



**INCLUSIVE
NEIGHBOURHOOD
CHILDREN'S
PARLIAMENTS**

A Handbook for Animators -2018

Thanks to

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What is Inclusive Neighbourhood Children's Parliaments?



Neighbourhood Children's Parliaments function at the neighbourhood level. Around thirty families living in a given neighbourhood together form a Neighbourhood Parliament. The children of these families form the Neighbourhood Parliament of Children. All the children of these families would automatically be the members and no child can be denied membership.

The Neighbourhood Parliament of Children has governance power. Their power comes from the fact the neighbourhood belongs to them.

All the children from the age of 6 to 18 belonging to the given neighbourhood of thirty or there about families each automatically become members.

According to the United Nations' Guidelines those below the age of 18 are considered children.

"Parliament" comes from the Latin word "*parlare*" which means to speak. Therefore "parliament" in our case means a forum or platform to speak. In democracy the voice of the people ought to be respected and so the people should be provided with a platform to express their concerns, problems, aspirations, etc. Here, in order to heed the voice of the children, speaking forums are provided to them in the form of Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children.



Child Parliamentarians Speak

1. The buses that passed through our village did not stop to let passengers in. We submitted a memorandum to the district collector and we had a bus stop in the village.
2. An old woman in our village didn't have a hut to stay. We child parliamentarians collected money and helped her to have a hut.
3. Water that stagnated in the gutter in our village was the breeding ground for mosquitoes. When we submitted a memorandum regarding this, the government officers took it seriously and set aright the problem.
4. Commodities in our government-run ration shop were being smuggled out. We went as a big group number and stopped the vehicle.
5. The library in our village didn't have books. We approached the panchayat president and got books for the library.

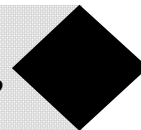
6. We submitted a memorandum to our headmaster and got a toilet in the school.
7. We needed a bridge. We submitted memorandums to the *gram sabha* again and again and got the bridge constructed.
8. We came to know of a few child labourers in our place. We made them benefit from *Sarva Siksha Abhiyan* (Education for All) scheme of the government.
9. Corpses weren't burned adequately in our cremation ground. We felt this led to diseases. We appealed to the president of the municipality. They have promised to provide an electric crematorium.
10. A girl child was on her way to commit suicide. We met her, talked to her out of it, and made her join school again.
11. An auto-driver knocked down a boy and tried to escape. We interfered and made him to take the boy to the hospital for treatment.
12. We got a playing ground for children with the help of our panchayat president.
13. More children are going to school now than earlier on account of an awareness rally we child parliamentarians conducted.
14. Waste was getting heaped up in a place where people gather. We got the panchayat president to clean up the place and turn it into a playground for us.
15. A boy discontinued his studies. We got him readmitted in the school.
16. A few families didn't have *pattas* for their houses. We submitted a memorandum to the panchayat president and the houses got *pattas*.
17. We had a mentally retarded child in our place. We befriended him, got him to our parliament and helped him adopt various helpful habits.
18. We conducted a science exhibition.
19. We gave special attention to children who were not doing well in studies and made them study better.
20. We arranged through an NGO for toilets for houses that didn't have toilets.
21. When denque and chikungunya were spreading, we, with the help of the District Malaria Officer, spread awareness regarding the measures to be taken.
22. We celebrated important days like Republic Day, Independence Day and *Ponkal*.
23. We have Rs. 2000 as small savings. We are using the money that we saved for public causes.
24. We collected money and bought a walking support tool for a boy with disability.
25. Our village road remained damaged. We sent a memorandum to our panchayat president and the road was repaired.

26. Water tap in our school was not working. We gave a memorandum to our panchayat president and got the problem solved.
27. Together with the elders we cleaned up the waste that getting accumulated in our streets.
28. Water stagnated and emitted stench in our village. We submitted a memorandum to our ward member, and got the problem solved.
29. We arranged for the spraying of mosquito repellents.
30. We wrote to the district collector and secured additional classrooms in our school.
31. We clean our school and surroundings every day.
32. We planted trees to protect environment.
33. We took initiative to clean toilets in our school on a daily basis.
34. We created awareness regarding the poisonous effects of burning plastics.
35. We give respect to children with disabilities and offer them whatever help they need.
36. We created awareness regarding excessive use of use of TV and phone.
37. Fish vendors were littering waste around in public places. We admonished them and helped to clean up the places.
38. Streetlights were not working in our village. We gave a petition to the ward member and got the problem set aright.
39. We got a police officer teach us regarding child rights and child protection.
40. We distributed handbills regarding road safety.
41. We took part in a tree-planting event.
42. Police officer too joined us in tree-planting programme.
43. We arranged for electricity connection to our nutrition center.
44. We visited the homes of persons with disabilities and helped them.
45. We cleansed our temple campus.
46. We conducted a rally regarding hazards related to the use of plastic.
47. We went house to house to distribute handbills regarding denque fever and to create awareness regarding it.
48. We offered help to a poor girl student.
49. We conducted cultural programmes that focus on social issues.
50. We conducted cultural festivals to help nurture our talents.
51. We explained to people on the importance of nature foods
52. Through our efforts, village health nurses made quality medicines available to people.
53. We do physical exercises everyday

54. We buy food for poor students who study with us.
55. We made a non-functioning library function again.
56. We participated in various programmes to develop our talents.
57. We enacted a drama to create awareness on the evils of alcoholism.
58. We took part in interreligious festivals.
59. We created awareness regarding the need to save water.
60. Our village didn't have bus services. Now through our efforts we have bus service
61. We got books for our library through a retired teacher.
62. We conducted awareness programme on child rights.
63. We got sport articles through our panchayat.
64. We got the panchayat to conduct a sports day for us.
65. We do cleaning in our school every week.
66. We increase our general knowledge by going to the library and spending time in reading.
67. We made time tables for our studies at home.
68. We have seen to it that there is no child labourer among us.
69. We keep our school clean and green.
70. We clean our beach every month.
71. We attended *gram sabha* meeting and submitted a memorandum.
72. We got permission to read out our demands in *gram sabha*.
73. We met State tourism minister and appealed for an auditorium and got it sanctioned.
74. We created speed-breakers near our school.
75. We arranged for a children's park.
76. We banned the sale of alcoholic liquor within our village borders.
77. We write in our village notice board news items, from newspapers, that we find useful for villagers.
78. We submitted a memorandum appealing for dustbins in our school and got it sanctioned.
79. We made people aware of the benefits of various medicinal herbs.
80. We appealed in the *gram sabha* for water facility in our school and got it done.
81. We monitored the time the doctor comes to our primary health center and made the doctor keep time in the morning and in the evening.
82. We collected details regarding basic provisions available in the primary health center and tried with the help of the doctor to see that needs are met.

83. We appealed to the panchayat for a place, books, newspapers and magazines for a library and got all of them done.
84. We conducted a rally to create awareness to observe traffic rules properly.
85. We conducted a rally on the evils of alcoholism.

What are the objectives of Inclusive Neighbourhood Children's Parliaments ?



- The Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children provide opportunity to children to participate in the governance.
- The Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children provide platforms to the children to speak and to be heard.
- The Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children provide the children with an opportunity to create a movement of their own to fight for their rights.
- The Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children make children in the neighbourhood active and responsible citizens motivated as regards their rights and the need for security.
- The Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children enable the children to participate in governance.
- The Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children provide an arena for children to involve in action responses.



- From the time of recorded history, children in all societies and tribes were taken for granted, treated as persons in potency and therefore they have been mere objects of teaching and training. In Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children, they assume their proper roles in society and take responsibilities including that of governance.
- The children, customarily considered dependent on adults, will now be enabled to assume the role of care takers of their neighbourhood.
- The children will take responsibility for their actions, life, growth and development.
- The children who generally resent advices begin to learn from life by themselves and advice one another. They themselves begin to find solutions to their problems.
- The children become self disciplined and self motivated on account of the influence of Neighbourhood Parliament of Children.

- The children find scope for life-oriented education, development of their talents, growth as regards maturity of emotions and mind.
- The children have here citizenship training in practice.
- The children get scope to interact with civil, social and religious structures and thus gain confidence to participate in governance at ever wider realms.
- The mental horizon of children gets wider and wider as, starting from their neighbourhood and village, their involvements extend to panchayat, block and district and the state, and thereafter to national and international levels. This equips them to be harbingers of a new world order tomorrow.

Why Do We Need Children's Parliaments?



People inspired to envision a new world order must be well equipped to answer the questions the village heads, parents, teachers and the like ask them. They must also be equipped to face those who doubt the efficacy and practicality of the Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children. They must be thorough with the concept behind the movement.

Once the rationale and the benefits of the children's parliaments are presented clearly to the elders, they will themselves ask for the formation of children's parliament. The concept and the success stories must be so interestingly and convincingly presented that they feel challenged by the concept.

The following points will help in introducing the Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children.

1. Children's Parliament will help children to succeed in life.

The students who are busy only with text books, tuitions and examinations find ill-equipped to face the challenges and pressures of modern day complex realities of life. They lack the confidence and ability to live life to the fullest. They easily become discouraged and at times get depressed.

Children's Parliaments open up horizons of the minds of the children by introducing a broader society and a world beyond their immediate circumstances. The parliaments help children to succeed in life and to grow individually as true persons.

2. Their involvement in Children's Parliaments can go a long way in bringing about self-discipline and self correction in children.

As mentioned above, children and adolescents do not like advices. When adults give guidance to children their spontaneous response is that the elders are old fashioned and that they do not have the grasp of the present generation.

But when challenged to make decisions on their own, children and adolescents do so with resolve. Along the process they get formed and grow as better persons. In executing the resolutions they take, they manifest steadfastness and firmness.

