

**Report on the Regional Round Table Conference of Western States  
On  
Effective Implementation of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000<sup>1</sup>**

**Bhopal, 28 February & 1 March, 2015**

**I. Introduction**

The Regional Round Table Conference of Western States on the Effective Implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act) was attended by 173 participants from the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat and Rajasthan. The participants included the Hon'ble Shri Justice Ajay Manikrao Khanwilkar- Chief Justice, High Court of Madhya Pradesh; Hon'ble Shri Justice T.K. Koushal - Judge, Indore Bench, Madhya Pradesh; Hon'ble Shri Justice R. S. Jha – Judge and Chairperson of the High Court Committee on Juvenile Justice, Madhya Pradesh, Hon'ble Shri Justice Jayant Patel-Judge, High Court of Gujarat; Hon'ble Shri Justice S. Ravindra Bhat– Judge, High Court of Delhi; Hon'ble Ms. Justice Mukta Gupta – Judge High Court of Delhi; Hon'ble Shri Justice M.N. Bhandari -Judge, Rajasthan High Court Bench- Jaipur, Hon'ble Shri Justice Sandeep Mehta-Judge, Rajasthan High Court; Hon'ble Justice Shri V.M. Kanade– Judge, High Court of Bombay and Chairperson of the High Court Committee on Juvenile Justice Committee; Hon'ble Shri Justice S. S. Shinde–Judge of High Court of Bombay and Member of the High Court Committee on Juvenile Justice; Hon'ble Shri Justice Ms. Anuja Prabhudesai– Judge of High Court of Bombay and Member of High Court Committee on Juvenile Justice; Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur – Judge of Supreme Court of India; police officials; representatives of the Department of Women and Child Development, Member Secretaries of the State Legal Services Authority; representatives of the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs), Principal Magistrates of the Juvenile Justice Boards; Chairpersons of the Child Welfare Committees, Members of the JJBs and CWCs; representatives from civil society organisations and Prof. S S Singh, Director, a faculty member and students of the National Law Institute University, Bhopal, representatives from other academic institutions and the media. Shri Lochen Pullempavil, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF- Bhopal office welcomed the participants, briefly orienting them with the agenda planned for the Conference.

In his Welcome Address, Hon'ble Shri Justice R. S. Jha highlighted the fact that despite efforts made over the last about 15 years since the enactment of the Juvenile Justice Act, there is very little effective implementation of the same all around the country. This he said is largely because several of the people involved in the implementation of the law do not know their duties, and if they do know them, they do not know how to go about performing them. He urged the participants to make full use of this very effective platform to share the problems that are being faced, and to collectively identify practical solutions which will help in speeding up this process. He complimented Hon'ble Shri Justice Madan B. Lokur on the outputs that have already been achieved in terms of stated goals and plans that emerged from the previous four Regional Round Table Conferences, and expressed his hope that this Round Table will add significantly to the same.

**Mr. Trevor Clark, Chief of Field Office -UNICEF, Madhya Pradesh Field Office** while presenting an overview referred to obligations arising out of the ratification of the UNCRC. He highlighted the importance of ensuring that all children, particularly juveniles in conflict with law are treated with dignity and respect, emphasizing that this is their right. He also underscored the need to understand the root drivers of why children get into situations wherein they become children in conflict with the law.

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In his **introductory remarks, Hon'ble Shri Justice Ajay Manikrao Khanwilkar, Chief Justice – High Court of Madhya Pradesh** said that though it is often said that children are the future of tomorrow, the framers of the Constitution placed a duty on the state to ensure that they live a life of dignity and respect today. After detailing the various Constitutional provisions relating to children, he hailed the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 Act as a progressive legislation – one of the finest of the world. We must remind ourselves that the juvenile justice law is not aimed at retribution but rehabilitation of the child – and that success will be determined by our ability to ensure that no child enters the system a second time. The justice system, he said, has undergone a radical change to make it more responsive to the needs of children, and that it is the responsibility of duty holders to ensure that the law is implemented. The government is committed to this goal, but yet there are many hurdles to be overcome, such as the lack of co-ordination, lack of awareness and sensitization, the tendency among duty holders to do run of the mill performance, etc., all of which impedes the process and dampens the mood and sincerity of other fellow workers. He referred to the National Crime Research Bureau (NCRB) data, which he said is indicative of the challenges, particularly the issue of crimes against children. State institutions are plagued by poor infrastructure, lack of adequate and child friendly staffs, lack of co-ordination and synergy, lack of effective rehabilitation measures are some of the major problems that need immediate attention. He said that it is critical to ensure accountability at all levels, be it the highest level of governance or the institutions where children are directly dealt with. Availability of funds he said was not the problem, as most states have not been able to exploit the resources fully – an issue that questions not only the capacity but also the commitment for the cause. He expressed the hope that concrete region specific needs and action plans will be identified through the deliberations and that officers are made accountable for the protection of the rights of children they are responsible for.

Delivering the **Inaugural Address, Hon'ble Shri Justice Madan B. Lokur** reminded the participants that discussions about children in India involves children who number more than four hundred million children – many of who hail from good families and schools but many more who are under privileged children who deserve much more than what they have got. He emphasized that the Round Table Conferences, of which four have already been held so far, have focused on both children in need of care and protection as well as juveniles alleged and found to be in conflict with law. He said that the functioning of the Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) should be critically examined and measures taken to ensure that hearings are completed in four months so that the mandate given by Parliament is adhered to. He questioned the need to send all children to the Observation Home, particularly when the situation in some of these institutions is absolutely rotten, and that some children can definitely be sent back to their parents. He urged the participants to introspect and to understand that all children have to be treated with dignity, whether they are guilty or not, and that they are entitled to services that would enable them to become better citizens and get integrated back into society. As regards children in need of care and protection, he highlighted the large numbers of children who come under this category, and that Child Welfare Committees should try to be much more pro-active to ensure that these children have a better life. As regards Children's Homes, though they seem to be in better condition than Observation Homes, there are still problems related to shortage of facilities, over-crowding, etc – not the kind of environment that children would like to live in. As regards the role of the police, Justice Lokur said that since these officers are most often the ones who have the first contact with children, particularly juveniles in conflict with law and children who are lost, they need to be much more sensitized and clear about their role. As regards administration, officers need to introspect whether they doing enough. He questioned the argument that is often given for problems in implementing the JJ Act that there is not enough money, by saying that there is plenty of funds under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), and that much of it is returned due to non-utilization. He underscored the importance for the participants to try to find out where we have gone wrong, why we have gone wrong and what we can do about it. As regards civil society involvement, he said that individual efforts are not enough, and that there is a need for more collective and pro-active action at the societal level.

Justice Lokur concluded by saying that the idea behind the Round Tables is to enable all participants to not just listen to presentations, but to dialogue and speak their mind on the issues and challenges related to the

implementation of the Act. He urged the participants to shed all inhibitions that may be there due to the presence of judges or senior officers, and that a frank and open discussion on how all actors and stakeholders could work together towards this common cause, is what will result in a successful round table with concrete outcomes for children.

## II. Challenges faced in the effective implementation of the JJ Act

On 28 February 2015, Day I of the Round Table, brief presentations on the status of implementation of the JJ Act were made by the Hon'ble Justices of the respective High Courts as well as select representatives of the government, SCPCRs and police.

Several systemic, infrastructural, and human resources related challenges that have impeded the effective realisation of the objectives of the JJ Act were highlighted. The unique challenges that emerged from the Western Region Round Table pertained to the management of homes and the perception that the police do not have much of a role under the JJ Act.

The issues emerging from their presentations have been clustered below as follows:

- 2.1. Issues of Common Concern – a listing and tabular depiction of issues that were raised by two or more States.
- 2.2. State-specific Challenges – a listing of unique challenges faced by some of the States that affects the effective implementation of the JJ Act.

### 2.1. Issues of Common Concern

At the Western Region Round Table, several challenges that impaired the effective functioning of the JJBs, CWCs, Management of homes, and provision for Legal services - the four major themes identified for the Round Table dialogue were shared.

The issues that emerged have been depicted below in the form of a State-wise table under the four themes.

#### 2.1.1. *Effective Functioning of Child Welfare Committees (CWCs)*

Significant challenges that emerged were lack of adequate staff, infrastructure, travel allowance to enable the CWCs to function effectively, inadequate training, vacancies, problems arising due gaps in procedures for selection and appointments, lack of clarity about procedures, particularly relating to repatriation, etc.

