

### Issue-wise Recommendations made by NCPDR during the Public Hearings

ISSUES	NCPDR's RECOMMENDATIONS
1. Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The child should be admitted at a certain hospital which is equipped with paediatric centre of excellence</li> <li>- The child to be provided with a therapeutic diet.</li> <li>- Mid-day meal scheme to be extended to the child.</li> <li>- Dry ration to be provided on holidays and weekends</li> <li>- Provision of Antyodaya cards</li> <li>- To enable the whole family to access ART facilities at one go, the Centre should provide harmonious dates to them.</li> <li>- The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to provide eggs to the family at their residence so that the child can avail the nutrition facilities with ease.</li> <li>- The child to be hospitalised for extending therapeutic nutrition.</li> <li>- Nutritional inputs from anganwadi centre as well as the mid-day meal scheme.</li> <li>- Health progress report to be submitted to the jury on a regular basis.</li> <li>- If an affected child is not on ART yet, she should be given a balanced and fortified diet that would reduce her chances of being put on ART, to a considerable extent.</li> <li>- Immediate paediatric care and treatment to be given to the child.</li> <li>- Health insurance to be provided.</li> <li>- Explore options for easy accessibility of clinical investigation, CD4 test and referral treatment at the nearest clinical centre.</li> <li>- Detailed report of eating habit of victim – ActionAid to document</li> <li>- Treatment procedures followed up at hospital during check-up</li> <li>- Put up posters at hospital premises with contact information for registering complaints</li> <li>- Discrimination at hospital will be enquired and necessary action will be taken</li> <li>- Follow up on the health of pregnant mother(s)</li> <li>- A child need not drop out of school for epilepsy because it can be easily solved</li> </ul>
2. Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The child should be re-admitted in school without discrimination</li> <li>- Compensatory tutorial support to be provided.</li> <li>- Explore good schools with hostels that can take care of the child's special needs</li> <li>- Adequate orientation to ICDS teachers/staff so as to eliminate</li> </ul>

	<p>chances of discrimination etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Educational scholarship to be provided.</li> <li>- Free textbooks and uniform to be supplied through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.</li> <li>- All schools must have a board saying that “We welcome all Children without any Discrimination”.</li> <li>- Suggested to provide education to child in English medium</li> </ul>
3. Property rights/legal aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The child has full legal claim over the property of her father.</li> <li>- The patta has to be transferred in the child’s name even though he is a minor.</li> <li>- The District Collector has to ensure that the child and his family are not evicted from their residence. Further, criminal proceedings have to be initiated against the concerned parties who are trying to dupe and cheat a vulnerable family in the form of usurping their property.</li> <li>- Legal support to be extended to expeditiously determine the affected child’s right to property.</li> <li>- Deputation of officer to settle the land and property title deeds of the child.</li> <li>- Lawyers at legal aid centers have to be trained to handle issues related to gender and children more sensitively</li> </ul>
4. Housing/ shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Housing rights to be extended to the child</li> <li>- Explore possibility to provide permanent shelter for a certain shelter home</li> <li>- Special consideration has to be given to quickly process housing for those who are under ART</li> <li>- Directed the family to the District Collector to provide a proper place to stay</li> </ul>
5. Stigma and Discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutional mechanism to tackle stigma and discrimination in educational institutions</li> </ul>
6. Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Travel costs from home to school and return to be reimbursed</li> <li>- Child has to be picked up and dropped back to her residence from the ICDS Centre</li> <li>- Enquire about transport facilities like provision of free bus pass for treatment</li> </ul>
7. Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disability pension to be given to the aunt</li> <li>- Financial support through self help group scheme or any other government scheme</li> <li>- Pension for the grandmother</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Family to be covered under Antyodaya scheme</li> <li>- Make arrangement to avail widow pension and all other benefit schemes</li> <li>- Possibility of vocational training should be explored</li> <li>- Make arrangements to avail a certain loan</li> <li>- Link the mother with another livelihood project</li> <li>- Jury asked to submit details to Dist Administration for ration card</li> <li>- Delay pertaining to issue of ration card &amp; birth certificate has to be resolved soon</li> </ul>
8. Miscellaneous	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Instead of NCPCR, it is the State that has to take action</li> <li>- Place the child back in ICDS, and take this matter further with the Ministry of Women and Child Welfare Department, as readmission to the ICDS centre is not the final solution.</li> <li>- Ensuring child and guardian's right to protection and to live a life with dignity.</li> <li>- Take measures to ensure that no harm is done to the child's dignity while extending support</li> <li>- Psychosocial counselling for mother and child</li> <li>- Linking the child with Community Care Centre</li> <li>- A thorough review of NRHM (National Rural Health Mission) required, as reach of the same is constricted to certain regions of the country.</li> <li>- Legal support to be extended through the District Legal Services Authority</li> <li>- Girls to be covered under the 'Girl Protection Scheme'.</li> <li>- Protection from emotional turmoil.</li> <li>- Action taken/follow up report has to be submitted to the Commission by the concerned departments.</li> <li>- Encouraged to live boldly and set an example for such women.</li> <li>- Government should reassure the family that it has taken cognizance of the grievance.</li> <li>- Send all petition/ copies of submitted papers to NCPCR</li> <li>- Report on action taken has to be submitted to the Commission</li> <li>- Government should take up the case for appropriate intervention</li> <li>- Dist Admin to follow up the case &amp; submit a report</li> <li>- A comprehensive plan for the family has to be submitted</li> <li>- The details have to be submitted to ActionAid &amp; through them approach the Dist Collector</li> <li>- Safety of the family has to be ensured</li> </ul>