

# **SENSITISATION DRIVE ON CHILD RIGHTS**

**Report on event conducted on  
November 12, 2023 in Ghaziabad,  
Uttar Pradesh**

**ABSTRACT:** The workshop was conducted on the occasion of Children's Day in India. The target population were children in Ghaziabad, who needed to be made aware of their rights and their bodily integrity, by becoming informed about how to differentiate between good and bad touch.

Conducted by:

1. Mr. Devyanshu Sharma, Co-Convener
2. Ms. Soumya Srivastava, Volunteer
3. Ms. Pragya Patel, Volunteer
4. Ms. Twinkle Madaan, Volunteer

Under the Guidance of:

Ms. Charvi Kumar,  
Head - Legal Aid  
Centre, Symbiosis  
Law School, NOIDA

## **I. Concept Note**

According to a report published by Ministry of Women and Children welfare, Government of India, 55% of the children in India are subjected to child abuse. Nearly 27% children are victim to child marriage. In order to sensitize children about their rights. Legal Aid Centre of Symbiosis Law School, NOIDA conducted a sensitization drive in Indirapuram and sensitized children about the offences against children and remedies that are available to them.

## **II. Objectives**

The twin objectives of this event were:

1. Identifying the underlying issues which accompanies poverty for the children of these families- Sexual offences, Harassment/mistreatment by officials, Abuse by Guardians, trafficking, etc.
2. To make the underprivileged children aware about the legal rights ad recourses, including the various helpline numbers and government schemes functional in the country to provide assistance for the same.

## **III. Preliminary Preparations**

Before the event could be conducted, certain preliminary preparations were required to be undertaken, such as:

1. Identifying an appropriate venue.
2. Identifying the target population.
3. Conducting research on the rights of the child.
4. Preparing attractive pamphlets and posters.

## **IV. Conducting the Event**

On our arrival we were welcomed by Adv. Preeti Choudhary and Mr. Vikas Pal. We were asked to settle down and introduce ourselves to the children gathered there. The children expecting one of their regular classes in the evening were already prepared with their notebook and pens.

We then informed the children a little about the purpose of Legal aid centre, and asked them a few questions about what are the benefits of education which they were receiving with the organization. This was in line with our goal for the day as we were there to make them aware about the rights and remedies which would help them if they were ever to find themselves at a place of discomfort or danger.

First speaker was Soumya Srivastava, who explained in great details about the kinds of abuse children go through. She began with explaining the concept of child abuse. We were very surprised to notice that a lot of older children were already aware about the same and a lot of other things as well.

The kinds of abuse included Physical Abuse, Mental Abuse, Sexual Abuse, and Neglect. The children were also told the signs they should be aware of while feeling discomfort and look out for their friends and family members. Along with this, the audience was also made aware about the new predatory methods, mainly involving the internet to approach and take advantage of children. We also included the part of telling the children some signs of predatory behaviors, like touching of private parts by anyone, calling names, stalking, taking private pictures of the child, etc.

Child abuse also included Child labor and the kinds of it, namely, slavery, prostitution, child pornography and children working under the orders from third parties. The typical situation resulting in this

kind of work is great poverty including the lack of infrastructure and social guarantees.

The children were also told about the gender discrimination prevalent in the society, which was followed by our second speaker, Twinkle Maddan, informing children about the problem of child marriage. She began with explaining the concept of child marriage and the legal age for marriage for everyone. What caught us by surprise was that a lot of them were already aware of the same. Child marriage refers to the social phenomenon where a young child is married to an adult man or the other kind where the parents of two children fix the marriage of the kids in future.

Some of the common reasons for child marriage include gender inequality, social norms, perceived low status of girls, poverty, lack of education, safety concerns about the girl children and control over sexuality. The speaker also mentioned how drastically child marriage can affect the child emotionally and mentally.

Child marriage prevalence is generally defined as the percentage of women 20-24 years old who were married or in union before the age of 18. India is estimated to have over 24 million child brides. 40% of the world's 60 million child marriages take place in India according to the National Family Health Survey. India has the 14th highest rate of child marriage in the world, according to the International Center for Research on Women.

