the work culture at school, CRC and BRC level: Understanding professionalism
- Study the efficiency of teacher, students achievement test to be conducted and on the basis of students performance (one of the criteria) promotion and increments to be given
- Regular and frequent surprise check of schools by District Education office without notice to BRC and CRC. Such inspection shall be minimum 10 in month.
- Repeating the surprise visit in the same school (after some gap) to study the improvement.

#### Sub-theme 4: Child Migration, Child Labour and Child Trafficking in Select States of India.



Dr. Manoshi Mitra Das, Professor, Institute of Human Development, New Delhi defined child labour, child migration and child trafficking. In India, child labour is rampant. And what is worse, is the degree of public tolerance and acceptance of it all around by so called educated people, on a daily basis. Children are working, some visible some less so, in different settings in urban and rural areas. And for most of the time these children are not working within the confines of their homes, helping family enterprises etc. but are working outside/far away from the home, for third parties, who have very frequently paid advances to their parents/family, or loaned money to them, or procured the children through agents who move around poor rural areas to recruit children, by providing their families with assurances and petty advances, then allocating the children to work where work is available, and renege on the assurances given to their families.

The study revealed the trafficking of children for work. The process of child labour migration has all the elements of trafficking, such as debt bondage, fraud, coercion, control of the child by outside parties, exploitation at the workplace, violence at the workplace, denial of the freedom to leave, denial of wages, the complete inequality between the adult traffickers and the child being trafficked in terms of age, capacity to resist, vulnerability etc. In attempting to eliminate child trafficking and child migrant labour, solutions suggested include:

- Rural employment programs that provide sustainable livelihoods instead of limited employment;
- Creation of rural industries to foster growth and employment
- Quality education for children by the state
- Teacher performance improvement in state schools
- More residential schools for children

- Greater encouragement to girls' education
- Awareness programs to wean families away from child labour
- Programs to create productive assets for the poor households
- Assistance to the poor to repay debts, and assistance for health care, reasonable amounts of pensions to poor elderly persons,
- Exemplary punishment to corrupt public servants
- Organization of the poor into self-help groups for microfinance and microenterprises

Sub-theme 5: Addressing educational needs of Migrant and nomadic children.



Dr. Amita Shah, Director, Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad shared results of the study. Migration rate in Gujarat was estimated to be 32.3 per cent, which is higher than the all India estimate (28.5%) and next only to Maharashtra (36.7%) among the major states in the country. Intra-district migration emerges as the single largest category of migration in Gujarat, accounting for 37.8 per cent of the total male migrants in the state. This is followed by inter-state migration (34 %) then by inter-district migration (28.3%). The pattern is different from Maharashtra where the largest stream is inter-district migration (41.2%), followed inter-state (30 %) then by intra-district migration (29%). She mentioned that to an extent the large proportion of intra-district migration in Gujarat may indicate positive impacts of a relatively more broad based industry-urban growth in the state as compared to Maharashtra. Inter-state male migration in Gujarat is higher than that in Maharashtra; this could possibly due to the fact that a) Gujarat is surrounded by the two states viz. Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh that are known to be hotspots for out-migration among the major states in Gujarat; and b) a large proportion of the interstate migrants in Maharashtra particularly in Mumbai has taken place over several generations (as Mumbai had already emerged as the largest economic hub in the country); migrants from Gujarat to Mumbai over several generations is one such example. It is likely that those having migrated for more than one or two generations do not get captured as migrants during the survey.

The above findings bring home an interesting observation that so far as employment related mobility among male workers is concerned Gujarat state offers more broad based opportunities, especially in urban areas within (rather than) across districts. She discussed invisible nature of short term migration. In Gujarat, migration is observed in areas such as Brick Kiln, construction, cotton fields, tribal farms, sugarcane cutting and salt pans. Dr. Amita suggested need for special scheme. There is a need to map out not only magnitude but,

the larger households settings. The existing schemes are far from adequate in terms of coverage and CONTNUITY and quality.

### **Chairperson's Remarks:**



Prof. Rameshwari Pandya concluded the session. She thanked all speakers for their contribution to understand existing education system, gaps, innovative practices and way-forward. She ensured that recommendations suggested by speakers shall be included in the State's action plan and appropriate strategies shall be devised to be implemented and education reaches every house hold in Gujarat.

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## **Session II**

### **Rights-based Programming for Children in Vulnerable Situations**

**Chair: Mr. Sanjay Nandan, IAS, Commissioner,  
Persons with Disability, Government of Gujarat**

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#### Sub-theme 1: Rights based programming in Child Care Institutions (CCIs): ECHO Model



Dr. Anthony Sebastian, Director, ECHO-Centre for Juvenile Justice, Bangalore presented ECHO model of rights based programming. He talked about programmatic shift from custodial care to Rehabilitation & Social Reintegration and need based approach to right based approach. ECHO works with government institutions. He discussed innovative programmes such as community service, Traffic Police Assistance Programme, Special Home managed by ECHO, transitional Home, Rehabilitation Centre, programmes for re-integration, group foster home, formal and non-formal education, and research. ECHO has found the community service as the most meaningful final order. Total 65 cases have gone through this program through ECHOs monitoring. Services rendered to the society by juveniles in conflict with law in lieu of other judicial remedies and penalties, which is not degrading and dehumanizing. Social service included cleaning park, getting involved with Habitat for Humanity, serving the elderly in nursing homes, helping out of local fire or police department, helping out of local hospital or nursing home, serving disabled children. It is not a sentence, but a special condition of probation or supervised release. He shared success stories.

