

Report of 4th Western Regional Consultation on Effective Implementation of The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015: Focus on Integrated Child Protection Scheme Status



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I. Introduction

The 4th Regional Round Table Conference of Western States on Effective Implementation of **The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act): Focus on Integrated Child Protection Scheme Status**, was organized by the Supreme Court Committee on Juvenile Justice and the Juvenile Justice Committee of the Madhya Pradesh High Court, with support from UNICEF and Government of Madhya Pradesh.

The event was attended by approximately 120 participants from the states of Madhya Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan comprising judges of the respective High Court Committees on Juvenile Justice (HCC-JJ), representatives of the nodal departments, State Child Protection Society, police, State Legal Services Authority, State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR), State Judicial Academy, UNICEF, and NGOs (from one State – i.e. Goa). The details of the profile of participants are contained in **Annexure 1**.

The program was inaugurated in a unique manner to promote concern for the environment. The seven dignitaries were invited to water seven saplings with unique QR codes aligned to each of them, so that the growth of these saplings could be monitored over the years. The saplings were planted in the premises of the Madhya Pradesh High Court bench at Indore.

In his welcome address, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice J.K. Maheshwari, Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh and Chairperson, Juvenile Justice Committee, Madhya Pradesh High Court** warmly welcomed the dignitaries and participants. He opened his speech remarking that children were the fountain of life and that it is important for us as a society to remember that the youth within juvenile justice systems are those who simply haven't had the right mentors and support system. Justice Maheshwari further quoted the following paragraph from *Sampurna Behura v. Union of India and others*:¹ "Our policy and decision makers need to heed this advice and warning and appreciate that they are not doing any favour to the children of our country by caring for them – it is their constitutional obligation and the social justice laws enacted by Parliament need to be effectively and meaningfully enforced." Emphasizing that matters relating to children are of great concern, he invited all to exchange views with a commitment for the betterment of children and to figure out ways of keeping children out of the juvenile justice system and in the classroom where they actually belong. In conclusion, he expressed his hope that under the guidance of the Supreme Court Committee on Juvenile Justice and the sharing of ideas and wisdom of dignitaries and participants present, this consultation would be meaningful.

In her Opening Remarks, **Ms. Foroogh Foyouzat, Chief of Field Services, UNICEF India Country Office**, welcomed the dignitaries and participants and expressed her delight in participating in the consultation. Ms. Foyouzat appreciated the efforts of all the participants towards the implementation of the juvenile justice laws and their commitment towards the improvement of children's lives. Ms. Foyouzat proceeded to draw attention to certain key areas, namely the need for child sensitive and child friendly services, strengthening of coordination and action at the ground level, and the importance of family based care rather than institutional care. She further acknowledged the work done in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan for having a regular monitoring system under the leadership of the High Court Juvenile Justice Committees and for the introduction of several social protection schemes. She additionally also commended the state of Maharashtra for the issuance of necessary gatekeeping guidelines to aid in preventing unnecessary institutionalisation and strengthening procedure for social investigation and provision of individual care to children. In conclusion, Ms. Foyouzat reiterated UNICEF's commitment

¹ Judgment dated 9th February 2018, Available at <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/67162757/>

towards strengthening the juvenile justice system and making it sensitive, child-friendly and community based.

In his address, **Mr. Ajay Tirkey, IAS, Addl Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India**, shared some of the initiatives undertaken by the Ministry aimed at protecting the rights of children and at exploring possibilities of creating an integrated safety net for children in difficult circumstances. In particular, Mr. Tirkey highlighted the revision of the ICPS, its new place as a sub-scheme under the larger umbrella of ICDS, the increase in number of child beneficiaries and the wide extension of Childline services in the country. He shared that the number of functional CWCs has increased from 675 to 719 and JJBs from 669 to 709 and Child line services have been extended to 460 locations in 2017. Plans have been made to further expand the service to another 50 locations shortly. Mr. Tirkey also highlighted the initiatives of the Ministry in increasing the number of Child Help Desks at railway stations, creating mass registration drives for Child Care Institutions (CCIs), the inclusion of child rights information at the back of all NCERT textbooks, the hosting of an inter-state child festival 'Housla' in 2017 enabling children in CCIs to participate and the bringing about of an ordinance imposing death penalty for the rape against a girl child below the age of 12 years. Mr. Tirkey proceeded to thank the Hon'ble Supreme Court for spearheading the crusade to secure the future of children by supporting the implementation of the JJ Act, 2015 and the schemes as well as for emphasizing the need to abide by the law. In conclusion, Mr. Tirkey appreciated the excellent work done by the States and Union Territories and assured full support of the Ministry.

Two adolescent representatives, who are part of the Safe City program in Bhopal², Madhya Pradesh shared their thoughts and experiences at the consultation. They confidently spoke about the difficulties they faced and the difference that the Safe City Program made in their lives. Avinash Boudh had faced domestic violence at the hands of his father and had to work for survival of himself and his family. He further recollected the harassment the family faced from neighbours and others during that time. He added that his problems were solved to some extent only with the help of an organisation, who assisted him in making the decision to discontinue work and now goes to school. He spoke about vulnerability mapping of children carried out by them in Bhopal. Madhu Boudh introduced herself stating that she was earlier in difficult circumstances and compelled to work and is only now studying for her 10th standard. She empathetically stated that children face a lot of difficulties such as addiction, abuse, violence, poverty, etc. In order to address this, she added that a group was started called CRT group or Child Resource Team which deals with and tries to address problems that children face. She gave an example of an instance when their playground was occupied by gambling adults. To reclaim their space, the group held meetings and contacted the police for help. A youth group also was formed of persons older than 18 years to do similar work. Further, a Bal Sahayata help desk was formed for the CRT and the youth group to work together and address concerns of children in the community. The children concluded by stating that they have also initiated a Bal Suraksha Yojna focussing on safety of children in collaboration with Ward units under the Bhopal Municipal Corporation.

In his remarks, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta, Chief Justice, High Court of Madhya Pradesh**, expressed his pleasure at having the bench which delivered the Sampurna Behrua judgment at the consultation, lauding the passion with which Hon'ble Justice Lokur has been monitoring the implementation of the JJ Act. He proceeded to remark that we, as adults owe a responsibility to care for children and ensure they are protected. However, he observed that we have more than 10 crore children who are living under the poverty line who are not only citizens, but also the assets of the country. He proceeded to narrate an incident in Chandigarh while he

² An initiative of UNICEF and Government of Madhya Pradesh, towards creating a protective environment for children in urban areas of Bhopal city. The model is being upscaled to 6 cities by the government.

was in charge of the Legal Services Authority and met a school principal who suggested that a study be done on five students of a government school to see what they do after school hours. It was found that their parents were poor, the huts where they stayed were locked because parents had gone for work, resulting in children roaming near the school and picking up bad habits such as smoking and drugs. In order to address this, he stated that they opened the school playgrounds for children and allowed them to play football, cricket, etc., providing a means for children to stay engaged in constructive activities. Hon'ble Justice Gupta proceeded to state that similarly the society must come forward, since it was not possible for the government to do everything. He emphasised that social support is needed. He further proceeded to observe that school education is not focusing on vocational education, leading to children not learning the art of earning. He concluded his address expressing his gratitude for the organisation of this consultation and his eagerness at learning more about the efforts of the different states in protection of child rights.

In his remarks, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta, Judge, Supreme Court of India, and member, Supreme Court Committee on Juvenile Justice**, observed that only the combined efforts of everyone can provide results and urged the different stakeholders to take concerted action and work together. He remarked that having attended two consultations, he has witnessed a lot of change, and has seen a lot of good ideas being proposed. However, he stressed that it was also important to present the failures in order to see how other States have dealt with these challenges. He proceeded to examine the implication of gender bias on child rights, particularly in light of female infanticide, high new born mortality rate, high maternal mortality rate and the provision of basic needs to prevent them from coming under the ambit of the system. Additionally he also emphasised that we need fewer institutions and must instead focus on giving children family based care. Elaborating on this, Hon'ble Justice Gupta observed that the present system of adoption was unfortunately seen as an unwelcome event instead of a natural process. He added that we must focus on keeping children in an environment close to home. He touched upon issues of education and care in CCIs, child labour, the significance of rehabilitation, and the need for participants to go visit homes in order to understand the situation. He also lamented that the JJBs were still conducting inquiries in the same manner as a court proceeding and in an adversarial manner. He concluded his speech condemning the bureaucratic approach wherein children are treated as numbers and instead called for sensitivity and a more humane approach.

II. Mapping progress since 2014

The progress made by the Western States since the start of the regional round table conferences in 2014, as reported by the High Court Committees, nodal departments, including State police of the participating States is briefly stated below.

Secretariats have been set up for the HCC-JJ of **Rajasthan** in Jaipur and Jodhpur and for the HCC-JJ of Gujarat and **Madhya Pradesh**.