The following table indicates issues that were flagged as a concern by the states during the State Presentation:

**Table 1: Issues affecting the effective functioning of Child Welfare Committees**

**Please note that this matrix reflects only the issues that were specifically raised during the State presentations. It should not be interpreted to mean that these concerns are not present in other States.**

Issues	MP	Delhi	Maharashtra	Rajasthan	Gujarat	Goa
Lack of clarity in role of CWCs - need for uniform procedures	√			√		

Vacancies		√				√
Insufficient honorarium						√
Inadequate trained staff and infrastructure	√			√		√
Absence of monitoring of CWCs	√		√			
Non-sitting of members						√
Repatriation				√	√	√

### 2.1.2. *Effective Functioning of Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs)*

Significant challenges that affect the effective functioning of JJBs that emerged from the presentations are as follows:

- Pendency of cases
- Social work members of the JJB not playing an active role as a member of a multi-disciplinary bench of Magistrates
- Lack of a system for monitoring the functioning of the JJB

The following table indicates issues that were flagged as a concern by two or more states during the State presentations:

**Table 2: Issues affecting the effective functioning of Juvenile Justice Boards**

Please note that this matrix reflects only the issues that were specifically raised during the State presentations. It should not be interpreted to mean that these concerns are not present in other States.

Issues	MP	Delhi	Maharashtra	Rajasthan	Gujarat	Goa
Lack of monitoring of the JJBs	√		√			
High pendency	√			√	√	√
Lack of trained personnel						√

Non-Appearance of juveniles and witnesses						√
Delays in filing of charge-sheets & Final Reports						√
Lack of interest and commitment amongst JJB Members		√			√	√

### 2.1.3. *Effective Management of Homes*

Fundamental issues that was raised in the context of child care homes pertained to

- Need for trained and sensitized personnel,
- Need for more trained counselors,
- Individual Care Plans not being prepared resulting in gaps in follow up of the progress of children,
- Severe gap in services that enable rehabilitation and re-integration of children
- Lack of adequate staff and infrastructure

The following table indicates additional issues that were flagged as a concern by the states:

**Table 3: Issues affecting the effective Management of Child Care Homes**

Please note that this matrix reflects only the issues that were specifically raised during the State presentations. It should not be interpreted to mean that these concerns are not present in other States.

Issues	MP	Delhi	Maharashtra	Rajasthan	Gujarat	Goa
Absence of follow up mechanisms for discharged children		√		√		√
Lack of adequate, trained staff at the Homes	√	√				
Lack of sufficient competent counsellors in homes	√	√			√	√
Absence of vocational training to enable independent living skills				√		
Lack of activities in the OH	√			√		

Absence of quality educational services		√		√		
Individual Care Plans not being prepared	√			√		√
Non- Segregation of children in Homes				√		√
Lack of Rehabilitation Facilities	√	√	√	√		√
Infrastructural concerns and poor quality of homes	√	√		√	√	√

#### 2.1.4. *Effective Provision of Legal Services for Children*

The Key issue that was raised was the delayed access to free legal services as a result of which children and their families invariably turn to private lawyers.

The following table indicates additional issues that were flagged as a concern by the states:

**Table 4: Issues affecting the effective provision of Legal Services**

Please note that this matrix reflects only the issues that were specifically raised during the State presentations. It should not be interpreted to mean that these concerns are not present in other States.

Issues	MP	Delhi	Maharashtra	Rajasthan	Gujarat	Goa
Non-availability of senior Legal Aid Lawyers in JJBs			√			
Insufficient emoluments for Legal Aid Lawyers			√			
Lack of effective legal aid for children in conflict with law			√	√		

#### 2.1.5 *Other Common Issues*

Certain key issues raised by states not falling in the above tables are highlighted below. These issues have been flagged as a concern by at least 2 states.

- Focused intervention for identifying and responding to children in need of care and protection and to prevent them from getting into situations which result in them coming in conflict with the Law
- Lack of Identity cards for Children within Institutions and requirement for registration under the

Aadhar Scheme (Bal Aadhar)

- Need for increase in honorarium for members in JJBs & CWCs in order to attract educated, knowledgeable and committed persons.
- Need for thorough training, sensitization and frequent refresher courses for all key stakeholders in the system.
- Absence of Coordination between the authorities – Dept. of WCD, CWCs, JJBs, DCPUs, Police
- Urgent need for linking de-addiction centres to the juvenile justice system.
- Need for developing an appropriate mechanism for monitoring the performance of all stakeholders including JJBs
- Need for Human rights education for all stakeholders
- Need for JJBs to function as a socio-legal bench
- Need for greater investment in capacitating and motivating first-line staff
- Dedicated SJPU must be set up in all districts.
- Need for promoting public private participation
- Need for detailed guidelines for Selection Committees under JJ Act in order to ensure effective appointments of JJB and CWC members.
- Need for protocols for promoting effective inter-state coordination to rescue and restore children from other states

## **2.2. State-specific Challenges**

### **2.2.1. Madhya Pradesh**

- Figures of children waiting for adoption are not shared with other States which leads to piling number of children waiting for adoption. Therefore, need for integration of adoption and data base is required as is being done by Madhya Pradesh through their ANMOL programme
- Need for Separate Homes for children with special needs and for children with communicable diseases.
- Track the child' MIS is implemented only by the Police. Other stakeholders such CWCs, JJBs and CCIs not complying
- Compliance to standards of care is not met by many institutions
- Individual child care plan is not prepared/ followed through
- Many child care institutions are not registered under JJ Act
- District Monitoring & Inspection Committees are not formed & hence monitoring is not carried out
- Violence against children are rampant in institutions
- Lack of timely disbursement of funds to institutions

### **2.2.2. Delhi**

- Need for customized recruitment criteria for positions for various categories of caretakers in Homes
- Need for nationally accepted guidelines for compensation to children rescued from child labor.
- Challenges in mobilizing Corporate Social Responsibility funding and its efficient deployment.

### **2.2.3. Maharashtra**

- Challenges in transporting children to JJBs.
- Need for SOPs to monitor Ashram-shalas and unregistered child care institutions and make them provide vocational training services too.
- Need to connect every child in the JJ System to the Jan Dhan Yojna (opening of bank accounts)
- No system for evaluating the performance of CWCs and JJBs

#### 2.2.4. Goa

- Recent escapes and violent behaviour of children in institutions.
- Practice of discharging children who with mental health problems (depressed, violent, uncontrollable) without providing counselling and treatment.
- Specialized services for children with psychiatric issues not set-up
- ICPS not introduced in State, consequently District Child Protection Units not yet constituted.

#### 2.2.5. Rajasthan

- Need for benefit under section Sec. 436A of the CrPC to be extended to juveniles who have spent more than one and a half years in OH
- Gutkha being distributed in schools trapping children into substance abuse.
- Increase in institutionalization after ICPS instead of de-institutionalization
- Need for social-audit of child care institutions
- Child Marriage is a serious concern in the state
- Poor quality standards in the functioning of child care institutions and falsification of records showing higher enrollment numbers.

#### 2.2.6. Gujarat

- Fresh Appointments haven't been made in CWCs though their tenure has long been completed.
- Children in tribal areas being neglected.
- JJB cases being disposed but records are not destroyed. Need for HC Committee to exercise review power for such issues.
- Need for a Special PP to be appointed in every JJB.
- Need for separate registers in police station for child related issues.
- No dedicated SJPU's in the State with Women's Cells in Police Stations being given additional responsibilities.

### III. Key Challenges and Proposed Solutions

On 28 February 2015, participants were divided into eight groups under four themes and urged to deliberate on the key challenges, solutions and the way forward. The four themes were:

- (a) Effective functioning of Juvenile Justice Boards
- (b) Effective functioning of Child Welfare Committee
- (c) Effective Management of Homes.
- (d) Effective Legal Services for children

This section captures the solutions proposed on 1 March 2015 in response to the challenges identified by the participants.

