

TRAINING OF CHILD WELFARE OFFICERS ON SPECIAL JUVENILE POLICE UNIT ON THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT AND THEIR ROLE

(Report Regarding compliance of direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Sampurna Behrua V Union of India)

*Under Juvenile Justice System
(From 23.4.12 to 28.4.12 and 11.7.12 to 9.8.12)*



**Organized by
Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA)
And
UNICEF, Jharkhand**



Justice Prakash Tatia
Chief Justice, Jharkhand High Court
-cum- Patron-in-Chief, JHALSA

Message

The Progress of a Nation is reflected in the development of Child in all spheres of life. Children being the future of India remains at the centre of all Social Legislation. They are the creators of the today and the shapers of tomorrow of our nation. It is the constitutional obligation also as enshrined in Article 15 (2) of the Constitution that it is the responsibility of the each citizen of India, particularly, the adults to direct them in the desired direction, where the children can get protection from the rains and storms of violence, exploitation. It is our moral duty also to use their talent so that they are inspired to choose the right direction to connect themselves to the Nation wide development.

The Law has enjoined upon us through the Legal Services Mechanism to mould them economically, politically, socially and intellectually by using their vast talent in constructive way. JHALSA has shown its commitment in the past in protecting the interest of the children. We have done so by developing a regular coordination with all stakeholders particularly the Government and the UNICEF and the Civil Society Members. JHALSA's aim is to create a child friendly environment. We have taken up this task with the help of the above agencies as well as Bar Members by organizing many conferences, camps, Seminars etc. making the adults realize that Law alone will not perhaps be able to serve and protect the interest of the Children rather we through concerted efforts should enforce the law so as to strengthen the social fabric of the society so that nothing is able to harm the interest of the youth.

*In 2012, acting upon the direction of **Supreme Court of India in Sampurna Behrua Case** we imparted month long training to around 455 Child Welfare Officers within the State. It is our experience after the training that good number of Police Officers have been sensitized through the sincere efforts of newly trained trainers like Ld. Advocates of the Bar, UNICEF representatives, Civil Society Member and of course Sr. Police Officers. We have tried to ensure that no child falls prey to human trafficking, unsafe migration, child labour, drug addiction and other kinds of child abuse.*

Last but not the least it is hoped that as usual, if we receive active support from all the Stakeholder including the Bar, the World Agency, the government, then we perhaps will be able to increase the capacity of the youth of the today, so that he can harness his vast talent in making the bright future of India.



Justice D. N. Patel
Judge, Jharkhand High Court
-cum- Executive Chairman, JHALSA

Message

*Children are the Supreme asset as well as future of the Nation. Much has been focused at National and International Level in the past about as to how the Children Laws should be framed so as to treasure the future of the Children without disturbing their basic rights. Law has been made for saving their future but unless the law implementing agencies are fully armoured with basic tools to frame their future in a modified way, nothing can be predicted about either the future of the Child or the future effect of the Law keeping in mind the above fundamental aspect relating to children, the Supreme Court of India in **Sampurna Behrua Case vide order dated: 12/10/11** directed upon all States to sensitise the stakeholders under the Juvenile Justice Act so that they can properly manage the **children in an amicable manner** by saving their future by proper use of **provisions** of Juvenile Justice Act and by its **sincere** application at all levels. JHALSA has shown its commitment towards the direction of **Hon'ble Supreme Court of India** and has been perhaps able to comply with all the direction as contained in the above Order as well as in the earlier Order dt: 11.08.11. **We have, as per direction, constituted Special Legal Aid Counsels Panel for all Juvenile Justice Boards under the Juvenile Justice Act across the State.** Acting on the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, **JHALSA impressed upon the Government for creation of Special Juvenile Police Officers (SJPU) in all Districts and thus 455 Police Officers across the State were designated as Special Juvenile Police Officers.** JHALSA in association with UNICEF conducted 2 TOT programmes from 23rd-28th April, 2012 with the participants, Advocates, NGO Members, to sensitise Police Officers. One Refresher Course was also conducted to evaluate the mindset of the TOT Trainees, where after, we could be able to get about 15 to 17 good Trainers who were then sent down to all Districts to give phase wise training and till August, 2012 all the Child Welfare Officers of the State were given due training as per direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Trainers almost tried to touch all important provisions of Law which help us in creating Child Friendly environment.*

We have tried to compile the special feature of the training Sessions in this Report with a view to make the common man know that Judiciary has come with a new look, with a new face for a substantial change in the Society, for treasuring the future of the Children.

INTRODUCTION

India is a country with largest child population in the world (400 million). According to 2001 Census, 40% of India's population is below the age of 18 years. As children are at the centre of all development programmes, every new initiative has to take into consideration the best interest of the child. India has adopted a number of laws and formulated a range of policies to ensure children's protection and improvement in their situation. Amongst all these laws, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (Amendment Act, 2006) is a comprehensive legislation concerning child in need of care and protection and juvenile in conflict with law. The Act was introduced to enable the processes and systems becoming more child friendly and sensitive to the needs and rights of children. ***Child friendly implies physical space provided, language used, accessibility of CWOs, quality of intervention and procedures followed legal aid, respecting child wishes, and respecting child vs parent's rights.***

In Jharkhand, children's vulnerability is high due to illiteracy, poverty, mining, naxalism etc. and therefore they are also exposed to violence, abuse and exploitation. Children are most important assets of any nation, and they need to nurture in a dignified manner where they are protected and have the access to all their entitlements for their overall development. Juvenile Justice Act is one such progressive legislations which provide for proper care, treatment, development and rehabilitation of the most vulnerable children of our society. The Juvenile Justice Act, covers two categories of children, one is children in conflict with law and other one is children in need of care and protection.

Most often, police is the first point of contact for children who need care and protection and also those who are alleged to have committed an offence. Keeping in view the significant role of police with respect to children belonging to both these categories, the Act has mandated the state government to create a Special Juvenile Police Unit in every district in the state. The Act further requires under Section 63 that such police officers who frequently or exclusively engage with children or are primarily engaged in the prevention of offences committed by children go through special training, instruction and orientation on how to deal with such children in a child friendly manner. The Act also proposes that at every police station level, at least one police officer shall be designated as the '**Juvenile or Child Welfare Officer**' to deal with children and coordinate with the police.

In response to this Crime Investigation Department (CID), the nodal department for SJPU in Jharkhand State has designated 455 Police officials as Child Welfare Officials (CWOs) at every police stations including rail police to constitute SJPU across the state. To strengthen the functions of SJPU in the state and orient the newly designated officials on their role as envisaged in Juvenile Justice Act. JHALSA (Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority) in association with UNICEF acting upon the direction of the ***Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Sampurna Behrua Case (decided on 12.10.2011)*** and as per the mandate of NALSA have shouldered the responsibility of giving training to all Child Welfare Officers of Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU) under the Juvenile Justice Act across the state.

Brief of Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment in Sampurna Behrua Vs. Union of India

**Sampurna Behrua vs Union Of India & Ors.
on 12 October, 2011**

Bench: R.V. Raveendran, A.K. Patnaik

CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 473 OF 2005

Sampurna BehruaPetitioner Versus
Union of India and OthersRespondents O R D E R

In this Writ Petition under Article 32 of the Constitution, the Court has been monitoring the implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (for short the Act'). The Court has already passed several orders for constitution of Juvenile Justice Boards under Section 4 of the Act and Child Welfare Committees under Section 29 of the Act in different States and Union Territories and most of the States and Union Territories have taken steps to constitute the Juvenile Justice Boards and the Child Welfare Committees. As there were complaints that in many districts Child Welfare Committees were not operational or functional and Juvenile Justice Boards had not been constituted in the manner provided in the Act, in our order dated 19.08.2011 we have requested the State Legal Services Authorities to coordinate with the respective Child Welfare Department of the States to ensure that the Juvenile Justice Boards and Child Welfare Committees are established and are functional with the required facilities.

2. We think that we must now monitor the implementation of the provisions of the Act relating to Special Juvenile Police Unit. Section 63 of the Act is quoted hereinbelow:

Special juvenile police unit.- (1) In order to enable the police officers who frequently or exclusively deal with juveniles or are primarily engaged in the prevention of juvenile crime or handling of the juveniles or children under this Act to perform their functions more effectively, they shall be specially instructed and trained. (2) In every police station at least one officer with aptitude and appropriate training and orientation may be designated as the 'juvenile or the child welfare officer' who will handle the juvenile or the child in co-ordination with the police.

(3) Special juvenile police unit, of which all police officers designated as above, to handle juveniles or children will be members, may be created in every district and city to co-ordinate and to upgrade the police treatment of the juveniles and the children.

3. The Home Departments and the Director Generals of Police of the States/Union Territories will ensure that at least one police officer in every police station with aptitude is given appropriate training and orientation and designated as Juvenile or Child Welfare Officer, who will handle the juvenile or child in coordination with the police as provided under sub-section (2) of Section 63 of the Act. The required training will be provided by the District Legal Services Authorities under the guidance of the State Legal Services Authorities and Secretary, National Legal Services Authority will issue appropriate guidelines to the State Legal

Services Authorities for training and orientation of police officers, who are designated as the Juvenile or Child Welfare Officers. The training and orientation may be done in phases over a period of six months to one year in every State and Union Territory.

4. The Home Departments and the Director Generals of Police of the States/Union Territories will also ensure that Special Juvenile Police Unit comprising of all police officers designated as Juvenile or Child Welfare Officer be created in every district and city to coordinate and to upgrade the police treatment to juveniles and the children as provided in sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the Act.

