

475950/2023/AS 09-AFF BRANCH-PSEB

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ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਕੂਲ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਬੋਰਡ

(ਐਡੀਲੀਏਸ਼ਨ ਸ਼ਾਖਾ)

ਵੱਲ

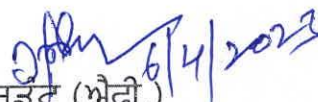
ਸਮੂਹ ਐਡੀਲੀਏਟਿਡ / ਐਸੋਸੀਏਟਿਡ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ

ਪੰਜਾਬ।

ਨੰਬਰ (101587) ਪਸਸਬ: ਐਫੀ: 2023/ 649 ਮਿਤੀ: 10/4/2023

ਵਿਸ਼ਾ Health of Children with Type1 diabetes.

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਵਿਸ਼ੇ ਸਬੰਧੀ National Commission for Protection of Child Rights ਦੀ ਚੇਅਰਪਰਸਨ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਬੋਰਡ ਦਫਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਈ ਮੇਲ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ, ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਹੈਲਥ ਸਬੰਧੀ ਜਾਗਰੂਕ ਕਰਨ ਬਾਰੇ ਦਰਜ਼ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਲਈ ਸਮੂਹ ਸੰਸਥਾਵਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਦਾਇਤ ਕੀਤੀ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਨਾਲ ਨੱਥੀ ਪੱਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਦਰਜ਼ ਹਦਾਇਤਾਂ ਦੀ ਪਾਲਣਾ ਕਰਨੀ ਯਕੀਨੀ ਬਣਾਈ ਜਾਵੇ।


ਸੁਪਰਡੈਂਟ (ਐਫੀ.) 6/4/2023

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਕੂਲ ਸਿੱਖਿਆ ਬੋਰਡ।

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प्रियंक कानूनगो
Priyank Kanoongo
अध्यक्ष
Chairperson

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS
नई दिल्ली-110 001
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आज़ादी का
अमृत महोत्सव



D.O Letter No- 227850/NCPCR/CH(1)-2022-23/DDV

Date-23.03.2023

To

Chairman/Secretary
Education Boards
Of all States/UTs
(As per the attached list)

Sir/Madam,

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is a statutory body formed under section (3) of the Commission for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 (No.4 of 2006) to ensure that rights of the children are protected especially those who are most vulnerable and marginalized. NCPCR under section (13) (1)(j) of CPCR Act, 2005 has mandate to inquire into the matters pertaining to violation and deprivation of rights and entitlements of children and other related provisions for children provided under the Constitution of India. In addition, the Commission has also been mandated to monitor the implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (section 109, JJ Act, 2015), the Right to Education Act, 2009 and Protection of children from Sexual offences Act, 2012.

- According to data from the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) Diabetes Atlas 2021, India has the world's highest number of children and adolescents suffering from Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (T1DM), with more than 2.4 Lakhs children and adolescents (age group 0-19 years) in south east Asia (SEA region). The T1D Index has estimated, however, that there are 8.75 million persons with T1D in India alone. Persons with T1DM require 3-5 injections of insulin every day, along with 3-5 blood sugar tests every day, for a life time. Absence or disruption of standard care affects their physical and mental well-being, and can even be fatal. Children and adolescents living with T1DM face several challenges, which are made worse by inadequate medical care and/ or inadequate medical supplies
- Keeping in view, NCPCR under section (13) (1) of CPCR Act, 2005 has taken cognizance on the petitions received from parents of the children diagnosed with juvenile diabetes or Type 1 diabetes in the country.
- As children spent one third of the day in school, therefore it is duty of schools to ensure that children with T1DM are provided with proper care and required facilities. Commission appreciates the efforts made by CBSE for taking out a circular vide CBSE/Coord/ASC/112567 dated 21/02/2017 for the students suffering from type 1 diabetes and appearing for board exams of class X and XII. However, looking at the current situation, there seems an urgent need or some more efforts to help improve the quality of life of these children

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5. A circular may kindly be issued for all the schools to ensure health of children with Type 1 diabetes on the following-

i- A child with Type -1 diabetes, who requires a mid-morning or mid-afternoon snack should be permitted by the class teacher to consume it.

ii- The child can participate in sports as advised by medical person.

iii- Children with Type -1 diabetes giving their school exams and other competitive exams may be considered for the following -

- ✓ Permitted to carry sugar tablets with them.
- ✓ Medicines/ fruits, snacks, drinking water, some biscuits/peanuts/dry fruit should be allowed into the exam hall and kept with teacher, if required these items shall be given to children during the examinations.
- ✓ The staff should permit the child to carry a glucometer and glucose testing strips along with him/her into the exam hall which may be kept with Invigilator/Teacher.
- ✓ The child should be permitted to test blood sugar and to consume the above mentioned items as per requirements.
- ✓ Children using CGM (Continuous Glucose Monitoring, FGM (Flash Glucose Monitoring) and/ or insulin pumps have to be given permission to retain these devices during exams as they are attached to the body of said children. In case a smart phone is used as a reader, it may be handed over to the Teacher/Invigilator to monitor the blood sugar levels.

6. A copy of circular may kindly be shared with NCPCR on cp.ncpcr@nic.in within 30 days times.

With regards,

Enclosure- as above

Yours sincerely,


23.1.23
(Priyank Kanoongo)