Children's Parliaments provide them forums which make it possible for them to properly discuss and decide together.

As far as children are concerned it is known that they accept peer suggestions better than the corrections by the adults.

3. Children's Parliaments help them study systematically.

Study and daily schedule are also considered by children as part of a contract between them their parents. Therefore, the parents too are bound **strictly** by the schedule.

Children's parliaments may arrange tuition for the weaker students, besides instructing the cleverer children to help their friends who are weak in certain subjects.

4. Children's Parliaments help towards character formation and development of skills.

The Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children organize training programmes and cultural programmes in order to develop the children's talents and skills.

Besides, discussions on various topics during the sessions help the children acquire a fund of general knowledge. Since almost everyone is entrusted with one responsibility or another, each makes sure that one's role is carried out with care. Such sense of responsibility results in the growth of a confident personality in them.

5. Neighbourhood *children's Parliaments* help creating leadership qualities and self-confidence in Children.

Self-confidence and leadership are essential for life, especially when hunting for a job. One's rise and progress in social life is directly proportionate to one's self-confidence and leadership qualities. These do not come about miraculously overnight. Nor are they achieved by academic qualifications alone.

In order to acquire the qualities of self-confidence and leadership, one needs to interact with the larger society. An additional fund of general knowledge would go a long way in forming oneself into a self-confident and inspiring leader. Our children of today unfortunately lack adequate forums for developing personal qualities.

The Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children provide children with forums they could use to acquire self-development. They discuss problems and issues when they gather together. While doing so, they get their notions clarified. They take decisions which

they execute meticulously. They get to interact with elders and people of importance. They get opportunities to take part in training and formation programmes. They get to visit places and learn. These experiences are formative in nature.

The visitors from other parts of India and abroad are often taken up at the confident leadership exhibited by members of the Children's Parliament.

6. The Neighbourhood *children's Parliaments* are seen to empower the members to articulate and express their ideas in public.

Those who possess ideas and dreams are not always good at articulating them. They search for words; they often lack coherence. Their public presentation may lack attractive formulations and logic. The traditional stage-fright haunts most people. As a result they are unable to face a crowd and sometimes, even a small group of peers. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary for each to learn the art of public speaking and the use of techniques of communication.

The children in Neighbourhood Parliaments are put in a situation where they get to develop with ease their talents in communication, in writing, singing and acting.

7. Neighbourhood *children's Parliaments* help the children to work in cooperation with one another.

Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children give the members practical training in team work.

8. Neighbourhood *children's Parliaments* provide opportunities for participation.

The *Convention on the Rights of the Child* has the following: "Children have the right to participate in decision-making processes that may be relevant in their lives and to influence decisions taken in their regard - within the family, the school or the community" (*Article 12*).

Similarly it is also said that children should play their part in governance. But participation by children and governance by children cannot be a reality unless the children have adequate and viable forums where they could exercise participation and governance. Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children provide these forums.

These days, interested individuals all over the world are discussing in depth the concept of *formation through action*. The concept cannot deliver results in a vacuum. It too needs suitable forums, which The Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children provide. Since Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children include all the children, these opportunities do find a way to reach them all.

Since the Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children take place in their own neighbourhoods it is easy for every child to participate in them. From a small

geographical area of a neighbourhood of 30 families, they get to reach out to ever widening levels like that of the Village, Panchayat, Block, District, etc. As children's ability to participate grows, they can act in gradually expanding wider and wider levels of the parliaments.

9. Neighbourhood *children's Parliaments* teach children to protect their rights as well as themselves from all kinds of abuses and violations.

Children are vulnerable because they do not have sufficient physical strength. They can be easily deceived and misled by criminals and anti-social elements. They can easily fall prey to various kinds of abuses, violence and other evils like trafficking, separation, and so on.

Children's Parliaments help to protect children from the above dangers in two ways: First, they conscientise children regarding these dangers and empower them with sufficient knowledge about such dangers and about the ways and means to protect themselves from such dangers. Secondly, together with the Village Child Protection Committee (comprised of the animators of NCPs), Children's Parliaments ensure that no child in the village finds himself or herself in such precarious situation. They identify children in the above risk situations and arrange to give them protection.

10. Neighbourhood *children's Parliaments* serve to create a safety net for monitoring children in difficult situations such as runaway children, missing children, trafficked children, etc.

Neighbourhood parliaments, as we said, are territorially organised. The entire world could be organised territorially as Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children. This could be done easily as the entire world is just a stretch of neighbourhoods and one need not take bus to go and organise one's neighbourhood.

We also live in a world where with just a click of the button of the cell phone we could talk to someone at the other end of the world. A world of easy communicability and organisability.

Each such neighbourhood parliament is to be inclusive too, i.e., organised in such a way that no child is left out and every child is automatically a member whether active or not.

And these Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children are also small in size that no child could go unnoticed..

With such arrangements in place, no child could go unobserved. An effective child safety network by children themselves could automatically be ensured.

Every Neighbourhood Parliament of Children could keep track of children in danger of being trafficked.

Each Neighbourhood Parliament of Children can also keep an eye on children entering newly in any neighbourhood, to ensure no child is brought to its territory for any exploitative purpose.

As these Neighbourhood ***children's Parliaments*** are to be federated at various levels beginning from that of the village and reach up to that of the entire world, we could have even a global safety network for children and by children.



- Inclusive Neighbourhood Children's Parliaments are to be a child-led movement for a new world of peace that will be a global family.
- The children need to imbibe this vision and the structures and principles that will help to realize this vision. So too the facilitators and those in a position to support them need to be clear about it.
- Here we give a process/a module whereby this dream could be introduced to various groups.
- *Start by asking the following question:* what kind of a world would you ideally want to for your children and grandchildren?
- *Expected answers:* A world of peace. A world of justice. A world without frontiers. A world of equity. A world of equality. A world without discrimination. A world of sharing. A world without poverty. A world of dignity for all. A world of happiness. A world without nuclear armaments. A world of friendship. A world without economic disparities.
- *The next question:* Everybody wants such a world. Why is it not happening? What could be the stumbling blocks?
- *Expected answers:* Selfishness. Greed. Laziness. Indifference. Irresponsibility. Lack of cooperation. Bad politicians. Bad policies. Lack of knowledge. Illiteracy,
- *The next question:* Can we find out the two root blocks that are behind all these stumbling blocks?
- *Various answers come in. We guide the audience to agree on the following two as the root causes:* selfishness and helplessness.
- *Explain:* If we tackle these two root problems all the other problems get automatically solved. Hence we need to go more into these two root problems. Let's begin with helplessness or powerlessness.
- *Ask:* what does it mean to have power?
- *Expected answers from the participants:* knowledge, money, authority, position, etc.
- *Continue as follows:* Good answers. We would add also the following description: To have power is to have an effective say.

- *Ask again:* What would you need to have an effective say? What would be the basic requirement to have any say at all?
- *Expected answers:* courage, confidence, knowledge, content, language etc.
- *Add:* We need also forums to talk. At least a one-person forum. At least one person listening to you.
- *Ask:* Do people now have forums where they could come and talk effectively on various matters that affect them on account of various decisions, political, social and economical, made at various levels?
- *Expected answers:* Election forums at parliament and legislative assembly levels. Self-help groups. Associations.
- *Explain:* A basic principle to be kept in mind here is this: the bigger a forum becomes the more it becomes the game of bigger voices. Bigger in terms of money, muscle power, clout etc.. The smaller voices get drowned and lost.
- Our electing constituencies are huge. Hence the small voices of small people get drowned. The small people thus go voiceless. They cannot have an effective say. They need smaller forums, forums that are easily accessible to them if they are to have any effective say.

(The problem with self- help groups and other similar associations is that they are not connected enough to be more than of limited reach and impact. They cannot make laws for the country.)

We need to have forums that are both small, well-connected and could really speak for all.

Hence we propose a new dream for world governance, a dream of a deeper and more participatory democracy.



Inclusive Neighbourhood Children's Parliaments are linked to a grand dream of a new world order. The children's parliaments of today must evolve themselves into neighbourhood parliaments of all. Based on the concept of Neighbourhood Parliaments, new democratic governing structures must be formed for the world of tomorrow. A dream-statement regarding this is being discussed at intellectual circles throughout the world. It is essential that children of neighbourhood parliaments and their animators be aware of this dream-statement. We must resolutely move towards the new world order. We must interiorize the principles of the new democratic governance.

We present below the Vision Statement.

Join with us in dreaming big: dream of a new world.

We invite you to dream of a world where no direct elections to the National parliaments take place. Nor direct elections to state assemblies. Not even to Panchayat Councils.

Dream instead of a world where parliaments come to the streets. The whole world gets organized into neighbourhood parliaments of about 30 neighbouring families. Each neighbourhood of 30 families becomes a kind of mini-world or a mini-nation.

Each neighbourhood parliament has a neighbourhood cabinet, with a neighbourhood chief minister and ministers for various concerns like health, hygiene, environment, income generation, children's welfare, adolescence guidance – and what not – that are relevant at its level.

Each neighbourhood parliament chooses its delegates to represent them at the village parliament. It too has its cabinet with a Prime Minister and village-ministers for concerns that pertain at village level.

Next is the third level of parliaments i.e. panchayat parliaments and their cabinets. Thus come about respectively block parliaments, district parliaments, state parliaments, national parliaments, international regional parliaments and finally the world parliament (mind you not United Nations but a world parliament) – each with its cabinet.

The whole process is guided by certain principles:

Principle One: Principle of Numerical Uniformity.

Once you have certain number of neighbourhood parliaments you can automatically have a “village” – parliament; and once you have a certain number of “village parliaments, you can have a “panchayat” parliament; and so on.

Hence no big “villages” and small “villages” and big “districts” and small “districts” so on.