#### 3.1. Key Challenges and Proposed Solutions to Ensure Effective Functioning of JJBs

ISSUE	KEY CHALLENGES	PROPOSED SOLUTIONS
<b>1. Monitoring mechanisms</b>	Review of the functioning of the JJB Members	Members appointed have no accountability under the JJ Act. Hence, there is a need for review of the functioning of the JJB Members by the State Government on periodical basis either through Selection Committee or the Principal



		Magistrate. JJB members should not be appointed on Multiple Committees/ Boards.
<b>2. Delays</b>	Disposal of the case within 4-6 months is not happening.	There should be independent mechanism to secure presence of Juvenile and witness.
	Delays in serving of summons and lengthy cross examination.	When the matter is brought before the magistrate/judge, there should be a filing of the final report by the police officer within a week's time in cases of petty offences. And in cases of serious offences, final report/charge-sheet to be filed within fifteen days. Issue of Summons through e-mail or telephone could be helpful. To make the Summoning effective- I.O. must mention the PIS Number of every police witness in the final investigation report. Telephone number of the witnesses must be mentioned on the Summons for the same.
	No Regular Special Public Prosecutor	Appointment of Special Public Prosecutor in every JJB to help the Board in speedy examination of witnesses.
	Social Investigation report takes time-	The involvement of the NGOs can be sought to obtain the Social Investigation Report and Individual Care Plan of juveniles.
	Termination of the proceedings in "petty" or "unfounded" cases	JJBs to expeditiously dispose of trivial offences and where allegations are unfounded after due interaction with the child and other stakeholders.
	Individual Child Care plan is not received at the time of Disposition Order which causes delay in disposal of cases	Use the services of NGOs for preparing the Individual Child Care Plan.
	Absence or low turnout of Social Worker Members which results in delay in the assessment of the child at the stage of first appearance and subsequent proceedings	Reporting of absence of Social Worker Members. (Section 4 of JJA) Political Appointments should not be made. Criteria of selection to be ensured
<b>3. Appointment &amp; Quality of members</b>	Need for well –experienced, dedicated and committed members in the JJB. It is observed that many a times ex-government officials are often appointed on such committees, i.e. Selection Committee, Advisory Committee and JJB.	<No Solution Offered>
	In case of transfer of trained magistrates and members	In case of transfer, study material and live training CDs and training by the present Magistrate or another member needs

		to be imparted.
<b>4. Lack of adequate support system</b>	There are no counsellors, clerical staff, probation officers, and required staff mandated under the Act.	Required personnel mandated under the Act need to be appointed by the State Government and review needs to be done by the Juvenile Justice Committee. Probation officers required exclusively for JJB according to the case load. Sufficient number of duly trained Probation Officers under every JJB is to be ensured.
	Child Abuse determination	Child should be taken into confidence by the authorities to determine if any act of abuse has taken place. JJB members should personally communicate with every juvenile on every date when he/she is produced before the Court.
	Preparation of Child Care Plan at the very outset	At the time of Initial Production, a short term plan may be prepared which could be later on merged with the final Individual Child Care Plan.
	Need for action plan from the very first appearance itself	JJB to especially interact with the juvenile after first production. Process of Rehabilitation to start there itself The requirements of the child like de-addiction or regular schooling etc are to be assessed at the stage of first appearance. These should be taken care of in time. Issues like education and other circumstances are to be paid heed at earliest stages. This will ensure effective monitoring from the very beginning. Additionally, Probation Officers should be under administrative control of JJBs or have exclusive charge over JCL cases
	Transfer of the Child when more than one state is involved	Co-ordination between the JJBs and CWCs across India should be ensured.
<b>5. Challenges related to Police Personnel</b>	No Child Welfare officer or special police officers being trained to handle cases of juveniles in conflict with law	Periodical training is the need of the hour.
	Need for JWOs to have exclusive charge to deal with JCLs	Relevant State Dept to ensure this. Uniform Training through involvement of JJBs and State Legal Services Authorities (e.g. Maharashtra training is given by Tata Institute along with Legal Aid Institution). Inclusion of JJ Act as part of syllabus at different levels
	Police Officers designated as members of SJPU are not themselves aware of their charge as SJPU members.	List of designated officers/members should be displayed on the website of the Police Department/ Ministry of Home Affairs, also at every concerned Police Station. Training should be imparted to sensitize them about their role under the Act.
<b>6. Age Inquiry</b>	Completion of Age Inquiry-Problems faced- difficulty in	Participants agree that IOs should procure and produce the age proof of juveniles expeditiously during investigation.

	procuring School Certificates	
<b>7. Principle of Fresh Start being Violated</b>	Back history of repeated offenders can't be looked at	Issue to be tackled very sensitively by the JJBs. Expedite the inquiry and focus of the JJBs and individual care plans Weeding out of the record as per Rules of 2007 which provide that records must be weeded out after the Appeal Period is over or seven years after disposal of enquiry.
<b>8. Use of Dispositional Alternatives</b>	Community Service as an alternative is not being utilized more often at the time of final disposition	All possible options should be utilized as per the aptitude of the child.

### Way Forward identified by the Groups and participants:

1. The State Government and Judicial Academies need to impart training on child psychology, child rights, juvenile laws to existing members and magistrates from time to time.
2. State government to take steps for infrastructure and human resources.
3. Appointment of more probation officers, formation of individual care plans, etc.
4. Handle the cases of juveniles in conflict with law like you are standing at his place as a child.
5. Rehabilitation/Reintegration is the priority:
  - a. Three pronged approach-‘self’, skill sets, linking up with support networks
  - b. The Board to actively take care of individual needs of every child for education, Vocational training, avocation and full-time engagement.
  - c. Psychological Support and re-integration into the society with the help of the civil society.
  - d. Self-esteem of the child is to be regained through the patient hearing communication, building confidence and inculcating trust in the authorities dealing with the child.
  - e. JJBs should expand its network in the Civil Society so that NGOs, etc. can be called out for any support.
6. Strengthen After Care Institutions and overall improve the quality of care.
7. Training to different stake holders should be structured and through the State Judicial Academies.
8. Sensitization of JJB staff and the staff of Homes should be ensured.
9. Child Tracking after the disposal is required in certain cases- but tracking is not necessary in each and every Case.
10. Co-ordination of different JJBs and CWCs would be required- Communication between JJBs and CWCs of different states.
11. Childline to be expanded and their network can be well utilized for different aspects of working with the child, family, and rehabilitation.

### 3.2. Key Challenges and Proposed Solutions to Ensure Effective Functioning of CWCs

ISSUES	KEY CHALLENGES	PROPOSED SOLUTIONS
<b>1. Appointments &amp; Attendance of Members</b>	Selection of CWC members	There should be no political interference and the selection should be done according to the word of the Act. Process of appointment of new CWC should start six months before the expiry of the current CWC and should conclude before three months of the expiry of

		the current CWC. Persons who are not involved in any other profession or occupation should be preferred for the jobs.
	Attendance and presence of CWC members	Installation of biometrics system will ensure better attendance and completion of compulsory office hours.
<b>2. Challenges with respect to Children with Special Needs, Missing Children &amp; Trafficked Children</b>	Shortage of Homes and hence inability to find homes for Special Need Children	Greater Number of Special Homes for Disabled and Mentally challenged children
	Child trafficking is extremely rampant in urban areas – domestic labour, factory labour, adoption, flesh trade, missing children, kidnapping, elopement etc	SOPs should be developed for problems like missing child, POCSO, Child Labour, Trafficking etc.
	Problems of Missing Children	Telephone and Internet Facilities should be provided to CWCs, so that they can upload the data on missing children.
<b>3. Monitoring and Restoration Challenges</b>	No Monitoring of Rehabilitation after Restoration of Children	Follow-up action after the restoration program. There should be a follow up mechanism for both children who have been rehabilitated and the children who have reached majority. Vocational training should be instituted for children beyond 14 years of age to make them independent once they reach majority.
	Delay in Restoration of Children due to late submission of Probation Officer's Report	Probation Officers should not be overloaded with work. Sufficient number of experienced Probation Officers should be appointed
<b>4. Need for Sensitization of persons involved</b>	Indifferent Attitude of Caretakers and Other Staff who are directly in touch with the children	Workshops to be organized for the sensitization of such caretakers and other institutional workers. Example – Caretakers, Peons, Cooks, Guards, Drivers, Ayahs etc.
	Lack of sensitization on the part of the Police and Labour Department	Trainings, Seminar, Workshops should be an ongoing process.
<b>5. Poor Coordination &amp; Documentation within the CWC</b>	Lack of Co-ordination within the members of the CWC	Clarity in what is the role of CWC Chairperson <i>vis a vis</i> members, in order to reduce the conflict of interest. Difference in honorarium Candidates with commitment and dedication should be given preference, and those having no other professional commitments. CWC member should not be appointed from families which run shelter homes.

