

POLICY

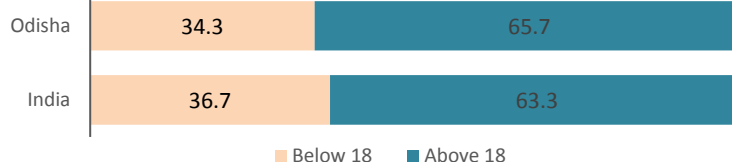
- **National Policy for Children, 2013** recognises multisectoral and multidimensional approach to secure child rights.
- Focuses attention on survival, health and nutrition; education and development; protection and participation of children in the country.
- Policy calls for purposeful convergence for restoration of a protective environment for children.
- **National Plan of Action, 2016** seeks to hear voices of children and also emphasizes not only their rights but also their responsibilities.

- **Odisha Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of Children Rules, 2018** emphasises on the adoption of child friendly techniques and procedures for CWCs, JJBs and SJPU.
- Creation of Child Friendly corners in Courts, Police Stations, JJB and CWC.
- Lays stress on formulation of Disaster Management Protocol specially for Child Care Institutions.
- Empowers the state government to dispense the provisions of the rules in case of difficulty in preserving the best interest of the child.

RIGHT TO SURVIVAL, HEALTH, NUTRITION AND EDUCATION

Total Population of India
1210854977

Total Population of Odisha
41974218



Child population in both India and Odisha constitutes more than one third of their population

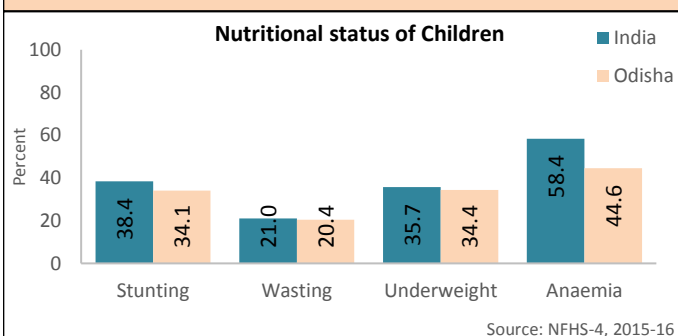
Source: Census, 2011

Odisha performs poorly on mortality* indicators; It reports highest Early Neonatal Mortality and Neonatal Mortality in the country; On Infant Mortality and Under-five Mortality also it ranks 2nd and 3rd respectively. More than 26000 newborns did not survive their first 28 days of life and more than 41000 did not live to celebrate their 5th birthday.

* Mortality measured as deaths per thousand live births

Source: SRS, 2016	Early Neonatal Mortality	Neonatal Mortality	Infant Mortality	Under-five Mortality
India	18	24	34	39
Odisha	24	32	44	50
Rank in India	Highest	Highest	2nd Highest	3rd Highest

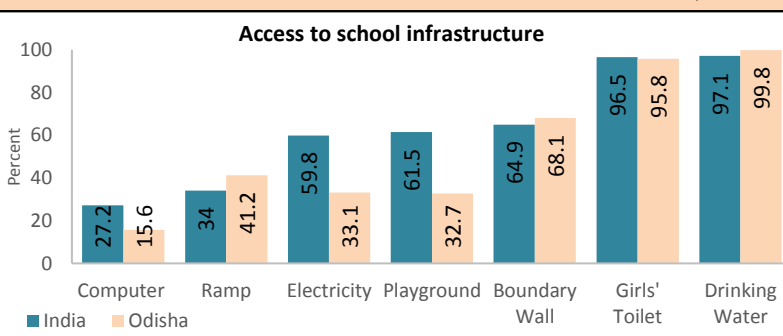
Stunting, wasting and anaemia, all signs of chronic and acute undernutrition in both India and Odisha are far above the acceptable limits; This is higher in children from rural areas and lowest wealth quintile.



Source: NFHS-4, 2015-16

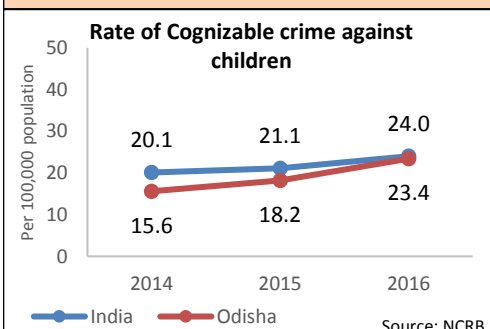
Children's access to playground, electricity, computer and girls' toilet in Odisha lesser than the national average; Ramp for access to school for children with disability higher in Odisha.