Actually the present territorial designations like that of block, district, state, nation and world are not in vogue any more. What we would have rather are various “tiers” or “levels” of parliaments. Like first level parliament (meaning neighbourhood parliament), second level parliament, and the like.

Principle Two: Principle of Smallness of Size

No more are parliaments with 500 and more members. It is a small, discerning community at every level.

The neighbourhood parliaments can have 30 families and not 30 individuals.

The advantage here: Everyone knows everyone face to face. And everyone knows the strengths and weaknesses of everyone else. One cannot go on fooling, as Gandhiji observed, a face to face community for long.

Principle Three: Principle of Recall

You don't need to wait for five years to call back a candidate whom you "elected" from one level of the parliament to the next. As you are a small community at each level of the parliament, you can convene your parliament any time you want and decide together to send someone else who would explain and represent your concerns better.

Principle Four: Principle of Subsidiarity

Subsidiary units get the focus here. Vitality, dynamism and power are concentrated more at the lowest levels possible. No business that could be handled at a lower level is taken up to any level above it. Higher levels deal only with those matters that the lower levels cannot handle.

Principle Five: Principle of Convergence

This means once you have such a network everything converges at this network. Everything is done through it. This reinforces the structures further and further. Thus whether children's programmes, adolescents programmes, self-help groups or what not, everything is referred to neighbourhoods and their representative networks.

Well, what would be the world like if this dream were to be realized? Could you detail it out and tell us? What all would be there and what all would not be there?



Suppose you are entering a ward and want to start Neighbourhood *children's Parliaments* (NCP). How will you go about?

There are various approaches. One is to organise an entire ward or a village/ town panchayat or municipality together as Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children. Another approach is to choose one particular neighbourhood first and concentrate your attention there and then gradually to start one by one other Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children.

The First Approach: Organising the Entire Village/Panchayat as NCPs

1. Meet the President / ward member / councillor and explain the concept of the Neighbourhood *children's Parliaments* and seek his/her opinion and advice.
2. With the assistance of the President meet other members of the Committee.
3. Similarly meet other important personalities and leaders such as members of NGOs, social workers, social service institutions, religious heads, school headmasters/ headmistresses and the like.

4. Convene a meeting of all such persons. The invitation could be in the name of the President.
5. The President or a VIP could preside over the meeting.
6. Narrate your experiences regarding the following.
 - What the Neighbourhood **children's Parliaments** achieved in other villages;
 - How the Neighbourhood **children's Parliaments** helped children to develop their sense of responsibility and leadership qualities;
 - How Neighbourhood **children's Parliaments** helped the children make improvement in their studies; and so on.
7. If possible make use of Power Point Presentations or slide/video shows on Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children.
8. Explain how the meetings of Neighbourhood **children's Parliaments** are conducted.
9. Ask for a team of volunteers to oversee the preparations for starting Neighbourhood **children's Parliaments**.
10. Draw up a map of the village of ward with the help of the team. Demarcate the neighbourhoods on this map.
11. Please keep the following criteria while demarcating the neighbourhoods.
 - No family may be left out.
 - Only the families within the boundaries of the neighbourhood should be included.
 - Each neighbourhood should contain around 30 families. Try as much as possible that the number of families in a neighbourhood does not go below 30 and above 45.
 - If there is a Self Help Group (SHG) working in the area, it is better that the whole SHG be included in the same neighbourhood.
 - If there are two adjacent SHGs contain 20 families each they can be organized as one single neighbourhood of 40 families.
13. Each panchayat is to have a Village Watchdog Committee (VWC) or a similar structure meant for the protection of children. So too each school may have a Parent-Teacher Association (PTA). The members of these structures could be included in the volunteers' team.
14. The next step is to meet the people directly. Visit the families of the village. While visiting, explain the concept and invite them for a meeting in the neighbourhood. Take special care to ensure that parents and youth are particularly invited.

You can repeat the success stories of Neighbourhood **children's Parliaments** during the meeting.

Ask them to suggest one or two persons to serve as animators of the Children's Parliament in the neighbourhood.

Forming Village Level Children's Parliaments

After the election of ministers of Neighbourhood *children's Parliaments* in a given village, the Village Parliament of Children can be formed.

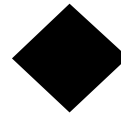
A minimum of two representatives of Neighbourhood *children's Parliaments* will become members of the Village Parliament of Children (VPC). If the number of the Neighbourhood *children's Parliaments* is less than the number of representatives from each Neighbourhood *children's Parliaments* could be more.

In any case the total number may not exceed 30, so that it is conducive for everyone to participate actively.

In VPCs too, sociocratic method of election is to be used for choosing ministers for various concerns.

Swearing-in-ceremony will take place in VPCs also. Special guests can be invited to administer the oath of office.

Village Parliaments of Children will meet once a month.



Meet the headmaster or the correspondent/

Share with him/her success stories related to children's parliaments.

Explain to him/her how children's parliaments help to develop in children a taste for studies, sense of discipline, good habits, leadership traits, social involvement, self-confidence, various talents etc.

Tell him also that it would enhance the reputation of the school.

Show photos of the meetings and activities of Inclusive neighbourhood Children's Parliaments functioning in schools elsewhere.

Tell him that that an hour a week (a period a week) week would be needed for children's parliaments. Request him to study the possibility of integrating this with the time meant for moral instruction, value clarification, meetings of various associations, extra-curricular activities etc.

While implementing...

It may be more practical in some places to start for children from 6th to 9th standards.

Pick up teacher animators at the ratio of one child per 30 children, and two additional teachers and offer them a training programme.

Explain “ A New Dream for Global Governance” as a part of this training. (See page.....)

Introduce during the training, the handbooks related to children’s parliaments.

Organize children as neighbourhood parliaments of about 30 children each, based not on the classes they study but on the residential areas they come from.

It is ideal to have to assign teachers from the same residential territory as children to serve as animators for the various INCs. Conduct for children too an introductory programme on Inclusive Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children. Narrating success stories relating to the achievements of children’s parliaments could be here.

Make each children’s parliament elect its prime ministers and other ministers following sociocratic method of elections.

After choosing 25 ministers as mentioned in the handbook, that is one each for each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of UN and nine for others for roles like that of the prime minister, you could have other ministers depending on the needs of the place. Or else, you could make the remaining students deputy ministers. No student should remain without a portfolio.

Subsequently, the weekly meetings could alternate as, one week for the territory-based meetings of the parliaments and the following week as theme-based meetings of various ministries.

Just as we have a teacher animator for each neighbourhood parliament, it would help to have a teacher –animator for each ministry too.

It would be highly encouraging for children to have a swearing-in ceremony for the ministers of the parliaments. (See page...). VIPs from elsewhere could be invited for this oath-taking ceremony.

Child parliamentarians in schools could be encouraged to start such parliaments in their actual neighbourhood with children going to other schools and those not attending to school.

Model Introductory Meetings

Some introductory sessions can help children to introduce themselves and familiarize themselves with the concept and process of Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children. The animators can use the following model sessions or they can prepare their own order and content of meetings.

Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) techniques

PLA techniques can help children to enjoy learning about the realities and challenges around them and respond effectively. These tools can make meetings interesting and useful. Among such techniques:

- 1. Transect walks:** Children, along with a facilitator, walk in small groups through a locality or community and observe, note down and share whatever they observe as regards, achievements, problems, possibilities and interconnections.
- 2. Resource Mapping:** Children draw a map of the neighbourhood/ village and mark all facilities and resources available. Like schools, post office, dispensary, mother and child care center, roads, water tanks, fields, trees, etc.
- 3. Social Mapping:** Children mark the linkages between the various peoples, groups, institutions in the society.
- 4. Time Line:** Children identify the various landmarks in the history of a place.
- 5. One-page history:** Children meet elders and come out with a one page history of their neighbourhood/village.
- 6. Trend Line:** Children sequence the various trends that prevailed in the society at various periods.
- 7. Seasonal Diagram:** children identify the various seasons, and the advantages and problems in each season
- 8. Ranking:** Children rank people and things. Rankings can be : preference ranking, problem ranking, priority ranking, wealth ranking etc. using “pots and beans” , “*chapathi* diagram”/“tail-ranking” etc. (Children enjoy placing *chapathis* or paper rounds of various sizes to denote the comparative bigness of the various problems, and placing *chapathis* near one another to denote how closely or distantly the problems they represent are interconnected.)
- 9. Cause and Effect Flow Diagram:** Children identify, using various cards, to denote the sequence of effects that lead to a particular problem.
- 10. SWOT:** Children identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of an area/programme.
- 11. Dream Mapping:** Children map their neighbourhood/village as they would like to have it tomorrow.
- 12. SMART:** Children write down objectives or goals for their village/project that are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound.
- 13. Short term plans and long term plans**
- 14. Budgeting**



The Animators of Children's Parliaments

Animator in Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children has a very important role as children need constant guidance and support.

Animator takes steps to establish Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children according to the guidelines set down in this handbook and effectively guides their functioning, especially during the initial stage. Even after the ministers have assumed their responsibilities, the animators need to continue to be with them and support them. They are to do this as if from the backstage encouraging the children to be in the forefront.

Who can be an animator?

Any one who has concern for children and the larger society can function as an animator. However, the animator has to be an adult, i.e., over 18 years of age.

What are the qualities expected in an Animator?

- Concern and involvement in society's activities
- Love for children
- Ability to understand children (their psychology and developmental problems)
- Leadership
- Ability to organize and coordinate events
- Creativity
- Openness
- Ability to observe
- Ability to communicate the concept to children in simple words and with clarity
- Readiness and ability to conduct games, tell stories and to lead community singing
- Willingness to spare time and participate in training programmes.

What are the functions of the animator?