OBJECTIVE

- ❖ To train and sensitize the CWOs about their role & responsibilities as per JJ Act.
- ❖ To facilitate coordination between three pillars of JJ System i.e. JJB, CWC & SJPU.
- ❖ To link up the SJPU with civil society to make the process of safeguarding rights of children participatory & community based.
- ❖ To enhance knowledge of officials from District Administration, Judiciary & media about JJ System & Child Protection.

STRUCTURE OF TRAINING PROGRAM

The entire training program was planned at two levels:

1. Training of Trainers (TOT) for Master Trainers: At first level it was planned to develop a pool of trainers at Districts who can do the training program as Master Trainer at Districts. During the training participants were taken from Police (Inspector Rank Officers), Legal Side (Advocates) and Civil Society (CWC & JJB Members and NGOs representatives).
2. Refresher training of Master Trainers –with trainer as MTs , final refresher training was conducted. A common PPT was developed to be used by the trainers in the districts. Discussions on the PPT were held. Feedback from the MTs was incorporated and the final CD was distributed to all the MTs in their training kit.
3. Training of Child Welfare Officers (CWOs) at District Level: Second level was to train Police Officials who were designated as Child Welfare Officers (CWOs) at each Police Stations of Jharkhand to be the part of Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU). District level training was undertaken by DLSAs at the direction of JHALSA.

TRAINING OF TRAINERS (TOT) OF MASTER TRAINERS ON JUVINLE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND ROLE OF POLICE OFFCIERS

Since trainings were to conducted at a large scale at district level, importance of developing district based/local trainers on the subject was realized. Therefore, JHALSA and UNICEF with support of CID, Department of Social Welfare, Women and Child Development and DLSA, organized Training of Trainers on Juvenile Justice System and Role of Police Officers.e of officials from District Administration, Judiciary & media about JJ System & Child Protection.

Objective

- ❖ To create and develop a cadre of Resource persons at district level on Juvenile Justice System covering role of police and other child protection issues.
- ❖ To develop District plan for further training and orientation of CWOs at district level.

Methodology: TOT

❖ Participants

The training program was organized in two batches comprising of 30 participants. The first batch started from 23rd April'12 to 25th April'12 and second batch from 26th April'12 to 28th April'12.

The participants were mainly Police Inspector, Advocates of DLSA (District Legal Services Authority) and civil society members i.e. representatives of NGOs& members of Child Welfare Committees (CWC) and Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs). The participants were called from diverse group so that the whole process should be participatory and community based, which is an essential mandate of SJPU also.

During the programme the enthusiasm and participation of participants were very good and they actually agreed on the seriousness and criticality of the issue and role of police, civil society & other stakeholders in protecting children from abuse, exploitation and violence.

❖ Resource Persons

For the programme three national level resource persons were invited – Mr. RaajMangal Prasad, Chairperson, CWC Delhi, Ms. Bharti Ali and Ms. Praveena Nair, HAQ, center of child rights.

❖ Pedagogy

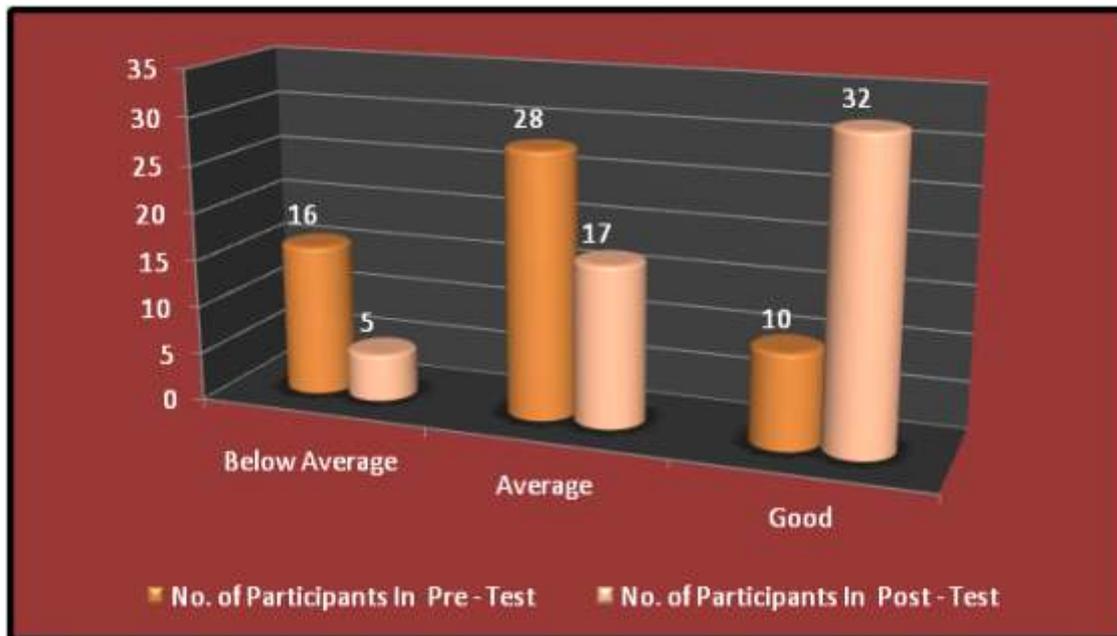
The training programme was organized in a participatory manner where all participants were divided into small group comprising police Inspector, advocates and civil society members to facilitate bonding in the group. Sharing of feelings as child, presentations, group discussions and pre & post test were the tools of the training programmes.

During the training following areas were covered:-

- Understanding Self Attitude
- Introduction to Child Rights and Principles of Juvenile Justice
- Child and Juvenile Justice Law in India
- Child in Need of Care & Protection and Role of Police
- Child in Conflict with Law and Role of Police

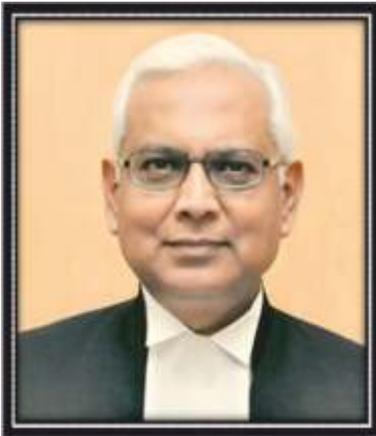
Methodology: TOT

During the TOT program the knowledge level of participants about the child protection was assessed through a set of questioners in form of pre test and post test. During Pre Test participants from civil society (CWC & JJB Members) and few participants from Legal fraternity were good in knowledge.



After three day training program the response was good. Post Test and performance in Mock exercise showed higher number of participants on good slab. However there were few participants whose knowledge level was still below average. The participants whose performance was good in post test and mock exercise were selected as Master Trainers for the District Level Trainings. They were expected and motivated to not only play the role of trainer but also to take part in advocacy & awareness programs and also work as mentor or helpdesk for other stakeholders of child protection at district level.

Inaugural Speeches at TOT



Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramesh Kumar Merathia, Judge, Jharkhand High Court, the then Executive Chairman JHALSA, Ranchi

It takes long time to be familiar with any act. Whatever the aim of the law is, it should be implemented. The purpose of this ToT is to understand the provisions of the Act in its spirit by the Lawyers, Police and other participants. The implementation of the provisions of Juvenile Justice Act should be ensured.

The law should be implemented properly, and it's our joint

responsibility. It seems that the Juvenile Justice Act is not properly implemented in Jharkhand. Some reasons are lack of awareness, lack of infrastructure and also lack of sensitivity. Now we all stakeholders need a joint effort in this direction.

Mr. B. K. Goswami , Member Secretary, JHALSA

Police personals have responsibility to maintain law and order. Equally is the responsibility of advocates too in maintenance of law and order and in particular to create a child friendly environment. There are 455 CWO nominated in the state and we cannot train them all in one training program, so you have the responsibility to train all of them. All stakeholders including police officers, advocates, various member etc. should come together for this cause.



Mr. Job Zachariah, Chief of the Field Office, UNICEF Jharkhand

There should be emphasis on the protection and safety of a child in order to prevent child labour and child abuse. There is a need of 'social transformation' and Juvenile Justice Act has definitely made it possible to some extent.

Also basic beliefs and attitudes of people need to be changed so that JJ Act could be implemented in a true sense. UNICEF believes that the world should be child-friendly and all possible efforts shall be made in this direction.

T.O.T. Report of 1st Batch
Place: NyayaSadan, JHALSA Ranchi
Date: 23rd to 25th April, 2012
No. of Participants: 27



The program was inaugurated by Hon'ble Justice R.K.Marathia, the then Executive Chairman of JHALSA. Mr B. K. Goswami, Member Secretary JHALSA, Mrs. Priti Srivastava, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF Jharkhand and Mr Raaj Mangal Prasad were present in the inaugural session.

Resource persons - Two national level experts, Mr. Rajmangal Prasad and Ms. Parveena Nair on Child Rights and Juvenile Justice Act were called as resource persons to give training to these participants.

The inaugural session was chaired by Hon'ble Executive Chairman highlighting the role of all stakeholders.

Hon'ble Executive Chairman said that this TOT on Juvenile System is to prepare a cadre of local level resource persons/trainers on child protection and juvenile justice act. The Master Trainers who will be developed during this TOT program, will be expected to take sessions on JJ Act and Role of Police during the district level trainings of Child Welfare Officers and other police officers.

After brief introduction of the TOT Program, resources person Mr. Rajmangal Prasad started training with the statement, "Teaching is the best way to learn."

He placed some facts and practice of Juvenile Justice in Delhi and Mumbai:-

- (1) In Delhi and Mumbai, JJ Act is followed dealing with the cases of street children
- (2) Difference between Children in Need of Care and Protection and children in Conflict with the law
- (3) In Delhi, there is a Juvenile Justice Committee and it is very active; likewise each state should have JJ Committee which will monitor the implementation of JJ Act in Delhi.

