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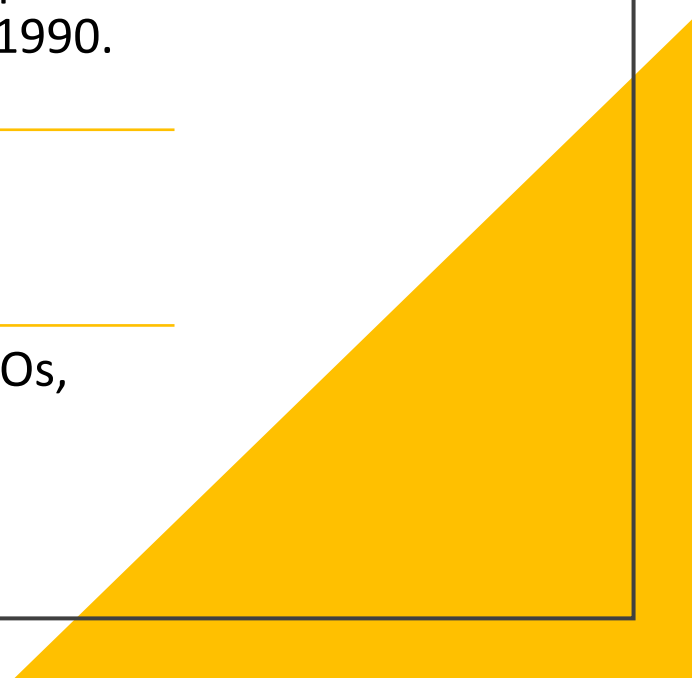
IIHMR University.

Introduction

UNNATI - Organisation for Development Education is a voluntary non-profit organization registered under the Societies Registration Act (1860) in 1990.

Aims to promote social inclusion and democratic governance for the vulnerable sections of society.

Organization is working in Western India with people's collectives, NGOs, elected representatives in local governance and the government.

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Programmes

- Social Inclusion and Empowerment
- Civic Leadership Governance and Social Accountability
- Social Determinants of Disaster Risk Reduction
- Current Projects:
 - Marudhar Mein Jal Swavlamban
 - Public Schemes in Backward Districts in India

Objective Of INTERNSHIP

- To understand the importance of UNCRC and Indian Constitutional guarantees for child protection and participation
- To understand the core principles and measures of child protection
- To identify and provide a suggestive framework for child protection policy for diverse range of CSOs
- To assess Knowledge-Awareness –Practice levels of UNNATI staff regarding child protection

POLICIES ON CHILD PROTECTION

- 'Rights': Every person has the right to have these needs fulfilled so that they can lead a dignified life.
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC):
 - Principle of 'Best interests of the child'
 - Principle of 'Survival and Development'
 - Principle of 'Non-Discrimination'
 - Principle of 'Participation'

Child Rights in India

Right to Education (Article 21 A)

Prohibition of employment of children in factories (Article 24).

Right to be protected from being abused and forced by economic necessity to enter occupations unsuited to their age or strength (Article 39(e)).

Right to equal opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and guaranteed protection of childhood and youth against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment (Article 39 (f)).

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012

- The Act is gender-neutral and prioritises the child's best interests and welfare at all stages.
- Ensure the child's healthy physical, emotional, intellectual, and social development.
- Punishments for Offences covered in the Act.
 - Sexual Assault (Section 7) — Not less than three years, with the possibility of a five-year sentence
 - Penetrative Sexual Assault (Section 3) on a child – not less than 10 years in jail with a possibility of lifetime imprisonment.
 - Child Sexual Harassment (Section 11) – three years in prison
 - Use of a child for pornographic purposes (Section 14) — Minimum sentence of five years and a fine, with a maximum sentence of seven years

Juvenile Justice Act, 2015

It lays out procedural safeguards for youngsters who have run afoul of the law.

Aims to address children aged 16 to 18 who are in dispute with the law.

The provisions of this Act shall apply to all matters concerning children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with the law.

Provision for rehabilitation and protection for children included in this act until they turn 18.



Prohibition of Child marriage Act, 2006

- Revision of the Child Marriage Restraint Act.
 - Raise in the legal age of marriage in the country.
 - Implementation of the Act
 - Prevention
 - Protection
 - Any person involved in promotion or conducts of the Child marriage shall be accountable by the law.
-

Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

It strives to eliminate all forms of child maltreatment in the workplace.

Prohibits the employment of children under the age of 14 in any hazardous occupation.

Restrictions on working hours according to the act.

Provisions for safety and hygiene within the work premises.