Source: DISE, 2016-17



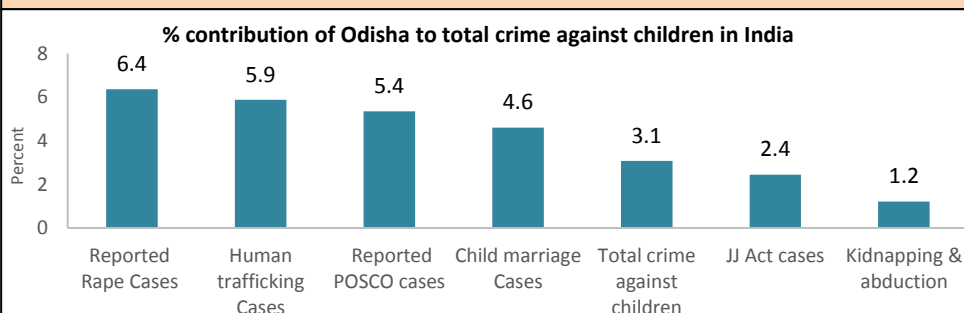
RIGHT TO PROTECTION

The rate of cognizable crime against children has been on a rise; Gap between India and Odisha reducing.



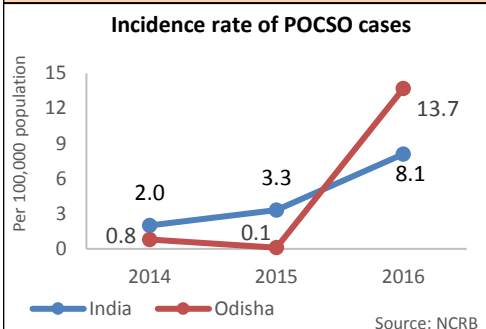
Source: NCRB

Out of all the crimes against children, percentage contribution of Odisha to India has been highest on rape, human trafficking and POCSO cases. Odisha's contribution has been more than 5% on these types of crimes against children.

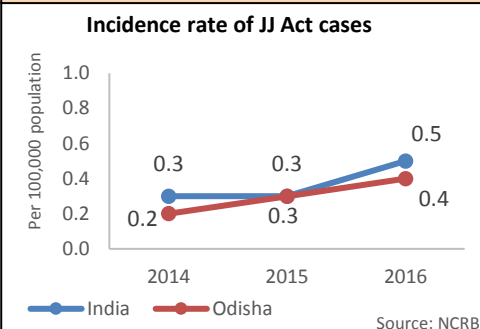


Source: NCRB, 2016

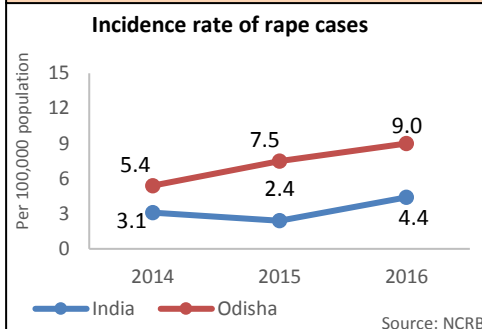
There is a steep rise in the incidence rate of POCSO cases in Odisha in the last year.



Incidence rate of JJ Act cases showed a slight decline last year in Odisha.



Incidence rate of rape cases in Odisha has been higher than India and is on the rise.



PROGRAMMES, SCHEMES & BUDGET

Source: OBAC, 2018-19

Programmes	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (RE)	2018-19 (BE)
Supplimentary Nutrition Programme	758.60	700.94	822.39	972.30
Pre-School Education	16.52	33.27	0.00	0.00
ICDS	663.15	836.27	1024.53	1062.97
ICPS	63.80	38.86	11.70	61.70
State Council for Child Welfare	0.19	0.28	0.21	0.21
SCPCR	0.44	0.79	0.86	0.86
Biju Sishu Suraksha Yojana	0.00	0.30	2.75	1.65
Malati Devi Prak Vidyalaya Paridhan Yojana	0.00	0.00	34.00	40.36
State Support to ICDS	0.00	0.00	200.00	338.07
JJ Funds	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01
Implementation of Child Labour Act	0.00	0.50	1.00	1.50

KEY CONCERNS

- 24 children out of 1000 live births die within seven days of their birth; 32 newborns out of 1000 live births die within first 28 days of their birth questioning the survival rights of these children. Infant mortality is 2nd highest and U5MR is third highest in the country.
- Child Abuse is in an increasing trend in the state. Bringing in a protective environment for the children to live is found to be the need of the hour.
- Regular participation of children in forums to bring out their issues should be promoted in the state. This will make solutions more comprehensive and issue specific.
- Low budget disbursement for the protection of children, especially ICPS, SCPCR, Implementation of Child Labour Act and creation of Juvenile Justice Funds.

Key Policy Concerns:

- As per the POCSO Act, the Victim Compensation Funds should be given to the victim in a phased manner, is this a practical solution at the implementation level?
- The Juvenile Justice act 2015 clearly points out that a child in conflict with law need to under go a psychological assessment to evaluate the reformatory changes that the child has undergone after attaining 18 years of age during his/her stay in a Place of Safety which needs to be carried out by DCPU or probation officer. How effective is this assessment if not done by a psychologist/counsellor?
- As per Juvenile Justice rules 2018 of Odisha, State Government has been given power to dispense with or relax the requirement of any provision of the rules if there arises any difficulty in operation of any rule or if any provision causes hardship in any particular case. How will the genuinity of such cases be monitored?
- The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2008 pronounces the minimum ratio of pupil and teacher as 30:1 (Primary Level) and 35:1 (Upper Primary Level). This is not a reality in the rural areas but urban areas too!