The topics covered on day one session were

- (1) JJ Act and JJ Rules
- (2) The role of police
- (3) Since, it has been amended, so change in implementation

He pointed out that the police officers are aware about IPC, but are lacking the knowledge regarding the provisions under JJ Act.

Session one – Understanding self Activities:-

- (1) In an activity on understanding Empathy – key principal while dealing with children, by Ms. Priti helped them to learn to try to understand things by keeping oneself in the position of the victim/needy and the importance of listening through EMPATHY game.
- (2) Pair Introduction to make the training environment more familiar and interactive
- (3) All the participants were asked to write their qualities using different adjectives, they wrote as below:
 - (A) Sensitivity
 - (B) Curious
 - (C) Kind
 - (D) Honest
 - (E) Equality
 - (F) Respect for others
 - (G) Selflessness
 - (H) Good behavior
 - (I) Outspoken
 - (J) Observer
 - (K) Empathy
 - (L) Problem solving

Again asked to the participants what comes in your mind when juvenile/child comes in your mind. They wrote words for Juvenile are:

- (A) Poor
- (B) Street children
- (C) Criminal
- (D) Illiterate
- (E) Beggars
- (F) Selfish
- (G) Ignorant
- (H) Thief
- (I) Bad mannered

Comparing both the facts written for their selves and for Juvenile, it was clear that somehow or other we think ourselves as good human beings, but think of the children not good who comes under the category of JJ Act. It is also a fact that these children are the product of our society, and if they are such, then we are responsible for that.

- (4) Detailed discussion on socialization
- (5) Change of mentality
- (6) Juvenile conflict with law are part of the society, if today we deal with them properly and friendly, we will reduce criminals for tomorrow

How we can change attitude:

- (1) It is a continual, conscious and long way process
- (2) If we can think of others prospective too, surely our attitudes will change

The other things discussed were:

- (1) If we will not demand children for work, children will not be child labour
- (2) In petty crimes we should not file FIR and given reasons, while it was also told to maintain records
- (3) We should not decide, but follow the law and the benefits should be given under provisions
- (4) We do not know the background of such children under which they turn into criminals, so we should be more empathetic and from there we can deal those children and can give a fresh start to to them
- (5) Many children are used by gangs, so we should try to find out those gangs behind these children

Child Rights

Different articles were discussed under United Nations conventions on the Rights of the Child. Focus was to priorities the rights for children which was discussed by all the groups on reasons. It helped understanding the rights of children. This session was facilitated by Ms Praveena Nair.

Principals of JJ Act was discussed during the training with all the explanations jointly by Mr. RaajMangal and Ms. Praveena Nair

1. Presumption of innocence
2. Dignity and worth
3. Best Interest of juvenile
4. Family and responsibility
5. Safety, care and protection system
6. Right to be heard
7. Adopt positive measures for well being
8. Non-stigmatizing semantics, decisions and actions
9. Non-waiver of rights
10. Equality and non-discrimination
11. Right to privacy and confidentiality
12. Institutionalization as a last resort
13. Repatriation and restoration
14. Fresh start by erasing past records

Session on Key provisions of JJ Act and Role of Police in dealing with Child in need of care and protection and Child in conflict with law followed by discussion on case studies and presentations was held.

Post training questionnaire was filled by the participants and submitted at the end of the session.

At the end the certificates were awarded to all the participants



Participants of the first batch

T.O.T. Report of II Batch

Place: NyayaSadan, Ranchi

Date: 26th to 28th April, 2012

Participants: 27

Resource Person – MrRaajMangal Prasad and MsBharti Ali

The program inaugurated by Hon'ble Justice R.K.Marathia, Executive Chairman of JHALSA, Mr Job Zachariah, Chief of Field Office UNICEF Jharkhand and Mr B. K. Goswami, Member Secretary JHALSA.

DAY-1 (26.04.2012)

The training programme was conducted by ShriRajmangal Prasad and Ms. Bharti Ali. MrRajmangal Prasad, Chairperson Child Welfare Committee. Ms. Bharti was from Delhi, in HAQ (Centre for Child Rights). They were involved in development of the Trainers Manual for Police Officers trainerson JJ Act for Delhi. The same manual was used as reference material for the training.

They stated the objective of training is to enable the participants to train other people on this issue as their capacity will be enhanced in this programme. Also they will be enabled to implement the Juvenile Justice Act in a more comprehensive and proper way at their work-places. They should act more sensibly when they find any child next time.

The participants were provided with training kits and they had to carry it to the venue. The programme started in a very organized manner, in which the participants were first asked to introduce themselves. To make it more interesting, the trainers asked the participants to share any incidence of their childhood which they remembered in the context of Child Rights and Juvenile Justice. Through this way, many useful and noteworthy things came up which are needed to be paid more attention nowadays.

After the introduction session, the participants were provided with a questionnaire. It was to be filled up and submitted to the trainers.

Some ground rules were formulated regarding the code of conduct of the participants during the training period. Following points came out as a mutually agreed upon basic rules:

1. Time is an important factor and all works shall finish on time. Timely arrival was expected from all participants.
2. Mobile phones should be put on vibration mode to avoid any disturbance. One could attend the calls outside the hall.
3. Murmuring and noise shall not prevail in the hall.
4. Only one person shall speak at a time, instead of making a fish-market.
5. One should listen to what others have to offer and should not interrupt in between.
6. Even during participating in the discussion, one should not forget his/her responsibilities; they should be duly fulfilled.

After framing the ground rules, punishment was also decided for violation of rules. As a punishment, one was supposed to sing a song. The participants became quite enthusiastic after the punishment was announced and everyone accepted it whole-heartedly. This also reflects the capability of the trainers to keep the participants interested and enthusiastic.

The trainers conducted fun-learning process. First of all, 6 groups were formed and each group was formed in such a way that it was a blend of people from different backgrounds.

EXERCISE-1

This exercise was a sort of mind game through which the beliefs and attitudes of the participants were tried to know. Participants were asked to respond to the words or terms spoken by the trainers and they had to tell the first thing which came to their mind regarding the word. It was a very thoughtful exercise and the trainers had selected the words very carefully. Some of the terms used by the trainers in this exercise were- a streetchild, a girl who sells flowers, a person or a child who picks garbage etc. The responses of the participants were noted down.

At the end of the exercise, the trainers clarified the objective of this exercise. They said different people think differently as their conditioning and social background varies at large. The exercise was meant for determining the participants' first reaction on seeing a particular kind of person. Since the participants belonged to the section who always has to come up to help such people, specially children, this exercise was quite important to know what they think about those people who need help from them.

However, according to the trainers, most of the participants had a negative thinking about such people and it was sad because if one thinks negatively about the person who needs help, the help cannot be provided to the person. There are many pre-conceived notions prior to knowing about the person. With the exception of a few, rest all the trainees were influenced with this pre-conceived notion in which they had made their mindset about a particular section of people.

Then came the role of trainers. They motivated the participants to think positively about such people. It may be possible that a child from such background can come to them for help. In such situation, if they are not positive and helpful to the child, the child will suffer and lose his rights to be treated well. Justice may be denied to such children only because we think he/she is not honest. This should not happen and the judgment should be correct. The child needs

protection, safety and care and he should be provided with all these. The participants nodded their heads and the exercise got over with this.

It was time to start a new exercise.

EXERCISE-2

Participants were given a sheet on which some pictures were made. These pictures were a presentation of the desires of a child- all that a child wants to have as a child. Some blocks were left blank. The trainers asked the participants to fill those blocks (4) and write or draw some other desires of a child. They were asked to think like a child and then fill up the blocks. Also, it was a group task and all members of the groups should have consent over the mentioned desires. It had to be a unanimous decision among the members of a group. 5 minutes were given to think and fill up the blocks.

It was a brainstorming session. Though it was funny to see them think like a child but somehow their decision was influenced by their age. Some of them were finding it too difficult to think like a child and others felt all that a child wants has been already mentioned, so what more should they add? Some said it would have been easier to curtail some of the desires as they were not very essential for a child. The trainers immediately responded to this and they asked the members to curtail the desires from 22 to 18. Again, the participants started thinking and deducted 4 desires of a child which they thought was not much important for the child. Then it was asked to make it to 12 and finally to 8 by giving circumstantial instances of flood, war, financial crisis etc. The participants did as they were directed.

Now, it was the time for presentation. Each group was asked to select a representative who had to present the state of group dynamics during the brain-storming process and also the final 8 desires of a child had to be depicted logically. Each group representative came one by one and depicted all that was required. It was quite interesting for them as well as for the trainers to know how they arrived at the final 8 desires of a child. They had to overcome the conflicts that existed in the group and thus decision was made.

The session resumed at 2:30 pm post lunch. As part two of the exercise, the trainers came up with the ranking of desires as mentioned by the participants. They started from the one which was mentioned by all 5 groups collectively.

1. Nutritious food (all 5 groups mentioned as an essential element for a child's survival)
2. Protection from abuse and neglect, health care, decent shelter (4 groups agreed for these 3)
3. Clean water, playground and recreation (3 groups mentioned these 2)

Though trainers were quite energetic and enthusiastic even during the post-lunch programme, it was observed that participants had become a little lethargic. Well, it is quite natural. After having a sumptuous meal and then sitting in an air-conditioned room, anyone can have the desire to take a nap!

Finally, the session was resumed back to its earlier state and after the group discussions and conversations, following 8 desires of a child were agreed upon as most important basic necessities of a child by all groups unanimously-

1. Nutritious food
2. Health
3. Decent shelter
4. Protection from abuse and neglect
5. Clothing

6. Education
7. Opportunity to share opinion
8. Non-discrimination

After this exercise, Ms. Bharti elaborated on the definition and concept of rights. Rights are those which are necessary to be retained by everyone in all circumstances. As far as a child is concerned, there are 4 basic rights of a child-

1. Right to survival
2. Right to protection
3. Right to development
4. Right to participation

Some cases were discussed which were related to juvenile justice and the members were asked to respond. The differences between observation home, special home and children home were made known to the participants.

