

Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU)

Proposal and Draft Guidelines for setting up SJPUs in Bangalore

Submitted by
**Juvenile Justice Forum, Karnataka
(Sub Group on SJPUs)**

to

**Shri Gonal Bhimappa
Director, Department of Women and Child Development
Government of Karnataka**

Prepared by



***Centre for Child and the Law (CCL)
National Law School of India University
Bangalore***

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PROPOSAL FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPECIAL JUVENILE POLICE UNITS IN BANGALORE, KARNATAKA, UNDER THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (JJ) ACT 2000

1 Purpose

1.1 This paper aims to provide the Police Department with,

- an overview on the guiding principles that will govern the functioning of the SJPUs
- details on the proposed procedures and protocols for the implementation of the SJPUs in Bangalore
- information on the planned training programme for police officers who are to be designated as Child Welfare Officers (CWOs)

2 Background

2.1 The police are the gatekeepers of the criminal justice system and by virtue of their position wield enormous power. When a child makes formal contact with the system – as a victim or an offender - his/her first line of interface is with the police officer. The nature of this contact has far reaching consequences as it often defines the child's attitude towards and directs his/her level of entry into the justice system. For eg a child who does not co-operate with the demands of the police is more likely to find him/herself dragged deeper into the system. However, compliance with every mandate of the police officer may in fact constitute a violation of the child's rights. Police dealings with child victims, when not guided by protectionist principles, may lead to them being further victimised. Global reports also indicate that once children enter the formal system for offences that may even be classified 'trivial' in nature, they are often stigmatised and made easy targets by the police in later crimes that take place. To cope with this constant labelling and trapped in a position where he is unable to express himself or be heard, the child may gradually 'assume' the negative image of the potential offender that is conferred on him, engage in criminal activities and gravitate towards the company of peers caught in a similar situation.

2.2 The Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU), is a progressive introduction to the JJ Act 2000, an idea that stems from the child friendly police concept envisioned under the UN Beijing Rules, 1985. The SJPU seeks to address the above and other concerns related to children, by making incremental and positive changes to the very nature of police - child interactions.

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This Draft Manual for SJPUs and Proposal to set up SJPUs in Bangalore was submitted to Shri Gopal Bhimappa, Director DWCD, GoK, by the Juvenile Justice Forum (Special Juvenile Police Unit Sub Group), on 28th October 2004. This document was authored by Ms. Mariam Thomas, Research Officer, CCL NLSIU based on detailed research undertaken by her, with inputs from Ms. Arlene Manoharan and Ms. Bernadine Metilda at CCL, a series of discussions as part of the CCL initiative to formulate Rules under the JJ Act 2000 (April 2002 onwards) and subsequently with members of the JJF Subgroup (from June 2003 till October 2004. See list in Annexure 4). This document is being updated by CCL NLSIU.

2.3 The core function of the SJPU is two pronged. Besides being guardians of the legal rights of children in conflict with the law, the SJPU has an inherent duty to ensure that the protections under national and international human rights law, afforded to children who are found to be in need of care and protection (as defined in JJ Act 2000), are fully respected and their well-being safeguarded at all times. It has a mandate to uphold the dignity of these children in difficult circumstances so that they are not treated as offenders or subject to police sanctions that may be exercised to safeguard the 'interest' of citizens who perceive these dispossessed as a threat to social order and security.

2.4 In providing scope for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to work as partners with the police in an SJPU, the JJ system has taken a step towards integrative and participatory community policing. Though in its true sense community policing is not limited only to the involvement of NGOs, but implies the wider community, the SJPU is an initiative that makes a first attempt to alter the dynamics underpinning the triangular relationship of child – community – police. The principle thrust of the SJPU is therefore to change the form of police work, from one of controlling the young to constructing child-police relations on positive and equal terms through participatory, community based processes