The children were also made aware about the wide disparity of child marriage involving girl child and various gender specific affects of it. Some of the points included how girls who get married at an early age are often more susceptible to the health risks associated with early sexual initiation and childbearing, including HIV and obstetric Fistula. It also leads to a high rate of maternal and child mortality.

The speaker here also mentions various remedies available legally to children suffering, namely, POSCO Act and the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. This law allows anyone who was a child at the time of getting married to legally undo it and provides for maintenance of the girl in child marriage. They were also informed about various avenues to declare a child out of child marriage to be legitimate and provision for their custody and maintenance.

The speaker also mentions how an adult male, when marries to a child is illegal, but also that the person who performs or officiates such marriage is also guilty under these acts.

The children were also told various authorities they can visit around them and their address along with helpline numbers written in the pamphlet. The authorities mentioned included District Court and Child Marriage Prohibition Office, along with Child Welfare Committee and Women's Cell.

Moving on to the third speaker, Pragya Patel, who informed the children about all the legal avenues available to them in case of any violation to the rights and life of the children. The adults in the audience were also made aware of their duties as the elders to look out for the kids and help prevent crimes against children.

Along with this the children were educated about the rights available to protect themselves in case of absence of a guardian figure. The main acts in question were POCSO Act 2012 and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

The children were informed first by the speaker about the key principles of the POCSO Act, 2012, some of them including, protection of children from any kind of physical, psychological, mental and emotional abuse and neglect and how the safety and security of the child is the most important feature of them all.

Moving on to the Juvenile Justice ( Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, the features of the act included, the definition of the child in the act, that is, anyone who is below the age of 18 and further classification which was 'child in conflict with the law' and 'child in need of care and protection'. The children were also informed about various classifications of offences ranging from petty and serious to heinous. It was by this Act that it was recognized that the rights of juvenile accused are equally important as those of victim and therefore special provisions are proposed to tackle the heinous offences committed by the individuals in the 16-18 age group. The act is an expansion of the previous act and now included a child who is found working in contravention of labor laws, is at the imminent risk of marriage before attaining the lawful age, residing with any person who has threatened to injure, exploit, abuse or neglect the child or violate any of the rights available to the child or any child whose parents or guardians who are unfit to take care of him/her. There was also mention of the Children Courts introduced under this act.

After this, the fourth speaker, Sonvi Agrawal mentioned all the government schemes running in the state to help the children seek aid and assistance from the government. Some of the major schemes included were Sarv Shiksha Abhiyaan, which is a flagship programme under the ministry of Human Resources and Development of the GOI to achieve the Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE). The legal backing to SSA was provided when free and compulsory education for children in the age group of 6-14 years was made a fundamental right in the Indian Constitution u/ Article 21A.

The second scheme was the Right to Education Act, 2009 or RTE, which along with providing the guidelines to the teachers to maintain regularity in attending school, conducting and completing the entire curriculum within the specified time and assessing the

learning abilities of each child and accordingly supplementing any additional information; also included various provisions for children with special needs to study in vocational training centers, special schools created exclusively for them and an inclusive education setups with provisions to cater to their individual needs. The event also included the mention of various gender specific schemes for girl child including Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Andolan and Balika Samriddhi Yojana.

We hope that every child gets better quality education and living conditions in near future and aspire to take steps to help the cause.

## **V. Response of the Target Population**

The children who comprised the target population responded with enthusiasm and great interest.

## **VI. Conclusion**

A country's success is built on the backs of its people. As the country with the highest population of young people, India is poised to take its place on the world stage, but this can only happen when the children's rights are respected and fulfilled and they grow up to be healthy individuals capable of serving their country.

## GLIMPSES OF THE EVENT







**LEGAL AID CENTRE**  
Symbiosis Law School, NOIDA  
Run in Coordination with  
District Legal Services Authority Gautam Buddha Nagar, U.P.