2.1. Progress made with regards to Child Protection Structures

A. Constitution of Authorities and Structures under the JJ Act, 2015

Area of Progress	Details of progress made state-wise
Establishment of JJBs and CWCs	34 JJBs and 33 CWCs functional in all districts of Rajasthan with an additional JJB provided in Jaipur city. All JJBs and CWCs have been provided with dedicated offices as per ICPS standards. - JJBs and CWCs are functional in all 33 districts of Gujarat and 50 districts of Madhya Pradesh. 2 CWCs are present in Goa and are functional five days in a week for

	minimum six hours per day. In Maharashtra, 38 CWCs are functional covering all 35 districts. The Selection Committee has this time ensured a better quality of members who have been selected.
Establishment of other Structures (DCPU, SAA, SARA, etc.)	33 DCPUs are functional in all districts of Rajasthan and Gujarat. 63 SAAs are functional in Maharashtra and 2 in Goa. - DCPUs are functional in Goa with 7 working staff members.
JJ Fund	- A JJ fund was established in Gujarat in the year 2005 with a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs. At present this fund has more than Rs. 63 lakhs. - In Maharashtra, a JJ Fund has been established and there are established collaborations with CSR partners like JSW Foundation to strengthen implementation of the JJ Act.
Filling in of Vacancies	- In Gujarat, 133 CWCs members have been appointed in an effort to fill 165 vacancies, while 56 JJBs members have been appointed to address 66 vacancies. 359 posts have been filled against 396 vacancies in the DCPUs, and 13 posts of GSCPS and three posts of SARA have been filled. - In Madhya Pradesh a Selection Committee has been formed, and CWCs have been reconstituted. - In Maharashtra, the Selection Committee was constituted in January and September of 2017. In April 2018, appointments of the members of CWCs in 31 districts and social work members of JJB in 26 districts were completed with an improvement in quality of members appointed.
Pendency	- There has been a decrease in pendency of inquiries before JJBs in Rajasthan from 10753 in 2017 to 7636 in 2018 and a 60% decrease in pendency of adoption cases. - The number of JJB sittings in Gujarat have been increased from 1296 in 2014 to 2607 in 2018. The pendency before the JJB has decreased from 12879 in 2014 to 7323 cases in 2018. The number of CWC sittings has been increased from 1184 in 2014 to 2680 in 2018. - There has been a drastic decrease in pendency in cases before the CWC from 6843 in 2014 to 843 in 2018 in Madhya Pradesh. Further, pendency before the JJBs has dropped from 19876 in 2014 to 10,686 in 2018. - In Goa, pendency before the Children's Courts has reduced from 1188 cases in 2014 to 361 cases at present and before the JJBs reduced from 238 cases in 2014 to 30 cases in 2018.
Committees in CCIs	- By way of an order of RLSA, Committees have been established for 35 Observation Homes and Children's Home in Rajasthan for monthly inspections. - One state-level and 33 District level Inspection Committees have been constituted in the State, covering all districts which have CCIs. - Inspection Committees are formed across Gujarat to check the standards of care based upon a tool developed for the same. Further, 125 Management Committees and 250 Children Committees are formed in all the 125 CCIs. - In Madhya Pradesh, Inspection Committees have been constituted in all the Districts and regular inspection visits are being done.

SJPU's, AHTUs, CWPOs, child-friendly Police stations, etc.	• 42 SJPU's are functional in Rajasthan. Tonk District of Rajasthan has been made a child-friendly police district. AHTUs have been established in all 42 Police Districts. • SJPU's are active in 40 police districts of Gujarat and officers of the rank of Dy.SP. level have been appointed as SJPU Nodal Officer. 787 CWPOs of the rank of ASI have been appointed in 606 Police stations. 118 child-friendly police corners have been established in 20 districts. It is being ensured that CWPO is not given additional charge and is not transferred before two years. • In 51 districts of Madhya Pradesh, 1 Police station each and 3 Railway Zones has been made child friendly. SJPU's are established in all the districts • In Maharashtra, 46 SJPU's have been established. Additionally, Child Welfare Police Officers (CWPO) have been appointed in all the 1200 Police Stations in the state. 12 AHTUs are functional. Special investigative unit for crime against women are formed at every unit of the state. Special Inspector General of Police, Prevention of Atrocity Against Women is the nodal officer for the State, with regard to crime against women & children. • In Maharashtra, child-friendly police stations have been set up in some police stations with the help of NGO Vidhyak Bharat. In Wagle Police Station, Thane, a child friendly corner within the police station named as Muskan Room has been created. Similar corners have been set up in 6 more police stations and 3 railway police stations, complete with trained and sensitized police personnel to interact with children. • In Goa, SJPU's are functional with three such officers in each police station. Additionally, child friendly police stations have been established.
Others	• Childline functional in 25 districts of Rajasthan.

B. Establishment of Structures and other Progress made under the POCSO Act, 2012

- **Special Courts:**
 - 'Bal Sakshi Kaksh' established in 25 DLSAs of **Rajasthan** to address the absence of space/rooms for child victims/witnesses.
 - 38 exclusive POCSO courts established in 34 districts in **Madhya Pradesh** while in other districts, the Court of Sessions is functional as POCSO courts. Additionally, two child-friendly courts have been established in the state.
- **Victim Compensation:**
 - In **Rajasthan**, the Victim Compensation Scheme was amended and now victims in POCSO cases may receive compensation under the Scheme including interim-compensation upto 50% of the amount of maximum compensation. In 2018, compensation of Rs, 4,36,05,000 has been provided to child victims.
 - In **Maharashtra**, 252 children have received victim compensation.
- **Others:**
 - The Dy.Sp (HQ) are appointed as nodal officers of POCSO at all cities/districts in **Gujarat** and ensure that the case is registered, investigated properly and report is sent to the NCPCR.
 - "One Stop Crisis Centers" are functional at Sabarkantha, Rajkot City and Kutch-Bhuj Districts of **Gujarat**.
 - 26 One Stop Centres are established at district level in **Madhya Pradesh**

- The Media guidelines and the Model Guidelines under POCSO Act, 2012 have been circulated to all cities/districts of **Gujarat**.
- **Goa** has constituted victim assistance unit that provides assistance such as counselling, social worker, rehabilitation and legal assistance under one roof.

2.2. Progress made with regards to functioning of Child Care Institutions

Area of Progress	Details of progress made state-wise
Deinstitutionalization	Maharashtra has ensured strengthened gatekeeping through issuance of guidelines and training of CWCs to prevent unnecessary institutionalization and promote family care.
Establishment of CCI s	• Two new Children Homes have been inaugurated in Patan and Bhavnagar Districts of Gujarat. • 10 new CCIs established have been set up in Madhya Pradesh. In addition, 11 Tribal Hostels have been declared as fit facilities.
Improvements	• Creation of model CCI at Bhilwara in Rajasthan. • 10 government-run CCIs were strengthened through tie-ups with corporates, banks, and <i>Bhamashahs</i> in Rajasthan. • Upgradation of CCIs at Jaipur and Ajmer in Rajasthan, aided by the financial support rendered by Union Bank amounting to Rs. 34 lakhs. • Bal Vikas and Sanrakshan Samiti constituted under the Chairmanship of District Collector, Bikaner in Rajasthan to provide financial aid to Balika Grah & Shishu Grah. • CCI in Vadodara, Gujarat has undergone several improvements and now has additional infrastructure.
Monitoring	• In Madhya Pradesh CCIs, there is continuous monitoring by CWCs, JJBs, Judicial Officers, Divisional and District Officials. • CCTV cameras are installed in all CCIs in Madhya Pradesh.
Registration of CCI s	• All 125 CCIs in Gujarat have been registered under the JJ Act. Registration is being granted only after police verification certificate is issued. The State Government publishes an advertisement every 6 months informing the need for registration of CCIs under the JJ Act 2015. • A social audit of all CCIs is being conducted by the NCPCR in all districts in Gujarat. • In Madhya Pradesh, 120 CCIs are registered. Due to non-compliance of standards of care, 22 CCIs were closed. Out of the 120 CCIs, 54 CCIs meet more than prescribed standards and remaining 66 CCIs comply with minimum standards. Two of the CCIs have ISO certification. • In Goa, 50 CCIs have been registered.

2.3 Strides in Provision of Rehabilitative Services

Aftercare, Sponsorship and Financial Aid:	170 children in Gujarat have benefitted from Sponsorship, while 8638 children benefitted from State Government's Palak Mata Pita Yojna. Maharashtra has provided for 1% parallel reservation in education and employment for orphans leaving CCIs and other orphans living outside the institutional care through a government GR.		
Foster Care:	35 children were placed in foster care in Rajasthan. - In Madhya Pradesh significant number of children have been placed in foster care, i.e. a total of 9014 children, between 2013-18		
Adoption:	State and reporting period	In-country	Inter-country
	Maharashtra (Apr – Jun 2018)	522	151
	Gujarat (2017-18)	75	25
	Rajasthan (until 2018)	639	
	Madhya Pradesh (2013-2018)	950	
Sports, Recreational services	- In Rajasthan, children represented the state at the National Level sports competition "Hausala 2018" which was organized by the MWCD. - With the assistance of an NGO, children from CCIs in Rajasthan enjoyed an opportunity to interact with the playing team and watched the live IPL 2018 cricket match held at Maharaja Sawai Mansingh International Stadium, Jaipur. - Children from Jaipur CCIs in Rajasthan competed at the 10th National Mime Theatre Festival held at Kolkata and were declared the winners. - Children of Govt. Balika Grah at Jodhpur in Rajasthan received an opportunity to meet, interact and learn cooking tips from the renowned chef - Mr. Sanjeev Kapoor. 159 children in CCIs in Gujarat were taken on an adventure trip to Manali, HP. 19 children of CCIs in Gujarat participated in the national sports competition "Hausala" organized by MWCD. One such girl participant secured a gold medal in chess competition. - In Madhya Pradesh CCIs several events and activities are planned such as Independence Day parades, picnics, sports, dance, music, kitchen gardening as a part of the regular routine.		
Rehabilitation of CICLs	In Goa, children in conflict with law are released to the parents/ guardian / fit person at the police station in case of petty offences. This practice has discouraged the formation of gangs in the Observation Home. Children are also given in joint custody of parents and a Fit person.		