3 Guiding Principles of the SJPU

- SJPU mandate: the primary objective of SJPU is to humanise front line interventions relating to all children. SJPU serves the needs of any child. A child should be able to get help when and where he/she needs it.
- Collective spirit: the idea to initiate the SJPU emerged at the Juvenile Justice Forum, a collective of NGOs. This collective identity will be maintained so that the SJPU programme is not governed by an exclusive body but provides scope for all interested NGOs and lay persons to be a part of the network and get involved in the programme. Members of the SJPU collective will work in unison on major events related to the SJPU and not initiate parallel processes. The collective should be informed in advance if a partner NGO has an idea to initiate a new programme or activity eg training, media publicity, publishing etc that would have a bearing on all SJPUs.
- Governing principles: the SJPU will be guided by the core CRC principles of child participation, non-discrimination, best interest and right to life
- "Child friendly": implies physical space provided, language used, accessibility of SJPU, quality of intervention, legal aid, interpreter, respecting child's wishes, respecting child vs parental rights unless child's life is at risk
- Non-duplication of services: efforts at intervention should not be duplicated. If there is any duplication, the members will call for a discussion and clarify matters with the concerned organisation. They will work out ways and means to resolve issues so that this duplication is kept the minimum that is necessary for effective collaboration and service delivery.
- Intervention: child should not be subject to many intervening or well meaning players. Interventions should be specific and need based.
- Follow up: once a child has been referred, the responsibility of the referring organisation ends.
- Principle of best interest the main consideration: decisions relating to referrals of children shall be rooted in the best interest principle rather than the positive or negative relationship between the organisation/person concerned and referral

organisations. The child should be sent to a service that would best meet his/her needs within the framework of law.

- “Diversion”: As far as possible and bearing in mind the best interest principle, children should be diverted from the Juvenile Justice system
- Responsibility: State should take full responsibility for the programme and not abdicate the role to NGOs. NGOs will supplement efforts of the State with their specialised expertise in childcare.
- Players must work in partnership: police – NGO – PO – JJB/CWC. Clarity on the roles of each player and the system is necessary.
- Information: should be shared among partners bearing in mind transparency, confidentiality and efficiency
- Record keeping and reporting: mechanisms must be streamlined and involve minimal paper work the SJPU’s as well as all police stations should maintain accurate and comprehensive records of all cases handled by it and the referrals made. A summary of the cases that are dealt with in the SJPU jurisdiction should be forwarded to the nodal officer in the Police Department as well as to the DWCD on a regular basis.
- Review through case conference: all SJPU organizations should commit to undertaking a minimum number of case conferences wherein they will present cases for debate and analysis. This will enable build a body of knowledge that will form the basis for evidence based policy research towards a replicable model for the SJPU around the country, including for those at District levels where there may not be any adequate NGO support systems.
- Accountability: all players are “shareholders” of the SJPU programme. Everyone is equally accountable.
- Building a mature partnership: disagreements or differences of opinion if any eg among SJPU NGO members etc should be brought up at a joint meeting and the group can work through them in a professional and mature manner.
- Monitoring and evaluations: systems involving civil society members should be established. The Inspection and Monitoring Committee and Advisory Board should be effectively employed to monitor the functioning of the SJPUs.
- Gender sensitivity: in all aspects of work
- Protocols: of operation should be tried, tested/reviewed and made legally valid through Government Orders or Rules under relevant Acts
- Convergence: existing players or NGOs eg Child lines offering similar services should converge and optimally use resources and facilities
- Administrative expenses and programme costs: the DWCD is responsible for the establishment of the SJPUs. Expenses for daily functioning of the SJPU will be borne by them. The DWCD will also bear the costs if the case is referred to the CWC or JJB or if the child is interned at one of the JJ institutions.
- SJPU model: may vary from region to region according to the character and needs of each place. However, the overarching principles governing SJPU’s will be central to every SJPU though the systems and procedures in operation may be different.

4 Local Context

4.1 A survey undertaken by UNICEF in 2003 which contributed to the UNICEF-BCP-POLICE Training Curriculum Project highlighted the following problems with the police service:

- Most police stations are badly maintained and unapproachable

- Police jeeps obscure the entrances to the police station
- Sentries ask for identification and information in a rude and intimidating manner
- Very few posters providing relevant information and is often in English
- Many PS do not acknowledge complaints and public do not realise that a written acknowledgement for their complaint is their right
- The class status of people determines the way they are treated. Adolescent girls living on streets are assumed to be prostitutes and treated in a 'derogatory' manner
- Boys are often subject to verbal and physical harassment if not abuse
- The sensitive working of the PS seemed largely dependent on the personality and attitude of the Inspector in charge

4.2 The SJPU hopes to address the above and other critical issues in the service delivery systems of the police. The objectives and principles governing the formation of the SJPU seeks to make positive changes in the functioning and outlook of the police. However, to facilitate a seamless continuum of care for the child, smooth implementation of the programme and avoid duplication of services offered, we need to take into consideration the systems operating in Bangalore and the various players. The table below indicates the participating SJPU organisations and their other commitments.