- As far as possible, the animator must avoid air of superiority, but must be able to come down to the children's level and identify themselves with them.
- Must avoid acting like a teacher, but must be in the true sense an animator enabling children in their activities.
- Must participate in their discussions and activities without imposing his or her notions and opinions, but with a sense of friendship and solidarity with them.
- Must avoid advising and proposing. Rather the animator must raise questions which would make the children think, reflect and discover.

- The animators can provide information which the children do not have access to. In those rare events when children transgress their limits, the animator must call a halt, or redirect them.
- The most important thing to avoid is to introducing competitions among them and thereby making them competitive. Competitions have an inherent quality of setting one against another. Competitions also foster egocentric attitudes. There shall not be at any time, any competition between Children’s Neighbourhood Parliaments. What has to be fostered among children is cooperation and collaboration.
- The mission of the animator is likened to the trainer who helps you ride a bicycle. The trainer does not ride. Rather the trainee is made to sit, to pedal and balance. The trainer can teach the techniques. Once the balance and confidence is gained, the trainer lets go of the bicycle.



The term “minister” originally meant servant. Ministers are those who serve the people; therefore the people are the masters.

It is in this sense that our Neighbourhood Parliaments of Children have ministers. They are not the masters; neither can they act autocratically. They are entrusted with certain responsibilities. They work for the welfare of the people.

Each identified concern in the neighbourhood is entrusted to someone responsible to carry out the necessary actions. The minister for each concern will gather information regarding the particular concern, reflect on the issues, and identify the problems related. The minister will also get other members of the parliament to gather likewise more information and propose action and jointly implement the proposals.

Functioning as a minister in the Neighbourhood ***children’s Parliaments*** is itself a citizenship training.



When the elections approach, political parties could be seen presenting their manifestos.

Similarly our ministries too should each come out with its own manifesto.

But these are not our election manifestos, but rather the presentation of what children are going to do and what they are committed to. The manifestos are pointers towards their mission. Each ministry should present its manifesto every year. Each ministry should lead the members in a process of search and consultation to arrive at a set of priorities.

The process of preparing the manifestos begins at the neighbourhood parliament level. Each neighbourhood comes out with its own manifesto with regard to each ministry.

Then all the neighbourhood ministers will gather together at village level parliament to bring out village level manifestos and present them to the village preferably in the form of a booklet.

Similarly manifestos must be formulated at Panchayat, Block and District levels.

A

We, the Child Prime Ministers

1. Shall responsibly preside over the meetings of the parliaments and ensure their proper functioning.
2. Shall provide leadership to all the activities of Children's Parliaments.
3. Shall sign all resolutions, petitions, letters and documents related to Children's Parliaments.
4. Shall ensure maximum attendance at the parliaments and encourage frequent absentees to attend the parliament without fail.
5. Shall head delegations on visit to authorities and leaders.
6. Shall accept responsibility to ensure successful functioning of the parliament.
7. Shall propose the name of the speaker for each session.
8. Shall learn and implement Participatory Learning Action (PLA) by Children.
9. shall conduct training programmes for children to develop leadership qualities.
10. shall ensure that the required, items are procured and the relevant events are observed.
11. Shall get ourselves constantly updated regarding the roles and functions of all our child ministers.
12. Shall equip ourselves to enthuse others regarding "the new dream for world governance' that that NCN and the neighbourhood parliaments stand for.
13. Shall read life stories, struggles and successes of ten great leaders.
14. Shall create a communication network for interactions among child ministers.
15. Shall attend two to five special training programmes in a year.
16. Shall keep ourselves informed on developments in the world.

B**We, the Child Ministers for
Parliamentary Affairs**

1. shall assume all the responsibilities and duties of a secretary of an organization.
2. shall convene meetings of the Parliament, prepare the minutes, and present them during the following meetings.
3. shall handle the correspondence on behalf of the parliament.
4. shall maintain files, reports, copies of the resolutions, etc. in a responsible way.
5. shall take care that the “required items” for successful functioning of the parliament are procured & maintained properly.
6. Shall attend special training to write minutes and reports
7. Shall take points during meetings and talks for adequate documentation.
8. Shall ensure adequate visual documentation of events and developments, creating albums, audio and video recordings, etc.
9. Shall have poetry writing and essay writing sessions for child parliamentarians focusing on SDGs and current issues of interest to child parliamentarians.
10. Shall familiarize ourselves with all the SDGs and the concerns of various ministries.
11. Shall encourage all the ministers to ensure that they all have the required files and registers ready.
12. Shall encourage all child ministers to collect data relating to their ministries.
13. Shall circulate directly and through social media short films, photos related to the children’s parliaments and the issues they represent.
14. Shall monitor the preparation and implementation of an annual plan for the child parliament and encourage each child minister to do the same.



C

We, the Child Ministers for Finance

1. shall take responsibility for the financial dealings of the parliament.
2. shall initiate discussion on the rate of subscription to be collected from members, get the members make a decision on it (One Rupee per person?) and encourage the members to pay accordingly.
3. in the event of receiving donation, shall account for it in the cash book.
4. shall discuss with other ministers about various expenditures related to various departments, get the required resolutions passed, and allotments made accordingly.
5. shall in the event of a special programme, initiate discussion on the budget required, get the relevant resolutions passed and lead the fund raising process.
6. shall be responsible for keeping the cash reserve and remitting it for uses as prescribed by the parliament.
7. shall undergo training for making family budgets.
8. shall be responsible for presenting accounts during the meetings of the parliament and to get them passed.
9. shall keep the parliament informed on the various budgetary provisions of the central and state governments.
10. shall maintain income and expenditure account in proper form.
11. shall be responsible to get the accounts of the parliament audited every year.
12. shall have our own “Wealth from waste” project for our neighbourhoods and campuses through means like collecting used items like newspapers, magazines, books, plastic and aluminum items, gadgets, e-waste etc. to sell and make money for good causes.
13. Shall have income generating programs like making and selling, soaps washing liquids and other toilet items.
14. Shall make and sell eco-friendly carry bags.
15. Shall engage in sale of seasonal items like Christmas cakes, and stands bulbs and decorative items relevant to seasons and festivals.
16. Shall avoid competitive, lavish lifestyles.

D**We, the Child Ministers for Persons with Disabilities**

1. Shall encourage that children with disabilities have full participation in all the activities in the schools and class.
2. shall ensure that children with disabilities get, as much as possible, all the benefits of education.
3. shall ensure that all the blocks preventing the full participation of children for the Disabilities, are eradicated.
4. shall ensure that these children get necessary personal facilities in our schools and villages.
5. shall try to fight the attitudes that block their happiness.
6. shall ensure that our schools have ramps for the benefit of these children.
7. We, the Child Ministers for Persons with Disabilities, shall ensure that all government and private schools include the children with disabilities, especially the female, tribal and nomadic children.
8. shall ensure that these children get free and compulsory education.
9. shall ensure that specially trained teachers are appointed in all the government schools in order to encourage their education.
10. ensure that the special teachers come to the homes of these children, when children cannot reach the school due to the severity of their inability.
11. shall urge 'Gram Shabha' to discuss on their problems, their inability and their education.
12. Shall take steps to keep the community around aware of the reference services available regarding disability-related needs.
13. Shall ensure adequate awareness regarding the rights of children/persons with disabilities.
14. Shall keep ourselves informed on referral services.
15. Shall find agencies who give medicines, tools and other services to persons with disabilities free of charge or on a reduced rate.

E**We, the Child Ministers for the rights and protection of Children**

1. shall ensure physical exercises for us every day.
2. shall get the prescribed vaccinations in order to prevent diseases and epidemics.
3. shall take bath in the morning and evening.
4. shall ensure personal hygiene.
5. shall avoid spitting in public places.
6. shall pair nails and keep finger nails clean.
7. shall improve our knowledge of alternative, natural medicines.
8. shall cultivate in ourselves the habit of eating green vegetables.
9. shall ensure our rights as children.
10. shall ensure for ourselves protection against violence.
11. shall ensure that the society takes steps to protect children's rights.
12. shall ensure that child trafficking doesn't occur.
13. shall ensure that children are not deceived or led aside falsely.
14. shall ensure that child marriages do not take place.
15. shall socialize with all children without discrimination.
16. shall watch only good programmes on television.
17. shall avoid wayside eatables.
18. Shall demand for neighbourhood-based play schools for children above 3 yrs
19. Shall submit petitions to local govt bodies on issues and problems on rights
20. Shall ensure that children have adequate facilities for outdoor games.
21. Shall help set up libraries in our villages.
22. Shall insist that physical education classes are given due importance in the syllabus especially as regards neighbourhood schools.
23. Shall insist for a common syllabus throughout India for schools.
24. Shall ensure quality education and health care are made free to all children.

F**We, the Child Ministers for
Sports and Games**

1. shall ensure that the children get sufficient materials to play.
2. shall ensure proper play grounds for us through the good offices of the Panchayat civil administration.
3. shall ensure a children's park through the Panchayat administration.
4. shall make all the children take part in games.
5. shall ensure that children allot time for games in their timetables.
6. shall obtain required first aid boxes from the office of the Panchayat.
7. shall ensure toilet facilities close to the playground.
8. shall ensure a suitable facility for safekeeping our games equipments through the good offices of the Panchayat.
9. shall ensure that proper coaching is arranged as regards games.
10. shall see that no one discriminates against any other child during games.
11. shall try and develop self confidence and positive attitudes through games.
12. shall ensure that drinking water facilities are available close to the playground.
13. shall gather, riddles from sources like journals and books, various educative and skill developing games and introduce them to the children.
14. shall try and get a playground allotted to the children and supervise its maintenance and will intervene for obtaining games articles.
15. shall take steps to get the children trained in concentration, self-defence, swimming, cycling, physical exercises and various games.
16. shall make efforts to create a science park for infotainment and maintain the same.
17. shall ensure that all the children will take part in one or another game or sports.
18. shall preserve and give importance for the folk games and ensure that all take part in it.
19. shall ensure that all the children take part in games in a friendly manner without showing the feeling of enmity.
20. shall help in discovering children of extraordinary capabilities to encourage participation in district and state level sports and games competition.