	Lack of Documentation.	Documents should be written properly and CWC notes should be in detail in each case.
<b>6. Process Delays</b>	Delayed Ossification Tests	Quick Ossification Tests for age verification to be done by Nodal Officers in Government Hospitals.
	Submission of Social Investigation report by the PO	Separate PO should be appointed for CWC and JJB.
<b>7. Inadequate support from DCPO</b>	DCPOs are not proactive and are not available at all times	They should be proactive and provide counselling services wherever required for children in need of care and protection. Example – Courts, Hospitals etc.
<b>8. Need for Data and Visibility of CWCs</b>	Lack of statistics and data and action plan.	Survey to be conducted in order to estimate the number of children in need of care and protection within the jurisdiction of CWC.
	Lack of awareness about CWC	Interaction of CWC with NGOs and Organisations should be increased. General Awareness should be increased through advertisements (FM, Radio, Newspapers, display boards etc.) Regular meeting of CWC with NGOs and other organisations working with child rights.
<b>9. Need for Uniformity</b>	Implementation of ICPS guidelines and JJ Act uniformly all over India	The operation and procedures regarding honorarium, seating etc. should be uniform and should be according to ICPS guidelines.

#### Way Forward identified by the Groups and participants:

1. CWCs should have a grievance redressal mechanism by presenting their problems and seeking help in difficult cases, they may be permitted to be represented before JJC periodically.
2. CWC Portals at the National Level in order to increase coordination at the national level.
3. In Delhi every CWC is equipped with Legal Aid Counselor from Delhi State Legal Authority. Other States should also develop a similar pattern.
4. All Child Welfare Institutions should provide quality institutional Care ‘
5. CWC should focus on de-institutionalization, as institutionalization is a product of diminishing returns.
6. Common SOP should be developed for all CWCs all over the Country. The State Government may frame the rules as per their requirement.
7. There should be a database of all CWCs of the country on a single web portal.
8. CWC must follow child friendly system.
9. The NGOs and CWCs should work together to create a better child welfare system.
10. The database relating to child in need of care and protection should be updated regularly through the help DCPU.
11. The CWC member should be given training at the time of appointment and at regular intervals.
12. CWCs should be regulated and monitored by the judicial system not by Government.

### 3.3. Key Challenges and Proposed Solutions to Ensure Effective Management of Homes

ISSUES	KEY CHALLENGES	PROPOSED SOLUTIONS
<b>1. Infrastructural Challenges</b>	Inadequate space overcrowding in homes	Segregate institutional space for children in conflict with law (CICL) and those in need Care& Protection (CNCP)
	No segregation of space for Children in conflict with law and care and protection	Quality Check to be more regular for infrastructure and space
	No monitoring of quality of physical facility	Adequate space for Recreation, rest, education, health, counseling, vocational training
	Need for Arrangements for new entries	New juvenile to be segregated for first 15 days from older inmates
	No separate space for children with special needs (mentally challenged)	Need for segregated space and special counselors
	Non acceptance of children addicted to drugs by their families	Half-way homes for children with drug history – May also be for all other children.
	Requirement of Special homes for children with special needs (such as those affected by HIV)	Need different standards for homes for children with special needs
<b>2. Staffing Challenges</b>	Not enough availability of residential care	Alternative care such as contact programs and day care programs
	Inadequately paid staff & De-motivated staff	Minimal wages norms for all institutions / homes for children Atmosphere of trust for staff to be cultivated Burn out of staff to be addressed
	Inadequate child to staff ratio& fast staff turnover effecting rapport building with children	Follow norms implement monitoring checklist Provide continuous staff for long term contracts Need continuous long term staff not contractual.
	Recruitment norms	Police verification of staff Psychological profile of staff All states to have Child protection policy
	Inadequate training of staff & Lack of Staff Sensitization	Pre-induction and post induction staff trainings to be regular and need for modules and SOPs for counseling In-service and refresher training.
Vacancies	Fill sanctioned post. Focus on caretakers	

		Providing training and sensitization program. Upgrading qualification and pay scale of caretakers
<b>3. Rehabilitation &amp; Restoration</b>	Mental preparation for child to exit care homes	Vocational training Counseling and Mentoring schemes with other members of society ID proofs Aadhar /Voter ID cards
	Delayed tracking of children makes it difficult to restore run away children (CNCP)	Earlier the tracking more chances of restoration- Specialized NGOs for restoration Need to simplify tracking software and make it uniform- NIC feedback Coordination with Police
	Post release care & follow-up – the moment children are released, they are rounded up by the police.	Need to establish after-care homes – sensitization program for police.
<b>4. Provision of Services within Homes</b>	Inadequate counselling	Need for trained counsellor and Individual Child plan Role of CWC in counselling\ Provide psychosocial support of child Need to simplify tracking software and make it uniform- NIC feedback
	Poor implementation of RTE	RTE to be implemented in letter and spirit
	Poor integration with Health & Nutrition Schemes for children and adolescents	To have members of state and district NHM and ICDS in the management committees, advisory boards and inspection teams
	Child abuse treatment protocols not known to health staff of govt and private hospitals	Child Abuse protocols training to be imparted for Health care professionals to fast track identification, management and follow guidelines
	Need to understand interest of children – Kind of vocational training the children would be interested in	Providing vocational training – for example - Welding, wall painting, driving etc.
<b>5. Poor Management of Homes</b>	Need for Effective Monitoring of these Homes	To strengthen Management committees Strengthen Inspection committees to monitor homes
	Child participation poor	Need for Children's committees to be set up and strengthened
	Registration	Need for subordinate legislation
	Setting a basic standards of homes	Monitoring of homes – Inspection reports to be put online – affix responsibility of officers in charge – Childline advisory committee for monitoring of the homes
	Smuggling of drugs & liquor into homes by caretakers	Check on casual visitor and also lower staff
	Maintenance of database of	Establish structure/protocol to obtain documentation.

	children	
<b>6. Public Participation</b>	Institutionalization to be last resort (orphans growing up in institutions without family)	To promote Community involvement, sponsorship and foster care should be encouraged
	Need for Public Involvement.	Corporate Social Responsibility – Guidelines to be amended

#### Way Forward identified by Groups and participants:

1. Staff recruitment norms to be adhered
2. Performance appraisal
3. Police verification
4. Abuse protocols for Health staff and home staff- training of Medical nursing staff
5. Training medical officers
6. Child Protection policy
7. Need to simplify Uniform Tracking system- NIC feedback
8. Need for a better security agency for security of homes
9. Need inspection committees to monitor the homes
10. Strengthen Management committees with membership from Schools, Health, Nutrition sectors
11. To have SOPS developed for dealing with abuse and for quality counseling for CNCP and CICL
12. Need for Social Audit to be conducted
13. Need to strengthen Children's Committees for improved child participation
14. Provide video conference facility for children to interact with their families – such as skype.
15. Dedicated counseling sessions for families of children to acquaint them with the specific needs of that child.
16. Establishing a helpline for parents
17. Gradation of homes – Give incentives to best performing homes such as cash prizes. – Need to establish a model institution in each state.
18. All children and special homes should be on SOS village pattern
19. Link homes of destitute women & old age homes to children homes.

#### 3.4. Key Challenges and Proposed Solutions to Ensure Effective provision of Legal Services for children

ISSUES	KEY CHALLENGES	PROPOSED SOLUTIONS
<b>1. Lack of Quality in Legal Representation for Children</b>	Need for Better Recruitment & Emoluments	Increase Honorarium of Legal Aid Counsels (LACs). Better method of Selection of LACs
	Need for Extensive Training	Legal Training on relevant Acts, i.e. JJ Act & Rules, POCSO, LSA, etc. Sensitization on child psychology, child rights, etc. Developing better communication skills in terms of child friendly jurisprudence
	Lack of Lawyers who are well versed with Juvenile Justice Act and other children related laws.	Initiation of refresher or crash courses or certificate/diploma courses on child rights in law schools/ Law Faculties or other Legal Education Institutions.