## Sub-theme 2: Innovative Strategies to Rehabilitate Children on the Street

Mr. Basavaraj Shali, Deputy Secretary, Sathi, Bangalore talked on Innovative strategies to rehabilitate children on the street. He shared that SATHI restores separated and run-away children to their family from 13 railways stations and 21 government homes. In the year 2012-13, SATHI reunited 5,627 children with their families.



SATHI is engaged in the following:

- Identify and Rescue children from Railway platform and creating the child friendly environment on the railway platforms.
- Provide care & protection in transit shelter
- Counsel Children & Parents & tracing home address
- Organize Home Orientation and De-Addiction camp
- Works with Govt. Children Homes to enhance the early rehabilitation process.
- Reunify (Follow up and Post Home placement Support to children).

He shared data and various researches conducted by the organization for the welfare of the children.

## Sub-theme 3: Child Trafficking: An overview

Ms. Nisha Sengar, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi presented following facts:



- Child trafficking happens in our neighbourhood only.
- It is mainly child and women centric problem. And 40 % of it is concerned with children.
- It is an organized crime compared to drug and arms sale.
- It is more profitable and less risk business.
- It is 5-9 billion dollar industry which is a 3<sup>rd</sup> largest industry.

She narrated types of Trafficking both inside and outside India.

- From India to Middle East for domestic help, manual labour and for child marriage etc.
- 90% trafficking is in country and 10 % is cross border trafficking in and out from Bangladesh and Nepal.
- In the case of Inter country trafficking it is difficult to trace child even on google search.

Further she explained forms of child trafficking in India such as bonded labour in diamond and brick making industry, begging, illegal adoption of babies, sex tourism, bonded domestic work and prostitution. She discussed push and pull factors which causes child trafficking. Push factors are poverty, child marriage, female foeticide, unemployment, domestic violence, dowry system and in seeking quick money and modern life style. Pull factors are



cultural factors such as bonded labour, male child preference by the family, child marriage, child migration for work, lack of awareness about child right, poor governance factors and economic factor as child trafficking is a source of continues profit. Then she explained the impact of child trafficking on children. She shared a national legal framework for child trafficking and Ujjawala Scheme for rehabilitation and training for such children. In the end she gave suggestions for reducing child trafficking:

- There should be one common helpline for problems of child trafficking easily accessible to common people.
- There should be some holistic approach to this problem.
- And the level of awareness should be increased with in common people

#### Sub-theme 4: Rights of Children with Disabilities



Ms. Deepa Sonpal, Programme Coordinator, Unnati, Ahmedabad shared the mission of Unnati is to promote social inclusion and democratic governance so that the vulnerable sections of our society, particularly the dalits, tribals, women and persons with disabilities, are empowered to effectively and decisively participate in mainstream development and the decision - making process.

She mentioned that their organization does not work with disabled children but work for their rights. Unnati work on two approaches:

1. Paradigm shift from a charity/health/ welfare to right based approach.
2. Adopt a twin track approach of offering services as well as empowerment of persons with disabilities.

She explained that earlier disability of child was considered as medical condition but now according to human right based model, children are disabled due to barriers in their life so by giving appropriate services to them and empowering them gives them dignified life which is their fundamental right. Then she narrated the legal framework for this human right based approach:

- UNCRPD (Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities) with a focus on children.
- Increasing their evolving capacity
- Focus on girls and women with disabilities
- To understand the degrees of vulnerability
- Full support to child to take his own decision.
- Transition of institutional rehabilitation to rehabilitation at home.
- Free and compulsory inclusive knowledge.
- Admission of disabled child to regular schools.
- Specific needs given to disabled child
- Recreation facilities made available for disabled.



- Put in place the effective legislation and policies to minimize vulnerability of children to violence, abuse etc.

Sub-theme 5 & 6: Effective Implementation of the JJ Act In the Best Interest of the Child  
Standards of Care and Protection in Child Care Institutions



This was a combine presentation on Child protection by Ms. Shailja Mehta and Dr. Smita from Aagan, Mumbai. Aagan works for children who live in the harsh, jail like conditions of India’s state-run children’s institutions. They also work with children in the community who engage in dangerous work or risky activities in urban slum. Their goal is to reach such “invisible” and vulnerable children by strengthening both state and community systems of protection as well as building the child’s own resilience, thereby helping him or her develop coping strategies. They work to ensure that the state takes responsibility for the protection of every child through active engagement with children and partnerships with communities.

Aagan work with the Government Department and ground level authorities with a collaborative approach. Aagan works in 16 states with 458 institutions. Aagan has trained 7878 staff of 458 Child Care Institutions.

Future plan is to launch MIS system, staff recognition mechanism, best practices by recording, publishing newsletters and child participating assessment process. Aagan’s work focuses on making a systemic change. We don’t build parallel systems for protecting children but instead work on transforming existing ones to ensure that the state and the communities deliver on their responsibilities.

**Chairperson’s Remarks:**



Shri Sanjay Nandan concluded the session. He mentioned that all presenters shared practices on Child Protection issues with rights based approach. Child participation need to be increased and its child’s rights. He thanked all speakers for sharing their experiences.

