

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS
5th Floor, Chanderlok Building, 36, "Janpath, New Delhi-1 10001

Empanelment of Experts for conducting Inspections, Fact Finding Exercises on Complaints/Grievances including suo-motu cases and Resource Persons for Workshops / Seminars etc. by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), a Statutory Body of the Government of India, constituted under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005, for dealing with Protection of Child Rights and related matters, invites Expression of Interest (EOI) on the above mentioned subject from the eligible individuals and experts for conducting Inspection and Fact Finding exercises and Workshops / Seminars etc.

Eligibility criteria and information/document required to be submitted in the EOI may be downloaded from the website: www.ncpcr.gov.in

Interested and eligible individual experts may submit their applications to Member Secretary, NCPCR, 5th Floor, Chanderlok Building, 36, Janpath, New Delhi-110001 latest by 14.04.2019. The document can also be sent through email to registrar.ncpcr@nic.in .


15/3/2019
(Registrar)

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

डॉ० जगन्नाथ पति / Dr. Jagannath Pali
रजिस्ट्रार / Registrar
राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग
National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
Ministry of Women & Child Development
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली / Govt. of India, New Delhi

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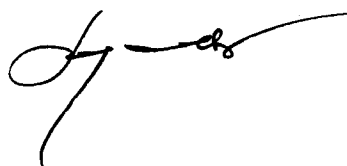
Call for Expression of Interest (EOI) for

Empanelment of Panel of Experts for conducting Fact Finding Exercises on Complaints/Grievances received/ taken cognizance by National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and engaging Resource Persons for Seminars/Workshops and Conferences across the country.

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is a Statutory Body of the Government of India established in 2007 under the Commissions for Protections of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005. The Commission's mandate includes studying and monitoring all matters relating to the constitutional and legal rights of children and ensuring that Laws, Policies, Schemes, and Administrative Mechanisms are in consonance with the Child Rights as enshrined in the Constitution of India and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 is an Act to provide for the constitution of a National Commission and State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights and establishment of Children's Courts for providing speedy trial of offences against children or violation of child rights and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto. The functions of the Commission inter-alia include:

- (a) To study and monitor all matters relating to Constitutional and Legal Rights of children;
- (b) To examine and review the safeguards provided by any law for the protection of child rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation in the best interest of the children;
- (c) To review the existing laws and suggest amendments therein, if considered necessary;
- (d) To look into complaints or take suo-motu notice of the cases involving violation of constitutional and legal rights of the children;
- (e) To monitor implementation of laws and programme relating to the survival, welfare and development of children; and



- (f) spread child rights literacy among various sections of the society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for protection of these rights through publications, the media, seminars and other available means;

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has also been mandated to monitor three specific Acts of children i.e. Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 known as JJ Act, Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 & Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act, 2015) and JJ Rules, 2016: The Act has come into effect from 15th January 2016. The Act deals with children in need of care and protection and children with conflict by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment, social reintegration, by adopting a child friendly approach in the adjudication and disposal of matters in the best interest of children and for their rehabilitation through processes provided, and institutions and bodies established under JJ Act, 2015.

As per Section 109 of the Act, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) constituted under section 3, or as case may be, the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR), constituted under Section 17, shall monitor the implementation of the provisions of the JJ Act 2015 in such manner, as may be prescribed. As per Rule 91 of the JJ Rules, 2016, it has been prescribed that the National Commission or the State Commissions may perform following functions in consultation with the Central and State Government, namely:

- (i) review setting up of institutions created under the Act;
- (ii) develop Information, Education and Communication (IEC) material on child rights and gender sensitivity;
- (iii) develop protocols for reformation and rehabilitation of children;
- (iv) create awareness about identification and reporting of crimes against children such as drug abuse, trafficking, child sexual abuse and exploitation including child marriage, and other aspects of violence against children;
- (v) conduct sensitization workshops for Panchayati raj institutions and municipal corporations on crimes against children including identification and reporting of crimes for enhanced protection;