<b>2. Legal Awareness</b>	Training & Sensitization Awareness on Child Rights Awareness of Redressal & Grievances	Training to other stakeholders like police, RWA's, civil society, CWC members, caretaking staff, school/college children etc. Dissemination of publicity material in print and electronic media. Publication of Compendium of role of all stakeholders Awareness of child helpline
	Lack of awareness of Juvenile Justice Act 2000, ICPS, various child related laws and free legal aid services among children, parents and communities.	Mobile awareness campaigns, Legal Literacy Posters, Display Boards at Police Stations, Use of Mass media, Organizing Legal Aid Clinics in communities and in child care institutions.
<b>3. Increasing and Enlisting Support for provision of Legal Services</b>	Need for Additional Support	Identifying and enlisting more senior advocates Identifying and engaging Para-legal volunteers
	Involvement of Not-State Legal Service Providers / University Clinics in Legal Aid System in JJ is minimal.	JJBs/ CWCs need to be oriented as to how to play their role vis a vis legal aid.
<b>4. Provision of Other Services</b>	Rehabilitation Services	Skill development to become self-employed. Co-ordination with (Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs)) Awareness amongst parents about beneficial schemes of the govt. like MNREGA etc and ensuring availing of the same. Engagement/encouragement of children as per hobby preference for future placement. Notification of Victim Compensation Scheme under Section 357A CrPC.
	Inspection & Monitoring of Homes	Regular inspection by Secretaries of SLSA/DLSA, legal aid counsels, PLVs etc.
	Coordination	Digitization. Data base creation Enlisting LAC's belonging to different linguistic backgrounds.
<b>5. Infrastructural Challenges</b>	Lack of facilities (i.e. room, computer, printer, stationary, telephone etc. for legal aid lawyers at JJBs.	Creation of exclusive panel of Legal Aid lawyers for JJBs/ CWCs with required facilities in place. (At least in capital cities or cities where pendency is high, as per Supreme Court's order in <i>Sampurna Bebrua vs Union of India</i> )
	Access of Legal Aid Lawyers of JJBs/ CWS in child-care institutions.	SLSAs and Respective Department having control over Child Care Institutions should coordinate with each other and work out a system whereby Legal Aid Lawyers of JJBs/CWCs could visit Child Care Institutions to meet children whose cases they are handling and also to

		pick up cases of unrepresented children.
<b>6. Monitoring &amp; Supervision of Legal Aid Lawyers</b>	Malpractices or unfair practices in the legal aid system, police-Private Lawyer nexus etc.	JJB/CWC should assign Legal Aid Lawyer on the very first date of production and regular Monitoring and Supervision of functioning of Legal Aid Lawyers.
<b>7. Clarity, Uniformity &amp; Maintenance of Standards</b>	Non-adherence of NALSA guidelines on legal aid for JJBs across the country.	NALSA Should take steps to find out whether its guidelines are being followed or not and then to take necessary steps to get them implemented.
	Non-uniform legal aid fee structure across the country.	SLSAs should workout and implement a uniform legal aid fee structure. Inputs from DSLSA may be taken in this regard.
	Role of Lawyers in CWCs- Confusions Continues regarding their role- Are they needed to assist CWCs or to be lawyers for CNCPs?	Subject requires clarity and needs to be studied.

**Way Forward identified by Groups and participants:**

1. Developing a Mechanism for monitoring of pending cases involving CNCPs. Cue can be taken from CWC software developed by DSLSA. Other SLSAs can take such initiative.
2. Optimum utilization of funds at disposal of SLSAs.
3. Monitoring of pending cases through its Legal Aid Lawyers in respect of human trafficking and mass child labor.
4. Proper Implementation of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Bachpan Bachao Andolan v. UOI.* and *Sampurna Bebrua v. UOI & Ors.*, in letter and spirit
5. Information Boards in all JJBs and CWCs for parents and children giving information on child laws.
6. Empanelment of lawyers specifically for juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection before JJBs and CWCs
7. To have Legal Aid institutionalized in JJBs and CWCs, with proper supervision and monitoring and adequate payments and facilities to such panels.
8. Study and revise payment & work-scheme of Panel Lawyers in JJBs and CWC

<b>Good/Innovative Practices that emerged from State Presentations</b>	
<b>MP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pool of 250 trained Magistrates available for appointment to JJBs</li> <li>• Publication of compendium on implementation of the JJ Act and Rules</li> <li>• ICT enabled Scheme 'Anmol' for centralized registration of prospective adoptive parents.</li> </ul>
<b>Delhi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CWCs have a daily cause list</li> <li>• CWCs are linked to DLSA which ensures effective legal aid services are provided to all children</li> <li>• Aadhar Card provided for all children in statutory institutions</li> <li>• Education Monitoring Committee oversees interests of CNCP children studying in government</li> </ul>

schools.

- Mental Health Unit has been set up in every institution
- MIS system for CWCs to track status of children in place

#### **Goa**

- Children's Courts functioning for several years under the Goa Children's Act 2003 to try cases of child victims
- Services of 3 Juvenile/Child Welfare Officers available in every Police Station
- Availability of trained paralegal volunteers to assist CWCs and JJBs

#### **Maharashtra**

- TISS Project 'Chunauti' functioning in institutions housing mentally challenged children to provide specialized services
- Census on street children in Mumbai completed by TISS.
- SOPs provided for JJBs in Maharashtra
- Study conducted by TISS on children of prisoners

#### **Rajasthan**

- Linking of Skill Development programme of Dept. of Labour with the Juvenile Justice System
- Circular issued by HC Committee to ensure the provision of compensation for children rescued from bonded labor
- Legal Awareness Team of all DSLAs visiting Child Homes, Observation Homes and Special Homes on a specific day of each month to provide legal services to children

#### **Gujarat**

- Additional District Judge has been designated as a Visitor to Children's Homes and reports back to the High Court on the functioning of Homes.
- Active participation & involvement of public and corporate entities has led to the creation of a model home such as 'Bal Gokulam' in
- Convergence meeting of all district authorities organized once a month.

### **IV. Short-term and Long-term Goals**

This section captures the submissions by the participants on the one goal they would like to achieve in six months and the three goals they would like to achieve in the next two years to ensure the effective implementation of the JJ Act.