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### Session III

#### Nutrition for Children

**Chair: Ms. Anju Sharma, IAS, Commissioner and Secretary,  
Women and Child Development, Government of Gujarat**

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Sub-theme 1: Feasibility and Impact of Mid-Day Meal Programme with NGO interaction on  
Growth of Children

Dr. Uma Iyer, Professor, The M S University of Baroda, Vadodara talked mainly on nutrition of children. According to her nutrition of child is very important. If a child gets inadequate nutrition, he is considered in under nutrition level which causes mental retardation, reduce work capacity, reduce immunity, increase infection etc.



Gujarat government has initiated school feeding programme and started mid-day-meal (MDM) programme in 1984. MDM scheme is centrally sponsored scheme in which student of elementary school of standard I to VIII are provided hot cooked meal every day. She shared objectives of the MDM as to improve the nutritional and health standard of the growing children; reduce drop-out rate, increase attendance and to attract poorer children to come to the school; create supplementary employment opportunities at the village level; achieve social and national integration and to supplement state efforts towards removal of poverty.

She shared NGO participation in the MDM as part of government initiative. NGOs play an important role in the expansion of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. The State Governments partners with NGOs like The Akshaya Patra Foundation to implement the Mid- Day Meal Programme in order to increase the number of children they reach out to. Thus many NGOs work towards countering hunger and malnutrition. Akshay Patra has centralized & sophisticated kitchens which make 1 lakh meal at a time. The food provided is for overall development of the child. This kitchen maintains hygiene and quality of food. Akshay patra scheme is started in Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat district.

Evaluation project of MDM in 16 schools of Baroda where one year of inspection is carried out in these schools for the supervision of MDM. This included evaluation of kitchens for storage facility, facility of cold storage, flow of meal preparation, insulated mobile vans for dispatching food to various schools, high technology used for chhapati and sukhadhi etc.133 spot observations were made in 16 schools which were mainly:

- Inspection of seating arrangements done-no hall- playground was used.
- Supervision by teachers at the time of consumption- no supervision
- Motivation and tasting of food by teachers- no tasting
- Responsibility of serving food- by volunteers , not teachers
- Disposal of plate waste
- Leftover food management
- Washing of hand before and after- not before, just after.
- Cleaning of place after food is served but not before.
- Spot observation suggested that more calorie and protein should be provided in the scheme.

A workshop was conducted for Municipal Corporation to improve health status, school attendance, girl child education and quality and quantity of food provided in Akshay patra.

Key results are as follow:

- Akshay patra scheme must be encouraged
- Regular consumption should be there
- School authority should also help and cooperate.
- Quantity of food given should be based on age so as to reduce waste.
- Hand washing of children before meal should be encouraged.
- Material for hand wash should be practiced.
- Lack of motivation in teachers.
- Help of Akshay patra volunteers in all the process of food distribution.
- Protein energy intake of child is less.

Impact evaluation was conducted after one year of inspection. It revealed that nutritional status increased, under-weight prevalence decreased by 4 percent; prevalence of thinness, stunting decreased and anemia decreased by 22 percent.

#### Sub-theme 2: Equitable Achievement of MDGs – Closing the Nutrition Gaps among Tribal-Rural and Urban Children



Dr. Vanisha Nambiar, Associate Professor, The M S University of Baroda, Vadodara talked on Million Development Goal of Gujarat. She mentioned that we are very slow, many risk factors involved in the development. She explained food and nutrition security-interlinked concept. Food security is linked with physical access and economic access while nutrition security is linked with good care feeding practice, household food security, hygiene and sanitation, knowledge and additional health service. Food security itself is linked with nutrition security. Further she talked on tribal population which is the high risk group because of heterogeneity, primitive agriculture, their own taboos, and high number of child death. According to her tribal children are always lagging behind. She described some MDM findings as follow:

- Infrastructural Insufficiency
- Sub-standard quality of raw material & poor hygiene
- Calorie and protein intake very less
- Negligible participation by teachers
- 73 % members blames quality of grains

Enrollment, attendance and Nutritional status

- 85 % enrolled consumed MDM
- 5.5 drop in enrollment
- 54.3 % no benefit of MDM
- 44.7 % severely thin

Then she shared successful experiences based on various models in reducing hunger & malnutrition. She mentioned that there is high prevalence of under nutrition and micro nutrient deficiency, infrastructure facility needs improvement, quality control mechanism to be developed, vegetable supplements in the food supplements of calorie and protein should be provided, Behavioral change communication strategies to be devised, moringa Tree( Saragva) Consumption should be promoted, government policies should be implemented adequately and then monitor them properly, public-private partnership should be encouraged and community survey programmes should be introduced.

### Sub-theme 3: Significance of Basic Health Services for Children



Dr. N. B. Dholakia, Deputy Director, (FW), Commissionerate of Health, Gandhinagar talked on mortality rates of children, causes of child death and how it can be reduced by providing better health services. He mentioned that India is the largest in under five deaths. He explained with the help of table which showed under five mortality

2010. He suggested that all the basic health services should be improved in India. According to him the main cause of child death in India is mal nutrition. Whole tribal belt is mal nourished.

He suggested ten proven interventions for reducing mal nutrition:

- Initiation of breast feeding
- Continue breast feeding till 6 months or further
- Complimentary feeding at proper time
- Age appropriate food should be given to child
- Take care of Hygiene
- Proper immunization
- Take care of illness nutrition- diet at the time ailment
- Girls nutrition should be taken care
- Proper anemia treatment

He said that there are many schemes under health department which helps people in many ways. Institutional deliveries increased to 95 %. He shared package of interventions:

- Care of infants
- Management of pneumonia
- Immunization
- Breast feeding promotion
- Management of Diarrhea
- Mamta Abhiyan started

Schemes are E- Mamta, Janai Suraksha, Khilkhilat services- transport, home based cure- Asha workers, 108 services; Balam Sukham Mission- preventive, Curative and any other intervention; school health programmes included examination once in a year up to the age of 18 years along with other departments, and anemia programme. He narrated success stories.