Education, Skill Training & Vocational Training a	• Vocational training is provided in Children's Homes of Rajasthan through Rajasthan Skill and Livelihood Development Corporation (RSLDC) in collaboration with 141 expert training providers. In co-ordination with the Department of Child Rights (DCR), RSLDC conducted training for CCI children in Udaipur on handicraft items, hand embroidery, and garment making. These handicrafts were subsequently exhibited at the State Level exhibition. • In Rajasthan, 17000 girls studying in Beti Bachao Beti Padhao districts were provided with training and IEC for their empowerment. • The Polytechnic College, Udaipur is offering vocational certificate courses such as tie & dye, Bandhej, Madhubani painting, etc. within CCIs in Rajasthan. Sachetan Sansthan conducted trainings for CCI children in Kota Balika Grah in Rajasthan in weaving and handicrafts. • 47 children in Gujarat CCIs received vocational training. • 3277 children staying in CCIs in Gujarat attend regular schools. • In Madhya Pradesh, 75% of children residing in CCIs attend school. Further, under Public Private Partnership, 877 children residing in CCIs have been trained in stitching, mobile repairing, computer training, plumbing, screen printing, electrical works, etc. • In Goa, the government is providing markets for handicraft products prepared by children in the Observation Home.
Rescue, Recovery, Restoration and Repatriation	• 5097 children were freed from bonded labour in the last three years in Rajasthan. • 294 children in Gujarat were repatriated to their home States. • 12 children in Gujarat were provided with After-care. • 892 children have been rescued under various Operation Muskaan conducted from 2015 -18 in Gujarat. • 320 children in Gujarat have been rescued under the two Operation Smile conducted in 2015 and 2016. 163 children have been rescued in 3 Special drives on Missing children in 2018 in Gujarat of which 2 drives were organized by Railway Police District Units and 66 children were rescued. 136 missing children were found by 181 Abhayam Mahila Help Line (2015-2018) in Gujarat. • Two teams were sent from Gujarat to Maharashtra for verification of missing children of Gujarat resulting in rescue of 10 children of Gujarat and 64 from Maharashtra in 2017. • In Maharashtra, 5 Operation Smile were conducted through which 20112 children were rescued, 3043 children were recorded as missing and 14784 children were restored to their families. • In Madhya Pradesh, 14176 children were rescued and rehabilitated under Operation Smile between 2015-17.
Other	• About 2.28 lakh children have been covered under Palanhar scheme while 568 children have been covered under CM Hunar Vikas scheme in Rajasthan to promote non-institutional alternative care. • 732 children in Gujarat have had ICPs made for them while SIRs have been made for 1744 children in the year 2017-18. • In Madhya Pradesh, under Ladli Laxmi Yojana, over 23 lakh children have been registered. This scheme has the objective of ensuring prevention of child marriage and ensuring children's right to education in economically poorer communities.

2.4. Legal Aid & Support systems

- More than 180 Legal Literacy Clubs have been opened in schools of **Rajasthan** to spread legal awareness. 30 legal aid clinics have been established in JJBs and legal awareness teams have been constituted.
- Para Legal Volunteers are appointed as Support Persons in **Rajasthan**. 35 Legal Aid clinics have been setup by the RLSA and women para-legal volunteers are appointed.
- In **Madhya Pradesh**, 616 panel lawyers have been assigned to JJBs. In addition, the state has 1496 trained Para legal volunteers, and 52 legal aid clinics. 2942 children have received legal aid in the state while 7193 children have received legal advice.
- In **Maharashtra**, the MSLSA and RCJJ-TISS jointly introduced yellow coloured *vakalatnamas* for identification of matters handled by empanelled lawyers/ JJB. The DLSA with the help of law students have carried out a survey throughout Maharashtra to understand the problems of children of women prisoners.
- In **Maharashtra**, 34 Legal Aid Clinics have been established at the JJBs in the State. A dedicated panel of lawyers are available at JJBs who will provide stage –wise information to the parent and child and guide them. 425 empaneled lawyers have been trained at Mumbai, Aurangabad and Nagpur to secure the best interests of the child in the process of Rehabilitation and Restoration. 41 Para Legal Volunteers (PLVs) are attached to the JJBs. Law students in the state are also encouraged to assist in Observation Homes and come up with community service plans for CICL. PLVs are encouraged to assist Probation Officers in restoration of children, making spot visits, making community enquiries about missing children and tracing the parents and bringing the parents to JJBs or Children's Courts.

2.5. Policy Initiatives and Other Programs/Projects

- State Strategy and Sanjha Abhiyaan: launched for prevention of Child Marriage in **Rajasthan**.
- Guidelines for the safety of school children were issued by DCR & RLSA in **Rajasthan**.
- Guidelines have been framed for Support Persons in **Rajasthan**.
- **Rajasthan** State Foster Care Rules have been notified in 2014.
- **Maharashtra** notified the State Rules under the JJ Act, 2015 in March 2018.

2.6. Data Management

- Child Tracking System is functional in **Gujarat** and the data on missing and found children are regularly updated. The staff working on this system as well as the police have been trained for uploading data of missing and found children on regular basis.
- The GSCPS in **Gujarat** receive data from the DCPUs and submits this on a monthly basis to concerned central and state agencies. The DCPU is regularly updating information regarding children in CCIs.
- In **Madhya Pradesh**, a monitoring system 'ANMOL MIS' is functional. This system received an e-governance award at National level in 2015.
- In **Maharashtra**, data is compiled through CCTNS & a yearly publication "Crime in Maharashtra" is published.

2.7. Monitoring & Convergence

- JJBs and CWCs are being monitored by District Judges and District Magistrates in **Rajasthan**.
- Regular inspection of CCIs by District Judges, Administrative Officers, JJBs and CWCs is

taking place in **Rajasthan**. Complaints arising in respect of CCIs are dealt with the by the Rajasthan HC-JJC.

- Two video conferences have been conducted by the **Rajasthan JJC & High Level Committee** to review the progress of the Child Protection functionaries and line departments responsible for CP issues.
- The **Rajasthan HC-JJC** and RSLSA have organized divisional workshops to orient CP functionaries in **Rajasthan**. The **Rajasthan HC-JJC** reviews the effective implementation of JJ Act in the state at-least twice in a quarter.
- In **Gujarat**, a district level Sponsorship and Foster Care Approval Committee and Adoption Committee has been constituted for monitoring purposes. A monthly review meeting of DCPOs is being held.
- In **Gujarat**, the DCPU teams at district level coordinate with SJPU in respect of cases of children coming into conflict with the law. The DCPUs also work in close collaboration with SJPU with respect to the proceedings before the CWCs and JJBs.
- In **Gujarat**, task force meetings are jointly being organized by the DCPU and Labour Department officials to rescue child labourers.
- In **Gujarat**, the GSCPS coordinates closely with the GCERT under the Integrated Disability Support Services (IDSS) program for aiding Specially Abled Children (Divyang children) studying in 9 to 12 standard as well for the capacity building programs for such children. GSCPS also coordinates with the State Institute of Rural Development [SIRD] for capacity building, and needs assessment. It has also brought in the Gujarat National Law University at Gandhinagar as a member of the Draft Rules Committee for drafting the State Rules under the JJ Act, 2015. In addition, the University also aids in imparting training programs related to documentation. The GSCPS has also partnered with Nirma University, Ahmedabad for legal guidance and for imparting collaborative training programs on legal issues pertaining to CNCP.
- In **Madhya Pradesh**, a Secretariat to the HCC-JJ has been established in April 2018 with the support of High Court of MP, UNICEF and DWCD. This Committee reviews action plans and reports of Inspection Committees. Additionally, the functioning of JJ structures are regularly monitored by the Committee. Formats for comprehensive inspection of quality services are developed & being used.
- In **Madhya Pradesh**, Juvenile Justice Consultations are conducted regularly and compliance to agreed actions are reviewed. Three regional and two state level Review Consultations were organized and State Action Plan was developed.
- In **Maharashtra**, monitoring of the registered cases is done at the level of Commissioner/Superintendent of Police.

2.8. New Initiatives

- In **Gujarat**, the GSCPCR has developed an app 'Masoom' for the effective implementation of child rights. This app allows citizens to register his/her complaints online from anywhere in Gujarat through this app. Upon receiving the complaint, an administrative personnel can assign the task to the concerned department. The application also contains the relevant Acts and Rules for citizens.
- In **Madhya Pradesh**, a program 'Safe City for Children and Women' has been started with the joint initiative between Govt. of MP, UNICEF, UN Women (whose mandate is safety of women) & NGOs to establish and strengthen protective mechanisms for children in urban areas. This initiative will focus on providing community based structures of adult, youth and children; building capacities of frontline and district functionaries; and advocacy actions by children and other community stakeholders.
- In **Madhya Pradesh**, Life Skill Education is provided with focus on children's protection

in 3047 upper primary schools in 6 Districts by Department of Education in partnership with UNICEF.

- In **Maharashtra**, the MSLSA has filed a writ petition for the effective implementation of the ICPS scheme and use of funds under the scheme.
- In **Goa**, an app has been developed by SCAN 'SOS Women and Child' which permits users to connect to 24 hour helplines during distress.

2.9. Trainings, Consultations and Awareness

The details of the training and awareness programs and consultations conducted are provided in **Annexure 2**.

III. Challenges in Achieving Progress and Solutions Identified

All States were asked to identify five challenges that they faced while trying to achieve the goals that they had prioritized. They were also required to identify the key reasons why progress may not have been made, and the solutions they had identified to address such barriers or bottlenecks. The challenges and solutions that emerged are presented below.

3.1. Challenges in Achieving Progress under the JJ Act and Solutions

1. JJ Fund:

- In **Madhya Pradesh**, the failure to establish a JJ Fund is due to lack of budgetary provision. To address this, speedy and time bound allocation is necessary with increase in budgetary allocation for children. In addition, imposition of costs in cases by the High Court must be used for child protection issues with a dedicated account.
- In **Goa**, the administration of the JJ Fund was raised as a concern because no Financial Rules were framed by the SCPS to govern the utilization of this fund. The State has sought to resolve this by referring to financial rules of other states and preparation of appropriate rules to govern the utilization of the JJ Fund.

2. Provision of Legal Services:

- In **Maharashtra**, the enrolment of senior lawyers as panel lawyers was cited as a challenge, due to the lack of response from them. Efforts to meet and involve the Senior Members of the Bar and make them aware about the importance of providing legal aid to children in national interest need to be made.
- In **Maharashtra**, the lack of sufficient legal awareness was also cited as a challenge, due to the failure of the stakeholders in getting involved. This is sought to be addressed through the DLSAs being more sensitive and empathetic and ensuring that actual legal aid is provided to the concerned persons through awareness camps.
- In **Maharashtra**, the provision of quality legal services to children was cited as a challenge. Empanelled lawyers need to be more sensitive and empathetic while dealing with CICL cases.
- In **Maharashtra**, the provision of legal services in CWC was raised as a challenge arising from the fact that legal aid is focused only in JJBs, although CWCs require legal help in dealing with cases of abused children. To address this, panel lawyers are needed to be placed in every CWC as well.

