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NCPCR

NCPCR 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. The Child is defined as a person in the 0 to 18 years age group. This department has identified 19 problem statements for the Smart India Hackathon 2017.

[Achieving the indicators setup by NCPCR for Child Friendly Villages to improve the status of children across the country.](#)

#NCP19

Total Submissions : 2

protection and participation of children to become Child Friendly Villages as per indicators developed by NCPCR. The objective of Child friendly village is (i) to develop parameters of a child friendly village through consultation with specialized UN agencies including UNICEF and other NGOs. (ii) To formulate child friendly model at Panchayat level as a pilot initiative to achieve child friendly village. (iii) To ensure child participation and choices in matters and decisions affecting their lives. (iv) To document the experience for scaling up and replication.

A digitized monitoring tool needs to be developed for effective monitoring of Child Friendly villages across States/UTs currently on pilot basis. This tool should be developed in such a manner so as to scale it to all States eventually.

Sample data required: No

PARTICIPATE



Trained and qualified Counsellors in Child Care Institutions and in Schools

#NCP18

Total Submissions : 2

In the era of rapid economic growth and changing societies, issues pertaining to Mental Health problems are on an incline. Children are also subjected to various stressors impacting their psychosocial wellbeing and emotional health. Instances of depression, dysthymic moods, substance abuse, episodes of increased violence, bullying, abuse including sexual offences and other behavioral problems amongst children are becoming common and rampant in schools and other institutions of child care (CCIs) viz. Children Homes and Observation Homes etc.

To deal with such kind of situations an app based solution may be developed for providing telephonic/online counseling and information dissemination w.r.t mental health problems. The end user of such an app could be children and staff of CCIs, parents and other relevant stakeholders.

Sample data required: No

PARTICIPATE





Total Submissions : 11

To ensure effective monitoring of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) across the country, digitization of the data pertaining to AWC should be done i.e. Standardized Matrix of Anganwadi's in various Districts of States/UTs w.r.t. Supplementary Nutrition, Immunization, Health Check-up, Referral Services, Nutrition and Health Education and Non-formal Education needs to be developed. At the end of every quarter an automated State Report Card should be generated comprising of these indicators. This document shall be reference point of NCPCR for Monitoring purpose.

Sample data required: No

PARTICIPATE



Grievance Redressal Mechanism related to Child Health and Nutrition at NCPCR

#NCP16

Total Submissions : 8

For effective monitoring of Grievances pertaining to Child Health and Nutrition, there has to be standardized data matrices for capturing the same across various State and UTs. To enable this, a standardized data matrices system need to be developed which could be adopted by the concerned stakeholders i.e. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Ayush, ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Food, SCPCR's etc. This should eventually be culminated with the digital grievance redressal mechanism of NCPCR such as E-Baalnidan.

Sample data required: No

PARTICIPATE



Developing an automated Grievance Related Mechanism

To receive complaints regarding child rights violation, NCPCR has an online portal of Complaint Management System called eBaalNidan. Through eBaalNidan, any individual or organisation can file complaint relating to violation of child rights through internet facility. Complainant can view status of his or her complaint. Once the complaint is registered, NCPCR takes cognizance of the matter and upload the action taken on the system manually. With the use of technology, there is a need to make to make this system more effective and automated.

Sample data required: No

PARTICIPATE



Monitoring of children in Child Care institutions (CCIs)

#NCP14

Total Submissions : 8

As per J.J. act 2016, “child care institution” means Children Home, open shelter, observation home, special home, place of safety, Specialised Adoption Agency and a fit facility recognised under this Act for providing care and protection to children, who are in need of such services. To ensure the timely rehabilitation of the children brought in CCIs, a centralised online system is required to track the children these institutions and time taken to rehabilitate/repatriate these children.