#### Sub-theme 4: An Effort in Reducing Malnutrition in Ahmedabad District



Mr. Banchanidhi Pani, IAS, District Development Officer, Ahmedabad began the presentation with a movie on nutritional effort in Ahmedabad. Gujarat government has started a Poshan Abhiyan project through Jilla Panchayat by Chief Minister in Sept 2011 in Ahmedabad district. The project started from September 2011 to till date. Aims and Objectives of the Abhiyan is to identify malnourished, treat medical ailments, provide health education & counseling of parents and increase the awareness in general public towards nutrition.

Generally there are false parameters in the mind set of parents that if there is no fever, no diarrhea, the child is ok but they are not aware of nutritional deficiency in the child. So to clear out this image, this project works on many aspects. Under this project following activities were accomplished:

- Establishment of team nutrition
- District level workshop for policy making
- Developed training module
- District level training for trainees
- Block level training
- Special baseline survey
- Tracing Malnourished child
- Treatment
- Management of malnourished child
- Follow up
- Health education and counseling of parents

Funding for the project was from the government grant, marketing yard, community leaders, district panchayat etc. For successful implementation, we coordinated with ICDS, health branch, district rural development agency, education dept, MDP, Ayurved branch, WASMO, Sakhi Mandals, NGOs, Panchayati Raj Institutions, MICA, State Govt. associations. There is an inspiring scenario after 18 months of project. The project was recognized and appreciated by Government of India.

#### Sub-theme 5: Tackling Under-nutrition Among Children in India: Reflections on Public Policies and Interventions



Dr. Rudra N. Mishra, Assistant Professor, Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad talked about under-nutrition. Under-nutrition among children persists to be one of most crucial challenge for public policy experts, academicians and planners in India for decades. The country has dubious distinction of having half of the undernourished children of the world. The problem of under nutrition can be measured in various dimensions. One of the methods used to assess the under nutrition among children is food intake. Considering the fact that large sections of population in the country still have difficulties in arranging two square meals a day, no doubt the victims of unequal distribution of food are women and children in the household. Other methods of measuring under nutrition among children are anthropometrical measures that are based on growth of child given her age and sex. There are also issues of micronutrient deficiency which manifests in forms of nutritional anemia, iodine disorder and vitamin-A deficiency. The lack of balanced diet for a child has major implication on her physical growth and development of cognitive skills in her future years.

- Gujarat has higher prevalence of stunting among children of age group 0-3 years than the national average (51 %) and underweight (40%) as per NFHS-3
- The figures for waisting is little below the national average (19.8%)
- Whereas prevalence of anemia is similar to that of national average
- Of course the story is 7 years old, but it is latest compressive figure with us from a large survey like NFHS
- Then comes the question how the benefits of growth can be translated to better nutritional status of children

#### **Initiatives in Gujarat**

- Targeted programmes for Tribal children in selected Taluka through fortified milk programme
- Bal-bhog
- Kishorie programmes having a component of fighting anemia
- Through and regular health checkups in Mamta scheme and school health programme
- Nutritional supplement programme for adolescent girls not going to school



## Challenges in implementing nutritional programmes

- It is observed that the most of the policies are made at top and implemented at grass root level
- The basic infrastructures in Anganwadis and Schools are either inadequate or missing
- The ICDS coverage for targeted group is still hovering between 50-60 percent
- Many of the new schemes are on pilot basis
- Lack of coordination between departments like education, civil supply and child welfare
- Lack of social audit mechanism
- Parent's role is absent or minimal
- The anaganwadi workers and Mid-day meal workers lack motivation
- The present mechanism is not conducive for children with special needs, children victim of social strife, natural disaster or displacement
- Lack of proper MIS system like that of MGNAREGA
- The diet in ICDS and MDM should promote consumption of vegetables and fruits which is not the case at present.

## Comments of chairperson:



Ms. Anju Sharma, IAS mentioned that in recent years there is a big issue of nutrition. Gujarat has implemented many programmes at district level to strengthen ICDS & health. For successful implementation of such programmes convergence is most important.

Not only malnutrition but many factors should be taken into consideration such as parent education, their occupation, health and hygiene etc. Growth monitoring is most important and that need to be strengthened. We should apply modern techniques to measure malnutrition. She thanked all speakers for their valuable presentations.