Further discussions included issues related to begging, history of child rights, human trafficking and other real life incidents. Various articles of our constitution were mentioned while dealing with the above.

Lastly, the types of justice being provided to a child were discussed in the house. Ms. Bharti told the participants about-

1. Restorative justice (in which it is tried to make some improvements in the child who is in conflict with law)
2. Diversion (where an alternate path is followed in order to prevent the child from committing any offence)

With this, the first day's session came to an end.

DAY-2 (27.04.2012)

The second day of training programme started at 9:30 am, a bit earlier than usual timing so as to give time for developing more understanding on Juvenile Justice. Today's entire session was based on the legal aspects and law considerations of Juvenile Justice. Participants were already given a kit in which Juvenile Justice was interpreted in detail. So, they were asked to take out the kit material for facilitation.

In the first session, the focus was on 'Child'. In this session, definition of a child and the different age groups in which a child can be put according to various laws, were discussed. There was a mention of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and IPC-82 during this session. Mr. B.K.Goswami, Member Secretary, JHALSA accompanied the members on this issue to make it more clear and specific. There is a difference in the definition of a child as given by the IPC and by the Juvenile Justice Act. Our law has stated that a child is one who has not completed 16 years of age. Those between 16-18 years of age are considered as 'minors' and those above 18 years of age are 'majors' as per our law. However, in Juvenile Justice Act, a child is one who has not completed 18 years of age.

In further interactions, there was a discussion on Cognizable Offence, Child Labour (section 26 discussed in this) and Bonded Labour. In this regard, few Acts and sections were discussed such as Bonded Labour (Abolition) System Act, 1976 and Art 23 of the constitution. Next topic of discussion was "Child trafficking". In this context, the purpose of child trafficking and the justification or identification of how child trafficking is being done by anyone was discussed at length. Child trafficking can have various purposes to be fulfilled such as child-labour,

begging, adoption, prostitution, organ trading, organized crime and selling of drugs. The participants were asked to enquire into the matter deeply next time they come across any incidence like this.

Juvenile Justice Act includes different categories of children particularly who are among any one of the following-

1. Orphan
2. Street children
3. Disabled/ children with special needs without parental care
4. Missing children
5. Children suffering from incurable diseases
6. Abandoned child
7. Children belonging to families which are not capable of providing proper facilities and care to their child
8. Children who have gone through physical, sexual or mental abuse
9. Children who are suffering because of communal riots, Children who have to suffer because of some natural calamities
10. Working children, street children
11. Drug-abused children
12. Trafficked children

After the tea break, 'Role of Police' regarding Juvenile Justice Act was discussed with the participants. This was the central theme of the discussions which would be continued afterwards.

In Juvenile Justice Act, there are two categories of children who are liable to be presented before the competent authority. They are-

- (a) Child in need of care and protection (CNCP) - for this category of children, the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) takes care of the child.
- (b) Child in conflict with law- for such children, JJB is there to take care.

While discussing these matters, the role of Competent Authority and its powers were discussed. In this context, section-31 and section-2(g) were read out by the participants.

When police find a child who is in need of care and protection, then what would be its role and how far will it continue, were explained to the participants. The police need to take the child to hospital in case of emergency and Child Welfare Committee should be intimated about it. CWC will then enquire into the matter. However, if the parents of the child are not found by the police, then it should present the untraced case before the CWC. The role of police ends here. After this, some elaborations were made on 'missing children' and rule 27 was discussed. Also, the functions of SJPU (Special Juvenile Police Unit) and ICPS (Integrated Child Protection Scheme) were clarified to the trainees. The conditions when legal aid is required were made clear to the trainees. It is when SJPU and ICPS arrive on this decision that justice has been denied, then District Legal Services Authority approves for legal aid.

The post lunch session resumed at 2:30pm. In this session, the role of police in case of a child

who is in conflict with law was discussed. Also, the establishment of medical board and who can be its members were explained to them. The medical board constitutes of a dental doctor, a psychologist and a doctor of bone related ailments. Medical board is established to determine the age of the child in case no age proof is found and in other special cases where medical examination has to be done. The participants had many queries and the session continued for a long time. At the end of this day, the framework of SJPU and its relationship with JWO (Juvenile Welfare Officer) was made clear to the participants.

Day-3 (28.04.2012)

This day was the last day of training and it commenced at 9:30am. It was interesting to see that at the end of this training programme, participants had come up with their doubts and cases which they wanted to be clarified from the trainers. The effect of 2 days of training was seen today. The trainees had some questions in their mind regarding Juvenile Justice Board and CWC. They were not aware of the fact that CWC functions in all districts. After knowing about this, they said from now onwards, they shall keep it in their minds.

Ms. Bharti Ali had an important question to raise before the members. She asked if punishment is the right way to make improvements in a child and also tried to know if participants had come across any case where severe punishment has helped any child to become a better person. The responses was in the negative. There has to be a place of safety for such children where they can live, grow and improve themselves. Meanwhile, section-29 and 5(3) were also discussed in reference to JJB. Also, the importance of social workers and judicial officials were elaborated through section-4(1) in order to make it clear to the members.

Then, Shri Rajmangal Prasad switched over to role, framework and responsibilities of ICPS (Integrated Child Protection Scheme). ICPS was launched by Government of India in the year 2009 with an objective to provide means such as staff, building, budget, training, help, rehabilitation etc. for child protection. Under ICPS, 75% of the expenses on child protection are born by the state government.

The framework of ICPS includes State Child Protection Society (SCPS) at the state level and District Child Protection Society (DCPS) at district level which includes come CWC, JJB and other institutions related to child protection. Section 62(a) was discussed for relevance.

After the discussion round, it was time for some activities. There were 5 groups and hence 5 different case studies were distributed, one to each group. Each group was given 15 minutes to discuss the case among the group members and then answer the questions mentioned at the end of the case. After 15 minutes, the participants were asked to select a representative who had to answer the questions and give arguments on behalf of the group. So, the representative of each group started coming one by one to present their case. The presenters answered the questions very logically and lawfully. Wherever they had any difficulty or doubts, trainers helped them in sorting it out.

Mrs Justice Poonam Shrivastava along with Shri B.K. Goswami (JHALSA) and Ms. Preeti Shrivastava (UNICEF) joined for the presentation by other groups. The purpose of her visit was to enlighten the members on the child rights issue. She said that she was very happy to see the training mission of JHALSA & UNICEF under JJ Act for the effective implementation of the Act. Today, the rate of crime has increased manifolds and it is needed to find out the means to restore the rights of a child. Some people think that children who commit any offence come from the poor classes, but in reality it is not at all true. Increased media coverage, television and other devices have made their reach possible to almost everyone and

the children of all classes are influenced by these things. Hence, the rate of juvenile crimes has increased.

She further added that nowadays, there is no-one who believes in the Gandhian principles of non-violence. Violence is seen everywhere and juvenile crimes have become rampant. Also, she made a humble request to the police officers to be gentle and benevolent to the children who come to their police-station in any offence/crime related case. The language of police should not be used in front of juveniles. She mentioned a very good point that today the psychology of people is different and hence children's psychology has also changed. Presently, how people think is quite different than what it was 20-30 years back. So, the need of the hour is to peep into the child's psychology. In addition to this Justice Poonam Shrivastava also said that compassion and attitude along with good treatment with the juveniles is expected of the police officers. They should be honest in their endeavors. This would be the way through which the nation will progress in a positive direction.



The participants were overwhelmed after listening to Mrs. Justice Poonam Shrivastava. They were impressed and motivated at the same time. The hindi edition of Juvenile Justice Act which was done by former ADJ was inaugurated by Justice P. Shrivastava. She also distributed the certificates to the participants. The 5th group got a chance to present their case-study in front of her and the members got a good input from her regarding the case.

After this event, there were some discussions on vocational training of the juveniles at observation homes. Ms. Preeti gave some useful information in this regard and informed the participants about 'Jan-Shikshan Sansthan' operating in 4 districts of Jharkhand. Shri B.K. Goswami supported her statement and he said that vocational training can help a child becoming independent after coming out of observation-homes. They can establish their own business if some financial help can be provided to them. With this, the formal session was concluded.

An action-plan was devised for the participants who were now ready to train others on Juvenile Justice. Many of the participants willingly expressed the desire to become trainers whereas some wanted to be supporters during the training programme. Their names were noted down and with this the training programme came to an end.

The trainers expressed their views and shared their experience of this training programme. Shri Rajmangal Prasad said it was a nice experience to have a good interaction with the participant on different issues. The arrangement and logistics all were good enough. However, he expressed that there should have been a senior Government official who could answer the practical questions raised by the members. Also, he felt that police deal more with the cases where a child is in conflict with law and less cases on child in need of care and protection. Police should focus more on cases where a child is in need of care and protection. He added that only training will not help, government orders are required to change the system.

Ms. Bharti Ali also felt that there is requirement of a strong and an operational system that can bring a wave of change. All stakeholders (CWC, JJB, lawyers, NGOs, Government) have to act in a co-ordinated fashion for effective result. She said that a question should come in everyone's mind that what is to be done where there are very few children homes and observation homes.



