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**NATIONAL LAW  
UNIVERSITY ODISHA**

# **9<sup>th</sup> CONFERENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CHILD INDICATORS**

**“GLOBAL CHILDHOODS: CRITICAL  
PERSPECTIVES PROMOTING THEORETICAL,  
EMPIRICAL AND POLICY UNDERSTANDINGS”**

## **CONCEPT NOTE AND THEMES**

**14 - 16 FEBRUARY 2024  
BHUBANESWAR-INDIA**

**[www.isci2024.nluo.ac.in](http://www.isci2024.nluo.ac.in)**



# 9<sup>TH</sup> ISCI INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

National Law University Odisha is proud and privileged to be the host of the 9th ISCI Conference on the theme of “Global Childhoods: Critical Perspectives Promoting Theoretical, Empirical and Policy Understandings” on 14-16 February 2024 in Bhubaneswar, India. In organising this conference National Law University has the support of Prof. Ravinder Barn from Royal Holloway, University of London, England and Prof. Damanjit Sandhu from Punjabi University, Patiala, India.

The 9th ISCI International Conference will focus on three aspects. Firstly, there will be critical analyses of whether government policies and programs have succeeded in promoting the wellbeing of children. Secondly, there will be an assessment of the rate of progress in Odisha, India and other countries in terms of the SDG goals to be achieved by 2030. Thirdly, there will be deliberations on changes in policies and programs for better results by incorporating the voices of children in consonance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child recognising the Right of Participation of children relating to decisions affecting them. In most countries, this right exists mostly on paper and children are rarely involved in any law, policy decision, scheme, etc. affecting them.

The 9th International Conference of ISCI being held in Asia will provide an added platform for the voices of children in the Asian region. Children are not merely future citizens of a country. The contemporaneous presence of children is as important as their future potential as adults.

For more information, Click [Here](#)



# CONCEPT NOTE

The Resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly on 25th September 2015 titled as “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” provides a plan of action consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for people, planet and prosperity with the aim to strengthen universal peace. Amongst several areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet, the SDGs focus on children’s welfare and well-being. In their broader scope, the following SDGs address children-related issues, aiming to: end poverty in all its forms everywhere (Goal 1); end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (Goal 2); ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (Goal 3); ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (Goal 4); achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (Goal 5); ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (Goal 6); promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (Goal 8); make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (Goal 11); and promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (Goal 16).





More specifically, the SDGs address issues such as reduction of poverty amongst children, ensuring food security, ending malnutrition and serving other nutritional needs of children and adolescent girls. Health-related concerns of children such as reduction of the global maternal mortality ratio and neonatal mortality rate, ending preventable deaths of newborns and infants and promoting mental health and well-being etc. are also addressed in the targets of SDGs. Besides, the SDGs aim to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and to promote lifelong learning opportunities for all by facilitating access to primary and secondary education which is free, equitable and qualitative. The SDGs also highlight the importance of educational facilities which are sensitive to the needs of children and individuals with disabilities and from a different gender providing safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all.

Additionally, the SDGs also emphasise the elimination of harmful practices such as child marriage, female genital mutilation, child labour and recruitment of child soldiers. Furthermore, SDGs call for ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against children. SDGs also mandate universal access to safe, inclusive, accessible, green and public spaces for children and access to adequate, safe and affordable housing for all.