The open session began by presentation of summaries of the Seminar by Mr. Sahoo, Documentation Expert. Prof. Rameshwari Pandya, Chairperson, Gujarat State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (GSCPCR); Mr. P. Paneervel, IAS, Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Labour and Employment; Mr. K N Bhatt, IAS, Labour Commissioner; Dr. Prakash Gurnani, Chief, UNICEF, Gujarat were on the dais later joined by Mr. Sanjay Prasad, IAS, Principal Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Key points of the Seminar were shared by Mr. Sarbeshwar Sahoo, Documentation Expert as follow:

- Raising of standard of care in Institutional Care.
- Strengthening services of child care institutions on counseling, rehabilitation and social integration of children.
-

- Strengthen Non-institutional Care component including alternative care, foster, adoption, community outreach, decentralized service delivery, development to empowerment based holistic approaches.
- Convergence of various departments like police, health, labour and employment and adopt a strategy of networking, lobbying, and collaboration to achieve desired result.
- Grass root micro-plan to be developed to implement the UNCRC.
- Correlative policy to eliminate Child Labour proposed by Prof. Errol D'Souza.
- Initiate research on Juvenile and empowerment of children.
- Raise the standard of care in child care institutions.
- Training of grass root level CCI staff.
- Design and implement mechanism to rescue and rehabilitate separated children at/on railway station.
- Develop Management Information system for ICPS.
- Develop Behavior Change Communication strategies.
- Develop teacher-student exchange program in the state between government and private schools.
- Training of teachers as well as students on professionalism and life skills.
- Promote drum stick (sargva) as vegetable supplement.
- Engage Universities (Social Work/Sociology/Human Development/Extension and communications departments) in community mobilization for ensuring child protection.
- Engage civil society to bring awareness regarding Child Protection issues.
- Increase child participation in Child Protection System.
- Use of mobile Protection Committee. Technology and E-panchayat in Child Protection Service provision.
- Strengthen Village level Child Protection Committee.

### **Questions-Answers and Recommendations:**

Session was open for questions. Participants were informed to share their recommendations, questions or feedback.



**Question 1:** How to select Sarpanch in Block level Child Protection Committee? As block has many villages and it becomes difficult to select one Sarpanch for Block Level Child Protection Committee?



**Answer:** Mr. J D Bhad mentioned that Sarpanch can be selected on rotation basis.

Ms. Dinaben Patel said that you need to select who is interested to work for children and is actively working for children's issues



**Question 2:** When preventive sponsorship scheme will be introduced?

**Answer:** Mr. Sanjay Prasad answered that we have not received the scheme from Government of India and as soon as we will get it will be introduced in the State.



**Question 3:** Criteria for sponsorship scheme as minimum INR 60000 per anum. What about those who do not earn INR 60000 per anum? They are the one who needs the benefit of sponsorship scheme.



**Answer:** Mr. Sanjay Prasad answered that we need to follow the rules. These parents can be provided benefits of other Government schemes. There are more than 200 schemes available for their benefit.



**Question 4:** To avail benefit of sponsorship scheme, as per the rule, child needs to stay in institution compulsorily for 6 months; due to this rule we are not able to give benefit of this scheme to other children who have not completed six months in the institution or children who are not institutionalized?

**Answer:** Mr. Sanjay Prasad answered that there are many other alternatives for children. Children and their family can be given benefit of other schemes. Gujarat is implementing rehabilitative sponsorship scheme. We have not received the preventive sponsorship scheme from Government of India.

### **Recommendations:**

1. This National Seminar was very informative and useful. Such seminars should also be organized at district levels so that grass root worker also gets benefit.
2. There is lot of migrating labours with children attached with dairy industries. We should also cover dairy units.

3. Nutritious milk (milk fat) left out after processing in dairies is sold out by village dairies. It should be provided to ICDS program so that children could avail nutritious milk.



Mr. P. Paneervel, IAS Additional Chief Secretary, Department of Labour and Employment concluded the open discussion session. He suggested that all parents should be aware of their children's rights. If they are violating child rights, there is a provision of punishment to them also. Strict actions should be taken against such parents. Gujarat has very good tracking system and convergence of NGO, technology, parents and citizen's support will further improve the situation.

### Valedictory Session

Ms. Leela Ankolia, Chairperson, Gujarat State Commission for Women (GSCW) was felicitated with token of appreciation by Prof. Rameshwari Pandya. She was asked to grace the occasion with few words to the audience. She shared her views on Child Rights and activities carried out by GSCW. She congratulated the organizing team for organizing this National Seminar.



### Vote of Thanks



The two days National Seminar was officially concluded by Mr. DC Baxi, Deputy Labour Commissioner. He thanked to all experts, participants for their active participation and organizing committee members to make two days National Seminar possible.

### OUTCOME OF THE SEMINAR

As an outcome of the seminar, following activities were discussed and planned to be implemented:

1. Inspection of the Child Care Institutions of the state for compliance of standards of care and registration under Juvenile Justice ( Care and Protection) Act 2000.
2. Sensitization workshops with staff of Child Care Institutions on Juvenile Justice System, Standards of Care, Communication and dealing with Children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law residing in institutions.

3. Sensitization workshops with senior officials of Police Department on Child friendly policing, Juvenile Justice System, laws and policies related to children.
4. Strengthen capacity of members of allied systems including local bodies, police, judiciaries and other concerned departments of State Governments.
5. Mass awareness programmes on child rights, child protection issues, schemes and services of the department for children for community.
6. Mass awareness programmes with hotel owners, contractors on child protection issues focusing on child labour.