Participants of II Batch

Outcome of the TOT program

- ❖ Sensitization and orientation of participants on child protection issues, JJ System and role of police
- ❖ Development of plan for district level training of CWOs
- ❖ Identification of Master Trainers who will be taking sessions on the subject in the field

In total 31 Master Trainers were identified and finally selected for conducting trainings at all 24 districts of the Jharkhand. Out of these 35 percent of Master Trainers were Police Officers of Inspector Rank, 42 percent were practicing Advocates associated with DLSAs and rest 23 percent were from Civil Society representing Child Welfare Committee (CWC), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB) and various NGOs working on Child Rights and Protection in Jharkhand



Composition of Master Trainers

Refresher Training Course for Master Trainers under Juvenile Justice System

On 17th June'12, one day Refresher Training Course was also organized jointly by JHALSA & UNICEF for the Master Trainers at Nyaya Sadan, Ranchi. The refresher training was chaired by Mr. Deepak Nath Tiwary, Former ADJ, Mr. Satya Prakash, Deputy Secretary JHALSA supported by UNICEF team namely Mr. Rajeev Sinha, Consultant- CP, Mrs. Shikha Lakra, Campaign and Training State Co-ordinator- CP and Mr. Sheshnath Vernwal District Support and MIS Co-ordinator CP. A special supportive hand was there from the IG department where Mr. Lugun Hans Sr. Dy. S.P. CID came to the workshop.

The objective of the training was to develop a common power point presentation for district level trainings and also to discuss the behavioral tips for the Master Trainers.



Refresher Training for Master Trainers

Way Forward

- ❖ All the participants agreed and shown enthusiasm to deliver four role at district level for
 - Training as Trainer
 - Advocacy
 - Awareness
 - Helpdesk
- ❖ Tentative plan for District Level training of CWOs and other stake holders at district was developed.

Annexure 1 Media Coverage of TOT Program



जुवेनाइल जस्टिस सिस्टम पर मास्टर प्रशिक्षण शुरू

जस्टिस आरके मेरठिया ने किया उद्घाटन



राज्य के मास्टर ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम में कोचों अंतर्देशित आरके मेरठिया

भास्कर न्यूज | 101

राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रशिक्षण (इंटरनेट) और जुवेनाइल जस्टिस सिस्टम पर अत्याधुनिक कोचों के प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ किया गया। कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन राज्य के मुख्यमंत्री ने किया। प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम 23 से 25 अक्टूबर और 26 से 28 अक्टूबर तक चलेगा।

इसके बाद पुलिस, प्रशासन, स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, परिवहन, युवा कल्याण, न्याय, कानून, समाज कल्याण आदि विभागों के अधिकारियों को 70 दिनों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा।

प्रशिक्षण के बाद प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले कोचों को राज्य के जुवेनाइल जस्टिस बोर्डों में कार्य करने के लिए भेजा जाएगा। राज्य में 455 कोचों का प्रशिक्षण किया जा रहा है। राज्य में 455 कोचों का प्रशिक्षण किया जा रहा है। राज्य में 455 कोचों का प्रशिक्षण किया जा रहा है।

जुवेनाइल जस्टिस सिस्टम को प्रभावी बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ मुख्यमंत्री ने किया। प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम 23 से 25 अक्टूबर और 26 से 28 अक्टूबर तक चलेगा।

■ न्यायमूर्ति आरके मेरठिया ने कहा

जुवेनाइल जस्टिस सिस्टम मजबूत करने की जरूरत



सिस्टम ठीक करने में पुलिस पदाधिकारियों की अहम भूमिका पर जोर दिया गया.

जुवेनाइल जस्टिस डिस्टेंशन सिस्टम विषय पर कार्यशाला

दहीत संवाददाता ■ टाटवी

दोपहर के बाद न्याय सदन में सोमवार को जुवेनाइल जस्टिस डिस्टेंशन सिस्टम विषय पर कार्यशाला का आयोजन किया गया। इसमें न्यायमूर्ति आरके मेरठिया ने

संबंधित तत्वावधान में किया गया था. जुवेनाइल जस्टिस सिस्टम में पुलिस पदाधिकारियों को संबोधित की गया भूमिका होगी, इसे प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को बताया गया. इतालिया के सचिव श्रीके गोस्वामी ने धन्यवाद ज्ञापन किया. इस अवसर पर जुवेनाइल जस्टिस बोर्ड के सदस्य, सचिव, सीडब्ल्यूसी के सदस्य, पुलिस पदाधिकारी उपस्थित थे. श्री गोस्वामी ने बताया कि राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड ने अदेश दिया था कि सभी राज्यों में प्राइमरी लेवल पर पुलिस

Annexure II

Schedule for “Training Of Trainers on Juvenile Justice System for the Police Officers”

23 - 25 April and 26 - 28 April 2012

Time	Session	Speakers
Day 1		
9:30 – 10:00am	Registration	JHALSA
10:00am – 10:30	Inauguration	Mr B. K. Goswami, Member Secretary, JHALSA Mr Job Zachariah Chief UNICEF Jharkhand Hon'ble Justice Mr Merathia, Executive Chairperson JHALSA
10:30am – 10:45am	Tea break	
10:45am – 1:30noon	Introduction to the Manual Understanding Self Attitude Introduction of participants	Mr RaajMangal Prasad, Pratidhi, Delhi. Ms PritiSrivastava, Child Protection Officer UNICEF Jharkhand
1:30pm – 2:30pm	Lunch	
2:30pm – 5:30pm	Introduction to Child Rights and Principles of Juvenile Justice	Mr RaajMangal Prasad
4:00-4:15	Tea Break	
Day 2		
9:30am – 10am	Recap	
10am – 11am	Child and the Juvenile Justice Law in India	Mr RaajMangal Ms Praveena Nair/Ms Bharati Ali HAQ Center for Child Rights, Delhi
11am – 1:30pm	Child in need of care and protection and role of police	
1:30pm – 2:30pm	Lunch	
2:30pm – 5:30pm	Child in conflict with law and role of police	Mr RaajMangal Ms Praveena Nair
Day 3		
9:30am – 10:00am	Recap	Mr RaajMangal Ms Praveena Nair
10:00am – 1:00pm	Mock exercise	
1:00-1:30pm	Plan for district level trg	
1:30pm – 2:30pm	Lunch	
2:30pm – 3:00pm	Way forward and Certificate Distribution	Hon'ble Mrs Justice PoonamSrivastava, Jharkhand High court
3:00pm – 3:10	Vote of thanks	Mr B.K. Goswami, Member Secretary, JHALSA

Annexure II**Schedule for “Training Of Trainers on Juvenile Justice System for the Police Officers”****23 - 25 April and 26 - 28 April 2012**

Sl. No.	Name of Participants	Designation	District	Mobile No.
1	Sri Deepak NathTiwari	Former ADJ	Ranchi	9931913833
2	Sri Dilip Kumar Varma	Inspector of Police	Ranchi	9431169546
3	Sri ShivilTudu	Sub Inspector of Police	Khunti	9431137839
4	Sri Amish Hussain	Inspector of Police	Gumla	9431145460
5	Sri Dinanath Singh	Asstt. Sub Inspector of Police	Simdega	7739849491
6	Sri Bhagvan Das	Inspector of Police	Lohardaga	9431706220
7	Sri Lalan Prasad	Sub Inspector of Police	Latehar	9934502014
8	Sri GopalTudu	Sub Inspector of Police	Palamau	9572039550
9	Sri Shiv Kumar Shardul	Inspector of Police	Garhwa	9431324061
10	Sri ShamshadAlamShamsi	Inspector of Police	Hazaribagh	9431706301
11	Sri RamsharanYadav	Inspector of Police	Giridih	9431706329
12	Sri Ram Kinkar Singh	Sub Inspector of Police	Koderma	9162067885
13	Sri Ram Chandra Ram	Inspector of Police	Ramgarh	9431706307
14	Sri VidyanandPaswan	Asstt. Sub Inspector of Police	Simdega	8757748312
15	Sri MahadeoOraon	Inspector of Police	Rail Jamshedpur	9430752945
16	Sri Ratan Kumar	Inspector of Police	Rail, Dhanbad	9431151649
17	Sri KumudRanjan Prasad	Advocate	Ranchi	8235418849
18	Ms. BabitaBharti	Advocate	Ranchi	9934367781
19	Sri BundeshwarGope	Advocate	Gumla	9430195153
20	Sri Tejbal	Advocate	Simdega	9430358404
21	Sri BipinBihariDubey	Advocate	Lohardaga	7677848101
22	Sri Mithilesh Kumar	Advocate	Latehar	9431928682
23	Sri Subodh Kumar Pathak	Advocate	Garhwa	9431363701
24	Sri Pramod Kumar Singh	Advocate	Hazaribagh	9430346805
25	Smt. MamtaSrivastava	Advocate	Hazaribagh	9708608648
26	Sri Gautam Das	Advocate	Koderma	9431560007
27	Smt. KamnaSinha	Advocate	Giridih	8969198404

List of Participants (II Batch - 26th April to 28th April'12)