G**We, the Child Ministers for Art, Culture and Communication**

1. shall conduct conferences of all child ministers of art and culture at various levels.
2. shall organize events to discover and develop children's artistic and cultural talents.
3. shall organize art related training programmes by competent experts.
4. shall organize cultural associations to promote arts and develop talents.
5. shall perform at festivals in the village through the cultural associations/groups.
6. shall give importance to folk arts.
7. shall organize art exhibitions.
8. shall organize an annual art festival.
9. shall organize cultural nights meant to create awareness on social issues.
10. shall ensure that village administration provides required materials for cultural performances.
11. shall ensure from the panchayat administration proper venues for our training.
12. shall try to get our MP to utilize his development fund to construct an auditorium for children to perform in.
13. shall publish an art magazine.
14. shall give awareness to the people, through our cultural performances.

H

We, the Child Ministers for Spirituality

1. shall have retreat camps arranged for us.
2. shall spend some time in silence and prayer every day
3. shall take part in common prayer services.
4. shall permit ourselves to be inspired and educated by all religions in matters of social justice, equality, fraternity and human dignity.
5. shall visit the sick and be a source of consolation to them.
6. We, the Child Ministers for Spirituality, shall visit the elderly and befriend them in their need.
7. shall take part in spiritual orientation programmes.
8. shall listen to scripture recitations of all religions.
9. shall arrange for and participate in community fellowship meal celebrations.
10. shall learn to identify and appreciate the positive elements found in various religions.
11. shall take part in inter-religious prayer gatherings.
12. shall not permit discrimination on the basis of religious affiliation.

1

We, the Child Ministers for No Poverty

1. shall identify the people in our area most affected by poverty and see what we could do for them,
2. shall identify the States in India affected most by poverty and grade them accordingly.
3. Shall find out the nations in the world most affected by poverty and grade them according to the intensity of poverty.
4. shall find out the causes and effects of poverty around the world
5. shall become informed global citizens regarding the means to end poverty.
6. shall arrange for exhibitions to create alertness regarding the problem of poverty.
7. shall conduct cultural programmes to make people respond to the problem of poverty.
8. shall arrange for study sessions and discussions on the links between poverty and unemployment.
9. shall study regarding the ways to bring down unemployment.
10. shall become part of a worldwide network of children to help eradicate poverty.
11. shall help create a world parliament of children to make children's voice heard regarding poverty in the world.
12. shall arrange for discussions on social protection measures.
13. shall have poem recitals on a poverty-free world.
- 14.** Shall introduce children to the processes of consolidating the data, identifying the problems, prioritizing the problems, picturization of solutions etc.
15. Shall get our child parliamentarians do the various exercises of Participatory Learning Action(PLA) like Resource Mapping, Social Mapping, Venn Diagram, etc.in our neighbourhoods and wards,
16. Shall make a list of the government projects for poverty eradication and inform and educate people about those projects.
17. Shall attend the meetings of gram sabhas..

2

We, the Child Ministers for Zero Hunger

1. shall prepare files containing pictures, stories, statistics etc. related to hunger.
2. Shall conduct exhibitions to alert people regarding the problem of hunger.
3. shall find out people suffering from hunger in our locality.
4. shall identify cases of malnutrition in our area.
5. shall create and promote slogans to ensure adequate response to hunger.
6. shall collect poetries and quotes from various literatures relating to the problem of hunger.
7. shall keep insisting that no one has the right to save for tomorrow while even a single person is hungry in any part of the world today.
8. shall skip a meal once a week in solidarity with the hungry and give the money for humanitarian causes.
9. shall conduct discussions to identify the root causes of hunger.
10. shall do bio-mass index survey in our neighbourhood to find out the effects of malnutrition
11. shall become part of a worldwide network of children to bring relief to the hungry.
12. shall help create a world parliament of children to make children's voice heard regarding hunger in the world.
13. shall have discussion sessions to identify the causes of hunger
14. shall have discussions on unemployment.
15. Shall have discussions on alcoholism
16. Shall hve discussions on alternative sources of income.
17. shall get to know the schemes of the government related to the above..
18. shall create a network of children from ward level to global level through children's parliaments to eradicate hunger..
19. shall conduct a small rally with placards etc. to give the petition to the collector on hunger-related issues

20. shall reduce food wastage during the celebrations like marriages using Whatsapp group and similar social media platforms.
21. shall work with all the local level govt bodies.
22. The school level create a sense of participation among children.
23. Shall skip a meal once a week to help the poor.
24. Shall create awareness about food items that could be health hazards and promote healthy and natural food.
25. Shall give petitions to government officials to ensure proper PDS supply..
26. Shall identify the areas and states and countries suffering on account of hunger.
27. Shall organize, with the help of social workers, networks of social media.
28. Shall learn to eradicate the differences between the rich and poor and remove money mindedness.

3

We, the Child Ministers for Good Health and wellbeing

1. shall inform ourselves on Infant Mortality Rates (IMR).
2. shall know Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR).
3. shall familiarize ourselves about Bio-Mass Index
4. shall do a Bio-Mass Index study of the people in our neighbourhood parliament.
5. shall visit a poor village neighbourhood and study the effects of malnutrition.
6. shall rank the various countries on the basis of IMR, MMR and malnutrition.
7. shall study about countries where medical expenses are free or the poor have good medical care
8. shall promote generic medicines through social media so as to make the medicines available for the poor at cheaper rates
9. shall listen to talks on medicineless treatments and alternative treatments.
10. shall learn about the connections between natural farming and health.
11. shall make children memorize the WHO definition for health.
12. shall promote healthy lifestyles.
13. shall arrange for first-aid drills for children.
14. shall observe safe traffic day or safe traffic week.
15. shall work for pollution-free air and environment.
16. shall promote awareness regarding the disease of alcoholism
17. shall ensure clean drinking water for ourselves and others.
18. shall maintain wells and water pipes clean.
19. shall ensure nutritious and healthy diet.
20. shall make arrangement to conduct periodic medical camps with the assistance of panchayat administration and/or voluntary associations.
21. shall try to ensure that toilet facilities are available.

22. shall with the help of the Village Health Nurse ensure that adequate preventive measures are taken for the health of the people.
23. shall always wear footwear.
24. shall plant trees with the help of the panchayat.
25. shall avoid use of plastic/polythene articles.
26. shall prevent stagnation of drainage near public habitations and public utility areas.
27. shall take preventive action against the use of open places such as drainage, pathways and seashore for toileting.
28. shall always wear clean cloths.
29. shall organize awareness programmes like street plays, puppet shows, folk songs and the like, regarding cleanliness, health and communicable diseases like AIDS.
30. shall promote domestic, herbal and road side gardens.
31. shall make efforts to get help for addicted elders through de-addiction centers.
32. shall organize awareness programmes regarding the evil effect of alcohol consumption through street plays and folk songs.
33. shall conscientize both children and adults on personal cleanliness and environment cleanliness.
34. shall conscientize people on matters regarding epidemics through cultural programmes, handbills and help people to protect themselves from contagion.
35. shall study the condition of primary health centers and hospitals and take steps to make them adequately functional with required equipments and articles of health care.
36. shall examine whether there are sufficient medicines and medical personal available in the health care centres.
37. shall take all steps to keep the village clean.
38. shall conscientize people on the harmfulness of the use of plastic and polythene and take steps to prevent the use of these hazardous materials.
39. shall conscientize people not to pollute the life sources like earth, air and water.
40. shall conscientize people about the depletion of ozone layer and the impending disasters that might befall on account of this.

41. shall make people aware of the two types of wastes i.e. biodegradable and non-biodegradable and of the necessity of separating these before disposal.
42. shall conscientize the people regarding birds and animals on which human life depends and take steps that the people protect them.
43. Shall create awareness on the positive health effects of natural foods.
44. Shall make informal interviews to check if proper facilities are available in hospitals.
45. Shall study the ratio of government hospitals and the population they serve.
46. Shall create awareness about polythene usage and reduce its usage.
47. Shall check the need in our area for closed drainage system.
48. Shall promote use of cloth handbags.
49. shall follow the processes of 3R : Reduce, Reuse and Recycle
50. shall promote awareness on the profitability of generic medicines
51. shall create awareness on the dangers linked to junk and unhygienic food
52. shall do bio mass index tests in our class and in our neighbourhood.
53. shall have demos on cost-effective, nutritious food habits.
54. Shall identify nicotine consumers and make known to them the availability of experts to guide them.
55. Shall have special sessions organized to know the problem of alcoholism and various addictions.
56. Shall get to know about the possibility of supplementing required micro minerals, the absence of which causes addiction
57. Shall have an information-sharing session on the various home remedies used in our homes /neighbourhood
58. Shall study how to ensure a traffic safe and accident free society.

4

We, the child Ministers for Quality Education

1. shall study the above agreements related to UN SDG 4 seriously and see what applies in our area.
2. shall take a survey in our neighbourhood to assess the educational levels of children
3. shall find out who if any are school dropouts in the area and bring them back to school
4. shall try to find out if and how many child labourers are in our area and see what could be done to free them.
5. shall demand inclusive education with special focus on children with disabilities.
6. shall demand that Sustainable Development Goals become a part of the syllabus in all schools.
7. shall conduct discussion sessions and seminars on disparity in education
8. shall make files containing success stories related to promoting education.
9. shall demand that children's parliaments be started in all schools as a part of citizenship education.
10. shall submit memorandums to government to end all sorts of disparity in education
11. shall demand that the education be child-friendly.
12. We, the Child Ministers for Education, shall ensure that all of us have noble ideals for our lives.
13. shall learn our lessons with a sense of purpose and clarity as regards life-goals
14. shall attend school regularly.
15. shall prepare a time table for ourselves to study better.
16. shall help one another to learn our lessons well.
17. shall ensure that there are no more dropouts from classes.
18. shall encourage personal talents of children.