ALL THIS WILL MAKE IT REALITY 😊





# Appendix I

## INAGURAL PROGRAM

### National Seminar

On

***Making Child Rights a Reality for Every Child in India***

***April 9<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup>, 2013***

Time	Name of Guests	Felicitation by
09.45	Invitees and distinguished guests welcome at MGLI	By GSCPS and Deptt. Officers
<b><i>Welcome of Hon. Ministers and other dignitaries</i></b>		
10.00 to 10.10	Prayer	By Ms. Dina Patel and her team members
10.10 to 10.15	Lighting of the Lamp	By Hon. Ministers and other dignitaries
<b><i>Floral Welcome</i></b>		
10.15 to 10.30	Shri Ramanlal Vora, Hon. Minister, SJ & ED	Mr. Sanjay Prasad, IAS Principal Secretary, SJ & ED
	Ms. Vasuben Trivedi, Hon. Minister of State for Education; Women and Child Development	Ms. Sangeeta Singh, IAS, Principal Secretary, Primary Education
	Prof. Shantha Sinha Chairperson, NCPCR, New Delhi	Prof. Rameshwari Pandya, Chairperson, GSCPCR, Government of Gujarat
	Shri Varesh Sinha, Hon. Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat	Mr. K.N. Bhatt, Labour Commissioner, Government of Gujarat
	Prof. Rameshwari Pandya, Chairperson, GSCPCR, Government of Gujarat	Mr. J.D. Bhad, Joint Secy., SJ & ED, Government of Gujarat
	Mr. Joachim Theis, Chief, Child Protection, UNICEF New Delhi	Mr. Lolichen P.J. , Child Protection Officer, UNICEF, Gujarat
	Dr. Prakash Gurnani, Chief, UNICEF, Gujarat	Mr. P. A. Shah, Director, Social Defence and CEO, GSCPS
	Ms. Preet Verma, National Project Manager, ILO, New Delhi	Ms. Dinaben Patel, Dy. Director, Social Defence, Government of Gujarat



<b>10.30 to 10.37</b>	Welcome address	Mr. Sanjay Prasad, IAS Principal Secretary, Social Justice and Empowerment Department
<b>10.38 to 10.50</b>	Distinguished Guest	Mr. Varesh Sinha, IAS Chief Secretary, Government of Gujarat
<b>10.50 to 11.05</b>	Guest of Honour	Ms. Vasuben Trivedi, Hon. Minister of State for Education; Women and Child Development, Government of Gujarat
<b>11.05 to 11.20</b>	Chief Guest	Prof. Shantha Sinha Chairperson, NCPCR, New Delhi
<b>11.20 to .....</b>	Address by Hon. Minister	Mr. Ramanlal Vora, Hon. Minister, Social Justice and Empowerment; Sports, Youth and Cultural Activities, Government of Gujarat
<b>00.05 minutes</b>	Vote of Thanks	Prof. Rameshwari Pandya Chairperson, GSCPCR, Gandhinagar Government of Gujarat

# Appendix II

NATIONAL SEMINAR

ON

*MAKING CHILD RIGHTS A REALITY FOR EVERY CHILD IN INDIA*

9<sup>th</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> APRIL 2013

**JOINTLY ORGANISED BY:**

- DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT,  
GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT
- DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT
- DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT,  
GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT
- GUJARAT STATE COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS
- GUJARAT STATE CHILD PROTECTION SOCIETY
- INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO), NEW DELHI
- UNICEF, GUJARAT

**VENUE:**

MAHATMA GANDHI LABOUR INSTITUTE

AHMEDABAD

GUJARAT

**Day 1**  
**Tuesday, 9<sup>th</sup> April, 2013**

Time	Sessions	Speaker/Facilitator/Presenter	
10.00 – 12.00	<b>Opening Ceremony</b>		
11.45 – 12.00	<b>TEA BREAK</b>		
12.00 – 13.30	<b>Session 1</b>		
	<b>Theme: Application of Laws in Child Protection and Child Labour</b>		
	Chair: Ms. Preet Verma , National Project Manager, ILO, New Delhi		
	Sub-theme 1: Child in Need of Care and protection in India: An Overview.		Dr. Nilima Mehta, Professor and Consultant-Child Protection, Mumbai
	Sub-theme 2: Elimination of Child Labour in Gujarat.		Mr. K N Bhatt IAS Commissioner, Labour , Gandhinagar
	Sub-theme 3: Understanding Child Labour.		Prof. Errol D'Souza, Indian Institute of Management- Ahmedabad
	Sub-theme 4: Role of NCPCR in monitoring issues related Child Rights		Mr. Asheem Srivastav, Member Secretary, NCPCR, New Delhi
Sub-theme 5: Children of Brick Kill Workers in Gandhinagar District.	Mr. P. Swaroop, IAS Collector, Gandhinagar		
Sub-theme 6: Inter-departmental Convergence in application of law to ensure children's protection.	Mr. Sanjay Prasad IAS Principal Secretary, Social Justice and Empowerment Department, Gandhinagar		
13.30 – 14.30	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>		

	<i>Session 2</i>	
	<b>Theme: Monitoring and Management Information System</b>	
	Chair: Mr. S K Nanda, IAS Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of Gujarat	
	Sub-theme 1: Tools to measure/monitor child Protection	Mr. Joachim Theis, Chief, Child Protection, UNICEF, New Delhi
	Sub-theme 2: Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act.	Prof. Kaushik Raval, Director, School of Law, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad
14.30 – 16.00	Sub-theme 3: Missing Children: Strengthening systems to prevent and track	Mr. Anil Pratham, IPS Inspector General of Police, Women Cell & Crime, CID Crime & Railways, Gujarat
	Sub-theme 4: Tracking of Out of School Children (OOSC): The Gujarat Model	Mr. Manoj Aggarwal, IAS Project Director, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Gujarat
	Sub-theme 5: Integrated ICT based convergence of services in "Child Development & protection"	Dr. Subrata Roy Gupta, Scientist B National Informatics Center Department of Information Technology, Govt. of India
	Sub-theme 6: Implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) in Maharashtra	Dr. Vilas Bhailume Adoption Recommendation Committee Member, Maharashtra
16.00 – 16.15	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	