List of Master Trainers

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	District	MobileMo.
1	Sri Shiv Shankar Prasad	Advocate	Jamshedpur	9934587053
2	Ms. ManishaAind	Advocate	Chaibasa	9955464517
3	Sri Siddharth Kumar	Advocate	Seraikella	9835305199
4	Ms. NilmaniMarandi	Advocate	Dumka	9931125395
5	Sri LalBabuYadav	Advocate	Sahebganj	9771899300
6	Sri Mukesh Kumar Singh	Advocate	Jamtara	9934515270
7	Md. TahiddurRehman	Advocate	Pakur	9798194506
8	Sri NitayRawani	Advocate	Dhanbad	9279794134
9	Sri Naresh Kumar	Advocate	Bokaro	9661218484
10	Ms. MosratZiya Tara	Advocate	Godda	8051168315
11	Sri Rajesh Lal	Advocate	Deoghar	9431157422
12	Sri ShashiBhushan Singh	Inspector of Police	Jamshedpur	9835901849
13	Sri ShyamBihari Singh	Inspector of Police	Chaibasa	9431131982
14	Sri Birendra Prasad Yadav	Inspector of Police	Seraikella	9413426306
15	Sri Rajbali Sharma	Inspector of Police	Dumka	9470591005
16	Sri Vijay Kumar Sinha	Inspector of Police	Sahebganj	8252556794
17	Sri LalBihari Ram	Inspector of Police	Jamtara	9470591036
18	Sri Bijay Kant Singh	Inspector of Police	Dhanbad	9431366464
19	Sri NareshSahay	Inspector of Police	Bokaro	9431233133
20	Sri Parikhan das	Inspector of Police	Godda	9430154886
21	Ms. PrafullitKujur	Sub-Inspector of Police	Deoghar	9470993994
22	Sri Shiv Shankar Dubey	Member, JJB	Sahebganj	9572877195
23	Sri Tribhuvan Sharma	Member, CWC	Gumla	9905293007
24	Sri Kali Kumar Ghosh	Chairperson, CWC	Jamtara	9771815050
25	Ms. AnjumPravin	Chairperson, CWC	Palamau	9334784812
26	Mr. Rahul Prawin	BalSakha	Ranchi	9304805727
27	Md. Imran Ali	Civil Society	Jamshedpur	9031012000

Group	Sl No	District	Name of Person	Designation	Contact No
Group A Participants from Police	1	Ramgarh	Ram Chandra Ram	Police Inspector	9431706307
	2	Lohardaga	Sri Bhagavan Das	Police Inspector	9431706220
	3	Godda	Sri Parikhan Das	Police Inspector	9430154886
	4	Jamshedpur	Sri ShashiBhusan	Police Inspector	9835901849
	5	Chaibasa	Sri Shyambihari Singh	Police Inspector	9431131982
	6	Dumka	Sri Rajbali Sharma	Police Inspector	9470591005
	7	Saraikela	Sri Birendra Prasad Yadav	Police Inspector	9413426306
	8	Sahabganj	Sri Vijay Kumar Sinha	Police Inspector	8252556794
	9	Jamtara	Sri Lalbihari Ram	Police Inspector	9470591036
	10	Dhanbad	Sri Bijaykant Singh	Police Inspector	9431366464
	11	Bokaro	Sri NareshSahay	Police Inspector	9661218484
Group B Participants from Legal Fertinity (Advocates)	1	Simdega	Sri Tejbal	Advocate	9430358404
	2	Ranchi	Deepak NathTiwary	Former Adj,Ranchi	9931913833
	3	Ranchi	KumudRanjan Prasad	Advocate	8235418849
	4	Koderma	Sri Gautam Das	Advocate	9431560007
	5	Lohardaga	Sri Bipin BihariDubey	Advocate	7677848101
	6	Latehar	Sri Mithilesh Kumar	Advocate	9431928682
	7	Hazaribagh	Sri Pramod Kumar Singh	Advocate	9430346805
	8	Hazaribagh	Smt. Mamta Srivastava	Advocate	9708608648
	9	Godda	Ms. MusarratZiya Tara	Advocate	8051168315
	10	Jamshedpur	Sri Shiv Shankar Prasad	Advocate	9934587053
	11	Deoghar	Sri Rajesh Lal	Advocate	9431157422
	12	Dumka	Sri Neelmani Marandi	Advocate	9931125395
	13	Sahabganj	Sri LalBabuYada	Advocate	9771899300
	14	Dhanbad	Sri Nitay Ravani	Advocate	9279794134
	15	Pakur	Md. Tahiddur Rehman	Advocate	9798194506
Group C Participants from Civil Society	1	Ranchi	BabitaBharti	JJB Member	9934367781
	2	Jamshedpur	Md. Imran	Civil Society	9031012000
	3	Jamtara	Sri Kali Kr. Ghosh	CWC Chairperson	9771815050
	4	Pakur	Mr. Shiv Shankar Dubey	JJB Member	9572877195
	5	Ranchi	Sri Rahul Prawin	BalSakha	9304805727
	6	Gumla	Sri. Tribhuvan Sharma	CWC, Member	9905293007

SNAPSHOTS OF TOT MASTER TRAINING



TRAINING OF TRAINERS (TOT) OF MASTER TRAINERS ON JUVINLE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND ROLE OF POLICE OFFCIERS

Since trainings were to conducted at a large scale at district level, importance of developing district based/local trainers on the subject was realized. Therefore, JHALSA and UNICEF with support of CID, Department of Social Welfare, Women and Child Development and DLSA, organized Training of Trainers on Juvenile Justice System and Role of Police Officers.e of officials from District Administration, Judiciary & media about JJ System & Child Protection.

Objective

- ❖ To train and sensitize the CWOs about their role & responsibilities as per JJ System.
- ❖ To facilitate coordination between three pillars of JJ System i.e. JJB, CWC & SJPU.
- ❖ To link up the SJPU with civil society to make the process of safeguarding rights of children participatory & community based.
- ❖ To raise the awareness among Administration & Judiciary about JJ System & Child Protection

Methodology

- ❖ **Participants**

The training program was organized in different batches District wise comprising of 30 participants. The training started from **11th July'12 to 9th Aug'12.**

The participants were mainly **CWOs and In-Charge of all Police Stations** along with **members of Child Welfare Committee (CWC) and Juvenile Justice Board (JJB).** The participants were called from diverse group so that the whole process should be participatory and community based, which is an essential mandate of SJPU also.
- ❖ During the programme the enthusiasm and participation of participants were very good and they actually agreed on the seriousness and criticality of the issue and role of police, civil society & other stakeholders
- ❖ **Resource Persons**

Training at districts was conducted by the Master Trainers district wise developed by JHALSA and UNICEF through Training of Trainers (TOT) in April'12. Basically Senior Police Officials (Inspector Rank) and Advocates of DLSA (District Legal Services Authority) were the Master Trainers.
- ❖ **Pedagogy**

The training programme was organized in a participatory manner. Sharing of feelings as child, presentations, group discussions and pre & post test were the tools of the training programmes.

During the training following areas were covered:-

- Child and Child Rights
- Child in Conflict with Law (CCL) with reference to JJ Act
- Role of Child Welfare Officers (Police) for CCL/JCL
- Child in Need of Care & Protection (CNCP) with reference to JJ Act
- Role of Child Welfare Officers (Police) for CNCP
- Documentary movie (Ammu Aur Aman, Prepared by Save The Children, an International Organization working on Child Rights)

The Training Program at all Districts was inaugurated jointly by Principal District Judge and Superintendent of Police (SP)/Dy SP. At some places District Collector (DC) also participated in the program. Additionally in almost all districts Principal Magistrate, Secretary of DLSAs, other magistrates and also other police officers like SDPO etc. participated in the program.

During the training programme the major discussions raised by participants were about the procedure of FIR, Enquiry reports, Production of Juvenile, Bail or Disposal at Police Station level, Splitting of Cases in which Adults are involved and Identification & handling of cases of CNCP.

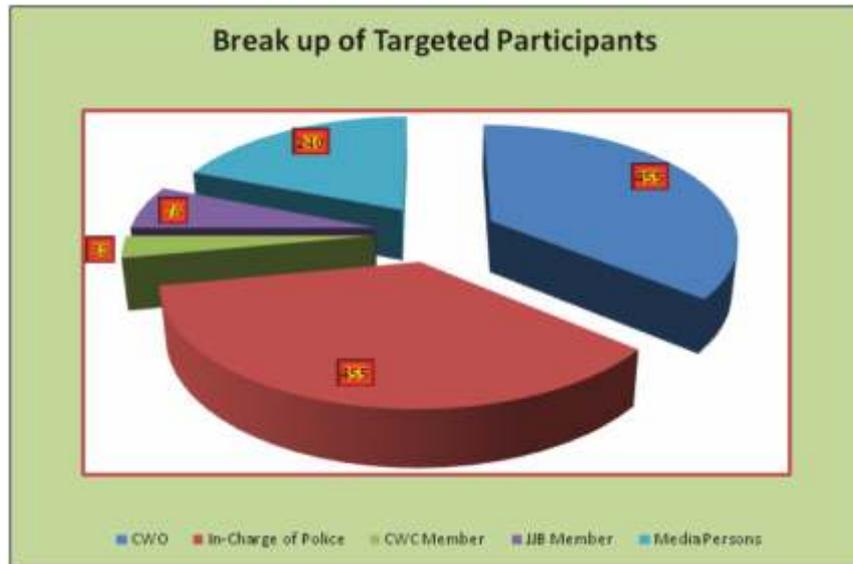
Sensitization of Media

During the planning of training programme it was also decided to create and develop a special Resource Kit for the media persons so that they can also be sensitized and made aware about the **Child Protection, Juvenile Justice System** and initiative of police training at district level on Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU). It was also aimed that the entire program at district level should get good coverage in print and electronic media so that common public also get aware about the Child Welfare Officers, CWC, JJB and other initiative about the Child Rights and Protection. It was decided to ensure participation of at least 10 media representatives in each district.