#### **Madhya Pradesh**

Short Term Measures	Long Term Measures
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To see that Clinical Legal Education Program at the University includes providing legal support to JJBs and CWCs and exposure of students</li> <li>2. To start the monthly review meeting of the Committees, Boards, Organizations working with children/juveniles to know about the problems and solutions and to establish co-ordination between them.</li> <li>3. Observation Homes are maintained in such a manner that children residing therein get a congenial, supportive and child-friendly environment.</li> <li>4. To expedite the process of de-institutionalization by providing non-institutional care.</li> <li>5. Expedite the disposal of pendency in CWCs and JJBs.</li> <li>6. Ensuring right to education for all children produced before the CWC.</li> <li>7. .</li> <li>8. Ensure complete rehabilitation of children residing in SAAs. There is challenge to rehab children with special needs and older children.</li> <li>9. Counsel parents to adopt children.</li> <li>10. Ensure visits by probationer officers in all JJBs.</li> <li>11. Ensure monitoring of all institutions.</li> <li>12. Ensure more children are provided with vocational training.</li> <li>13. Commitment to ensure that every child's need is inquired into and rehabilitation undertaken accordingly.</li> <li>14. Ensure that each child whether in need of care of protection, or conflict with law or a victim be provided with legal aid and counseling through integrated services of MPSLSA.</li> <li>15. Handling juveniles with love and affection.</li> <li>16. Ensure proper working of staff in CWCs.</li> <li>17. Sensitization of various</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To conduct research on particular areas related to the working of JJBs or CWCs.</li> <li>2. To initiate discussion through workshops, conferences, etc. on the findings of research mentioned above.</li> <li>3. Periodical training, workshop and exposure through visits for members of CWC/JJB so that they can learn the best practices of other CWCs/JJBs.</li> <li>4. SJPU should be manned by persons well versed in Child Psychology.</li> <li>5. Members of CWC should have commitment and expertise in dealing with rehabilitation of the child in need of care and protection.</li> <li>6. After completion of proceedings in the JJB, the child in conflict with law is provided effective support to join social mainstream.</li> <li>7. Sensitization of staff recruited in Homes regarding Child Psychology and of all stakeholders to ensure effective rehabilitation.</li> <li>8. Operation like "Smile" and "Milap" to be conducted regularly.</li> <li>9. Ensure priority is given to decisions that are based on the Best Interest of the child.</li> <li>10. De-institutionalization as far as possible and appropriate, through measures such as placement in Foster care.</li> <li>11. Take concrete measures to ensure child-friendly atmosphere.</li> <li>12. Implement vocational training for juveniles.</li> <li>13. Create awareness in the villages and towns of MP about child rights, Right to Education and JJA.</li> <li>14. Campaign to ensure readmission of drop-out children</li> <li>15. Campaign about child marriage.</li> <li>16. Campaign about child rights in schools and major areas.</li> <li>17. District level DCPO to focus on children who have a critical risk to their lives.</li> <li>18. Ensure setting up of more JJB's to reduce pending cases.</li> <li>19. All vacant posts should be filled up.</li> <li>20. Remove Corruption.</li> <li>21. Address Infrastructure problem.</li> <li>22. Sensitization of society regarding children released from various homes.</li> <li>23. Increase coordination between university and CWC's and JJB's for smooth functioning of CWC's and JJB's through PG Law students and social work students.</li> <li>24. To help children through RTE Act so that they have their studies along with legal awareness camps so as to prevent them from becoming children in conflict with law.</li> <li>25. Reaching out to extended family to support children</li> <li>26. For the benefit of beneficial government sponsored schemes which are as many as 150 including MNREGA should be provided through MPSLSA to the family members so that we bring the whole family into the fold of responsible citizenry.</li> <li>27. Supporting staff for management and crisis.</li> <li>28. CWCs to be encouraged to take <i>suo moto</i> action.</li> <li>29. Better coordination amongst various functionaries by way of sensitization through a workshop.</li> </ol>
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<p>functionaries through workshops in MPCJA.</p> <p>18. To carry out extra efforts for communication and counseling.</p> <p>19. To rehabilitate five juveniles in respect of whom cases are pending.</p> <p>20. Frequent monitoring of children who are in shelter homes.</p> <p>21. Preparation of SOPs for different institutions under the Act.</p>	<p>30. Conduct research on the bottlenecks, and remedial measures for better implementation of the act.</p> <p>31. Sensitize lawyers offering legal services to juveniles.</p> <p>32. Focus more on Rehabilitation through preparation of Individual Care Plans and After Care plans as well as through effective counseling.</p> <p>33. To make medical facilities available at Homes compulsorily on daily/weekly basis.</p> <p>34. Filling up vacancies in the JJBs with members who are dedicated and will come regularly.</p> <p>35. Collection of further information and ongoing support to missing children so as to enable reunification with their respective families as early as possible.</p> <p>36. Opening of rehabilitation centres in the district of Sagar.</p>
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### Delhi

Short Term Goals	Long Term Goals
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Track the Missing Child to be made use of by all CWCs to ensure rehabilitation of such children.</li> <li>2. To ensure training of the JWOs, SJPU and AHTU officials by known professionals on implementation of JJ Act.</li> <li>3. Continue to lobby against repeal of the current JJA.</li> <li>4. I would like to help more juveniles with vocational training and securing of jobs after they attain and securing of jobs after they attain age of 18, so that offences originating out of poverty and need are not committed and repeated.</li> <li>5. Address the lack of coordination amongst different individuals, by conducting training &amp; sensitization programs for JJBs – CWCs, and on Home Management.</li> <li>6. Proper constitution of JJB's and CWC's and ensuring their effective functioning.</li> <li>7. Creating database of street children in Delhi through coordination with Delhi Police,</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sufficient number of Homes according to minimum standards for all children particularly children with disability, including basic learning facilities for all the mentally challenged children</li> <li>2. Vocational Training facilities as per the need of the child.</li> <li>3. To prepare a database of children of children Homes in Delhi and NCR and to ensure linking/restoration of 'found' children.</li> <li>4. Survey of Street Children in Delhi especially those engaged in begging.</li> <li>5. To work on human trafficking organized/interstate gangs operating in Delhi especially on the aspect of domestic maids and the exploitation of Private Placement Agencies.</li> <li>6. Support training institutes, NGOs with latest developments in the area of JJ in their quest of developing best practices.</li> <li>7. Compile a casebook on juvenile justice</li> <li>8. Publish a critique of Judicial Decisions as and when retrograde judgments are given by Superior Courts.</li> <li>9. The children falling in the age group of 6- 14 to be provided with compulsory education as per RTE Act 2009.. To liaise with other Govt Depts. and to scientifically identify and put children, particularly street children back into the mainstream.</li> <li>10. Completion of education of all interested juveniles, who become drop-outs due to poverty.</li> <li>11. Imparting of vocational training to juveniles who are not interested in further studies.</li> <li>12. Rope in more and more of NGOs to rehabilitate maximum member of juveniles.</li> <li>13. Training programs and sensitization at different levels regularly, including programmes to enhance motivation.</li> <li>14. Providing quality legal aid services</li> </ol>

<p>DWCD, DCPCR and initiating rehabilitation measures particularly implementing Right to Education.</p>	<p>15. 16. Spreading legal literacy in schools, targeting students from classes 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> on various social welfare measures and Fundamental duties enshrined in the Art 51A of the Constitution. 17. Effective implementation of victim compensation schemes and enforcement of their legal and constitutional rights. 18. Social audits of all stakeholders. 19. There shall be one institution of each category in every dist.</p>
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## Gujarat

Short Term Goals	Long-term Goals
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Special Programme will be arranged at the State Judicial Academy for the Principal Magistrate of JJBs and one other Judicial Officer who is likely to be appointed as P.M. of JJB.</li> <li>2. To dispose of around 60 cases that are pending before JJB in next six months.</li> <li>3. To dispose of new cases that are registered against juveniles within a period of four months.</li> <li>4. Make a Child care plan for at least 6 juveniles every month.</li> <li>5. Clear all the cases of rehabilitation of children.</li> <li>6. To ensure children enjoy their childhood in the children homes.</li> <li>7. Draft an action plan for the state on child rights.</li> <li>8. Arrange a meeting every fortnight with CWC and police officials to reduce pendency of cases. Reduce atleast 20% pendency of cases within 6 months.</li> <li>9. Incumbency training &amp; sensitization &amp; proper functioning of all the 30 juvenile police units in the state of Gujarat.</li> <li>10. As per JJ Act, all child related services to be provided by various departments.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To arrange colloquium on the JJ Act for district authorities, members of JJB, CWC, Police, Authorities of Homes, NGOs, etc.</li> <li>2. One day programme at state level.</li> <li>3. JJ Act and other Acts relating to children will be included in the State Judicial Academy Calendar.</li> <li>4. All the pending old cases against juveniles will complete according to JJA,2000.</li> <li>5. Child friendly approach in adjudication and disposition of matter in the best interest of child.</li> <li>6. Make proper inquiry while producing juvenile before me and make sure that education will not be affected because of him coming in conflict with the law.</li> <li>7. Work with the State government to implement provisions related to JJB e.g. separate residential accommodation for juvenile and child in need of care and protection, place of safety, and infrastructure for the JJB.</li> <li>8. Make a progress plan while writing the final order of inquiry and direct P.O. to ensure such care is provided to the juvenile.</li> <li>9. To increase the number of sittings per week.</li> <li>10. Government of Gujarat to ensure full utilization of ICPS funds.</li> <li>11. Advocacy for the appointment of proper and educated staff for CWC, JJB, ICPU etc.</li> <li>12. To put in place a Child Protection Policy and Committee in communities and schools in our area.</li> <li>13. Awareness campaign.</li> <li>14. Through children's collective develop mechanism to ensure child friendly communities and schools.</li> <li>15. Conduct a social audit under JJ Act for the state of Gujarat.</li> <li>16. Meetings with NGOs for rehabilitation of children who come in conflict with the law.</li> <li>17. Will make more visits to Protection Home to ensure</li> </ol>

<p>All authorities to ensure that government machinery is aware about this and is implementing the same.</p>	<p>children are taken care of.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18. Finding out abandoned children and repatriating them to their family with the help of police.</li> <li>19. Full rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection from other states.</li> <li>20. Civil society should ensure that all norms of the JJ Act in all child related issues &amp; rehabilitation, reintegration, repatriation is taking place as per the Act.</li> <li>21. Awareness about JJ Act in public is very necessary. This move increases the pressure on child related systems to grow towards ensuring quality services. Through 'Childline' and 'Pratham' &amp; activities will ensure that this awareness reaches people.</li> <li>22. Complete implementation of JJ Act in all the institutes of my district.</li> </ol>
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### Rajasthan