3. Individual Care Plan and Follow-up:

- In **Rajasthan**, preparation of individual care plans [ICPs] and follow-ups remain a

challenge due to the lack of proper orientation and training in this regard as well as insufficient human resources. The solutions identified to address this issue are: issuance of proper guidelines, proper orientation & training, monitoring, consistent follow up.

- The preparation of ICPs and follow-up was also raised as a challenge in **Goa** owing to the lack of infrastructure and convergence amongst authorities at the grass-root levels. The solution proposed to address this concern is the preparation of a scheme and its incorporation in the rules for ensuring convergence between grassroots level government agencies with the JJB and CWC.

4. Convergence:

- In **Madhya Pradesh** convergence and weak inter-departmental coordination was stated as a challenge arising due to the lack of priority attributed to child protection with the multiple concerned departments, and irregular and poorly attended inter-departmental coordination meetings at the state and district level. To address this concern, it was proposed that regular meetings of the High Level Committee (State Child Protection Society) under the JJ Act, section 106 should be conducted with follow up actions, and there must be effective functioning of District Child Protection Committee chaired by the District Collector with follow up actions.
- In **Maharashtra**, departmental convergence and lack of inter-state and inter-country convergence poses a major challenge. The solutions identified for this concern are:
 - Effective & well-coordinated functioning of State and district level monitoring bodies.
 - Periodic Reviews and strategies on specific issues.
- Convergence was also cited as a challenge in **Goa** which had arisen due to lack of specific SOPs in this regard, the need for a common platform and lack of awareness in general. To address this, it has been proposed to prepare a database of all the schemes and programs available under social welfare education and vocational training and making it available to all CWCs and JJBs.

5. Monitoring and Data-Management:

- In **Rajasthan** data management raises a major challenge as there is still no unified system of data compilation and management leading to lack of timely data updation and this is aggravated further by discrepancies in compilation by the various agencies. A centralized & converged data management system at the state level with regular uploading of data at the source level is required.
- In **Madhya Pradesh**, data management and monitoring of child protection was cited as a challenge. Although 'Anmol' is currently a case management portal which is being used, it is complex, text heavy and not user friendly resulting in it not being updated regularly. Further, Anmol is based on the JJ Act, 2000 which has already been repealed and replaced. To address this, 'Anmol' needs to be restructured as a child protection MIS based on JJA 2015, with features like dashboard for district and state level monitoring. In addition, the MWCD should integrate multiple MIS such as Track the Missing Child, Khoya-Paya and others to develop a single child protection MIS.
- In **Maharashtra**, monitoring of CCIs is a challenge due to the large number and uneven distribution of CCIs. The State has proposed to resolve this concern through sensitization of CWCs, constitution of inspection committees with respect to Section 2(14) of the JJ Act, 2015, online registration of CCIs, gradation of institutions, and issue mandates to upload information of NGOs on Darpan portal of NITI Ayog.
- In **Maharashtra**, Data management is a cited challenge. The software – SAVITRI which has been proposed to solve this issue is still in the process of being operationalized.

Through this software, the state will access an ERP Solution for end to end data management related to ICPS. Additionally, the following solutions are also identified and are being worked upon: technical Team is working with users for resolving all the open issues at priority, the Commissionerate is collecting monthly data in electronic format, linking of data systems across multiple departments and stakeholders through SAVITRI.

6. Rescue, Restoration, and Rehabilitation:

- In **Madhya Pradesh**, rehabilitation of children with special needs and those children suffering from substance addiction is a challenge because of non-availability of specialized CCIs at District/Divisional level; shortage of child-centric experts, psychiatrists, psychologists, counselors and special educators at district level; non-availability of de-addiction centres focused on children; and low rates of honorarium for professional services coupled with lack of flexible funds. The solutions identified to address this concern are:
 - Establishment of CCIs at Divisional level for children with special needs;
 - Setting up of de-addiction centres for children;
 - Spreading awareness & filing FIRs under section 77 and 78 of JJ Act on using children for drug peddling or giving addictive substances to children;
 - Developing a pool of child-centric experts at District/Divisional level; and
 - Providing special training to Probation officers, social workers and counsellors appointed in the DCPU.
- In **Maharashtra**, restoration and rehabilitation was raised as a challenge owing to the difficulty in receiving information from children, the lack of capacity for intermediary accommodation and the vacancies in CWC and JJBs. Further, when children are traced some parents do not come forward to claim the child, while others do not even report missing children. To address this, capacity building of homes; provision of logistics and fund to every police station; improved co-ordination between stakeholders; regular reviews by the higher ranked officials; awareness campaigns; regular meetings between local police and parents of the missing children; and special drives to trace and rescue missing children are some solutions.
- In **Maharashtra**, it was raised that smaller cities and rural areas do not have a designated 'Place of safety' to which children can be taken before they are produced before the JJB. Further, the sitting places of CWC & JJB are often at a great distance from where the children are rescued. Greater focus is needed on restoration of children in the JJ system along with better convergence and systems for co-ordination between stakeholders.

7. Strengthening Community-based Interventions:

- In **Rajasthan**, there is a need to strengthen prevention strategies and increase and improve the functioning of Child Protection Committees at the Block and Panchayat Level. This issue has primarily arisen due to the lack of coordination amongst members and that child protection is not viewed as a priority by the Panchayat. The solutions identified to address this concern are to ensure regular meetings of the BLCPC and PLCPC on CP issues; conduct sensitization programmes for BLCPC and PLCPC functionaries; and ensure that Child Protection issues are taken on priority basis in the Panchayat Development Plan.
- In **Goa**, rehabilitation and mental health concerns was cited as a challenge owing to the want of in house or visiting child psychologists at Observation Homes, schools and CCIs. This is sought to be addressed through the appointment of visiting psychologist at Observation Homes and CCIs. Additionally, it has been proposed to develop a dedicated helpline Bal Mitra through SLSAs and Directorate of Women and Child for counseling.

8. Provision of Non-Institutional Care:

- In **Madhya Pradesh**, the provision of benefits under non-institutional care and restoration is a challenge which has arisen due to prohibition in the new guidelines for foster care for blood relations from becoming a foster family; eligibility criteria of mandatory stay in a CCI for 6 months or more for a child to benefit from sponsorship; and limitation of the eligibility criteria that sponsorship can be provided to children from families with annual income less than Rs. 24,000/-. The solutions identified to address this concern are: amendment of the new guidelines on foster care to include blood relations/extended family members also as eligible foster families; amendment of the limiting criteria under sponsorship; and CARA to improve CARINGS without bias.
- In **Maharashtra**, provision of non-institutional care is a challenge due to lack of guidelines and lack of convergence between multiple operating schemes. For instance, under non-institutional care for CNCP, Balsangopan Scheme is being implemented at the State level since 1975 through which children are placed in foster care of their immediate kin. Whereas, sponsorship and foster care are to be implemented through ICPS. The state has emphasized that there must be necessary convergence between Balsangopan Scheme with the ICPS.

12. Others:

- **Frequent transfer of Principal Magistrates of JJBs in Gujarat:** The solution identified for this concern are to as far as possible ensure that Principal Magistrates are posted to JJBs itself when they are transferred.

3.2. Challenges in Achieving Progress under the POCSO Act & Rules and Solutions

1. Victim compensation:

- In **Madhya Pradesh**, compensation to survivors of child sexual abuse is a challenge with only 74 girls receiving victim compensation between 2014-2018. The state has suggested that this can be corrected only through greater awareness about the victim compensation scheme and simplification of the scheme with provision for immediate relief to the survivors.

2. Support Services:

- In **Madhya Pradesh**, difficulties in accessing legal aid and support services for survivors of child sexual abuse was stated as a challenge occurring due to lack of information with CWC regarding CSA cases, non-appointment of Support Persons and lack of awareness regarding free legal aid along with shortage of trained lawyers for children. The solutions identified for this concern are the issuance of a directive to the Police to inform CWC on every case of child sexual abuse and having more numbers of lawyers empaneled and trained by the SLSA.

IV. Key Challenges and Solutions in Implementing ICPS

The following Table captures the Challenges faced by States in implementing the ICPS, and the Solutions they have identified to them, with specific focus on financing, monitoring, and training. As per information gleaned from the presentations made by the participating States, training programmes have been conducted for various stakeholders. Details of such training is available in **Annexure 2**. Presentations by the States indicated that several challenges such as delay in funds flow, need for salary enhancement, absence of monitoring systems at all levels, and absence of standardised training modules and resource pool were common across all States.

EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ICPS	
CHALLENGES	SOLUTIONS
FINANCING	
Madhya Pradesh	
Funds allocation and its effective use - Grants are received at the end of the financial year from GoI thereby affecting the smooth functioning of CCIs and implementation of other activities for children's protection. - Rigid financial norms affect effective utilisation of budget.	- GoI to release grants in first quarter. - GoMP to make advance payments to CCIs from their treasury. - Amend rules to bring flexibility in the use of allocated funds.
Delay in Budget Approval - Delay in receiving budget proposals from district units. - Budget is approved by MWCD only after 3-4 months of the Project Approval Board (PAB) meeting.	- District Child Protection Officer should be made the authorised officer to submit proposals from the district. - Immediate approval of the budget after the meeting of PAB by MWCD.
Financial Parameters - Per child allocation for children in CCIs is fixed and does not factor inflation/rising costs. - Inadequate allocation for Aftercare program.	- Per child allocation should be revised based on wholesale price index. - The allocation for aftercare should be increased from Rs 2,000/- to Rs 5,000/- per child.
Budget Allocation for SJPU There is no fund allocated with the Police department to provide basic facilities for children.	Financial Provisions to be made for SJPU under the scheme by MWCD.
Maharashtra	
New financial guidelines, timely release of funds and salary scales - Revised Central: State ratio from 75:25 to 60:40. - Absence of separate Budget heads for Central and State share for the Scheme. - Revised rates for different functionaries under the scheme implemented in the State.	- The Govt. is putting its best efforts for ensuring timely release of funds. - Revised guidelines have been approved vide Government Resolution dated 06.03.2018. - Separate Budget heads have been created for Central :State Ratio. - Revised rates as per new guidelines have been approved.
Goa	
Revisions of the Scheme and subsequent issue of guideline affected budget Some Child Care Institutions had applied for funds under ICPS; however, the funds were released at the fag end of the financial year 2017-2018 and the same could not be given to the homes.	DWCD made request and actively followed up with MWCD for revalidating Central Fund under the revised ICPS.