19. shall prevent child labour.
20. shall encourage children below 3 years to benefit from “Anganvadi”.
21. shall help the economically underprivileged children.
22. shall keep our school campus clean.
23. shall create gardens in our school premises.
24. shall ensure play grounds in school premises or elsewhere in the vicinity.
25. shall ensure toilets in school premises.
26. shall wear clean dresses.
27. shall respect our parents and teachers.
28. shall encourage the habit of reading newspapers to enhance our general knowledge and keep track of developments in the world.
29. shall try to establish a student’s information centre.
30. shall encourage participation in organizations like Boys/Girls Scouts and National Service Scheme.
31. shall ensure that we have a community hall built for children to conduct our meetings.
32. shall collect the details as to whether the schools have enough of teachers, quality of education, necessary facilities for students, safety measures, and take the required steps.
33. shall create an atmosphere for our study at schools and houses with the help of teachers and parents.
34. shall encourage children, to go to common library, read and improve their knowledge.
35. shall encourage the students whenever they have doubts related to the lessons to ask the teachers.
36. shall erect evening study centres and take special care for the weak students to study well.
37. shall do the needful to monitor the provision of clean and nutritious noon meal.
38. shall meet the concerned officers and try to get their help for better educational provisions.
39. shall get every child to give a three minute talk on what should be the role and purpose of education.
40. shall make a list of aspects and approaches that make education child-friendly.
41. shall ensure that every child is able to read and write in one’s own mother tongue.
42. Shall arrange for training sessions on how to study.

5

We, the Child Ministers for Gender Equality

1. shall have a minister for gender sensitivity in all our children's parliaments.
2. shall study the various forms of discrimination against women in our neighbourhood.
3. shall encourage our sisters and mothers to form neighbourhood parliaments of women to fight discrimination.
4. shall collect details on various forms of discrimination against women in various parts of the world.
5. shall collect files containing photos, newspaper cuttings and write-ups related to discrimination against women.
6. shall collect songs, poems, quotes etc. that call for better deal for women.
7. shall conduct cultural programmes on womens rights and empowerment.
8. shall treat women respectfully
9. Shall take a survey to find out to know the situation of school drop outs, with special reference to girl children.
10. Shall ensure equality and equal rights to women at home.
11. Shall ensure participation in decision making regarding special events in family.
12. Shall take all steps to preventing female feticide and infanticide.
13. Shall ensure that there will be no giving or demanding dotwry in our neighbourhood.
14. Shall treat transgenders with respect and dignity.
15. Shall prevent girl child marriage.
16. Shall prevent abuse of women in media.

6

We, the Child Ministers for Clean Water and Sanitation

1. shall take steps to avoid all kind of wastage of water in our neighbourhood.
2. shall alert people through cultural programmes regarding the need to save water.
3. shall alert people regarding various ways of saving water
4. shall collect and share success stories of saving water
5. shall promote natural farming so that our water doesn't become poison in the long run due to pesticides and chemical fertilizers.
6. shall promote various ways of water harvesting.
7. shall promote planting of trees to help sustain and augment water levels.
8. shall learn various indigenous ways of making the water clean and healthy.
9. shall ensure that the surroundings near water sources remain clean and hygienic.
10. shall ensure the safety of the planet.
11. Shall ensure to plant more trees.
12. Shall avoid producing more heat through usage of more vehicles, plastics AC,fridges,etc,.
13. Promotion of green energy.
14. Shall Promote renewable energy like, solar wind, etc.
15. Shall Ensure individual, and institutional level of efforts, for water harvesting.
16. Shall Ensure govt. policies to plant more trees, wherever the land is available.
17. Shall promote Zero budget farming
18. Shall Ensure gifting plants.
19. Shall Take care of the local water bodies.
20. Shall ensure that each household should have access to toilets, covered drainage, waste disposal facilities.
21. Shall ensure the implementation of solid waste management.

7

We, the Child Ministers for Affordable and Clean Energy

1. Shall ensure that all the bulbs that burn unnecessarily are put off.
2. shall ensure increased use of solar energy
3. shall collect details on al alternative forms of energy.
4. shall create awareness on energy conservation
5. shall collect data on success stories related to sustaining energy sources.
6. shall have discussions on “renewable energy”.
7. shall collect data on houses that still do not have electricity..
8. shall collect or compose songs, poems ,quotes, skits etc. related to renewable energy.
9. shall arrange for cultural programmes to promote “renewable energy”.
10. shall make a global mapping to rank energy-starvation of houses in various countries.
11. Shall arrange for training programmes on cheap and effective energy.
12. Shall use govt schemes for training on alternative energy programmes and get govt. subsidies for the same.
13. Shall use RTI for getting proper schemes and subsidies.

8

We, the Child Ministers for Decent Work and Economic Growth

1. shall arrange for discussions on right to work.
2. shall collect details on unemployment in our neighbourhood.
3. shall do mappings to find out unemployment levels in our district, State, country, the continent and the world.
4. shall do mappings of child labour in our district, State, country, the continent and the world.
5. shall interview workers of various sorts to find out the difficulties and dangers they face in their work places.
6. shall invite workers of various sorts to our meetings to tell us about the difficulties and dangers they face in their work places.
7. shall listen to knowledgeable people about various ways to make work environment safe and conducive.
8. shall arrange for career guidance programmes to ensure that youngsters get as much as possible creative works that motivate their development.
9. shall advocate for friendly work environment for persons with disabilities.
10. shall interact with the migrant workers and listen to their stories and struggles.
11. shall have entrepreneurial get-togethers, with the support of youth parliaments where we present various forms of creatively promoting economic growth.
12. shall invite trade union leaders to tell us about various struggles for just wages and a better deal for workers.
13. shall draw out a fictional budget for a worker's family with two children and two dependent old people, and see what would be a decent minimum wage.
14. Shall give awareness that all kinds of workers should be respected.
15. Shall identify instances of exploitation wherein wages don't reach the labourer.
16. Make an arrangement to alternate the problem of mediators, who are doing unjust exploitation.
17. Shall learn about sociocratic system and processes that help to eliminate exploitation of political parties and groups.

9

We, the Child Ministers for Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

1. shall discuss about the *ayal sabhas* (neighbourhood parliaments and ward sabhas of Kerela).
2. shall have video shows on the Kudumbashree programme of Kerela.
3. shall familiarize ourselves with the New Dream for World Governance (www.neighborhoodparliament.org).
4. shall have poetry sessions and cultural programmes on the New Dream of World Governance.
5. shall organize innovation festivals where children bring in various innovative ideas for income generation
6. shall have a exhibition of creative ideas.
7. shall collect stories about child or youth innovators and share their stories.
8. shall have all our children’s parliament elections conducted according to sociocracy method.
9. shall discuss on what government and business leaders can do more for the environment and their workers.
10. shall enact the module, “ Participating people”.
11. shall try to envisage and put into action the concept of green schools.
12. shall build up a library with the assistance of the Panchayat.
13. will see to it that street lights are installed and functional in the village.
14. shall ensure that the street lamps keep burning at the required areas.
15. shall see that there is enough of transport facility.
16. shall ensure that bus drivers stop properly at bus stops to pick up the passengers.
17. shall ensure that the local MLA’s development funds are made available for building waiting sheds at bus stops.
18. shall try and persuade the governments or the people concerned to ensure specialty hospitals for children in our village.

19. shall ensure the area has sufficient *anganwadis* for children.
20. shall demand for a stage for cultural performances from the area development fund of the local MLA.
21. shall ensure that the village has markets and they function from the appropriate areas.
22. shall try to ensure that the streets and the drainage systems are maintained regularly.
23. shall check up whether the village has facilities such as transport, electricity, drinking water etc. and will find out remedies to rectify shortcomings and defects through the help of the parliament.
24. shall check up if the goods supplied through the public distribution system in the village i.e. Ration Shops are in good condition and the goods conform to the norms of quality and quantity.
25. shall take steps to procure clean drinking water.
26. shall check up whether roads are maintained and speed breakers are put in place in the villages.
27. shall check up whether necessary Government institutions are available.
28. Shall arrange for regular exhibitions to recognize and encourage budding child scientists.
29. Shall identify the scientists who can train children.
30. Shall Create more industries for more employment
31. Shall Participate in gram sabha meeting for more infrastructure
32. Shall clean the ponds and lakes to strengthen them.
33. Shall ensure that all the water sources which are encroached will be identified and reviewed.

10

We, the child ministers for Reduced Inequalities

1. shall have video shows and learn about Kudumbashree model of poverty eradication of Kerala State, India.
2. shall learn about the *ayal sabhas* or neighbourhood parliaments of Kerala
3. shall demand for neighbourhood sabhas and ward sabhas in all panchayats (local governance bodies as in Kerala State, India
4. shall learn about the various forms of inequality prevailing in the world.
5. shall collect songs, poems, cartoons, news items, success stories related to equality.
6. shall arrange for elocution sessions on inequality
7. shall have cultural programmes on the theme of equality.
8. shall fight for equal opportunities for all in education.
9. shall find out the countries where education and medical services are free for all.
10. Shall have awareness programmes on existing inequalities and the ways to overcome them.
11. Shall demand that special additional opportunities are provided for children who are slow in learning.
12. Shall advocate for free, quality medical services for all children.
13. National institute of open schooling. Kind of education should be provided.
14. We shall collect and share success stories of people who sought to reduce inequalities.
15. We shall have programmes to recognize and appreciate the talents of the children.