Short Term Goals	Long Term Goals
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening capacity and functioning of CWC Kota as well as myself being a CWC member.</li> <li>2. Take responsibility to train all 38 SJPU's and 752 CWO's of Rajasthan.</li> <li>3. To organize Training for Principal Magistrates</li> <li>4. Skill Training with employment linkage of BOCW family children.</li> <li>5. Benchbook will be developed for CWC's so that they can perform their duties effectively</li> <li>6. To ensure that children must enjoy their constitutional and legal rights as well as enjoy their childhood.</li> <li>7. Capacity Building of DCPUs through orientation on JJ Act &amp; ICPS.</li> <li>8. State level review of ICPS by Government and NGOs.</li> <li>9. No child who is in conflict with law in the State should</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening the effective management of CCI.</li> <li>2. Efforts for strengthening inter-departmental collaborations for effective Child Care and Protection Services in collaboration with Department of Child Rights.</li> <li>3. Advocacy for timely grant and budget allocation to CCI.</li> <li>4. Implementation of foster care scheme (kinship/ non-kinship) that have been started presently.</li> <li>5. A resource bank of Resource persons in the field of Child Protection across the country.</li> <li>6. What is going on in other parts of the world is to be shared to the cause of introducing better amendments in the Juvenile Justice matters. Common international standards are a need and sharing of information can help. In this regard, proposal to conduct an International Conference</li> <li>7. Officers from all the states should be nominated for study/training.</li> <li>8. To organize training for staff and other stake holders of JJBs, and provide CDs and DVDs of training programme at regional level</li> <li>9. Regular Training to Principal Magistrates and Members of JJBs.</li> <li>10. Livelihood Opportunities for juveniles in Homes</li> <li>11. Expansion of skill training to enhance accessibility of targeted young people.</li> <li>12. Special intervention to connect boys and girls in brick kiln clusters with education and skilling processes.</li> <li>13. Child Friendly Judicial Procedure will be developed so that child victims and witnesses can be tried in friendly manner by the Children Court.</li> </ol>

<p>be deprived of free legal aid.</p> <p>10. Ensuring that report of probation officer will be submitted in each and every case at the earliest.</p> <p>11. Campaign on 'Street to School'.</p> <p>12. To organize training for Principal Magistrate and members of JJB.</p> <p>13. Assist in making plan for dealing with issues in an effective manner and follow up mechanism.</p> <p>14. .</p> <p>15. Establish a partnership agreement with Rajasthan judiciary for effective oversight of JJ system implementation &amp; justice for child.</p> <p>16. Facilitate similar state level discussions to identify state specific problems and solutions for effective implementation of the JJ Act.</p> <p>17. Ensure speedy inquiries - deal with the old matters on priority basis and try to decide the new matters in a given time span.</p>	<p>14. Guidelines will be prepared for CWC's regarding the cases of elopement of Girl Child.</p> <p>15. To put in place a Child Protection Policy.</p> <p>16. Awareness about juveniles through legal literacy Camps.</p> <p>17. Advocating for better implementation of JJ Act and ICPS and providing technical support to government mechanisms.</p> <p>18. Building a group of trainees on JJ who can provide support to CWC, JJB, SJPU, DCPU and serve as resource person in the state.</p> <p>19. Debating on the contentious provisions proposed under new JJ provisions and supporting a more child friendly and non-stigmatizing and reformatory justice system for children.</p> <p>20. To involve N.G.Os ensuring social welfare of juveniles.</p> <p>21. In long pending cases where punishment is less than 7 years, the inquiry should be terminated as per provisions of section 14 of the Act.</p> <p>22. If needed, for speedy inquiry, the number of sitting days will be increased from 2 days to 3 days.</p> <p>23. To make sure that all the children in need of care and protection would get free legal aid and advice particularly in getting due compensation under victim compensation scheme for their rehabilitation.</p> <p>24. Campaign for legal awareness about child rights – for example – about subjects such as child marriage, child labor, child bonded labor, child trafficking, protection of children from crime and to provide free legal aid and advice in this regard.</p> <p>25. All the children in need of care and protection should be given compensation under the victim compensation scheme.</p> <p>26. Children homes in order and to ensure their rehabilitation by developing inter-state tracking system.</p> <p>27. Timely disposal of cases.</p> <p>28. Reports in all cases are submitted at the earliest by the police.</p> <p>29. Motivating the children to not indulge in unlawful activities by continuous communication.</p> <p>30. Strengthen Village Level Committee.</p> <p>31. Beggar Free movement in Udaipur City with the help of Administration/ Police/ NGOs.</p> <p>32. Liaison between NGOs/Police/Administration for children who are out of school.</p> <p>33. To organize training programmes for staff and other stake holders of JJBs.</p> <p>34. To provide CDs or DVDs of training programmes at regional level.</p> <p>35. Help CWC to make an Action Plan for the year and create a database of CNCP.</p> <p>36. Follow up and ensure effective rehabilitation of children.</p> <p>37. Functional web based/online performance appraisal system.</p> <p>38. Reclaim the "child" in the juvenile of JJ Act – the term 'juvenile' has distorted the principles of JJA.</p>
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	<p>39. Bikaner, JJB will dispose 80% of pending cases.</p> <p>40. Imposing conditions for stay and study in Child Homes.</p> <p>41. Sensitization and training of related officials – police, CWCs, JJBs and members.</p> <p>42. Facilitate and organize training and meeting to create state level cadre/pool of people with expertise in the JJ system.</p> <p>43. Coordination among all the stakeholders.</p> <p>44. Make an Individual Care Plan to rehabilitate the child.</p> <p>45. As there is no trained support staff, therefore at times there is no compliance of order sheets, which results in delay. We will try to get the trained support staff either from government or from the District Court for the effective compliance of the order sheets.</p> <p>46. Interaction with the authorities for the appointment of medical officers and counsellors at homes.</p>
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## Goa

Short Term Goals	Long Term Goals
<p>1. Work In full swing to implement the ICPS in Goa. At present proposal of 25 Children Homes for repairs and Renovation also 2 new constructions have been approved. . Those funds, I will release without delay. Also ICPS will be implemented on all aspects &amp; thereby serve the needs of the children</p> <p>2. Setting up / constitution of the Juvenile Justice Committee at the High Court Level in Goa.</p> <p>3. Senior Councilors for Juveniles to counseling juveniles as well as their parents.</p> <p>4. Training of all PSI in North Goa and training and sensitization of JJB members, Advocates and other stake holders.</p> <p>5. Implementation of the Recommendations of the Levinson Martins Report – a Govt. appointed Inquiry Committee to look into frequent escapes of children from the Children’s Home.</p> <p>6. Collaboration, Co-operation and Co-ordination between all the stakeholders- CWCs, Police,</p>	<p>1. Staff with concern for children &amp; with relevant knowledge will be posted and monitoring will be done on their functioning.</p> <p>2. Whenever necessary posts will be filled with existing vacancies in 6 months.</p> <p>3. Co-ordinate with all the NGOs and field staff and initiate good group level activities</p> <p>4. Issues that are neglected will be taken up, and targets will be given to the stakeholders. Constant and strict monitoring will be done..Bigger issues will be taken up if posting is ensured for three years minimum..</p> <p>5. Children needing care and protection services will be provided quality and immediate rehabilitation.</p> <p>6. No child to be kept in the Institution but placed in their homes so as to enjoy family life.</p> <p>7. See to education and work on how admissions can be processed when parents are incapable perhaps due to financial difficulties and look for sponsorships etc.</p> <p>8. Work on giving children after care and protection after attaining 18 years.</p> <p>9. Ensure effective Implementation of ICPS.</p> <p>10. Advocacy on implementation of JJ Act Provisions.</p> <p>11. Training of Police Officers PI, PSI, Level on JJ Act, POCSO Act.</p> <p>12. Setting of Socio Legal Clinic at JJB office.</p> <p>13. Disposal of cases within stipulated time.</p> <p>14. Appointment of Good Advocates under Legal Aid.</p> <p>15. To have Bal LokAdalat.</p> <p>16. Training and sensitizing of all stake holders with assistance of NGOs in collaboration with UNICEF.</p> <p>17. Implementation of the Revision Martins Report in respect of ApnaGhar, the only children’s home in Goa to have a separate</p>