Grants under ICPS The identification of CNCP for purpose of grant was not done in absence of operational SCPS and DCPUs.	SCPS is constituted as 100% Govt. financed Society. The appointment of employees under SCPS and DCPUs is done in May 2018. The identification of CNCP across all CCIs shall be done in any case by March 2019.
Gujarat	
Budget provisions - Social security provisions. - Salary structure needs to be revised at par with national schemes. - Lack of medical benefits. - Continuation of contractual services.	This should be addressed in the revised ICPS Guidelines of MWCD.
Rajasthan	
Eligibility Criteria under Sponsorship (ICPS) Families eligible with income below INR 30000 (Rural) & 36000 (Metro City) per annum; negligible number of families eligible for this support.	Eligibility criteria for PA income should be increased up to 1.80 lakhs per annum.
Disparity in JJ Act & ICPS regarding number of sitting of CWC and JJB members Remuneration for number of sittings: CWC:[ICPS – 12, JJ Act/Model Rules – 20] JJB:[ICPS – 20, JJA/Model Rules – per day].	Amendments are required to address this disparity.
Insufficient Budget for awareness programmes	Adequate Budget to be provided.
Financial Provision for Secretarial staff, peon and sweeper for CWCs, JJBs be created under ICPS in tandem with JJ Act 2015 Lack of fund for appointment of Secretarial Staff (Reader, steno UDC, LDC peon) for proper functioning of JJB & CWC.	Provision for funds to be made by Ministry of Women and Child Development, GoI.
Lack of funds - Limited coverage for Vocational Training - Lack of funds for effective implementation of POCSO Act 2012 & Drug Abuse	Dedicated funds need be provided in ICPS to provide for vocational training, de-addiction, and effective implementation of POCSO Act.
MONITORING	
Madhya Pradesh	
Inspections by Inspection Committees - Difficulty in joint inspection due to lack of coordination between members/departments. - Lack of understanding among members about their roles and responsibilities.	- State will develop Terms of Reference for Inspection Committees. - District Collector should hold joint meetings of District Child Protection Committee and Inspection Committee regularly and follow up on the action taken. - Orientation of the members after their appointment should be provided.

Poor compliance with Standards of Care including ICP • Staff is not trained to develop and implement Individual Care Plan. • Constraints related to finance and HR.	• Capacity building of CCI staff. • Creating linkages to professional services. • Filling vacant positions.
Lack of robust Child Protection MIS (CPMIS) • Lack of appropriate data for monitoring and planning. • Lack of mechanism for tracking individual children in care, and structures at district level.	• Review and restructuring of Anmol portal as per JJA 2015 to make it a robust CPMIS. • Building capacity of staff to implement MIS effectively. • Use of data for planning, monitoring and implementation.
Maharashtra	
Bodies that provide monitoring and oversight for ICPS (including SCPS, District Child Protection Committees/ Units, State and District Inspection Committees). • 750 CCIs (NGO run aided Children's Home) are not covered under ICPS. Hence, data related to these CCIs was not updated in MIS System of Central Government. • State and District Inspection Committees for CCIs are newly constituted.	• The State Government has notified JJ Rules, 2018 <i>vide</i> notification dated 13.3.2018. Under the Rules, registration of CCIs under JJ Act, 2000 is valid for one year from commencement of Rules. • The State has initiated new registration process for all CCIs through on-line mode. • The State has developed guidelines for Inspection Committees.
Goa	
Data Management • Lapse in submitting the Monthly & Quarterly reports and Non - compliance to filling of Form 43 & Form 7. • SCPS and DCPU were not operational due to lack of manpower. • Record keeping, MIS by use of computer not in place.	• Proposal for preparing online database with the help of the Department of Information and Technology has been initiated. • SCPS and DCPU have been constituted. The appointment of 9 staff has been done in May 2018. the tenure of employees is 3 years. The DWCD and DCPU are working in close collaboration and online data base platform will be rolled out by Dec. 2018.
Gujarat	
Monitoring up to grass root level • Currently support structures under ICPS are at State-District level.	• Establishment of Block Level Resource Centres for Adolescents & Children-coordination with various Departments at the Block level. • Such Centres have been established in Banaskantha and Chhota Udaipur with support of UNICEF. • A new model for the first time in India - Block Level Resource Centre have been established in total 20 talukas of two districts, viz., Banaskantha and Chhota Udaipur.
Rajasthan	

District Need Assessment Plan of action for CP: Proper survey of CNCP children is required	District Need Assessment to be conducted.
Limited coverage of financing, guidelines for effective implementation of various Acts and Schemes related to children Inadequate Budget, sensitization, and coordination of implementing agencies.	Proper funding and convergence of Departments concerned is required.
TRAINING	
Madhya Pradesh	
Lack of capacity development based on roles and responsibilities Lack of transition from training to positive practices and behaviour change.	- Long term capacity development plan and mentoring initiatives to be put in place. - Continued partnership with UNICEF, TISS, NLIU and develop partnerships with other institutions such as NIMHANS. - Impact assessment of training has to be carried out.
Contractual appointments under the scheme High attrition rate due to low salary structure and uncertainty of tenure of employment.	Creation of a dedicated cadre and enhanced remuneration as per market rates by MWCD.
Filling vacant positions - Difficulty in implementation due to vacancies at District and State level - Challenges in budgetary utilization due to vacancies. - Low wages detract competent persons from applying.	- Appointments within DCPUs should be done at the earliest. - Creation of regular posts for child protection is necessary. - Appointment of support persons, interpreters and translators under POCSO should be done at the earliest.
Weak preventive mechanism at community level Increased crimes against children and weak engagement of local functionaries like ANM, AWW, ASHA, PRI representatives, police, teachers etc. and community as a whole.	- Integration of Child Protection modules for pre-service and in-service training of ANMs, AWWs, Teachers, Health professionals, etc. - Strengthening capacities of SHGs, PRI, NSS, CPCs, SMCs and Shaurya Dal on Child Protection.
Formation and capacity building of Child Protection Committees (CPCs) at Panchayat and Block level. CPCs in 242 Blocks and 39,654 Panchayats are notified but are not functional.	- Develop appropriate training module and conduct training programs. - Build collaboration with NGOs in every district. - Allocate adequate budget for capacity development.
Maharashtra	

Training modules prepared by YASHADA, UNICEF, TISS and other experts. • Vulnerability mapping and district needs assessment is required. • Training of other departments on child protection is required. • Detailed and easy to understand SOPs are not available. • Non-availability of role specific training modules, e.g. Training Module for Counselling. • Training of resource persons and institutions to link with the JJ system for rehabilitation services, preliminary assessment, support persons for POCSO and others.	• Developing a systematic and well trained workforce for ICPS needs to be the focus. • Additional training from Judicial experts is being arranged for newly appointed members of CWCs.
Goa	
Child related legislation and role of different stakeholders; Child Friendly approach; Various Child Related Schemes; Case to case variety /problems • There has been no database of CNCP and CCL children under ICPS to grant different Schemes.	• SOPs have to be prepared and Goa Rules under JJ Act, 2015 needs to be framed. • The DWCD has created a Training Module for different Stakeholders under JJ Act, 2015. The training module has been forwarded to NIPCCD for their input and participation. • With setting of SCPS and DCPUs proper records and data base on individual CNCP and CCL across all CCIs will be done by March 2019.
Gujarat	
Training of Police on child tracking system is required at the level of the police station.	• Video conferences are being held for Child Tracking System.
Rajasthan	
Availability of trained Resource Person at District Level • Unavailability of dedicated course offered by Universities /Institutions on Child Protection & related aspects.	• Development and offer of dedicated course on Child Protection and related aspects needs to be encouraged.
Creation of pragmatic training modules • Inadequacy of training tools, mechanism.	• Hand-holding support of dedicated training centres at National Level with State Level.

During the Open House discussions the following key points were raised and discussed after each of the State presentations:

- **Disparity across government Schemes:** The ICPS workforce has not really increased, and if at all, it has been only marginal. The attention of the MWCD was drawn to the fact that if one compares national flagship schemes, the ICPS workforce is paid the least. Moreover, at State level, the flagship scheme is being implemented by poaching the staff at state level.
- **Human Resource Management:** As regards Human Resources Management, there are no Guidelines as to who should get incentives such as salary increase, and if so on what basis,

as there is no system for effective performance appraisal. It is proposed that road maps for Child Protection is developed.

- **JJ Fund:** Measures need to be in place to ensure sustained flow of funds into the JJ Fund. States shared that funds, donations, and fines were being deposited in the JJ Fund and agreed that rules need to be framed for utilization of the JJ fund.
- **Protection of children placed in foster care:** Oversight is necessary to ensure that rights of children are protected by foster families through regular inspections and social audits. The Village Child Protection Committees may meet with children to ensure their rights are protected. Under the JJ Act, children cannot be given in foster care to their blood relations. This raises a concern about the manner in which some States have identified foster families. There is a need to formally recognised kinship care under the JJ System.
- **Training & Modules:** If the proposed counselling module prepared by SNDT University, Pune, is a success, it can be used by other States. Use of NIPCCD for trainings was suggested, but it was also mentioned that capacity within NIPCCD on child protection needs to be strengthened.
- **Rehabilitative Services:** De-addiction centres, with child-focused services are required at the divisional level. Financial gaps need to be addressed by leveraging other schemes and programs. Vocational training and employment offered to children need to address market needs.
- **Monitoring:** Clarity is required on the roles of the various monitoring bodies and how they could be strengthened to play their roles effectively.