	<b>Session 3</b>	
	<b>Theme: Participation of Children and Community in Child Protection and Family Strengthening</b>	
	Chair: Mr. Joachim Theis, Chief, Child Protection, UNICEF, New Delhi	
	Sub-theme 1: Children rights to be heard.	Ms. Enakshi Ganguly, Director, Haq: Centre for Child Rights, New Delhi
	Sub-theme 2: Child’s right to safe sanitation and hygiene: Evidence and Lessons from Slum Household in Gujarat.	Dr. Keshab Das Professor, Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad
16.15 – 17.45	Sub-theme 3: Community based preventive measures protect children from Vulnerabilities.	Mr. Sunil Arora, Executive Director, Bal Asha Trust, Mumbai
	Sub-theme 4: Community based child protection systems in ensuring child rights.	Mr. Lolichen P J, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF, Gandhinagar
	Sub-theme 5: Child Marriage: Issues and Challenges	Ms. Advaita Marathe Consultant, Ahmedabad
	Sub-theme 6: Strategic Action of Academia for Child Rights Protection: The Gujarat Initiative	Dr. Leena Mehta, Professor, The M S University of Baroda, Vadodara
	Sub-theme 7: Role of Civil Society Organizations and their strategies in community mobilization towards Child Protection.	Mr. Rajan Mohanty, Programme Manager, Save the Children, Ahmedabad

**Day 2**  
**Wednesday, 10<sup>th</sup> April, 2013**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Sessions</b>	<b>Speaker/Facilitator/Presenter</b>
<b>10.00 – 11.30</b>	<b>Session 1</b>	
	<b>Theme: Education as Fundamental Right of Every Child.</b>	
	Chair: Prof. Rameshwari Pandya, Chairperson, Gujarat State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Government of Gujarat	
	Sub-theme 1: Innovative strategies, gaps and way forward to ensure education for all under RTE in Gujarat.	
	Sub-theme 2: Children’s rights in Educational Institutions.	
	Sub-theme 3: Child Education system in Gujarat: Its merits and demerits.	
	Sub-theme 4: Child Migration, Child Labour and Child Trafficking in select states of India.	
	Sub-theme 5: Addressing Educational Needs of Migrant and Nomadic Children.	
<b>11.30 – 11.45</b>	<b>TEA BREAK</b>	



	<b>Session 2</b>	
	<b>Theme: Rights based programming for children in vulnerable situations.</b>	
<b>11.45 –13.30</b>	<p>Chair: Mr. Sanjay Nandan, IAS Commissioner, Persons with Disability</p> <p>Sub-theme 1: Rights based programming in Child Care Institutions (CCIs): ECHO Model.</p> <p>Sub-theme 2: Innovative strategies to rehabilitate children on the street.</p> <p>Sub-theme 3: Child Trafficking: An overview.</p> <p>Sub-theme 4: Rights of Children with Disabilities.</p> <p>Sub-theme 5: Effective Implementation of the JJ Act In the best interest of the child.</p> <p>Sub-theme 6: Standards of care and protection in Child Care Institutions.</p>	<p>Dr. Anthony Sebastian, Director, ECHO, Bangalore</p> <p>Mr. Basavaraj Shali Deputy Secretary, Sathi, Bangalore</p> <p>Ms. Nisha Sengar JNU, New Delhi</p> <p>Ms. Deepa Sonpal Unnati, Ahmedabad</p> <p>Ms. Shailja Mehta Executive Director, Aangan, Mumbai</p> <p>Dr. Smita Dharmamer Program Coordinator, Aangan, Mumbai</p>
<b>13.30 – 14.30</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>	

<b>Session 3</b>	
<b>Theme: Nutrition for Children</b>	
14.30 – 16.00	<p>Chair: Ms. Anju Sharma, IAS, Commissioner and Principal Secretary, Women and Child Development</p> <p>Sub-theme 1: Feasibility and Impact of Mid-Day Meal Programme with NGO interaction on Growth of Children.</p> <p>Sub-theme 2: Equitable achievement of MDGs – Closing the Nutrition gaps among tribal-rural and urban children.</p> <p>Sub-theme 3: Significance of basic health services for children.</p> <p>Sub-theme 4: An effort in reducing malnutrition in Ahmedabad district.</p> <p>Sub-theme 5: Tackling under nutrition among children in India: Reflections on Public Policies and Interventions</p>
	<p>Prof. Uma Iyer, The M S University of Baroda, Vadodara</p> <p>Dr. Vanisha Nambiar, The M S University of Baroda, Vadodara</p> <p>Dr. N. B. Dholakia, Deputy Director, (FW) Commissionerate of Health, Gandhinagar</p> <p>Mr. Banchanidhi Pani, IAS District Development Officer, Ahmedabad</p> <p>Dr. Rudra N. Mishra Assistant Professor, Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad</p>
16.00 – 16.30	<b>TEA BREAK</b>