NGO	Child line	People Friendly Police Stations	Special Juvenile Police Unit
MSV	✓	-	✓
APSA	✓	✓	✓
BOSCO	✓	-	✓
ECHO	-	✓	✓
CWC	-	-	✓
Navajeevana	-	-	✓

(Note: besides the above mentioned there are other organisations who have adopted the People Friendly Police programme)

Child lines: NGO run service that focusses only on children's issues and responds to all cases of children. It is mainly a response to phone calls.

People Friendly Police: NGO's partnering with police to make police-public interface more person friendly ie PFP will address all issues such as violations of the rights of women, children and general public that are referred or reported to the PS.

Special Juvenile Police Unit: functions similar to Childline but like the PFP it is a collaborative concept of NGO and police working together with focus on the needs of children.

- 4.3 After successive discussions, all participating NGOs decided that in Bangalore:
- the SJPU operating zones will follow the child line zones to avoid confusion and disruption of the existing facilities
 - an NGO may function as a People Friendly (PF) police station as well as an SJPU eg ECHO, but will have to ensure that the mandate of the SJPU is respected

- for a start the SJPU may be set up independently of the PF stations, but in due course (ie after 3-6mths implementation) the work of the SJPU should be reviewed and integrated with the PF stations and Child lines. This is to ensure that the basic minimum protocols of response to children are adhered to by all involved irrespective of their constituency and their grounds of origin
- NGOs should monitor costs incurred in running an SJPU and prepare a financial plan for SJPU which should be submitted to the Department of Police.

4.4 List of NGOs, the SJPU location and Police Stations under their jurisdiction:

NGO	SJPU Location	List of Police Stations
MSV + CWC	Central zone	
APSA	Half East + half of South zone - Airport PS (SJPU)	See list at Annex 1
BOSCO + Navajeevana	South West zone – Central PS (SJPU)	See list at Annex 1
ECHO	Half East zone - Banaswadi PS (SJPU + People Friendly PS)	See list at Annex 1

5 Objectives, Strategies and Desired Outcome Indicators

The primary objectives in the creation of an SJPU are to:

- Establish more humane, integrated and child rights respecting police practices in responding to and dealing with children in Bangalore
- Encourage and facilitate greater private, public and community participation in the effective delivery of services to children, in efficiently managing resources and in building increased transparency and accountability in child management programmes
- Generate public awareness on the rights of children and the protections afforded to them under national and international human rights law and enhance public understanding of the importance of community-based rehabilitation of offenders to facilitate greater acceptance and confidence in community-based sanctions

5.1 Objective 1:

Establish more humane, integrated and child rights respecting police practices in responding to and dealing with children in Bangalore

5.1.1 Strategies

- Develop a specialised, trained, efficient and child friendly service as a first line of intervention for children who enter the justice system
- Develop guidelines for effectively responding to children driven by “what works” principles in community corrections and based on locally established empirical findings
- Develop guidelines for effectively responding to children driven by internationally accepted child protection norms and standards and local experiences

5.1.2 Outcome Indicators

- Number of SJPU established in Bangalore
- Proportion of police officers who have undergone specialised training

- ❑ Incorporation of child related training module in police training
- ❑ Creation of a comprehensive and clear child response mechanism

5.1.3 Targets

- ❑ Establish 4 SJPU in Bangalore City by December 2004
- ❑ Conduct training for 100 police officers and key stakeholders by November 2004 in collaboration with the police training unit
- ❑ Develop a training module on child related issues that could be incorporated into the regular police training programmes
- ❑ Arrive at a clear and standard set of protocols and guidelines for the effective functioning of an SJPU model by 2006.

5.2 Objective 2:

Encourage and facilitate greater private, public and community participation in the effective delivery of services to children, in efficiently managing limited resources and in building increased transparency and accountability in child intervention programmes

5.2.1 Strategies:

- ❑ Work in alliance and consultation with the Police Department, DWCD, Childlines, CWC and the JJB to implement and operate the SJPU model
- ❑ Nurture and forge partnerships with lay persons like citizens groups, youth volunteers etc, and NGOs interested in working with the SJPU
- ❑ Provide scope for the increased participation of children and families who enter the formal system

5.2.2 Outcome Indicators

- ❑ Proportion and involvement of different 'shareholders' in the SJPU programme
- ❑ Scope for children and families to participate in the SJPU processes

5.2.3 Targets

- ❑ Develop a consistent and robust monitoring and evaluation system by October, 2005
- ❑ Arrive at a strategy to involve external agencies and lay people in the functioning of the SJPU by October,2005
- ❑ Assess service delivery systems through feedback from key stakeholders – children, families, police and POs by October, 2005
- ❑ Develop a programme to identify and recognise sincere and critical contributions made by Police (DPOs), lay persons (volunteers), NGOs etc by 2006