Statistics of Participation at District Level

Targeted No. of Participants for the Training Program:

Type of Participants	Number
Child Welfare Officers (CWO)	455
In-Charge of Police Stations	455
Member of JJB	38
Member of CWC	76
Media Persons	240
Total	1264



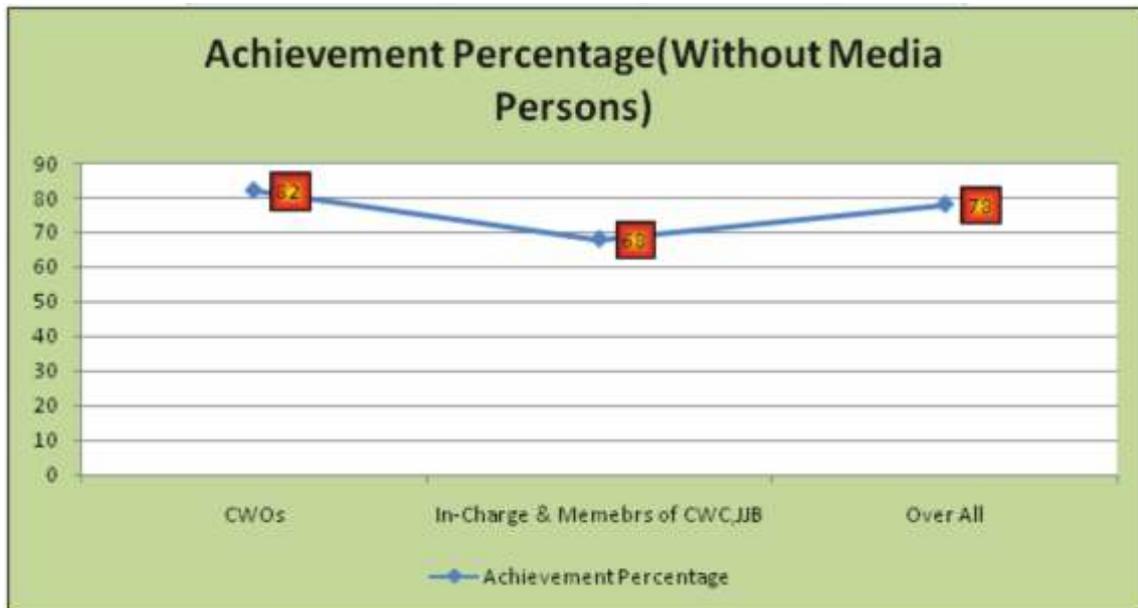
Comparison of Targeted No. of Participants and Actual No. of Participants

Type of Participants	Number of Targeted Participants	Number of Actual Participants	Percentage Achievement
Child Welfare Officers (CWO)	455	375	82
In-Charge of Police Stations	455	386	68
Member of JJB	38		
Member of CWC	76		
Media Persons	240	211	88
Total	1264	972	77



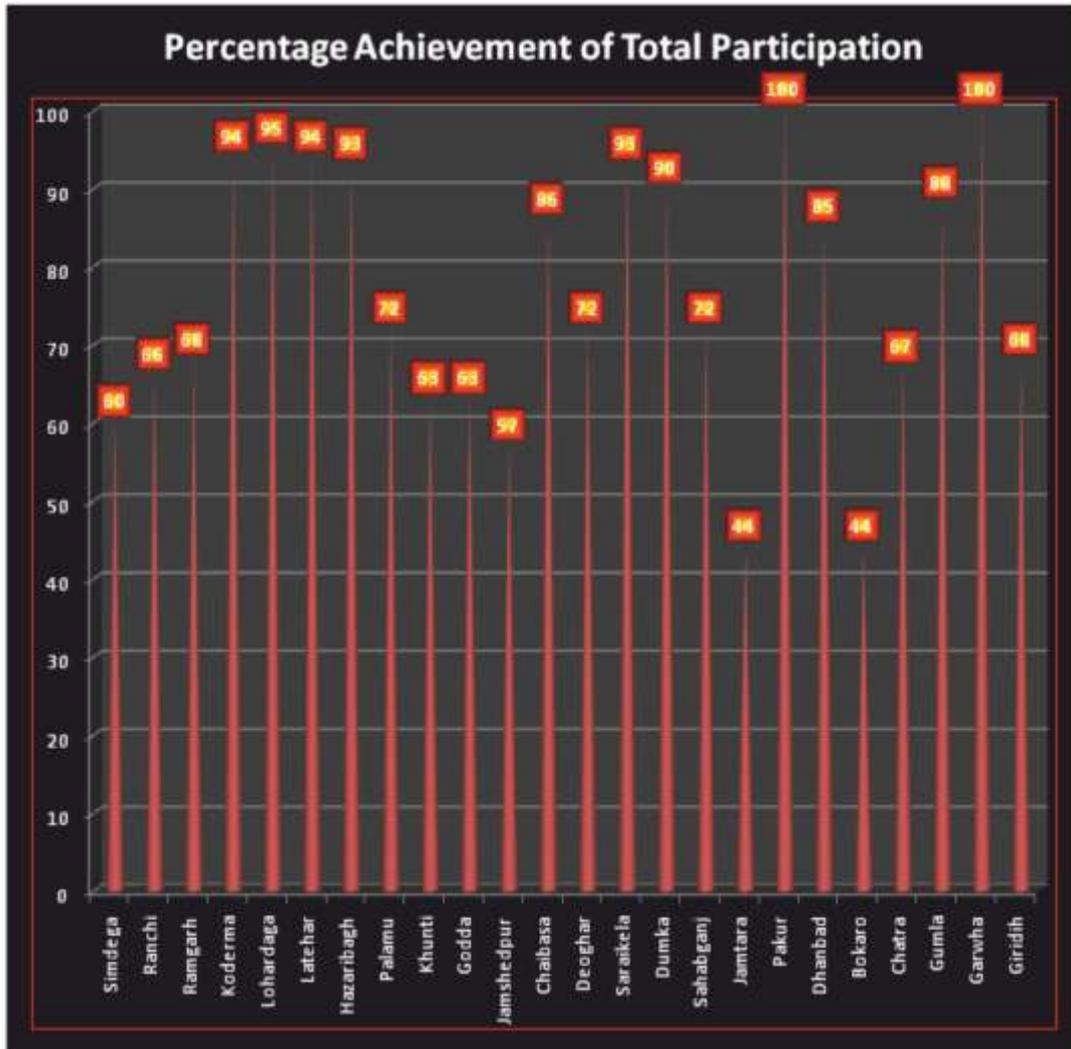
Comparison of Targeted No. of Participants and Actual No. of Participants

Type of Participants	Number of Targeted Participants	Number of Actual Participants	Percentage Achievement
Child Welfare Officers (CWO)	455	375	82
In-Charge of Police Stations	569	386	68
Member of JJB			
Member of CWC			
Total	1024	761	74



Status of Participation at District Level

Sl No	District	Total No. of Targeted Participation	Total No. of Actual Participation	No. of CWOs Participated	Total Achievement Percentage	No. of Media Parson Participation
1	Simdega	25	15	5	60	7
2	Ranchi	94	62	32	66	10
3	Ramgarh	28	19	12	68	10
4	Koderma	18	17	7	94	9
5	Lohardaga	20	19	7	95	10
6	Latehar	18	17	8	94	6
7	Hazaribagh	42	39	18	93	10
8	Palamu	53	38	18	72	10
9	Khunti	19	12	2	63	8
10	Godda	32	20	12	63	8
11	Jamshedpur	89	51	34	57	10
12	Chaibasa	58	50	23	86	8
13	Deoghar	32	23	9	72	10
14	Saraikela	27	25	12	93	7
15	Dumka	41	37	17	90	10
16	Sahabganj	29	21	8	72	9
17	Jamtara	25	11	7	44	8
18	Pakur	18	18	8	100	7
19	Dhanbad	141	121	60	85	10
20	Bokaro*	75	33	33	44	10
21	Chatra	30	20	4	67	10
22	Gumla	32	28	13	88	8
23	Garwaha	33	33	12	100	8
24	Giridih	44	30	14	68	8



***Note:- At Bokaro all In-Charge of Police Stations were itself designated as Child Welfare Officer (CWO).**

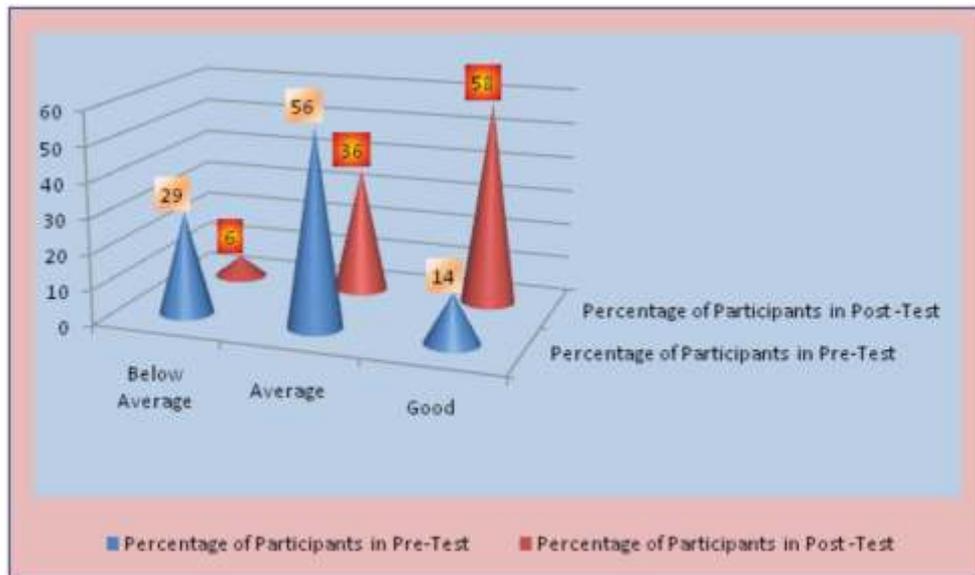
Comparison of Targeted No. of CWO Participants and Actual No. of CWO Participants (District Wise)

Sl No	District	Total No. of Targeted CWO Participation	Total No. of Actual CWO Participation	Total Achievement Percentage
1	Simdega	10	5	50
2	Ranchi	44	32	73
3	Ramgarh	12	12	100
4	Koderma	8	7	88
5	Lohardaga	7	7	100
6	Latehar	9	8	89
7	Hazaribagh	18	18	100
8	Palamu	23	18	78
9	Khunti	7	2	29
10	Godda	14	12	86
11	Jamshedpur	42	34	81
12	Chaibasa	27	23	85
13	Deoghar	13	9	69
14	Saraikela	13	12	92
15	Dumka	17	17	100
16	Sahabganj	12	8	67
17	Jamtara	9	7	78
18	Pakur	8	8	100
19	Dhanbad	68	60	88
20	Bokaro*	34	33	97
21	Chatra	13	4	31
22	Gumla	13	13	100
23	Garwha	14	12	86
24	Giridih	20	14	70



Assessment of Participants During District Level Trainings

During the training programme at some districts to test the effectiveness of the training programme and knowledge level of participants about the child protection, Juvenile Justice System and Role of CWOs was assessed through a set of questionnaires in form of pre test and post test. During Pre Test participants from civil society (CWC & JJB Members) were good in knowledge.