Sample data required: No

PARTICIPATE



Awareness regarding Skill Training protocols developed by National Skill Development Council

Total Submissions : 3

#NCP13

that provide skill training. It will also develop appropriate models to enhance, support and coordinate private sector initiatives. It was set up as part of a national skill development mission to fulfil the growing need in India for skilled manpower across sectors and narrow the existing gap between the demand and supply of skills. Since its inception, one of the pillars on which NSDC was built are the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), which play a vital role in bridging the gap between what the industry wants and what the skilling curriculum ought to be. The National Occupational Standard is one of the most significant contributions of NSDC to India's skilling ecosystem – something that was made possible by the SSCs, which are national partnership organizations that bring together all the stakeholders – industry, labour and the academia. In order to achieve this 'Skilling' needs to start from formative years of a child. NCPCE has recommended to CBE Committee 2016 for imparting vocational skill based Education which requires detailing of skill based programs and ensuring them to be adopted as part of curriculum for children in schools. For this, the first and foremost step is to create awareness regarding the various skill programmes by NSDC in form of an application.

Sample data required: No

PARTICIPATE



Nutritional value of MidDay Meal served in government schools

#NCP12

Total Submissions : 3

With a view to enhancing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August 1995, initially in 2408 blocks in the country. By the year 1997-98 the NP-NSPE was introduced in all blocks of the country. It was further extended in 2002 to cover not only children in classes I -V of Government, Government aided and local body schools, but also children studying in EGS and AIE centres. Central Assistance under the scheme consisted of free supply of food grains @ 100 grams per child per school day, and subsidy for transportation of food grains up to a maximum of Rs 50 per quintal. Though the real-time data on number of children availing MDM can be tracked using the real-time school attendance of children, it is important to also monitor the nutritional value of food provided to children. For this, a low-cost and time-efficient kit may be developed that gives the nutritional status of the food being served to the children on the spot and without sending to the labs for testing.



Admission of students under Section 12(1)(c) of RTE Act, 2009

#NCP11

Total Submissions : 6

According to Section 12 (1)(c) of the Act, all specified category or private schools must reserve 25% of their seats for children belonging to EWS from the neighbourhood and provide them admission from Class I onwards; wherever such a school provides pre-school education, these rules are to be applied to the pre-school section as well. To maintain the spirit of inclusiveness, proper implementation and monitoring of this section is significant. At present, the consolidated data on number of children enrolled under this section is not available. Hence, there is a need for an online system to monitor the (a) admissions under this section, (2) entitlements given (3) children under the section leaving school.

Sample data required: No

PARTICIPATE



Orientation on Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on Street Children

#NCP10

Total Submissions : 4

NCPCR is developing a common framework for rescue and rehabilitation of street children across the country. The SOP will provide minimum standards for care and protection to street children. An online system needs to be developed for orientation on the SoP for all stakeholders.

Sample data required: No

PARTICIPATE



Child rights violation related news on one portal



Total Submissions : 11

One of the important functions of NCPCR is to take suo motu cognizance of matters related to child rights violation. One of the sources of information regarding this is newspapers (print/on-line). For this, the media cell in the Commission manually search the news related to child rights to be taken up by the Commission either as a grievance or policy matter. To save time and for quick action it is required that a automated system be generated where all the news related to children or child rights be received everyday for further necessary action by NCPCR.

Sample data required: No

PARTICIPATE



Information on all child related Acts on one platform

#NCP8

Total Submissions : 25

At present there are around 18 child related Acts in India. The information on these is scattered and available on different websites. An application can be developed where information on all the Acts be available along with the information of concerned stakeholders.

Sample data required: No

PARTICIPATE



Implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012

#NCP7

Total Submissions : 12

address sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children. Under Section 44 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act and Rule 6 of POCSO Rules, 2012, the NCPDR is mandated to monitor the implementation of the Act. Today, all police stations in India are connected through internet. However, the real-time data on number of cases registered under POCSO Act all over India is not available. A single online platform needs to be in place where all such cases be updated as soon as the FIR is registered in the police station.