5.3 Objective 3:

Generate public awareness on the rights of children and the protections afforded to them under national and international human rights law and to enhance public understanding on the importance of community-based rehabilitation of offenders to facilitate greater acceptance and confidence in community-based sanctions

5.3.1 Strategies:

- ❑ Tap effectively on the SJPU as a means to disseminate information relating to children

- ❑ Invite and strategically involve the media, lay people and where possible the corporates in creating public awareness

5.3.2 Outcome Indicators

- ❑ Appropriate use of media and corporates
- ❑ Appropriate use of SJPU to generate awareness on child issues

5.3.3 Targets:

- ❑ Equip every SJPU with attractive display panels on international and national rights of children by May 2005
- ❑ Official press release and launch of the SJPUs by December 2004
- ❑ At least 1 publication or article in the media on the experiences and impact of SJPUs to the justice system by 2006

6 Functions

- i. Respond to the needs of all children in need of care or who are alleged to have infringed the law
Handle cases that are
 - ❑ reported by the public
 - ❑ that are brought or come directly to the SJPU
 - ❑ referred by the JJB or CWC
 - ❑ referred by childlines or other NGOs
- ii. Respond to institutional emergencies:
 - ❑ Conduct necessary investigations under the supervision of specialised agencies when a case of child sexual abuse while in a JJ institution is referred by the JJB. (R38.4.ii)
 - ❑ Conduct necessary investigation under the supervision of specialised agencies for crimes committed by residents in JJ institutions (R38.4.iii.c)
- iii. Act proactively to survey the SJPU jurisdiction and identify children who are in need of assistance
- iv. Engage the help of the community to effectively carry out the work of the SJPU
- v. Facilitate the access of all relevant information such as rights, procedures etc to children, their families who enter the justice system as well as to generate public awareness on these issues.

7 SJPU Implementation Plan, Guidelines and Protocols

To operationalise the SJPU concept in Bangalore, a preliminary plan to implement the SJPUs in accordance with the requirements cited in the JJA 2000 and the Karnataka JJ Rules 2002 is as follows:

7.1 Composition and Location

- ❑ Every police station will have at least one officer with the aptitude and training designated as the 'child welfare officer (CWO)' who will work in co-ordination with the police. (Sec 63.2)
- ❑ A Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU) may be formed in every district and city. All the CWO's will be members of the SJPU. (Sec 63.3)
- ❑ The SJPU should be assisted by recognised voluntary agencies (R12.1(b))

7.1.1 Action Plan

- i. The Police Department will identify and appoint one police officer in every police station in Bangalore who will be the Designated Police Officer or Child

- ii. As mentioned, in Bangalore, to start with there will be 4 SJPU's assisted by 5 NGOs. 2 NGOs ie CWC and MSV will operate from one SJPU. The SJPU will oversee and be accountable for the activities of the DPOs within its jurisdiction.
- iii. Though APSA, MSV and BOSCO are childlines, they will have a separate social worker attached to the SJPU. If one social worker rushes to attend to a crisis call, there will be another social worker on hand who will deal with the other referrals at the SJPU. Therefore, in effect a minimum of 2 social workers will be assigned to each SJPU.
- iv. Located in a police station, to function effectively, the basic minimum of adequate physical space to set up a table and chair will need to be provided by the Police Department.
- v. Child friendly posters, charts and if necessary attractive signages will have be put up at the police stations.

7.2 Training

- Police officers handling juveniles should be specially instructed and trained. Sec 63.1
- Training should be on Child Rights, Juvenile Justice, Child Psychology etc. (R12.1(a))

In the same survey undertaken by UNICEF in 2003 the police made the following recommendations with respect to training:

- Due to their workload personnel could attend workshops running for a max of 3 days at a time
- Some police personnel felt that they would benefit more from a day's workshop at the PS itself
- They found useful, sessions that covered salient features of the law and procedures under it
- They wanted to know more about international standards, relevant amendments to the law and have a list of NGOs that addressed the needs of children

7.2.1 Action Plan

Bearing these points in mind as well as based on discussions, the training plan is as follows:

- i. A total of approx 100 police officers are to attend a 2- day training on juvenile justice.
- ii. Dr Singh had suggested that the training be held at the Police Training Centre and that the training expenses such as materials, fee for resource persons etc could be borne by the BATF.
- iii. At a meeting held on 25 May 2004 it was decided that the training will be held in 3 batches of approx 30-35 participants per batch.