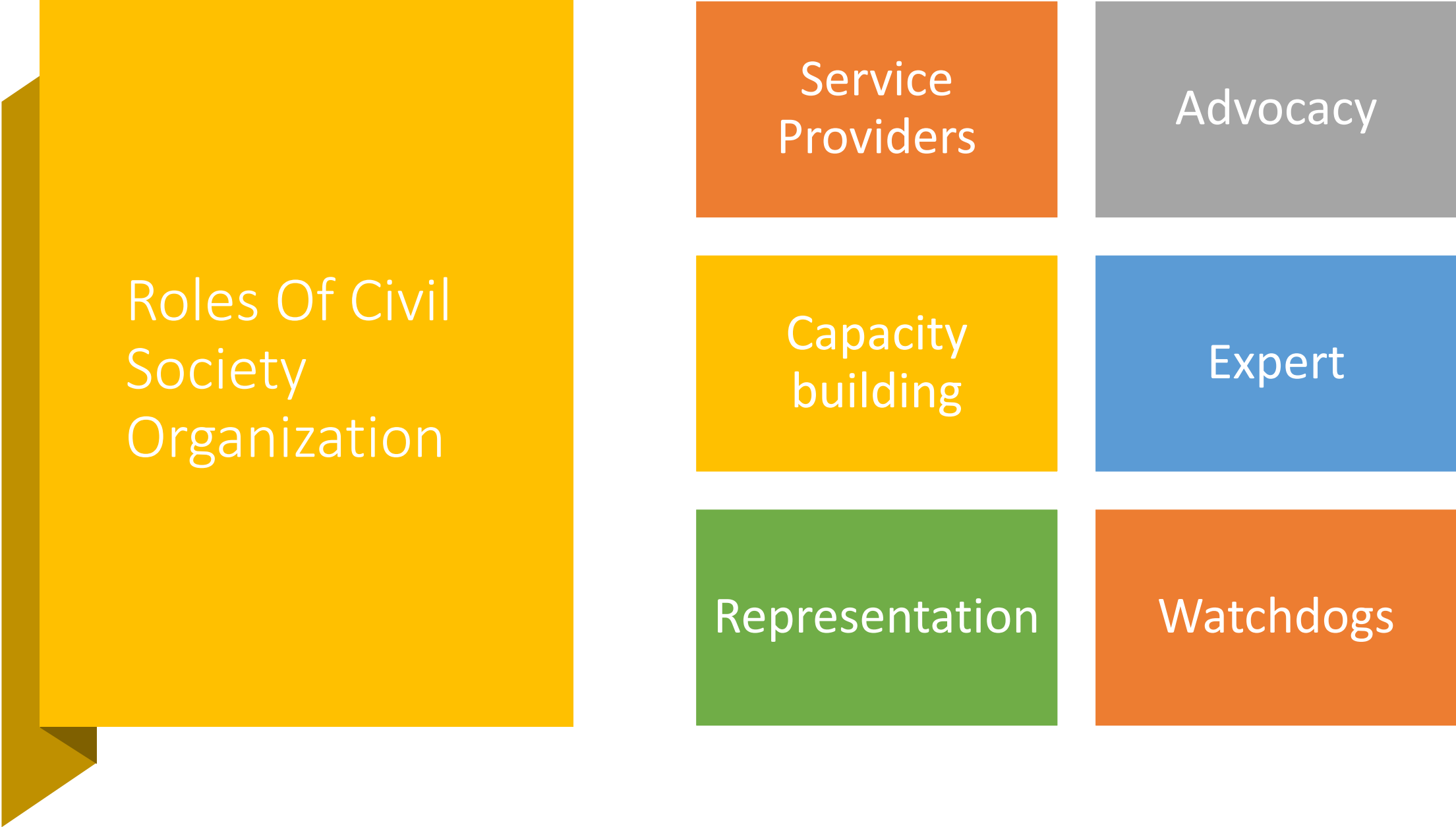
Right to Education Act, 2009

- Every child from 6 to 14 years old has the right to a free and obligatory education.
- Placement of student according to their age.
- No kid shall be denied entrance to a school because of a lack of proof of age.
- Private schools are required to admit at least 25% of their students without charge.
- A call for a fixed student–teacher ratio must be made.



Civil society Organisations

- According to the World Bank: “Civil society refers to a wide array of organizations.”
- The World Health Organization (WHO) defines ‘civil society’ as non-state, not-for-profit, voluntary organizations formed by people in the ‘social space’ between the family and the state.
- The freedom to act in an enabling environment in order to work with and for children.
- Fundamental set of rights that serve as the foundation for a civil society-friendly environment.



Roles Of Civil Society Organization

Service Providers

Advocacy

Capacity building

Expert

Representation

Watchdogs

Principles Of CSO

Equality of opportunity

Child-centred Strategy

Accountability

Transparency and honesty

Collaborating with others to safeguard children

Implementation

5 Ps of Child Protection

Prevention

Paramountcy

Partnership

Protection

Parental
Responsibility



Measures for child abuse prevention

1

Conducting background checks

2

Creating age-appropriate courses for children on personal and internet safety.

3

Putting a suggestion box in the CSO's lobby to help children.

4

Creating policies to protect children's privacy and safety.

5

Taking measures to prevent corporal punishment, bullying, child labor.

6

Creating awareness about the laws and protection among the people of the organization.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STAFF

- What do understand by the term “CHILD PROTECTION”?
- Why do we need child protection?
- Can you spot the signs that a child is suffering from a type of abuse, neglect or harm? What are these signs?
- According to you, what is a Successful Child Protection policy?
- Give a suggestion of CPP that you want to include in organization?

CONCLUSIVE LEARNINGS

Need of CPP

- Vulnerability
- Lack of Understanding

Importance of CPP

- Awareness
- Accountability
- Change in working environment

Impact

- Direct
- Indirect



Thank You.