Sample data required: No

PARTICIPATE



Functioning of School management Committees

#NCP6

Total Submissions : 13

The RTE Act emphasizes on the role of local authorities, School Management Committees (SMCs) and other national and state agencies/bodies in the implementation and monitoring of the RTE Act. The first line of monitoring the provisions of Act and addressing grievances is at the local level. The School Management Committees (SMCs) have been assigned two broad functions of implementing and monitoring of the RTE Act. In view of the important role that SMCs play in implementation and monitoring of different provisions of the Act, it is important that SMCs are strengthened through effective monitoring. For this, an online system needs to be in place where the information from each SMC would be updated on the following indicators:

- monthly meetings and meeting agenda
- important decisions
- follow-up on the decisions taken
- information on School Development Plan (SDP)
- funds sought from the State government
- funds received
- information on utilisation of funds

Sample data required: No



Reporting infrastructure related complaints in schools

#NCP5

Total Submissions : 13

NCPCR has been mandated under Section 31 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 to examine and review the safeguards of the rights provided under the act and to recommend measures for its effective implementation; to inquire into complaints relating to violation of child's right to free and compulsory education and to take necessary steps as provided under Section 15 of the Commission for Protection of Child Rights, 2005. At present, complaints of all nature are received through different modes including by post, by email or by the online complaint registration portal of the Commission- 'ebaalnidaan'. For speedy reporting of infrastructure related complaints, an app can be developed for uploading pictures related to infrastructure along with a brief description of the place/time/nature of complaint/problem.

Sample data required: No

PARTICIPATE



Sensitisation and monitoring of School Safety and Security Manual

#NCP4

Total Submissions : 4

NCPCR is developing a manual to assist the Education Boards/Schools in developing an enhanced comprehensive safety and security program for children in schools. This Manual on Safety and Security of children in Schools will act as comprehensive guidelines for the Education Departments, Educational boards, school staff, students etc. This will also empower students to learn about safety measures. To achieve these objectives it is important to sensitize and monitor the implementation of this manual as per the checklist provided in the manual. For this, an mobile-based application needs to be developed for not only providing information about the manual but also to facilitate the School Management Committees (SMCs) for filling up the checklist.

Drop-out of children of migrant families from school

#NCP3

Total Submissions : 8

Migration for seasonal employment is one of the important factors that lead to the dropout rate of children from schools. Children of migrant parents– within or outside the State of domicile– are often uprooted in the middle of the academic year. They also face trouble rejoining schools and can also drop out of schools altogether. A digitised system needs to be developed for tracking and monitoring children migrating from one place (village, cluster, block, district or state) to another.

Sample data required: No

Non-availability of teachers in government schools

#NCP2

Total Submissions : 14

According to Sustainable Development Goal No 4: To fulfil the promise of universal primary and secondary education, new primary school teachers are needed, with current estimates showing a need for nearly 26 million of them by 2030. Currently, India is facing significant challenge with regard to shortages of trained primary school teachers. Besides, there is an issue of proxy/para teachers engaged in teaching at Primary and Secondary levels thereby affecting the quality of teaching and learning amongst students. To overcome this challenge, a digitised teacher tracking system may be developed to locate schools with shortage of teachers w.r.t the norms given in RTE Act, 2009.

Sample data required: No

Real-time school attendance of children and teachers in schools all over India



Total Submissions : 26

Students' absenteeism often leads to drop out. Also, teachers' absenteeism is a major concern for quality education. However, the absenteeism reporting system in most schools relies on daily paper-based attendance of children as well as teachers. The data is then compiled on completion of the year. This lag in data reporting is an inhibitor in planning preventive measures for out-of-school children. There is a need of a real-time reporting system on school attendance that will result in automatically sending data from all schools to a centralized database for further analysis and presentation, for monitoring patterns of absent students and prevent such students from dropping out of school.

Sample data required: No

PARTICIPATE



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