Mr. Tirkey, Additional Secretary, MWCD, informed the house that these aspects will be considered during the review of the ICPS. He accepted that schemes of the government are competing with each other for staff. He agreed to take the matter up with the Ministry of Finance. He also stated that the concerns about fund transfer have been taken into consideration and going forward, the first tranche of the year would be between October-December. This year all the projects have been approved in April and the first tranche was released in May in a remarkable effort from the MWCD.

Mr. Tirkey also shared about the work underway on the child tracking system and the data exchange attempted with the Delhi police's facial recognition system and the Trackchild portal. The MWCD is in deliberations with UIDAI to explore how the Aadhar based data transactions can facilitate an integrated data sharing system between the Centre and the States. For this purpose, the MIS used by State Governments will be taken into account. He shared that as per the MWCD data, 7800 CCIs are registered under the JJ Act. However, there is no data on the number of unregistered CCIs and he requested the States to collect such data as it will help in the monitoring of CCIs.

Mr. Tirkey urged States to identify unutilized funds and informed them about the newly launched Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme,³ which can be used by States to build a State level resource centre and engage volunteers at the block level. He urged States to assign one office in the police department to track offences against women and children serve as the one point contact for data and issue of advisories.

MIS System Presentation

A presentation was made on the ICPS MIS System that is currently under development with support from UNICEF. The presentation was well received. Following the presentation, there was an Open House to enable participants to raise questions/concerns and provide feedback and suggestions, and is summarized in brief below:

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta enquired about systems to ensure that the individual data

³ Available at <http://www.wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/MSK%20Scheme%20Guidelines%20.pdf>

of children is kept confidential and accessed only by authorized persons. He also expressed the need for diligence to ensure that authentic data is entered after vetting. In response, the presenter acknowledged and emphasized that the system is as good as the data that is fed into it, and informed that there is a module on capacity building also for effective use of the system. It was reported that systems and structures were in place in areas of health, education, etc., but for child protection, structures are only envisaged at District level, and these too seem to be struggling with functionality. The idea therefore is to work in parallel to develop the system while also building capacities.

A participant reported that in Madhya Pradesh, a Child Protection MIS is already available, so would this not be a duplication? The response to this query was that there are multiple forms under JJ Act and that this MIS is not prescribing or suggesting any data fills, as this would be done with concerned stakeholders. So if a state wants to add to that, there should be no problem. Since the system is still being developed in a phased process, and would have to be tested, these challenges would need to be acknowledged and addressed.

Another participant hailed the initiative as being very comprehensive, and enquired about the aspect of missing children which he said requires a lot of interstate collaboration. There are multiple data systems, which is why the need is to link these data systems and enable them to share information with each other. It was acknowledged that the challenge seems to be the fact that each agency has their own data system – eg. NCRB, and if this MIS system has to be effective, then all agencies have to work together.

Finally, the importance of ensuring that data is vetted and verified before it is fed into the MIS was underlined.

V. State Action Plans

All the participating states presented State level Action Plans that they had arrived at after a state level consultative process. Commendably, the Home Department of Maharashtra presented their own Action Plan, demonstrating a greater degree of involvement and ownership of the consultative process aimed at enhanced implementation of the JJ Act, 2015 and the ICPS. The Action Plans are given below:

1. Madhya Pradesh

Key Action to be Taken	Timeline	Lead Responsibility	In Coordination with	Next Date of Review of Action Taken
Development of composite Infrastructure (including CCIs) in four major cities on pilot project basis.	March 2020	Women & Child Development Dpt. (DWCD)	Juvenile Justice Secretariat	January 2019
Setting up child friendly police stations for CCL and POCSO victims at	March 2020	Police Dept.	-	January 2019

Key Action to be Taken	Timeline	Lead Responsibility	In Coordination with	Next Date of Review of Action Taken
District headquarter and child friendly corners in all police stations				
State wide adolescent empowerment programme with focus on ending child marriage and preventing child sexual abuse in MP	Dec 2019	DWCD	Health Dept Edu Dept UNICEF CSOs	January 2019
Awareness/Training programs for school children to prevent child abuse (Child Rights, Sexual Abuse, Child marriage & Cyber Crime)	Jan. 2019	DWCD and Education Depts.	UNICEF CSOs	November 2018
Development of SOPs for working of CWC, S.J.P.U, DCPU and CCI.	June 2019	DWCD & Police Dept.	HC-JJC , SJA & UNICEF	January 2019
Capacity Building of Block & Ward Child Protection Committees (16 Municipal Corporations)	March 2019	DWCD, Urban & Panchayat Depts.	UNICEF	January 2019
Year-long campaign for prevention of child sexual abuse (POCSO and JJ Act)	July 2019	DWCD & Police Depts.	UNICEF & CSOs	December 2018
Effective monitoring and compliance to standards of care in CCIs and roll out of alternative care and family strengthening programmes	December 2019	DWCD	HC- JJC and UNICEF	January 2019
Creation of resource pool of counsellors and psychosocial experts	December 2019	DWCD	UNICEF	January 2019

Key Action to be Taken	Timeline	Lead Responsibility	In Coordination with	Next Date of Review of Action Taken
Establishment of De-Addiction Centres for children & Homes for special children in each division	July 2019	DWCD	HC-JJC Dept of Social Justice	January 2019
Enactment of the Madhya Pradesh JJ Rules, 2016	June 2019	DWCD	SJA Dept of Law & UNICEF	January 2018
Creation of Juvenile Justice Fund	March 2019	Finance & DWCD	HC-JJC	March 2019
Development of Child Protection Management Information System (CP-MIS)	December 2019	DWCD NIC	UNICEF	January 2019

2. Goa

Key Action to be Taken	Timeline	Lead Responsibility	In Coordination with	Next Date of Review of Action Taken
Guidelines for Alternative Care	1 month	SCPS	CWC, CCI and NGO's	June 2019
Recruitment guidelines for the appointment of staff under ICPS	6 month	DWCD	GSCPCR, DCPU and Selection Committee	January 2019
Preparing Modules and Training of VCPCs, SJPU's, DCPUs & institutional staff	6 month	DWCD, SCPS and DCPU of the concerned district	NIPCCD and GSCPCR	January 2019
State level regular review meetings of DCPU, SAA, CCI	Quarterly/ monthly	DWCD, SCPS, Probation Officer	CWC, JJB and DCPU	Continuous
Registration of CCI	6 months	DWCD	District Inspection Committee	Continuous

Key Action to be Taken	Timeline	Lead Responsibility	In Coordination with	Next Date of Review of Action Taken
Monitoring of Action Plan	Bi monthly	Juvenile Justice Committee	DWCD	Continuous

3. Maharashtra

Key Action to be taken	Timeline	Lead Responsibility	In Coordination with	Next Date of Review of Action Taken
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Department of Women and Child Development

Meetings with 36 District Collectors to strengthen ICPS functioning	6 months	MSCPS and DWCD	Divisional Commissioners and District Collectors	Quarterly
District and State level reviews for improved ICPS programming	3 months and continuing	MSCPS and DWCD	Concerned District officers	Quarterly
Guidelines for family based care and alternative care	6 months	MSCPS and Child Development Section	Experts, UNICEF, SCPCR	Quarterly
Streamline Data Management systems	1 year	DWCD	MSCPS, experts, UNICEF	Quarterly

Home Department

Tracing out missing children on record	Immediate and continuous	Police stations and DCP/DySP/SP	Informers, NGO's, community	Monthly, Quarterly
Social reintegration	Continuous process	Police station, CWC, DWCD,	DWCD, NGO's	Monthly
Training to CWPO & Policemen in SJPU	Before March 2019	Workshops by Prevention of Atrocities on	NGO PTC	Quarterly

		Women Cell (PAW)		
Linkage to the POSCO implementation	Continuous	DGP, IG; PAW, Local police units	Parents, victims POSCO courts, JJBS.	Quarterly
Active co-ordination for effective implementation of ICPS	Continuous	WCD	All stake holders	Quarterly

4. Gujarat

Key Action to be taken	Timeline	Lead Responsibility	In Coordination with	Next Date of Review of Action Taken
To start 8 new Open Homes in Rajkot, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, Valsad, Bardoli, Gandhidham, Bhavnagar, and Jamnagar Districts.	An approval from MWCD is awaited	SJED	-	-
To start 2 new Children Homes for Girls at Narmada & Vadodara.	Vadodara- November 2018	SJED	MWCD, GOI R & B, DC	March 2019
Recruitment for Government Organizations, NGO's (607 positions filled up out of 836 sanctioned positions.)	Remaining will be filled by October 2018	SJED	DC	January 2019
Launching of training & awareness modules- Smart Kits: 6 modules for stakeholders – as Smart Kits for CWC, JJB, DCPU, on child rights, SJPU, CCI	Aug/Sep 2018	SJED	UNICEF	November- December 2018
Appointment of CWC and JJB through	In process	SJED	State Government	On going

process of Selection Committee				
Induction & Refresher Trainings Programmes for all stakeholders of ICPS	From August 2018 onwards	SJED	Concerned Departments	Ongoing process
Submission of State Rules under JJ Act 2015	November 2018	SJED	Legal Department Legislation Assembly	
Promotion of Non – Institutional care with special focus on adoption, foster care, sponsorship and aftercare will be undertaken Guidelines from MWCD awaited on preventive sponsorship scheme and foster care	From Aug 2018 onwards	SJED	MWCD UNICEF	On going
Facilitate Social Audit in all the CCI's, SAA and Open Shelter Homes as per the orders of the Supreme Court (More than 10 Districts completed by AMS recruited by NCPCR)	Target as per NCPCR- by Sept. 2018	SJED	NCPCR SCPCR	October 18 onwards
Sharing of findings of 3 studies conducted with various State Depts a) District Child Protection Plan, b) Study on Street children c) A comprehensive study of FIR filed under POCSO Act, 2012	August/ Sept 2018- for DCP and street children	SJED	Home Department, L & E Dept, Health Dept, DWCD, UNICEF	September 2018
Sharing of Information on ICPS services through booklet developed by GSCPS	September 2018	GSCPS		Sept. 2018