- (vi) develop information material detailing the rights of the child victims or witnesses and their families, and containing useful information in local languages, which may be provided to the victim and her/his family;
- (vii) develop training module for stakeholders along with the State Child Protection Societies and National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development etc;

Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012:

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 was enacted to provide a robust legal framework for the protection of children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography, while safeguarding the interest of the child at every stage of the judicial process. The Act defines a child as any person below eighteen years of age, and regards the best interests and well-being of the child at every stage of the judicial process. POCSO is in line with Article 15 (3) of the Constitution of India, which permits the State to make special provisions for children. With its enactment, India now has one of the most comprehensive laws that not only allows justice for children who are victims of sexual offences but also takes into account the best interests and well-being of the child. It is landmark legislation in area of child protection. The details of the Act may be seen at web link <http://ncpcr.gov.in/showfile.php?lang=1&level=1&&sublinkid=425&lid=863>

Under Section 44 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences(POCSO) Act and Rule 6 of POCSO Rules, 2012, the NCPCR and the the State Commissions are mandated to monitor in the implementation of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012; to monitor the formulation of the guidelines described in section 39 of the Act by the State Governments, for the use of non-governmental organisations, professionals and experts or persons having knowledge of psychology, social work, physical health, mental health and child development to be associated with the pre-trial and trial stage to assist the child, and to monitor the application of these guidelines; monitor the designing and implementation of modules for training police personnel and other concerned persons, including officers of the Central and State Governments, for the effective discharge of their functions under the Act; monitor and support the Central Government and State Governments for the dissemination of information relating to the provisions of the Act through media including the television, radio and print media at regular intervals, so

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as to make the general public, children as well as their parents and guardians aware of the provisions of the Act; call for a report on any specific case of child sexual abuse falling within the jurisdiction of a CWC; collect information and data on its own or from the relevant agencies regarding reported cases of sexual abuse and their disposal under the processes established under the Act.

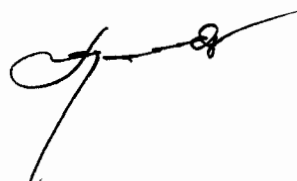
Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009:

In 2009, India passed the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE). The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. Article 21-A and the RTE Act came into effect on 1 April 2010. The title of the RTE Act incorporates the words 'free and compulsory'. 'Free education' means that no child, other than a child who has been admitted by his or her parents to a school which is not supported by the appropriate Government, shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing elementary education. 'Compulsory education' casts an obligation on the appropriate Government and local authorities to provide and ensure admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by all children in the 6-14 age group. With this, India has moved forward to a rights based framework that casts a legal obligation on the Central and State Governments to implement this fundamental child right as enshrined in the Article 21A of the Constitution, in accordance with the provisions of the RTE Act. The details of the Act may be seen at web link <http://ncpcr.gov.in/showfile.php?lang=1&level=1&&sublinkid=285&lid=723>

Under Section 31 of the RTE Act, NCPCR is responsible for monitoring the provisions of the Act and its functions include: examining and reviewing safeguards for rights provided by (or under) this Act, and recommending measures for their effective implementation; inquiring into complaints relating to child's right to free and compulsory education and taking necessary steps as provided under Sections 15 and 24 of the said Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

2) BACKGROUND OF THE INITIATIVE :

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has been mandated to carry out certain functions as provided under section 13



of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 including following subsections

13 (1) (c) inquire into violation of child rights and recommend initiation of proceedings in such cases;

13 (1) (d) examine all factors that inhibit the enjoyment of rights of children affected by terrorism, communal violence, HIV/AIDS, trafficking, maltreatment, torture and exploitation, pornography and prostitution and recommend appropriate remedial measures;

13 (1) (e) look into the matters relating to children in need of special care and protection including children in distress, marginalized and disadvantaged children, children in conflict with law, juveniles, children without family and children of prisoners and recommend appropriate remedial measures.