For a batch of 35 participants @ Rs 75/ day for food	=	Rs 2,625.00
Total projected costs for 100 participants for 2 day trg	=	Rs 21,000.00
Fee for resource persons (400 x 8 x 3)	=	Rs 9,600.00
Total	=	Rs 30,600.00

The training will be sponsored by the Department of Police and where necessary NGOs will help supplement efforts made to raise these resources.

iv. See Annex 2 for details of training

7.3 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)

7.3.1 Ground Rules:

i. Mandate

- The SJPU will respond to the needs of any child that is referred, brought or comes to the SJPU.

ii. Functioning

- The NGOs will be available at the SJPU for **12 hours** during the day and will be **12 hours** on call after that at night.

iii. CWO, Social Worker and the SJPU

- When a CWO receives information about/ or has a case of a child, he should inform the SJPU in his jurisdiction immediately.
- The CWO should proactively patrol his/her jurisdiction as it is the responsibility of the CWO to protect or address the needs of children in his jurisdiction. However, the CWO must proceed with caution in this regard as any child on the street should not be taken into the SJPU without reasonable grounds to substantiate the reasons for the child being brought in.
- If the CWO of a police station is located near the SJPU, the CWO should produce the child before the SJPU.
- If the police station of the CWO is located a bit far, the social worker at the SJPU may go to the respective police station on being informed of a case by the CWO.
- However, if it is an emergency situation, the CWO will initiate the necessary steps such as medical aid etc and then seek advice of the SJPU.
- The social worker at the SJPU is the primary caseworker. The CWO is equally responsible for the child and the two of them have to work in unison and see the case through.
- Both the social worker and the CWO will work in unison while conducting interviews with the child. The social worker should use his/her skills in guiding the CWO when necessary while getting information on the social aspects of the case.

iv. Childlines/MSV and SJPU

- The SJPU must make every effort to deal with the cases that are referred to them. However, if the SJPU is unable to cope with the issue of a child in need of care and protection, the SJPU can refer the case to the local child line after which the case becomes the responsibility of the child line. However, the SJPU will record and maintain the date of referral and the outcome of the case ie intervention arranged by the childline.

- ❑ During the pilot phase the SJPU should work towards building a model like the childline such that it builds a network of 'credible' organisations that it may refer children to rather than have to depend on the child lines for assistance.
 - ❑ For NGOs which also operate as childlines, they will treat the case as one that has come to the SJPU and register the case as such and not that of the childline unless the matter is one that would require the expertise of the childline personnel.
 - ❑ When a call comes to the childline, the childline will handle the call as is procedure. The childline need not transfer the case to the SJPU in that area. For instance, APSA and ECHO are located in the same child line zone. If the child line at APSA receives a call about a child from an area that falls under the jurisdiction of the ECHO SJPU, APSA does not need to refer the case to ECHO but may handle it by itself.
 - ❑ Similarly, there are 5 areas which are jointly managed by the childlines of APSA and BOSCO. APSA will continue to attend to the calls that come from these jurisdictions and when necessary may request BOSCO to assist in certain cases as BOSCO is located nearer to these areas. The police stations in these areas will come under the jurisdiction of BOSCO so any cases that are referred directly at the police stations will be referred to or handled by BOSCO.
 - ❑ If the child lines require police assistance for any of their cases, they may contact the SJPU in their jurisdiction. The case will continue to belong to the childline but the SJPU will record the type of support service provided on its part to the childline.
 - ❑ The PO may also refer a case to a particular SJPU to assist in investigations. The SJPU should handle the case if the address of the child falls in their jurisdiction or if there are no clear details on the child's background.
- v. PFPs and SJPU
- ❑ As some SJPUs are also PFPs there is likely to be confusion in their functioning. However, when a case of a child is registered the case will be treated as one that is referred to the SJPU and the procedures as listed in the SJPU will be followed.

7.3.2 CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW

R10.3 of the Beijing Rules sums up the response that is expected of the SJPU/police while dealing with children in conflict with the law. It states that: "Contacts between the law enforcement agencies and a juvenile offender shall be managed in such a way so as to respect the legal status of the juvenile, promote the well-being of the juvenile and avoid harm to her or him, with due regard to the circumstances of the case".

The procedures and mandates given below deal with police response to children from the moment the child is reported to them to the time the child is produced before the JJB.