5. Rajasthan

Key Action to be taken	Timeline	Lead Responsibility	In Coordination with	Next Date of Review of Action Taken
Development of Child Protection Management Information System (MIS) & its implementation	One year	DCR	DoIT, SJED & Planning Department	Half yearly
Strengthen implementation of family based Non Institutional Alternative Care (NIAC)	One year	DCR	CCIs, CSOs, CSR, Bhamashah, relevant department	Half yearly
Strengthen implementation of family based Non Institutional Alternative Care (NIAC)	One year	DCR	CCIs, CSOs, CSR, Bhamashah, relevant department	Half yearly
Inter-State Plan of Action on Child Labour, Child Trafficking	Six Months	DCR	State Govt. of Bihar, MP, Jharkhand, Gujarat	Quarterly
Setup of Project Implementation, Support Unit to ensure effective implementation of ICPS	One Year	DCR	MWCD	Quarterly
Exclusive set up for SJPUs	December 2018	Police /Home Dept.	DCR	Half yearly
Development of District Child Protection Plan	December 2018	DCR	SJED, WCD, PRI	Quarterly
Social Audit of implementation of JJ Act	December 2018	RSCPCR	DCR	Quarterly

VI. Way Forward

Ms. Foroogh Foyouzat, Chief of Field Services, UNICEF, India Country Office, expressed her sense of delight and commended the participating states for the marked positive improvement that has been demonstrated at the level of discourse on juvenile justice and on the actual implementation of the JJ Act, the POCSO Act and the ICPS in India since the start of the round table conferences. She highlighted that initially the focus was on ensuring the establishment of basic infrastructure, such as the homes, the JJBs and CWCs, and provision of legal aid, whereas now the focus is more on the quality of services within Child Care Institutions.

She pointed out that in all presentations the concerns related to human resources had been highlighted. The quality of human resources, she said, is closely related to the delivery of services and it is important to attract and retain them. A thorough HR strategy therefore needs to be in place and institutionalized, and ad hoc recruitments need to be avoided. This also needs to be factored into performance management. She went on to emphasize that the human resources is a necessary part of the State Action Plan, and until this is costed, the plans would not be realistic. She highlighted that fund allocations in the Child Protection sector is generally quite minimal, which compromises the effective implementation of these plans.

Ms. Foyouzat appreciated the inspiring messages that were given during the course of the day, and made a strong call for change in the mindset towards recognition of human rights of children and their best interest, which she said should permeate through all levels of the juvenile justice system. She stressed on the need for inter-departmental cooperation and convergence towards a holistic response to children as the problems of children cannot be resolved by any one Department. The Department of Finance needs to be heavily involved so that allocations on child protection are realistic. Others such as District Collectors, Panchayati Raj Institutions, and the Rural Development Department also play a pivotal role and must be involved.

There is a need to scale the work related to prevention of violence and mitigation of the risk faced by children due to urbanization beyond pilots. Constant oversight and monitoring of child care institutions and ensuring that institutionalization is a measure of last resort is also important. It is essential that a gatekeeping mechanism be developed to ensure that CCIs are not being used as hostels. Simultaneously, families have to be supported to look after their children and other non-institutional care options such as adoption, foster care, and kinship care should be promoted. It is also necessary to differentiate between kinship care and foster care.

Ms. Foyouzat stated that UNICEF is committed to support the development of an integrated MIS System in India that will tide over the difficulties posed by different systems in the States and enable sharing of data across States. She concluded by expressing her deep appreciation for the fact that two adolescent participants had been given an opportunity to speak at the conference and emphasized the need for children's voices to be heard while framing solutions.

Ms. Stuti Kacker, Chairperson, National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) observed that every sector needs a champion and such a multi-stakeholder interaction would not have been possible without Justice Lokur. She shared that as part of the monitoring exercised initiated by the NCPCR, static data had been collected, but there is an information gap related to the dynamic data. Data on crimes committed, FIRs registered, chargesheets submitted, and cases disposed by JJBs need to be monitored.

She shared that the NCPCR has concentrated on training. To ensure accessibility, the NCPCR took the initiative of translating the JJ Act and the POCSO Act in Braille and in sign language.

The NCPCR has generated information materials on a host of aspects such as mental health training material for counsellors in CCI, safety of children in school, safe childhood with the help of Panchayati Raj communities, railway children etc. The NCPCR obtained a commitment from the Railway Board that children will be protected at railway stations. Restoration is a huge challenge of children who land up in CCIs. 6000 children were identified who need to be sent back home. She also shared that the NCPCR did not have sufficient funding to discharge its mandate fully. She drew attention to crimes against children in the cyberspace and the urgent need to address the challenges arising from it.

She observed that after 2009, there has been an escalation of crime against children. Since childhood violence has a an effect throughout life and intergenerational effect, NCPCR is developing a plan for ending violence. She stressed the need for studies on the drivers for crimes by children.

In his remarks, **Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deepak Gupta, Judge, Supreme Court of India, and member, Supreme Court Committee on Juvenile Justice**, urged everyone to move forward from ensuring that systems are in place to actually bringing relief to the child. He felt sufficient attention had not been paid to the increasing number of cases of sexual abuse of small children. Lynching is certainly not the answer to these offences. Referring to compensation for child victims of sexual offences, Justice Gupta encouraged the framing of rules on utilization and investment of compensation. He highlighted the MIS developed in Bihar and the Bharosa- One Stop Centre in Hyderabad, as models that can be considered for replication.

Justice Gupta observed that our courtroom cannot be child-friendly if they have a dais. He stressed on the need for sensitivity while interacting with children. Magistrates should not treat their term in the JJB as a punishment posting. He also made the point that when children who do not require State care and protection in a CCI, other children who require such care are deprived. He emphasized on the need for vulnerability mapping to ensure that the scarce resources are used appropriately. He also cautioned the members of Juvenile Justice Committees from getting involved in the funding of Child Care Institutions by private entities. He also appreciated the adolescent children who participated in the Conference.

In his Closing Remarks, **Hon'ble Justice Mr. Madan B. Lokur, Judge, Supreme Court of India, and member, Supreme Court Committee on Juvenile Justice**, emphasized the need for quality capacity building programmes. He was of the view that utilization of CSR funds and the JJ fund should be encouraged for better implementation of the JJ Act. States should contribute much more for children within their territory and individuals and organisations should be encouraged come forward.

Justice Lokur stated that the establishment of secretariat for the JJ Committees is important and the role of the secretariat is under discussion. The purpose of the Secretariat is to encourage collaboration and foster a link between the State and the Committee to obtain and process information and place it before the JJC for its decision. The JJC should not be seen as supervising the Ministry/State. He also appreciated that State level processes were held before the regional round tables as that gives the JJC a real sense of the implementation on the ground.

Stressing on convergence is absolutely important, Justice Lokur emphasized the need to engage with the Finance Ministry, Public Works Department, Education Department, and the Railways and other Departments to ensure a concerted response to child labour, trafficking, education, and conditions of CCIs. He appreciated the presence of the police at the conference and encouraged the police to continue supporting the efforts for better implementation of the JJ Act. He

encouraged States to prepare yearly action plans and invest in MIS as the need for authentic data is critical. Data on registration of CCIs, rehabilitation services, vocational trainings, etc., needs to be captured. He observed that having children participate is meaningful and this should be done at the State level as well.

Justice Lokur suggested that SOPs and protocols prepared by different States be shared and studied before reinventing the wheel. He highlighted that SIRs and ICPs need to be prepared in every case. We need sufficient Probation Officers and Support Persons. The SCPCR's also need to get their act together and become more active than they have been thus far, as they have an important role to play. Functioning of POCSO Courts and Children's Courts needs to be studied and a document on the features of a good child-friendly court or vulnerable witness court needs to be prepared.

Justice Lokur remarked we are not savages in this country, that for every death or for every rape, we need the death penalty. Deprivation of liberty of children is a matter of great concern. We have children spending a lot of time in Observation Homes for petty offences when they should not be there. Can we not use diversion as an alternative? Does a child need to be punished? Why should we tell a child to plead guilty if he hasn't done a crime. We need to look at diversion in petty crimes, along with counselling and psycho-social services.