13 (1) (i) inspect or cause to be inspected any juvenile custodial home, or any other place of residence or institution meant for children, under the control of the Central Government or any State Government or any other authority, including any institution run by a social organization; where children are detained or lodged for the purpose of treatment, reformation or protection and take up with these authorities for remedial action, if found necessary;

13 (1) (j) inquire into complaints and take suo-motu notice of matters relating to-

- (i) deprivation and violation of child rights;

- (ii) non-implementation of laws providing for protection and development of children;

- (iii) non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships to and ensuring welfare of the children and to provide relief to such children, or take up the issues arising out of such matters with appropriate authorities

In recent times; there are several cases of violation of child rights, of which some of them are of serious nature, reported in various parts of the country that require immediate interventions, inspection and remedial actions. In such cases, NCPCR sends team of experts/staff to conduct Fact Finding exercise based on complaints /Grievances received/taken cognizance by NCPCR.

Besides the fact finding exercises, another important function of the NCPCR is to spread awareness and conduct Workshops/Seminars etc about child rights and other monitoring functions as provided in the Commissions for

Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005; the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015; Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 and their Rules. Besides monitoring violations of child rights, NCPCR and SCPCRs are mandated to undertake various activities and promote research in the field of child rights; spread child rights literacy among various sections of the society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for protection of these rights through publications, the media, seminars and other available means. Thus NCPCR intends to empanel certain experts/resource persons for fulfillment of its obligations to champion the cause of child rights;

Therefore, in view of the provision prescribed under Rule 22 (1) of the CPCR Rules, 2006, i.e. "the Commission may constitute a panel of experts for assisting the Commission in a wide range of tasks such as for fact finding; to serve on task forces or Committees and for services as resource persons in workshops/seminars etc. across the country".

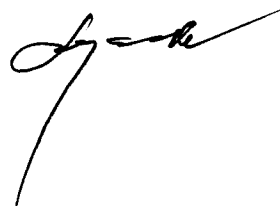
3) OBJECTIVES OF THE INITIATIVE

In order to scale-up its operations and with a view to fulfill its obligations as defined in CPCR Act, 2005, NCPCR intends to engage external domain experts with the following objectives:

- a) To prepare a panel of experts to scale up Fact Finding Exercises on Complaints/cognizance of grievance taken in the areas of Education, Health, Juvenile Justice, Child Labour, Psychology & Sociology, Laws related to Children including Child Marriage, Cyber Crimes against Children, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences and Child Trafficking etc.;
- b) Empanelment of experts to provide services as Resource Persons in workshops/seminars etc, across the country, to spread awareness on child rights.

4) ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- a) Professionals with relevant background from Academia/Civil Society, Developmental Partners, Free Lancers, Persons who have served as member of the Child Welfare Committee, Retired/Serving officers of the Central/ State Governments/Judiciaries having worked in the Departments, i.e. Child Development, Child Protection, Police, Social Welfare Department, Medical Professionals, Labour Department,



Education Department or individuals having experience and knowledge of the field or any other Bureaus who have experience on issues related to children, or having experience in inspection of monitoring of institutions or service providers or training and development activities or preparation of SOPs or Standards related to welfare and rights of children would be eligible to apply.

- b) Minimum experience of three years in relevant field and a graduation degree.
- c) Good communication and interpersonal skills, fair knowledge of computer applications such as MS Word, MS Excel and Power Point etc. is pre-requisite.
- d) The applicant should be Indian nationals who are not convicted under any court of law.

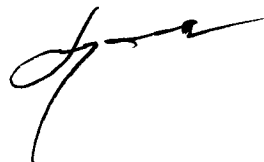
5) APPLICATION PROCEDURE

Interested and eligible individual persons who desires to be engaged as Experts may submit their applications through post, courier or by hand (as specified in the format) along with relevant documents supporting work experience, education and professional qualifications to Registrar, NCPCR, 2nd Floor, Chanderlok Building, 36, Janpath, New Delhi-110001 within 30 days of the date of publication of this advertisement

The duly filled-in application in prescribed proforma with due police verification certificate of self should be submitted so as to reach the office of NCPCR latest within 30 days of the date of publication. Application received in response to this advertisement will be shortlisted on the basis of experience and qualification of applicants.