<p>Shelter Homes, Department of WCD, NGO, Probation Officers and Counselors, in the best interests of the Child.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Create an MIS format to have proper monthly reporting of Cases with effective individual child care rehabilitation plan.</li> <li>8. To introduce topic “Drug Abuse”, as suitable, in social science subject for standard 6 to 10.</li> <li>9. Sensitizing students in the final year of law at college as to the nuances and need of lawyers appearing before the JJB.</li> <li>10. State department to advertise regarding foster care, coordination with media for sensitization and participation of civil society as well as the functionaries involved in protection &amp; care of children.</li> <li>11. Orientation to the child about the nature of the services available in the home, his or her rights, complaint redressal mechanism, procedure child will go through in CWC, etc.</li> <li>12. Inventory of files to be maintained, and penalties to be imposed for misplacement.</li> <li>13. Mandatory for the superintendent to maintain a directory of services and resources for the child for that child receives them.</li> <li>14. Strict measures to be incorporated to prevent abuse or offences by or against inmates of shelter homes.</li> <li>15. Trainings skills to be imparted to children to make them stand on their own feet or are capable of being self-employed in future &amp; also programmes to enable them to develop hobbies.</li> </ol>	<p>home and separate housing of JJB and CWC in South Goa.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>18. Appointment of regular counselors for the family members, juveniles and children in need of care and protection to each of the JJB and CWC for the proper rehabilitation, education and job placements for juveniles, children and their family members and to resolve the family issues which have resulted in the children being placed before JJB,CWC.</li> <li>19. Popularization of non-institutional forms of care- sponsorship Scheme has not been initiated. Foster Care Scheme was notified in 2013 but requisite staff is not appointed - therefore awareness about the scheme to be created.</li> <li>20. Social Audit of the Children’s Home and of the implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act.</li> <li>21. To make District Inspection Committees Effective – For this there is a need to look at what the composition of the Committees should be. At present in Goa it is led by Deputy Collector who has no time.</li> <li>22. Proper selection of CWC members free from Political interference (preferably through a written test), with the right qualification, and child friendly attitudes should be selected for minimum term of 5 years.</li> <li>23. Speedy disposal of cases, through the collaborative efforts of all stakeholders(within 3 months).</li> <li>24. Public Awareness of Child Welfare Committees including the Police Department – so that timely implementation of justice can be meted and reporting of cases may be facilitated with ease.</li> <li>25. .</li> <li>26. Have an advocacy programs with Women and Child Department in Goa, to have a separate home for children in need of care and protection and juveniles in conflict with law .</li> <li>27. Child line Members can Act as Probation Officers to give speedy SIR (Social Investigation Reports) so that the cases can be speedily closed.</li> <li>28. Promote for adoption in all relevant area to maximize adoption.</li> <li>29. Providing list of best vocational courses and skill-work (activities) that can be undertaken at the JJB/CWC Homes for suitable inmates to make children self-employed.</li> <li>30. Putting JJB children addicted to substances in in de-addiction programmes/activities and to create awareness about drug abuse so as to create a drug-free environment.</li> <li>31. Proper implementation of the JJ Act and the ICPS.</li> <li>32. Help identify trained personnel to impart training in extra curriculum activities and skill training for juveniles.</li> <li>33. Help to improve the quality of legal services being provided by helping to frame a progressive system of training evaluation including periodic requalification.</li> <li>34. A timely update of schemes, available for inmates, parents, provisions for legal aid under LSA Act.</li> <li>35. Strict penalties/punishment for those responsible for escape of children, as well as other wrong doers.</li> <li>36. Transparency in the system of functioning of Management Committee, Children’s Committee, advisory board, visit by</li> </ol>
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	<p>district/state inspection teams, social audit required.</p> <p>37. Improve Crisis Management</p> <p>38. Conduct performance evaluation of staff including counsellors</p> <p>39. NGOs to facilitate rehabilitation and follow up of cases after release of child to be strictly done.</p>
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## Maharashtra

Short Term Goals	Long Term Goals
<p>2. De-addiction and Rehabilitation of the children in the Observation and Children's Home.</p> <p>3. Strengthen the socio-legal approach within the working of the JJB</p> <p>4. Sensitization programmes for the police</p> <p>5. Follow up state level meetings of stakeholders in the HC JJC on priority for strengthening Implementation of JJ Act.</p> <p>6. Every member of CWC Mumbai will be assigned particular responsibility for speedy and disciplined working ex- fast disposal of pending cases.</p> <p>7. To hold training sessions for all the stakeholders. To provide sessions for all the stakeholders, during training sessions, so that any new member who has no training, can use it for the time being.</p> <p>8. Juveniles be given individual and group counseling for their proper rehabilitation.</p> <p>9. In case of effective legal services for children, the next six months will be given for proper IEC of the legal services for children, especially in rural areas.</p> <p>10. Dispose all non-serious pending matters within next six months.</p> <p>11. Individual care plan for each child from the day one of production before JJB.</p>	<p>1. Total health check up by medical experts</p> <p>2. Vocational Training as per choice of children and the need of society</p> <p>3. Counseling of children and their parents or guardians</p> <p>4. Model Special Home in Maharashtra through networking with State Govt, Judiciary, institutions and others</p> <p>5. Organize training for S.J.P.U and others police officers every year or every six months. Set up Resource Centre (NJA/DWCD) for following of the discussion of HC JJC and ensure support to JJ Stakeholders.</p> <p>6. Streamline trainings with JJ Stakeholders.</p> <p>7. Try to create proper coordination among CWC – Police, NGO, SPOs by sensitization, training and making them understand their responsibility for effective working of CWC and implementation of JJ Act.</p> <p>8. Instill discipline in the machinery and submitting timely report by Probation Officers and SWs to CWCs.</p> <p>9. Child to be rehabilitated as early as possible in the best possible way, maximum efforts to be made to reunite the child in his own family or family surrounding institutions will be last resort.</p> <p>10. Start e-mail group so that problems in day to day working in CWC or JJB face and solutions to them can be shared through academy. UNICEF &amp; Dept of Women &amp; Child can be made the members of group. Best practices can also be shared.</p> <p>11. One full day be dedicated during Refresher, trainings, programs of Judicial Magistrate for JJ Act &amp; Child Psychology training.</p> <p>12. Research on reasons for serious offences by juveniles.</p> <p>13. Various kinds of orders by JJB like community services, group counseling etc. implementation of these orders.</p> <p>14. Continuous training programs for JJBs &amp; stakeholders.</p> <p>15. Improve the quality (not quantity) of effective functioning of Board as intended in JJ Act.</p> <p>16. Every juvenile as per his need will get following things such as – sex education, vocational courses, behavior counseling and therapies, motivational counseling etc.</p> <p>17. To ensure services so as to minimize repeated offences.</p> <p>18. Legal training to stakeholders.</p> <p>19. Periodical interaction and communication with all concerned</p> <p>20. Visit to all the BalGruhas atleast once in six months.</p> <p>21. Counseling to be made available for all children.</p> <p>22. Training for all staff.</p>

<p>12. More effective work for special-needs children.</p> <p>13. Rehabilitate five juveniles in respect of what cases are pending as of now.</p>	<p>23. Bring about legal awareness in the jurisdiction about the Juvenile Justice Board.</p> <p>24. See that the child, who comes before the JJB for the first time, will not come before the board again for any other offence.</p> <p>25. To have coordination between the entire stake holders and good network so as to have effective implementation of the JJ Act.</p> <p>26. To make Mumbai City JJB a role model in the entire State and country with the help of all the available infrastructure &amp; mechanism by keeping hopes always in mind that “When there is a will, there is a way”.</p> <p>27. More awareness in society about CWC in the vernacular language.</p> <p>28. Action Plan for children who are not produced before CWC but they are CNCP.</p> <p>29. More co-ordination between NGOs and CWCs.</p> <p>30. Make medical facilities in Homes available compulsorily on daily/weekly basis.</p> <p>31. Spreading awareness amongst Police, lawyers and colleagues.</p> <p>32. Appoint new members on the Board, who are dedicated and regular.</p>
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