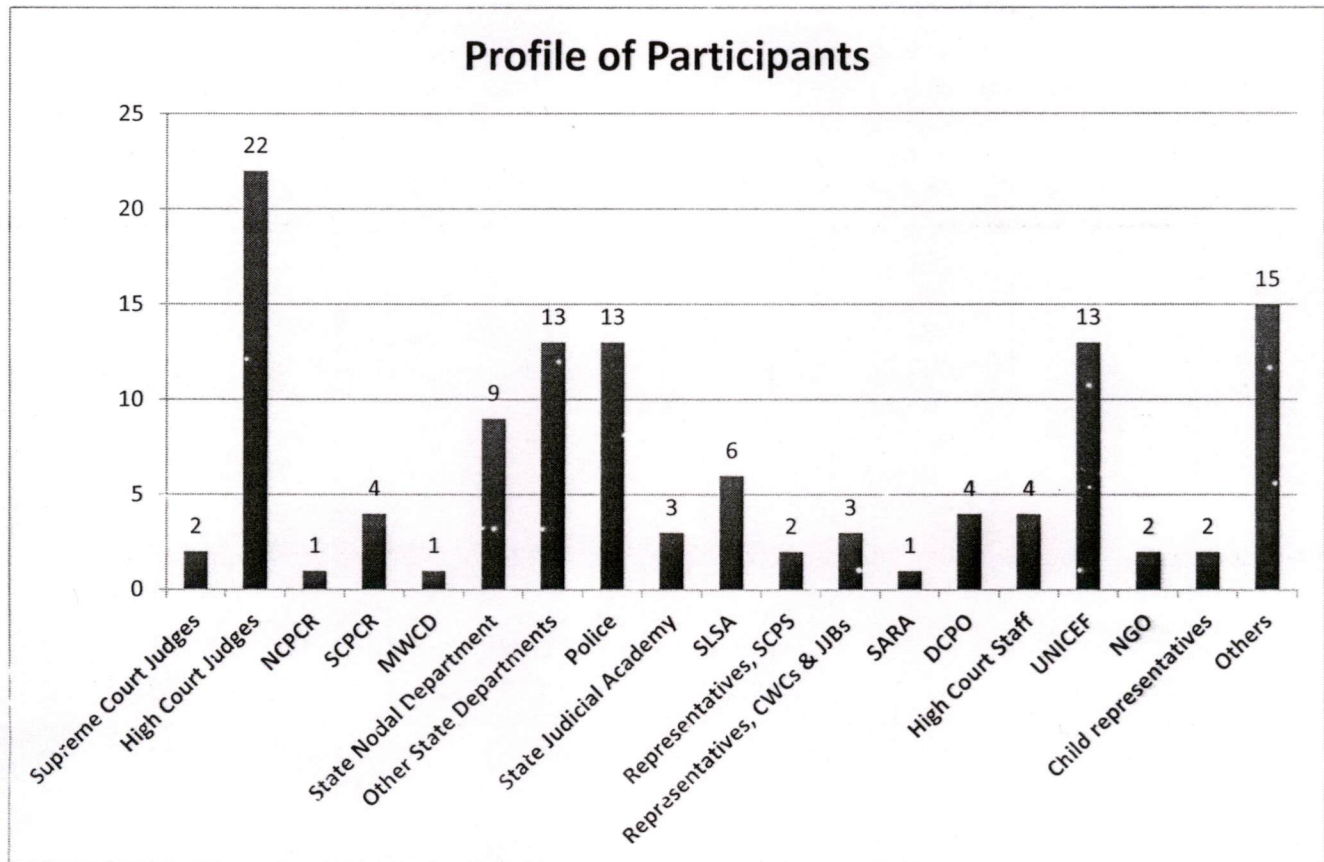
Restorative Justice, according to Justice Lokur, is another idea that is gaining ground across the world, and how it can help in restoring a child back to society needs to be explored. Reintegration of a child in conflict with the law will be hindered if he is labelled a convict.

Hon'ble Justice Lokur then flagged issues of trafficking, foster care, adoption, child marriage, cybercrimes, drugs, sponsorships, and child sexual abuse, that require attention. Finally, he stressed on social audits as a mechanism for identification of progress, shortcomings and strengths and whether we are on the right track.

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rohit Arya, Judge, High Court of Madhya Pradesh delivered the Vote of Thanks. He quoted the Dalai Lama – "The roots of all goodness lie in the soil of appreciation for goodness" and expressed his privilege and honour to offer gratitude on behalf of the Madhya Pradesh Juvenile Justice Committee, Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy, State Legal Services Authority, and UNICEF-Madhya Pradesh. He thanked stakeholders for sharing their thoughts, knowledge, experience, and suggestion on the focused theme of ICPS in our pursuit of effective implementation of the JJ Act, 2015.

Justice Arya thanked Justice Lokur for his sustained efforts towards galvanizing all stakeholders towards the effective and meaningful implementation of the JJ Act. Justice Deepak Gupta's induction as a Member of the Supreme Court Committee is a clear indication of appreciation and importance attached to the programs held under the aegis of the Supreme Court Committee on Juvenile Justice. He appreciated the thoughtful provoking remarks and suggestion by Justice Gupta which will be helpful to the juvenile justice fraternity in the effective implementation of the JJ Act, 2015. He also thanked Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hemant Gupta, Chief Justice, High Court of Madhya Pradesh for his inspiration and guidance. Sincere gratitude was also expressed to Hon'ble Mr. Justice Maheshwari for his efforts towards organizing the Regional Level Conference. He also appreciated the remarks made by Ms. Foyouzat and Ms. Kacker and thanked all stakeholders for their active participation.

Annexure 1: Profile of Participants



Annexure 2: Details of Training Programmes Conducted by Western States

As per information gleaned from the presentations made by the participating States, details relating to training programmes conducted are listed in the Table below:

Trainings on JJ Act, POCSO Act, and child-related laws to various functionaries.	• 8-days of residential training imparted to members of CWCs and JJBs in Rajasthan. • From October 2016 to May 2018 a total of 65 trainings were imparted to 2323 stakeholders in Rajasthan comprising of CWC members, JJB members, SJPU, Medical Practitioners, DCPUs, CCIs, Childline staff, CMPOs, Counselors, SAAs, etc. • Periodic trainings are imparted to stakeholders under the POCSO Act and JJ Act in Rajasthan. • In Gujarat, training programmes for JJBs, CWCs, DCPUs, SJPU and other relevant stakeholders being regularly held in collaboration with Gujarat State Judicial Academy, child rights experts and UNICEF Gujarat. • A 15-days mandatory induction training programme for all Principal Magistrates and members of Juvenile Justice Boards of Gujarat have been arranged. • Through the support of the Madhya Pradesh State Judicial Academy in collaboration with National Law Institute University, Bhopal, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, State Administrative Academy and UNICEF, 20 training programs have been conducted for 234 CWC Chairperson and members, 92 JJB members, 1766 ICPS and CCI staff. • In Maharashtra, all newly appointed members of CWCs (124 of 133) have been trained within one month of their appointment using a well-designed training module. • In Maharashtra, regular training and refresher training program for JJBs and Magistrates were conducted by the Maharashtra Judicial Academy (MJA). In addition, regular training for Probation Officers, DWCD officers, DCPUs and CCI staff are conducted. • In Maharashtra, the MSLSA and the Juvenile Justice Committee, Bombay High Court organized a sensitization programme for Advocates, Probation Officers, Officers of Special Juvenile Protection Unit, CWC Officers, Women and Child Welfare Department Officers and Other Stakeholder on Juvenile Justice Act. This is intended to be an ongoing process. • Trainings conducted for stakeholders in Goa on "Procedural Aspects" at the Maharashtra Judicial Academy & Indian Mediation Centre and Training Institute – Thane. • An orientation workshop was conducted for Members of JJB and CWC in Goa, at NIPCCD, Bangalore.
Training for Police:	• Handholding support is provided to AHTUs and SJPU of some districts in Rajasthan. • A two-day training program was held for 40 SJPU Nodal officers on implementation of JJ Act 2015 & POCSO 2012 at Karai Police Academy, Gandhinagar in Gujarat. • 16 training programmes for CWPOs have been organized at district level in 7 Districts for the implementation of JJ Act 2015 I Gujarat. • 3378 newly recruited police personnel and officers have been trained

	in Police Training Centers of State in 2017 in Gujarat. • A One day training program was organized on the implementation of the JJ Act 2015 for CWPOs at Police Bhavan, Gandhinagar in Gujarat. • In Madhya Pradesh, 925 CWPOs and SJPU's were trained through the initiative of the MP Police. Additionally, 1400 police officers from 25 Districts and 90 cyber police officers were trained. These have been done in partnership with UNICEF. • In Maharashtra, JJ Act and POCSO Act has been included into the training module and SOPs for police. Further, information booklet, comprehensive training material and different circulars regarding JJ Act given. • In Goa, training to police officers conducted through the SLSA.
Awareness Programs:	• A Campaign for prohibition of child marriage was carried out across the state of Rajasthan through the initiative of the RLSA. • In Maharashtra, the MSLSA has organized Legal Literacy camps for creating awareness of Child Rights in all the Talukas and Districts • In Maharashtra, the MSLSA in collaboration with Social Axiom Insignia (SAI) an NGO – has organized awareness workshops throughout the State on POCSO Act, 2012 and JJ Act at various schools in Mumbai, Pune and Nagpur District. • In Maharashtra, the Cyber Crime Cells have collaborated with NGOs to reach children, youth and parents through schools and colleges to protect them from internet abuse, threats, online bullying, cyber security and online safety. • In Maharashtra, The Police Didi program in schools facilitates interaction of children and police to promote personal safety (both online and offline), prevent delinquency, build confidence and trust of children in police and encourage reporting.
Creation of Modules, SOPs, and other materials	• In Gujarat, standard training modules have been customized for each stakeholder and are known as Smart Kits Program. • In Gujarat, 1000 Booklets containing translated version of the POCSO Act 2012 in vernacular language have been distributed amongst SJPU's in all the Cities/Districts. • In Maharashtra, the MSLSA has published "Kaydyachi Olakh" (Introduction to Law) and "Kayda Ek Prakash Jyot" (Law -The path of light) and supplied to all the DLSAs for distribution in the Legal Literacy Camps, Schools, Colleges etc
Other training or awareness initiatives:	• Child Protection as a concept introduced in foundation course in HCM RIPA & RPA in Rajasthan. • Mobile application 'J4C-Justice for Children' E-Library on Child Protection launched in Rajasthan. • Panel of experts created in 23 districts of Rajasthan to provide support to Children Courts, JJBs and SJPU's. • In Gujarat, 240 trainings organised for 27595 different stakeholders. • In Gujarat, institutional training was provided for 24 newly appointed civil judges. • In Maharashtra, a 3 days refresher course, special training in child psychology, and training programmes on procedural aspects were held for 161 participants in the year 2017 -2018.

	• In Maharashtra, the MSLSA MSLSA has organized programmes in co-ordination with Bachpan Bachao Andolan for sensitizing the Judges and other stakeholders. • In Maharashtra, the MSLSA in collaboration with Save The Children India an NGO organized a workshop inter alia on Anti Human Trafficking for the Sessions Court Judges in Mumbai, YMCA International Centre, Mumbai Central. • In Goa, a burnout session was conducted for staff of Children's Courts. • In Goa, new ICPS recruits have received structured training at NIPCCD, New Delhi. • A workshop was conducted in Gujarat on 'Offences against children: Issues, challenges and Remedies' for 23 participants in April of 2018 by the State Judicial Academy. • A workshop was conducted in Gujarat by the State Judicial Academy on 'Gender Justice and family Court: Issues, challenges and remedies' for 19 participants.
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