6) GENERAL RULES

- (a) Experts/ Resource Persons will be selected by a duly constituted Committee.
- (b) This is NOT an offer for permanent employment in NCPCR and is purely a contractual engagement on assignment basis on mutually agreed terms and conditions.
- (c) In the event any expert is found unfit on any account or if he/she is found guilty of any misconduct, his/her empanelment can be cancelled with immediate effect by the Commission.
- (d) The Commission shall make an empanelment of experts who can be hired as per requirement and the empanelment shall remain valid for a



period of one year.

- (e) Selection of experts for empanelment is the prerogative of the Commission and Commission may not extend any clarification for any individual experts not being empanelled.
- (f) The Expert engaged by the Commission, shall in no case represent or give opinion or advice to others in any matter as a representative of the Commission.
- (g) Female experts would be preferred in the team of experts especially for the areas of POCSO and to visit the facilities for girls or enquiring matters pertaining to girl children.
- (h) Experts can choose maximum of three thematic areas as per their areas of expertise and interest.
- (i) The Experts would be empanelled as per their domicile regions/States. However, they may be sent to other States on sole discretion of the Commission.
- (j) The experts would be allowed to travel by AC-2 or equivalent for the visit and would be paid Rs.2500/- per day for the days of engagement or as decided by the Commission from time to time. Local travel arrangement would be made by local authorities or by the Commission as per requirement.
- (k) Orientation camps for the experts may be arranged by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the experts would be required to attend the orientation camp.
- (l) The applications received shall be scrutinized and the shortlisted candidates would have to appear for an interview before the Selection Committee.
- (m) Any false statement in the application shall be taken seriously and will be liable by the applicant to rejection and legal action.
- (n) The Income Tax or any other tax liable to be deducted, as per the prevailing rules, will be deducted at source before effecting the payment for which the office will issue TDS.
- (o) All the disputes arising out of or any way connected with this arrangement shall be deemed to have arisen in Delhi within the jurisdiction of Courts in Delhi. Courts in Delhi alone shall have jurisdiction to decide such disputes.



FORMAT FOR APPLICATION

Recent
Photograph

	Particular	Details of Information
PERSONAL DETAILS		
1.	Name:	
2.	Gender:	
3.	Date of Birth	
4.	State	
5.	Mobile number & Email ID	
6.	Address :	
7.	Details of Qualification (Graduation & Above) including Name of the Degree, Institution, Duration (from-to), Main Course, Division Obtained	
AREAS/SECTORS FOR APPLICATION (Max.3)		
8.	Chose the thematic Area/s As per your expertise with preference	
	(a) Child Health, Development	
	(b) Child Education	
	(c) Juvenile Justice , marginalized children, children with disability	
	(d) Child Labour	
	(e) Child Sociology & psychology	
	(e) Laws related to children including child marriage , bonded labour,	
	(f) POCSO	
	(g) Trafficking of children	



9	EXPERIENCE	
	1. Designation , Organization, Duration (from- to) , Brief Description of duties	
	2. Designation , Organization, Duration (from- to) , Brief Description of duties	
	3. Designation , Organization, Duration (from- to) , Brief Description of duties	
	4. Designation , Organization, Duration (from- to) , Brief Description of duties	
10	RELEVANT PUBLICATIONS/RECOGNITIONS/ASSIGNMENTS	
	(1)	
	(2)	
	(3)	
11	COPY OF CERTIFICATES (Mandatory to be attached)	
	(A) Age proof: Aadhar card/Pan/Card/Driving License/Passport	
	(B) Resident/Address Proof: Aadhar card/Voter ID/Passport	
	(C) Qualification: Copy of the highest qualification	
	(D) Experience: Certificates of experience, acknowledgement etc.	
12	PROFESSIONAL REFERENCE (TWO)	
	(1)	
	(2)	
13	ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTS	
	(1) Experience Certificate	
	(2) Other Documents, if any	

Note: Any/All documents submitted by the applicant should be self attested.

CERTIFICATION : It is certified that:

- (a) The information furnished in the application form and enclosed document is correct;
- (b) I have not been convicted or sentenced to imprisonment for an offence under any law for the time being in force;

Place: _____

(Signature)

Date: _____