7.3.2.1 Apprehension

- The police apprehending must be fully uniformed with clear visible nametags and should identify themselves.² At all other stages of dealing with the child eg transporting the child to the OH, producing the child before the Magistrate etc, the police should wear plainclothes but carry with them proof of their identity. (R11.7,R12.3(iv))
- Police should not take charge of a child between sun set and sun rise R12.2(vii)
- Police must tell the child the grounds of the arrest³, his right to bail and inform the other important rights as given below
- The child has a right to a lawyer of his/her choice.
- The child has a right to remain silent till he/she gets legal advise
- Police must avoid using force, resorting to vulgarity or using a harsh tone of voice that will attract public attention
- Police can apprehend without a warrant if they reasonably suspect a child of having committed a crime. If child is arrested under a warrant then the child can ask to see that warrant.⁴
- The police should serve the child a warrant of arrest or issue a search warrant on the child in a legal, humane and responsible manner and in a language that he/she understands.
- If the child submits to the arrest and follows directions of the police, then the police should not touch the child⁵
- If the child resists the arrest, the police may use “all necessary force” to restrain the child.⁶
- A memo of arrest should be made with time and date of arrest and must be signed by a family member/respectable member of the neighbourhood.
- The child has a right to inform a friend or relative soon after the arrest to arrange for someone to meet him at the police station.

7.3.2.2 Police Custody

- As soon as the child is apprehended he/she must be placed under the charge of the SJPU or the Child Welfare Officer(CWO) (Sec 10.1, R11 &12.1(v))
- If the child is received by police other than the SJPU officers, they should as far as possible transfer the case to the SJPU. (R 12.2(iv))
- The police station or “authorised others” who take custody of the child should inform the SJPU or the CWO (R11)
- The SJPU/CWO should receive the child in a friendly manner and make him/her feel at ease. (R11.4)
- An accurate list of things taken from the child must be prepared. The child is entitled to a copy of the list immediately.

² D K Basu v State of W B AIR 1997 SUPREME COURT 610 and Rule 11.7

³ Article 22 Constitution Section 50 Criminal Procedure Code

⁴ Section 75 Criminal Procedure Code

⁵ Section 46 of the Criminal Procedure Code

⁶ Section 46 of the Criminal Procedure Code

7.3.2.3 Communication and Information

- CWO/SJPU should inform the child promptly and directly of the charges levelled against the child in the language and manner the child understands. (R12.2(i))
- As soon as the child is arrested the SJPU must inform the, parent or guardian of the arrest and direct them to be present at the Board PO to get the necessary information such as antecedents and family background to help in the inquiry (Sec13, R12.2 (viii) & R11.10) friend or relative of the child's as soon as possible.⁷

Note:

SJPU should either call the parent or PO if accessible by phone and ask them to come to the police station. If the parents or PO are given the letter by hand the SJPU should keep a copy with the signature of the recipient. If the letter is mailed the SJPU should keep a copy of the letter sent.

7.3.2.4 Legal aid

- The child has a right to a lawyer.⁸ If the child is unable to access a competent counsel, the child should be provided one at the expense of the State.
- The child has a right to interviews, visits and confidential communications with his/her lawyer.

Note: the SJPU may avail of the legal aid services offered by the organisations ECHO and ALF who are willing to take up cases of children in conflict with the law especially to help them get bail. The SJPU should inform either organisation as soon as the child is brought to the police station.

7.3.2.5 Medical Examination

- A child has the right to request medical examination at the time of arrest by a Doctor:
 - If the child believes that the medical examination may show evidence going against the charge of arrest⁹ or
 - If the child has been injured during the arrest.¹⁰ In such a situation the child must have a medical examination immediately. The medical examiner must record all injuries on a written form. Child should be made to sign the document only if it is a correct record of all his/her injuries and should be given a copy of the form.
- If the child is under 18 years of age and there is no documentary proof of age – a medical examination must be conducted to determine the child's age.
- Age determination and subsequent examinations if any should also be carried out by an independent body.

Note:

Every police station should have basic information on services available: legal, medical etc. Every DPO should know who the concerned government medical practitioner is and refer cases there.

⁷ D K Basu v State of W B AIR 1997 SUPREME COURT 610

⁸ Article 22 of the Constitution.

⁹ Section 54 Criminal Procedure Code

¹⁰ D K Basu v State of W B AIR 1997 SUPREME COURT 610

The examination and treatment reports if any should form part of the records of the child. A copy of this should be submitted to the PO and the JJB.