11

We, the Child Ministers for Sustainable Cities and Communities

1. shall make a survey of families in our neighbourhood that do not proper housing facilities.
2. shall identify what all would be the basic services that every family would need, and identify families that do not have such services.
3. shall promote neighbourhood sabhas and their federations as a means to engage communities in discussion and planning.
4. shall arrange to learn disaster-preparedness related to our respective areas.
5. shall survey areas in our neighbourhood regarding the need for better waste management.
6. shall take responsibility for waste management in our neighbourhood and in our campus.
7. shall promote soak pits.
8. shall promote organic manure.
9. shall promote natural farming
10. shall do our own Participatory Learning Action PLA) regarding our neighbourhood/ village ward/panchayat and plan for sustainable growth
11. shall discuss and identify what would be the transportation means that are not harmful to environment.
12. shall pinpoint activities in our locality that are not sustainable in the long run.
13. ??shall have variety entertainment programees based on the ideals of an “inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” village/world.
14. Shall make ourselves aware of the basic needs of families in our communities.
15. Shall advocate to ensure that public transportation system is comfortable, functional and safe so that need for private cars is reduced thus slowing down also global warming and pollution.

12

We, the Child Ministers for Responsible Consumption and Production

1. shall create posters on responsible consumption
2. shall collect pictures, news items, poems, success stories, skits etc, related to responsible consumption.
3. shall promote health-giving eating styles.
4. shall make representations to local governance bodies regarding efforts for responsible consumption.
5. shall conduct cultural programmes on responsible consumption
6. shall skip meal once a week and contribute the amount for good causes
7. shall have discussions on how we can Reduce, Reuse and Recycle in our schools and in our neighbourhoods.
8. shall create awareness on sustainable life-styles through social media.
9. shall invite knowledgeable persons to make us aware regarding how much large companies are really responsible, open and environmentally sound.
10. Shall reduce the use of plastics
11. Shall buy vegetables from small vendors.
12. Shall avoid buying things merely on the basis of attractive advertisements
13. Shall encourage kitchen gardens
14. Shall buy health-giving food items
15. Shall encourage small scale industries
16. Shall check the manufacture date, expiry and ingredients of food items.
17. Shall encourage the use of herbal medicines
18. Shall encourage the habit of buying things on need basis not on want basis
19. Shall ensure food quality is inspected by health inspectors
20. Shall ensure that food is not wasted .
21. shall encourage health promoting eating habits

13

We, the Child Ministers for Climate Action

1. shall create posters on the problems of climate change.
2. shall collect pictures, news items, articles related to climate change and create relevant dossiers.
3. shall organize cultural programmes on global warming.
4. shall get children identify 10 things that could be done at our neighbourhood to fight against global warming
5. shall identify 5 things that we could do in our schools to fight global warming.
6. shall plant trees in our schools.
7. shall link with environment movements like *Taru Mitra*
8. shall work for a global network of Child ministers for Environment.
9. shall listen to talks on disaster preparedness and accordingly see what we could do in this regard.
10. shall send memorandums to those in authority regarding steps needed for climate change.
11. Shall ensure the safety of the planet
12. Shall promote green energy.
13. Shall create awareness on global warming.
14. Shall familiarize ourselves with preparedness for disaster management.
15. Shall plant trees in our neighbourhood.
16. Shall promote use of vehicles that do not pollute the environment.
17. Shall avoid unnecessary usage of electronic gadgets.

14

We, the Child Ministers for Life below Water

1. shall promote pesticide-free and chemical-fertilizer-free farming
2. shall have campaigns to reduce plastic use.
3. shall create awareness on making our rivers and other water bodies habitable for the life under water.
4. shall encourage children to understand the problem of fish depletion.
5. shall alert through social media regarding illegal fishing, overfishing and other destructive fishing practices.
6. shall get awareness on the various other-than-fish items that are under water.
7. shall have dossiers on items related to life under water.
8. shall conduct an exhibition to make people aware of and appreciate the varieties of life under water.
9. shall celebrate World Days related to marine life.
10. shall create awareness on effects of radio activation on marine life.
11. Shall get to know more about various fish varieties.
12. Shall create awareness on the dangers of farm-raised Tilapia fish.
13. Shall advocate against dumping of harmful corporate wastes.
14. Shall have talks arranged on how change of policies related to ocean management damaged life in the sea..
15. Shall make a list of ponds and lakes that disappeared in our area and find out the causes behind such disappearance..
16. Shall find out instances in our area where due to land encroachment water bodies got shrunk.

1. shall ensure that we children do not waste water
2. shall initiate a child-led campaign against wastage of water
3. shall link with movements like Taru Mitra (Friend of Tree) to fight against deforestation
4. shall link with organizations that focus on water.
5. shall promote tree plantation in our neighbourhoods
6. shall promote kitchen garden
7. shall promote water harvesting methods
8. shall learn from knowledgeable people on various alternative ways of ways of saving and purifying water
9. shall conduct cultural programmes on bio-diversity and sustainable agriculture.
10. shall promote pesticide-free, and chemical-fertilizer-free natural farming.
11. shall keep track of the species under the threat of extinction.
12. shall collect success stories those promote sustainable eco-system.
13. Shall take up small scale child-led waste management in our locality.
14. Shall create awareness against the use-and- throw culture..
15. Shall have child-led advocacy action against overuse of water for industrial and business purposes.
16. Shall have child-led advocacy action against pollution of rivers and water resources.
17. Shall promote child led afforestation campaign.
18. Shall promote eco-friendly carry bags.
19. Shall take up “plastic free” campaigns.

16

We, the Child Ministers for Peace and Justice, Strong Institution

1. shall promote the New Dream for World Governance that ensures inclusive participation for all.
2. shall learn and practice non-violent communication.
3. shall practice sociocracy in our decision-making.
4. shall promote sociocratic elections.
5. shall promote peace games.
6. shall learn about and promote no-contest movement.
7. shall learn non-competitive games.
8. shall write to our school authorities to arrange for us the *Living Values* programme
9. shall link with UN bodies to build a more peaceful world.
10. shall help initiate a global network of child activists for peace, through children's parliaments.
11. shall keep asking UN and other organizations to help organize a world parliament of children to make children's voices for peace and justice to be heard more effectively.
12. Shall learn about neighbourhood parliaments of people which offer forums for people take charge and act.
13. Shall bring equality among communities.
14. Shall create an impact on the governing bodies, i.e Panchayath, block dist, state etc.
15. Strengthen the activities of the former children parliamentarians by forming youth parliaments..
16. Shall ask for a group led by the dist collector formed with social activists and Retired government officials and the like to promote children's parliaments and Sustainable Development Goals.

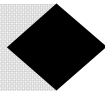
17. Shall engage in campaigns through social media and other means to make govt responsible to eradicate such disparities.
18. Shall create linkages with industries, companies and trusts to support child parliaments, and their activities.
19. Shall take the above concerns to wider levels through various media including Madha TV
20. Identify the short film makers and ask them to include dreams regarding SDGs in their upcoming projects.
21. Shall get film scrpt writers and novelists to project the “New Dream for World Governance” through neighbourhood parliaments and their multi-tier federations.
22. Shall ensure a continuous program to unite various communities.
23. Shall train ourselves to make people powerful against bribe and corruption, and to voice against misuse of authorities.

17

We, the Child Ministers for Partnership for the Goals

1. shall encourage all our children's parliaments to have a minister each in all our children's parliaments for each of the 17 SDGs
2. shall request our youth parliaments, women's parliaments and general adult parliaments too to have minister each to represent the various SDGs at neighbourhood and other levels of the federation of the neighbourhood parliaments.
3. Shall contact the various agencies functioning for various goals and establish linkage with them.
4. Shall request panchayat to have convergence committee to to promote SDGs.
5. Shall request the agencies concerned to set up a convergence taskforce at State level and other levels, consisting of representatives from governmental and non-governmental agencies and interested individuals, to promote SDGs.
6. Shall request the agencies concerned to set up also goal-specific sub-taskforces at State and other levels to promote each SDG. Shall promote a summer festival for SDGs-awareness and action, in each village with the .
7. Shall ask the government to have in all educational institutions a SDG-day.
8. Shall ask the government to include SDGs in school curriculum.
9. Shall have a cultural programme to promote awareness on these goals among the general public.
10. Shall use social media to promote awareness, organization and action for these goals
11. Shall Implement SDGs through INCPs.
12. Shall Conduct programs on SDGs in schools, private and govt.. and other institutions.
13. Shall Include SDGs in school curriculum.
14. Shall Make children agents to spread awareness on SDGs among parents, neighbours and the society around.
15. Shall Form a special committee to promote SDGs at Panchayath level.
16. Shall conduct cultural programs for the public to promote awareness on SDGs.
17. Shall Use social media to promote awareness on SDGs and INCPs.
18. Shall establish linkage with other agencies functioning for similar goals.

Elections In Children's Parliament



The elections that take place in the Neighbourhood children's Parliament are different from the elections people are accustomed to.

In the system of election we follow, no one wins, no one loses. No competition takes place; no poster war is waged. No secrecy, no expenditure. Nobody stands as a candidate.

This system is called **sociocratic** election method. This is a pleasing type of election.

The first principle of sociocratic election is that election is not to be person-centred, but task-centred.

One may wonder then, how sociocratic type of election takes place. Here is how:

Methodology of Election

1. Circle Formation

The children sit in a circle. This way all are equal and the children can see every other child face to face.

2. Introducing the Ministry/Concern

The one conducting the election (Facilitator) announces the concern for which the minister is to be elected.