संस्था का नाम	संगठन द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली सेवाएं	पता और संपर्क जानकारी
चाइल्ड हेल्पलाइन	हेल्पलाइन नंबर	1098
राष्ट्रीय आपातकालीन नंबर	हेल्पलाइन नंबर	112
नेशनल फायर हेल्पलाइन नंबर	हेल्पलाइन नंबर	101
राष्ट्रीय एम्बुलेंस हेल्पलाइन नंबर	हेल्पलाइन नंबर	102
किरण मानसिक स्वास्थ्य हेल्पलाइन	हेल्पलाइन नंबर	18005990019
साइबर क्राइम हेल्पलाइन	हेल्पलाइन नंबर	155620
जागृति संस्थान उत्तर प्रदेश	बाल और युवा विकास। वाटर स्टॉल चलाएं।	स्वर जागृति संस्थान, 83- जज कॉलोनी, अहिंसा खंड-2 इंदूरपुरम संपर्क नंबर: 0131-1111111
बाल और वृद्ध राहत ट्रस्ट	भोजन, पानी, आवास और रोजगार उपलब्ध कराना। सूचना का अधिकार और शिक्षा और मानवाधिकार जागरूकता।	एस-2, प्लॉट नंबर 654, शक्ति खंड - 3, इंदिरापुरम संपर्क नंबर: 09911359404
निर्मैत्र फाउंडेशन	बाल और युवा विकास। स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और रोजगार प्रदान करना। शिक्षा के अधिकार और लैंगिक समानता को बढ़ावा देना।	प्लॉट नंबर 33 शक्ति खंड-3 इंदिरापुरम गाजियाबाद संपर्क नंबर: 95990-44255
गाजियाबाद का महिला पकोष्ठ	हेल्पलाइन नंबर	एमएफ93+एमजी6, इंदिरापुरम, के ब्लॉक, सेक्टर 18, कवि नगर, गाजियाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश 201002 डायल - 1091
पुलिस थाना इंदिरापुरम	हेल्पलाइन नंबर	0120 227 5858
बाल कल्याण समिति, इंदिरापुरम	हेल्पलाइन नंबर	एसआरबी 103 बी, शिपा रिवेरा इंदिरापुरम, इंदिरापुरम, गाजियाबाद - 201014, मेन रोड संपर्क नंबर: 9891351690

### राष्ट्रीय बाल श्रम परियोजना योजना

यह भारत की केंद्र सरकार द्वारा बाल मजदूरों के पुनर्वास की सुविधा के लिए और एनसीएलपी केंद्रों में व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण के साथ औपचारिक शिक्षा की शुरुआत में सहायता करने के लिए एक योजना है।

योजना के लिए आवेदन करने के लिए ऑनलाइन पोर्टल पेंसिल (प्लेटफॉर्म फॉर इफेक्टिव इंफोसमेंट फॉर नो चाइल्ड लेबर) पर जाएं और शिकायत दर्ज करें। <https://pencil.gov.in/>

#### आवश्यक दस्तावेज:

- विशेष स्कूल पुनर्वास केंद्र प्रदान करते हैं।
- अनौपचारिक मूल शिक्षा
- कुशल/व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण
- मिड डे मील
- बजीफा @ ₹.150/- प्रति बच्चा प्रति माह।
- 20 स्कूलों के समूह के लिए नियुक्त इन्फॉर्मर के माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सुविधाएं।

### बाल श्रमिक विद्वया योजना पंजीकरण

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार "UP Bal Shramik Vidya Yojana 2021" के लिए ऑनलाइन रजिस्ट्रेशन फॉर्म आमंत्रित कर रही है, योजना को 12 जून 2020 से पूरे राज्य के लिए लॉन्च किया गया है, योजना के तहत यूपी में मजदूरों के बच्चों को 1,000 रुपये (लड़के) और 1200 रुपये (लड़कियों) को सहायता राशि प्रदान की जाएगी, तो आप योजना में जल्द ही आवेदन करें, और इसके साथ ही कक्षा 8 वीं, 9 वीं, 10 वीं के छात्रों को मिलेगा प्रति वर्ष 6,000 रुपये की अतिरिक्त सहायता, यहां पूर्ण विवरण देखें।

आवश्यक दस्तावेजों की एक सूची यहां दी गई है:

आधार कार्ड, पहचान पत्र, निवास प्रमाण पत्र, मोबाइल नंबर, बैंक खाता विवरण, पासपोर्ट साइज फोटो, आवेदक यूपी राज्य का स्थायी निवासी होना चाहिए, आवेदक की आयु 8 से 18 वर्ष होनी चाहिए।

उप बाल श्रमिक विद्या योजना 2021 रजिस्ट्रेशन ऑनलाइन :

