



प्रियंक कानूनगो  
*Priyank Kanoongo*  
अध्यक्ष  
Chairperson

भारत सरकार  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग  
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS

नई दिल्ली-110 001  
New Delhi - 110 001

D.O Letter No- 227850/NCPCR/CH(1)-2022-23/004447



Date-23.03.2023

To

**National Testing Agency,**  
First Floor, NSIC-MDBP Building,  
Okhla Industrial Estate,  
New Delhi, Delhi 110020  
Email: [genadmin@nta.ac.in](mailto:genadmin@nta.ac.in)

**Dear Sir/ Madam,**

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

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

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