For example: Suppose you are going to elect the Prime Minister. The Facilitator will say "Now we are about to elect the Prime Minister".

3. Discussion on the responsibility of the Minister

The facilitator asks the following questions.

- i) What is meant by the post of the Prime Minister?
- ii) What are the responsibilities the Prime Minister will handle? And what are the challenges he or she will have to face?

The facilitator makes sure that all children take part in the discussion.

4. Discussion on Capabilities and Attitudes required for the person to be elected as Prime Minister

The facilitator asks another question: "What are the capabilities and talents the person to be elected should possess?" The members one by one express their views.

5. First Round of Ballots:

Each member is given a small piece of paper. Each one is asked to write first his or her name on the top of the paper. Then below that she or he should write the name of the person whom he or she suggests for the post of Prime Minister.

For example, Usha suggests the name of Nandhini for the post of Prime Minister:

Usha

Nandhini

A member can vote for himself in sociocratic form of elections. In that case the voter writes his or her name twice on the ballot paper. However, no one can propose his or any name publicly.

6. Statement of Reason for the Suggestion

The ballots are collected and heaps are made according to names suggested. For example if Pramod received 6 votes a heap of his six votes will be placed, and if Pradeep received 12 votes, another heap of his 12 votes will be placed and if Nandhini received 13 votes, a third heap of her 13 votes will be heaped together in one place. The names of the three persons who received the votes will be written on the floor for all to see.

The facilitator takes each ballot paper in hand and addresses the person who had suggested the name and asks him or her to state the reason for suggestion. Each one gives the reason.

For example we shall take Usha who suggested Nandhini.

The facilitator says: "Usha, you have suggested the name of Nandhini for the post. Please tell us the reason why you did so."

Usha answers: "I suggested Nandhini, because she is a leader."

(Please note: Some one might say for example "I like her", or "I just wrote a name". These are not reasons for electing a person to a responsible position). By this exercise, the electors are taking responsibility for their choice.

7. Chance to reconsider the suggestions

Having heard every body's suggestion the voters now have chance to consider the reasons and make a fresh choice. Therefore, the facilitator says "Now you heard also other proposals and the reasons for the proposals. Now you have an opportunity to reconsider your suggestion. Those who want to change their choices may take their ballot paper back and put on the heap of another's name. Those who change will be asked to state their reason for their fresh choice."

Let us suppose Usha took her ballot from Nandhini's heap and placed it on the heap of Pradeep. She says "After listening to the reasons given, especially that of Chandra who said Pradeep had been a class leader, I now change my choice".

In this manner they go on round after round to come to a stage when the facilitator decides that the general sense of the Parliament is understood.

8. Consent Round

Suppose after a few rounds of changes Pradeep has 26 votes, Nandhini has 3 and Pramod has 2 votes. The facilitator now states the situation in the following or similar words "Friends, after all the rounds, Pradeep has 26 votes, Nandhini has 3 and Pramod has 2 votes. We are going to the final stage. That is Consent round".

The facilitator now takes the votes in the heaps of Nandhini and Pramod and calls those who had voted for them and says for example:

"Herman, you voted for Nandhini, you do not want to change. However, considering that most of the members have preferred Pradeep, let me ask you if you have any serious objection to Pradeep being the Prime Minister".

In all probability Herman will say, "I have no objection".

The facilitator continues to ask others the same question and obtain "I have no serious objection" which is consent.

The serious objection would be something like the following. "Pradeep is going abroad after six months".

The facilitator has the freedom now either to start the process all over again, or start from another person who had obtained a large number of votes at an earlier stage, or to say "we shall accept Pradeep as Prime Minister now and later, if he goes abroad we will have another round of election".

Facilitator is plays an important role in the election and must not be questioned. He or she could towards end chose a democratic method of declaring the result. He has to say something in the following lines "Since we have gone on for some time, and it looks like Nandhini has a large number of votes, we shall decide up Nandhini as the Prime Minister."

Another possibility is that Pradeep does not want to be the Prime Minister. Then Pradeep has the obligation to state his reason. His statement will start with "I do not want be Prime Minister **because**" The statement of Pradeep must be reasonable.

After getting the consent of all those who voted for another, the facilitator makes the announcement of the result thus "You have chosen Pradeep as your Prime Minister, let us give ourselves a round of applause".

The process is followed in election of all the ministers.

Please Note:

1. A frequently raised objection to the process is that it would take a long time to complete. Some may even argue that it would be rather boring. It is noted that the

process of learning takes time. However, once the children learn the process they would prefer this process. Besides, the second time when they gather for election, it will be easier and faster. In fact as all children are actively engaged and curious to know the result, it can hardly be said to be boring. It is for them an interesting novelty.

2. When changes are made and reasons for change or suggestion is made would they not hurt them whose votes are taken away? The answer is that the process presupposes certain formation in sociocratic process and non-violent communication. In particular when a fresh choice is made the reason should never be comparison e.g. Usha does not say "... I prefer Pradeep because he is a better leader than Nandhini" This would hurt because it is a comparison. Bearing in mind that she is electing a person for leadership of the group she must say e.g. "I have heard especially from Chandra that Pradeep had been a class leader" The emphasis is on leadership not on Pradeep or Nandhini.
3. Would not the people who "lost" like Nandhini and Pramod be hurt? In fact during the process the chances are that those who received less number of votes might have also received numerous positive strokes. Such a process initially throws up names of potential leaders. For example, during the subsequent elections say to Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Minister of Finance etc. Nandhini and Pramod are likely to be elected. The aim of the election is not the honour of individuals but the common good of the parliament which needs a person to look after a concern. Please note when the Facilitator announced a round of applause he or she said "let us give OURSELVES a round of applause" The members are congratulated not the one elected. The victory belongs to all.

Oath-taking Function

Once a year especially at the initial stages it would be helpful to have an oath-taking function before the ministers assume responsibilities.

It would first make the children feel they are going to take up a responsible mission.

Secondly, it will serve as a sign for the elders to know that their children are engaged in a matter of social importance and accordingly extend their support.

At this function the ministers will assume responsibility and promise to fulfil their mission responsibly using their talents and abilities to the maximum.

I, (nn) have been elected as Minister of (state the office: Prime Minister/Deputy Prime Minister) in the Neighbourhood (or village/panchayat, etc) Parliament of Children of (nn name the village/panchayat, etc).

I promise that during the period of my service as (*state the office*), I shall understand my responsibility and duties clearly and fulfil them to the best of my ability. I promise to dedicate myself for the welfare of each child in the neighbourhood (*or village/panchayat, etc*) and help solve the problems of children. I also promise that I shall respect the dignity of each child, treat each one equally without discrimination and I shall set myself as an example for the better functioning of the parliament as a loving and united family.

1. *Some person of importance in the village/panchayat may be invited to administer the oath. Other guests also may be invited. The children may request the invited guest to give a short address of felicitation.*
2. *The function can be celebrated as a public meeting in a spirit of festivity.*

Children's Parliaments At Various Levels



The Children's Parliaments function at the following levels.

- Neighbourhood Parliament of Children
- Village (area) Parliament of Children
- Panchayat Parliament of Children
- Block Parliament of Children
- District Parliament of Children
- State Parliament of Children
- National Parliament of Children
- International Zonal Parliament of Children
- World Parliament of Children



1. Prayer
2. Nomination of the Speaker
3. Welcome Address (Prime Minister)
4. Roll Call (Deputy Prime Minister)
5. Presenting the Report (minister for parliamentary affairs)
6. Passing of the Report (Speaker)
7. Points arising out of the reports/ evaluation of the reports
8. Finance Minister's Report (Minister for Finance)

9. Passing of the Finance Report (Speaker)
10. Report of the Ministers (Department Vice ministers)
11. Passing of the Ministers Report (Speaker)
12. Input Session (arranged by the prime minister)
13. Training & Group Games, songs skits, etc
14. Reading of the Decisions - Department Vice (minister for parliamentary affairs)
15. Writing the Decisions as Petitions
16. Vote of Thanks
17. Anthem



1. Games Articles
2. Information Board
3. Office of the Parliament
4. Meeting Place of the Parliament
5. Magazine of the Children's Parliament
6. Letter Pad
7. Seal and Ink
8. Identity Card
9. Report Book
10. Attendance Register
11. Copy of the Planning Leaflets of the Ministers
12. Important Documents



1. Children's Cultural festivals
2. Children's Participatory Planning
3. Birthday Celebrations
4. Religious & cultural Celebrations
5. World days Celebration
6. Publication of Annual INCP Magazine

7. Oath Taking Function
8. Opportunity to expose Knowledge and Talents
9. To have Sports and Games on Holidays
10. Educational Tour
11. To have "Small Savings"
12. Training on Leadership Qualities.
13. Playing Traditional Games And Yoga
14. Survey, Rallys and Signature Campaigns
15. Digital library, Newspaper cuttings, Collection of various news and display of these.
16. Special events in YouTube
17. Collection of Resource materials regarding SDGs
18. Plastic free neighborhoods, ward, village and panjayat.
19. Chances to provide or share about the books read in the library.
20. Data collection - child labour and drop outs
21. Record and documentation for activities.
22. Video clips.Games.Paintings.Debates.Dramas. Motivational songs.Skits.
23. Planting and protecting more trees
24. Rain water harvesting
25. Collecting waste materials – WASTE TO WEALTH
26. Awareness programs - Exhibition, Short Films,, Skit, Role Play, Street Play
27. Case study and Exposure programs
28. Seed fairs and Distribution of seed balls
29. Beautification of living premises, which proclaim the beauty of nature, and greatness of god's creation.
30. Promoting bio-diversity - kitchen garden, roof garden, herbal plantation
31. Giving books, seeds, or small saplings, as birthday gifts.