16.30 – 1730	<p><b>Open Discussion to develop strategic actions for the State of Gujarat in the area of child protection</b></p>	<p>Presentation by Documentation Experts Recommendations from Participants Question and Answer</p>
	<p><b>Chairs:</b></p> <p><b>Prof. Rameshwari Pandya,</b> Chairperson, GSCPCR, Gujarat</p> <p><b>Mr. P. Paneervel, IAS</b> Addl. Chief Secretary, Labour &amp; Employment Government of Gujarat</p> <p><b>Mr. Sanjay Prasad, IAS</b> Principal Secretary, Social Justice and Empowerment Deptt.</p> <p><b>Mr. K N Bhatt, IAS</b> Commissioner, Labour</p> <p><b>Dr. Prakash Gurnani, Chief,</b> UNICEF, Gujarat</p>	
17.30 –18.00	Valedictory Function	<p>Ms. Leela Ankolia, Chairperson, Gujarat State Commission for Women, Gandhinagar</p>
18.00 – 18.10	Vote of Thanks	<p>Ms. D C Baxi, Deputy Labour Commissioner</p>

## Appendix III

<b>List of Session's Chairpersons and Speakers</b>		
S. No.	NAME	CONTACT NUMBER & EMAIL
1	Prof Shantha Sinha Chair, NCPCR, Government of India	Phone:011-23731583 Email: <a href="mailto:shantha.sinha@nic.in">shantha.sinha@nic.in</a>
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10	Shri S K Nanda, IAS Adl. Chief Secretary, Home Department, GOG	Phone: 079-232505021 Email: <a href="mailto:pshome@gujarat.gov.in">pshome@gujarat.gov.in</a>
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15	Ms. Enakshi Ganguly Executive Director, Haq, New Delhi	Phone: 011-26673599 Email: <a href="mailto:enakshi@haqrc.org">enakshi@haqrc.org</a>

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17	Prof. Keshab Das, Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad	Phone: 09427527884 Email: keshabdas@gmail.com
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19	Dr. Leena Mehta Professor, The M S University of Baroda, Vadodara	Phone: 09998092200 Email: leenavihang@gmail.com
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30	Dr. Smita Dharmamer Program Coordinator, Aangan, Mumbai	Contacted on above number
31	Dr. Vilas Bhailume Member of Adoption Recommendation Committee under ICPS, Maharashtra	Phone:09819152459 Email: <a href="mailto:sengarms@gmail.com">sengarms@gmail.com</a>
32	Dr. Anthony Sebastian, Director, ECHO, Bangalore	Phone: 09341254365 Email: <a href="mailto:akoottu@hotmail.com">akoottu@hotmail.com</a>

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<b>35</b>	Ms. Anju Sharma, IAS Commissioner and Principal Secretary, W&CD, GOG	Phone:079-23254259 Email: <a href="mailto:sec-wncw@gujarat.gov.in">sec-wncw@gujarat.gov.in</a>
<b>36</b>	Prof. Uma Iyer The M S University of Baroda, Vadodara	Phone: 09824056921 Email: umamsufn@hotmail.com
<b>37</b>	Dr. Vanisha Nambiar, The M S University of Baroda, Vadodara	Phone: 09687605093 Email: <a href="mailto:vanishanambiar@gmail.com">vanishanambiar@gmail.com</a>
<b>38</b>	Dr. Rudra Narayan Mishra Asst. Professor, GIDR, Ahmedabad	Email: <a href="mailto:rudraam@gmail.com">rudraam@gmail.com</a>
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<b>40</b>	Dr. N B Dholakia Deputy Director (FW) Commissionerate of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Gujarat	Phone:079-23253321 Email: <a href="mailto:nbdholakia@rediffmail.com">nbdholakia@rediffmail.com</a>
<b>41</b>	Dr. Prakash Gurnani Chief, UNICEF, Gujarat	Phone: 079-23225366/ 079-23227034 Email: <a href="mailto:gandhinagar@unicef.org">gandhinagar@unicef.org</a> <a href="mailto:pgurnani@unicef.org">pgurnani@unicef.org</a>



## Appendix IV

<b>Details of Registered Participants</b>		
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Nos.</b>
<b>1.</b>	Officers from Department of Women and Child Development	<b>05</b>
<b>2.</b>	Officers from Department of Education	<b>10</b>
<b>3.</b>	Officers from Labour Department, Government of Gujarat	<b>13</b>
<b>4.</b>	Officers from Department of Social Justice and Empowerment and Directorate of Social Defence, Government of Gujarat	<b>10</b>
<b>5.</b>	Representatives from UNICEF, Gujarat	<b>10</b>
<b>6.</b>	Representatives from Gujarat State Child Protection Society (GSCPS), State Project Support Unit (SPSU) and State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA)	<b>21</b>
<b>7.</b>	Chairpersons of Juvenile Justice Boards	<b>4</b>
<b>8.</b>	Chairpersons of Child Welfare Committees	<b>9</b>
<b>9.</b>	Officers from District Child Protection Units	<b>60</b>
<b>10.</b>	Superintendents from Child Care Institutions	<b>38</b>
<b>11.</b>	Social Defence Officers	<b>23</b>
<b>12.</b>	Members from Gujarat State Commission for Protection of Child Rights	<b>4</b>
<b>13.</b>	Representatives from NGOs	<b>22</b>
<b>14.</b>	Representatives from Gujarat National Law University (GNLU), Gandhinagar	<b>04</b>
<b>15.</b>	Representatives from Mahatma Gandhi Labour Institute (MGLI), Ahmedabad	<b>03</b>
<b>16.</b>	Representatives from the M S University Baroda, Vadodara	<b>07</b>
<b>17.</b>	Students and Teachers from Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad	<b>20</b>
<b>18.</b>	Others	<b>28</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>291</b>







# Gujarat State Child Protection Society

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