1. सबसे पहले आवेदक या जो उनकी तरफ से आवेदन कर रहे हैं उन्हें आधिकारिक वेबसाइट पर जाना होगा। <https://up.gov.in/default.aspx> अब आपके सामने मुख्य पेज खुल गया है।
2. अब पेज पर लीचे जाएं। व आपको नीचे विकल्प मिलेगा ऑनलाइन रजिस्ट्रेशन एंड रिज्यूअल।
3. इस विकल्प पर क्लिक करें। आप देखेंगे की आपके कंप्यूटर पर एक नया पेज खुल गया है।
4. पहले अपनी जानकारी के साथ यहाँ रजिस्टर करें। रजिस्टर करने के बाद आपके सामने योजनाओं की सूची मिलेगी। यहाँ पर बाल श्रमिक विद्या योजना पर जाएं।
5. इसके बाद आवेदन पत्र में अपनी जानकारी भरें। और साथ ही अपने डॉक्यूमेंट भी अपलोड करें।
6. अंत में सबमिट बटन पर क्लिक करने के बाद आपका रजिस्ट्रेशन प्रक्रिया पूरी हो जाएगी।
7. यूपी बाल श्रमिक विद्या योजना हेल्पलाइन नंबर - 1800-180-5412

### बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ योजना

योजना के लिए आवेदन कैसे करें?

बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ लार्भों के तहत नामांकन करने के लिए दिए गए चरणों का पालन करें:

1. योजना उपलब्ध होने पर बैंक या डाकघर में जाएं
2. आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त करें और भरें। <https://wcd.nic.in/schemes/beti-bachao-beti-padhao-scheme>
3. फॉर्म को मैनुअल रूप से भरें।
4. दस्तावेजों को उसी बैंक डाकघर में जमा करें। बच्ची के नाम से खाता खुलवाएं।

बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ के लिए आवेदन करने के लिए आवश्यक दस्तावेजों की एक सूची यहां दी गई है:

1. जन्म प्रमाण पत्र
2. माता-पिता की पहचान का प्रमाण- आधार कार्ड, राशन कार्ड, आदि।
3. पते का प्रमाण- पासपोर्ट, इडविंग लाइसेंस, उपयोगिता बिल जैसे पानी, टेलीफोन, बिजली आदि
4. पासपोर्ट साइज फोटो

### सर्व शिक्षा अभियान

सर्व शिक्षा अभियान (एसएसए) सार्वभौमिक प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के लिए एक कार्यक्रम है। यह कार्यक्रम एक मिशन मोड में सामुदायिक स्वामित्व वाली गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा के प्रावधान के माध्यम से सभी बच्चों को मानवीय क्षमताओं में सुधार करने का अवसर प्रदान करने का भी एक प्रयास है।

उम्मीदवार जो इस योजना के लिए आवेदन करना चाहते हैं, उन्हें आधिकारिक वेबसाइट पर आवेदन पत्र भरना होगा <http://www.ssa.nic.in/>

### बालिका समृद्धि योजना (बीएसवाई)

पात्रता: सभी बीपीएल कार्डधारक पात्र हैं। बालिका का जन्म 15 अगस्त 1997 या उसके बाद होना है। उनकी केवल दो बच्चियाँ का ही लाभ उठाया जा सकता है।

बालिका समृद्धि योजना के लाभ के लिए अर्हता प्राप्त करने वाले परिवारों को आवेदन के लिए इन चरणों का पालन करना चाहिए:

इसी योजना के लिए आवेदन पत्र आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं (ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों) और स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं (शहरी क्षेत्रों) के पास उपलब्ध हैं।

1. फॉर्म को उसी प्लेटफॉर्म से सबमिट करें जहां से इसे प्राप्त किया गया था। <https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.enterindia.com/balika-samridhi-yojana-download-pdf-form-bsy-%3famp>

आवश्यक दस्तावेज: बालिका का जन्म प्रमाण पत्र, माता-पिता / अभिभावक का पता प्रमाण (बिजली / टेलीफोन बिल, मतदाता / राशन कार्ड) और माता-पिता / अभिभावक का कानूनी पहचान प्रमाण (पैन कार्ड, मेट्रिक प्रमाण पत्र)