After the training programme the response was very encouraging. In as much as a good number of police officers (CWOs) usually call on telephone discussing a lot of cases of juveniles and their steps in handling the juveniles as per the JJ Act. Although still it is needed to go long way but definitely there is a change in attitude in Police towards Juveniles which was the objective of the training programs.

Snapshots of District Level Trainings



Training at Palamu



Annexure

List of Master Trainers District Wise.

SI No.	District	SI No.	Name of Person	Designation	Topic
1	Simdega	1	Sri Tejbal	Advocate	Role of Police
		2	Deepak Nath Tiwary	Former Adj,Ranchi	JJ Act
2	Ranchi	1	Deepak Nath Tiwary	Former Adj,Ranchi	Role of Police
		2	Kumud Ranjan Prasad	Advocate	JJ Act
		3	Babita Bharti	JJB Member	Role of Police
3	Ramgarh	1	Ram Chandra Ram	Police Inspector	Role of Police
		2	Deepak Nath Tiwary	Former Adj,Ranchi	JJ Act
4	Koderma	1	Sri Gautam Das	Advocate	JJ Act
		2	Sri Pramod Kumar Singh	Advocate	Role of Police
5	Lohardaga	1	Sri Bipin Bihari Dubey	Advocate	JJ Act
		2	Sri Bhagavan Das	Police Inspector	Role of Police
6	Latehar	1	Sri Mithilesh Kumar	Advocate	JJ Act
		2	Sri Tejbal	Advocate	Role of Police
7	Hazaribagh	1	Sri Pramod Kumar Singh	Advocate	Role of Police
		2	Smt. Mamta Srivastava	Advocate	JJ Act
8	Palamau	1	Sri Mithilesh Kumar	Advocate	JJ Act
		2	Sri Tejbal	Advocate	Role of Police
9	Khunti	1	Babita Bharti	JJB Member	JJ Act - JCL
		2	Kumud Ranjan Prasad	Advocate	Role of Police
10	Godda	1	Ms. Musarrat Ziya Tara	Advocate	JJ Act
		2	Sri Parikhan Das	Police Inspector	Role of Police
11	East Singhbhum (Jamshedpur)	1	Sri Shiv Shankar Prasad	Advocate	JJ Act
		2	Sri Shashi Bhusan	Police Inspector	Role of Police
		3	Md. Imran	Civil Society	JJ Act

12	West Singhbhum (Chaibasa)	1	Sri Shyambihari Singh	Police Inspector	Role of Police
		2	Sri Shiv Shankar Prasad	Advocate	JJ Act
13	Deoghar	1	Sri Rajesh Lal	Advocate	JJ Act
		2	Sri Rajbali Sharma	Police Inspector	Role of Police
14	Saraikela	1	Sri Birendra Prasad Yadav	Police Inspector	Role of Police
		2	Md. Imran	Civil Society	JJ Act
15	Dumka	1	Sri Rajbali Sharma	Police Inspector	Role of Police
		2	Mr. Shiv Shankar Dubey	JJB Member	JJ Act
16	Sahabganj	1	Sri Vijay Kumar Sinha	Police Inspector	Role of Police
		2	Sri Lal Babu Yadav	Advocate	JJ Act
17	Jamtara	1	Sri Labihari Ram	Police Inspector	Role of Police
		2	Sri Kali Kr. Ghosh	CWC Chairperson	JJ Act - CNCP
18	Pakur	1	Md. Tahiddur Rehman	Advocate	Role of Police
		2	Mr. Shiv Shankar Dubey	JJB Member	JJ Act - JCL
19	Dhanbad	1	Sri Nitay Ravani	Advocate	JJ Act
		2	Sri Bijaykant Singh	Police Inspector	Role of Police
		3	Sri Rahul Prawin	Bal Sakha	JJ Act
20	Bokaro	1	Sri Naresh Sahay	Police Inspector	Role of Police
		2	Sri Rahul Pravin	Bal Sakha	JJ Act
21	Chatra	1	Sri Pramod Kumar Singh	Advocate	Role of Police
		2	Sri Rahul Prawin	Bal Sakha	JJ Act
22	Gumla	1	Babita Bharti	JJB Member	Role of Police
		2	Sri. Tribhuvan Sharma	CWC, Member	JJ Act
23	Garwha	1	Sri Tejbal	Advocate	Role of Police
		2	Sri Rahul Prawin	Bal Sakha	JJ Act
24	Giridih	1	Sri Nitay Ravani	Advocate	JJ Act
		2	Sri Shiv Shankar Prasad	Advocate	Role of Police

Number of Participants for District Level Training

SI No.	District	No. of CWOs	No. of Incharge of Police Stations	No. of JJB Members	No. of CWC Members	Total Participants	No. of Batch (30 Batch size)
1	Simdega	10	10	2	3	25	1
2	Ranchi	44	44	2	4	94	3
3	Ramgarh	12	12		4	28	1
4	Koderma	8	8	1	1	18	1
5	Lohardaga	7	7	2	4	20	1
6	Latehar	9	9			18	1
7	Hazaribagh	18	18	2	4	42	2
8	Palamau	23	23	2	5	53	2
9	Khunti	7	7	1	4	19	1
10	Godda	14	14	2	2	32	1
11	East Singhbhum (Jamshedpur & Rail)	42	42	2	3	89	3
12	West Singhbhum (Chaibasa)	27	27	1	3	58	2
13	Deoghar	13	13	2	4	32	1
14	Saraikela	13	13		1	27	1
15	Dumka	17	17	2	5	41	2
16	Sahabganj	12	12	2	3	29	1
17	Jamtara	9	9	5	2	25	1
18	Pakur	8	8	1	1	18	1
19	Dhanbad	68	68	1	5	142	5
20	Bokaro	34	34	2	5	75	3
21	Chatra	13	13	2	2	30	1
22	Gumla	13	13	1	5	32	1
23	Garwha	14	14	1	4	33	1
24	Giridih	20	20	2	2	44	2
		455	455	38	76	1024	39

Schedule for Trainings At District Level

Date	Zone 1 (Rajeev Sinha)	Zone 2 (Divya Jyoti)	Zone 3 (Shesh Nath)
11th July	Bokaro - 1st Batch	Khunti	Palamu - 1st Batch
12th July	Bokaro - 2nd Batch		Palamu - 2nd Batch
13th July	Bokaro - 3rd Batch	Jamtara	Simdega
14th July	Ramgarh		
15th July	SUNDAY		
16th July		Jamshedpur - 1st Batch	Latehar
17th July	Dhanbad - 1st Batch	Jamshedpur - 2nd Batch	Lohardaga
18th July	Dhanbad - 2nd Batch	Jamshedpur - 3rd Batch	
19th July	Dhanbad - 3rd Batch	Ranchi - 1st Batch	Garhwa
20th July	Dhanbad - 4th Batch	Ranchi - 2nd Batch	
21st July	Dhanbad - 5th Batch	Ranchi - 3rd Batch	Koderma
22nd July	SUNDAY		
23rd July		Hazaribagh - 1st Batch	
24th July		Hazaribagh - 2nd Batch	
25th July			Gumla
29th July	SUNDAY		
30th July	Seraikela		Chatra
31st July	Chaibasa - 1st Batch	Giridih - 1st Batch	
1st Aug	Chaibasa - 2nd Batch	Giridih - 2nd Batch	
2nd Aug			
3rd Aug			
4th Aug		Pakur	
5th Aug			
6th Aug		Godda	
7th Aug	Deoghar		
8th Aug		Dumka - 1st Batch	
9th Aug	Sahibganj	Dumka - 2nd Batch	

Program Schedule

Time	Topic	Resource Person
9:30 AM - 10:00 AM	Registration	
10:00 AM - 11:00 AM	Inaugural Session	
11:00 AM - 11:15 AM	Tea Break	
11:15 AM - 12:00 PM	Understanding Child and their rights	
12:00 PM - 12:45 PM	Juvenile Justice Act - Juvenile in Conflict with law (JCL)	
12:45 PM - 1:00 PM	Role of Child Welfare Officers (CWOs) in relation to Juvenile in Conflict with law (JCL)	
1:00 PM - 2:00 PM	Lunch Break	
2:00 PM - 2:45 PM	Juvenile Justice Act - Child in Need of Care & Protection (CNCP)	
2:45 PM - 3:00 PM	Role of Child Welfare Officers (CWOs) in relation to Child in Need of Care & Protection (CNCP)	
3:00 PM - 3:15 PM	Tea Break	
3:15 PM - 4:00 PM	Open Session	
4:00 PM - 4:30 PM	Valedictory Function	



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