7.3.2.6 Detention

- A child cannot be held in custody for more than 24 hours. (R11.6, Sec 57 CrPC)
- The child should not be kept in the lock up of the police station but should be kept in a place of safety, Observation Home, Fit Institution, or with fit person after recording facts. (R12.2(vii))
- The police officer should not hand cuff, ill-treat or harass the child while bringing the child to the Observation Home. R11.8 (R12.3(v))

7.3.2.7 Girl children

- A medical examination must be done only by a female doctor¹¹
- If a child is searched, it must only be done by a female officer with 'strict regard to decency.'¹²

7.3.2.8 Investigation

- The police should refer all cases of children to the CWO/SJPU who will conduct the preliminary enquiry (R12.2(v))
- The child should not be kept in the lock up of the police station in order to conduct preliminary enquiries. He/she should be taken to the Observation Home/Fit Institution within 24 hours of being apprehended. (R11.5)
- A child has the right to remain silent whether he is being examined by a police officer or a magistrate.¹³
- The child should not be compelled to confess or give testimony (R12.2(ii))
- The SJPU/CWO should not use torture or harassment in order to extract information from the child (R12.2(ii))
- The child should be treated with decency and dignity through the investigation, enquiry, search etc (R12.2(vi))
- A child can consult with the lawyer if he is questioned even if its without being arrested
- If the child confesses based on threats or bribes by the police then this confession will be held invalid.¹⁴
- If the child confesses to any police officer or in the custody of a police officer, the confession cannot be used as proof against him.¹⁵
But, if the child confesses in the presence of a magistrate while in police custody, that confession may be used.
- If police needs to question a child witness under 15 or a female witness of any age, about a crime in their investigation, they must go to the child's house. They cannot request the child to go to the police station.¹⁶
- A quick assessment should be made and details recorded. (R12.2(iii)). Use form as at 7.3.2.16

Note:

¹¹ Section 53(2) Criminal Procedure Code

¹² Section 51(2) Criminal Procedure Code

¹³ Article 21 of the Constitution and s 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code

¹⁴ Section 24 Indian Evidence Act 1986

¹⁵ Section 25 Indian Evidence Act 1986

¹⁶ Section 160 Criminal Procedure Code

Police investigation should be conducted in the presence of the parent or guardian and social worker of the SJPU. If the parents or relatives are unable to be present, the social worker must be witness to all the proceedings for inquiry.

7.3.2.9 Juvenile Justice Board

- SJPU/CWO should immediately report the matter to the JJB Sec10.1(R11 &12.1(v))
Note: CWO/SJPU should log in the date and time the call was made to the member of the JJB
- When the police produce the child before the JJB, they must have the following information (R12.3):
 - ❑ Date and time the child came into police custody
 - ❑ Address of the child
 - ❑ Offence alleged to be committed
 - ❑ Place where child was detained prior to being produced before JJB
 - ❑ Copy of the letter to intimate PO and parents/guardians of the child's whereabouts
 - ❑ Details of property or articles recovered from the child

7.3.2.10 Diversion

The JJ Act 2000 has invoked the UN Beijing Rules which provides for Diversion as an option for dealing with young offenders. However, the Act has not incorporated the same neither has it articulated the necessary legal safeguards to protect the interests of children who are subject to such programmes. The Karnataka JJ Rules however, has attempted to include this proceeding but it lacks clarity and methodology.

The SJPU in Banaglore will attempt to experiment the programme and arrive at a workable model. However, even the experimentation process will be initiated only after the NGOs after developed adequate experience with the functioning of the SJPU as they will need to move cautiously while implementing the same.

- The police officer/ CWO/ SJPU/ public servant authorised by the government can make a report with recommendations on a child alleged to have committed an offence and submit it to the JJB. (R11.2)
- Recommendations may include immediate release after reconciliation or admonition to be facilitated by the CWO at the SJPU. (R11.2)
- JJB should ratify the recommendation within 24 hours (R11.3)

Points to Note:

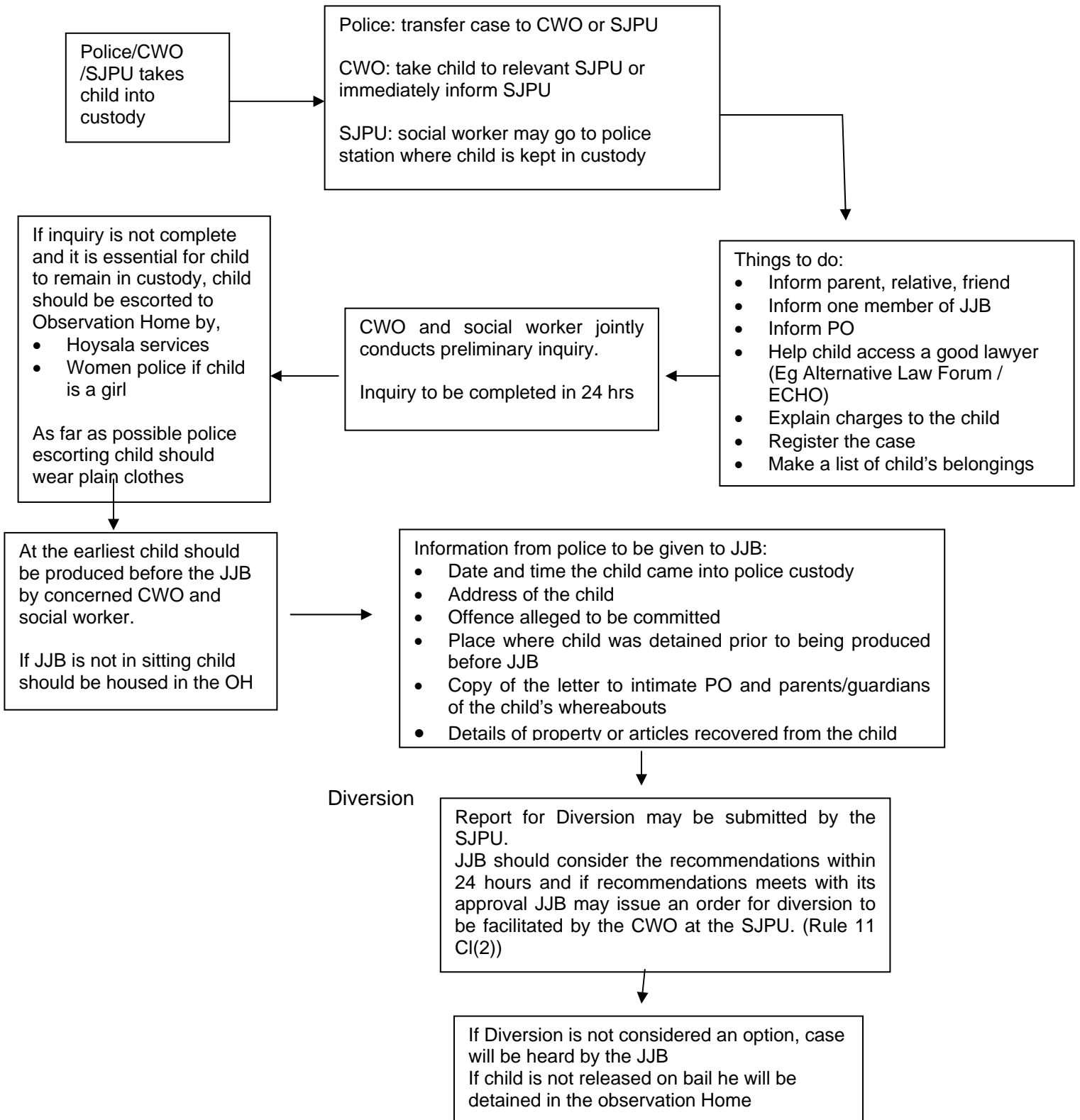
- Under justifiable circumstances you may caution and release the child at the SJPU
- Establish criteria that a case must satisfy before diversion is to be considered an option. For instance,
 - ❑ nature and gravity of offence
 - ❑ position and status of the accused with reference to the victim and witnesses,
 - ❑ likelihood of accused repeating the offence,
 - ❑ antecedents/history of the case,

- circumstances of the accused : family/peers, school/employment,
 - attitude of family/child to the offence etc
- Assess the merits of the case and the suitability of diversion
- Besides admonition/caution and reconciliation, diversion should provide for other options like:
 - 1-3 month supervision by the SJPU or the NGO where the child is referred to. This would ensure a degree of accountability by the child and family and also provide an opportunity for the NGO to work with the family.
 - while on supervision simple conditions like the child reporting on a weekly basis, attending school/work etc may be imposed
 - referral to a programme such as a skills development course, counselling programme, employment programme etc offered by an NGO or service organisation
- Identify who will take responsibility for the well being of the child
- Assess the services available to address the needs of the child eg family support, NGO services to supplement efforts of the family etc
- Structure a simple system of reporting to monitor and evaluate the progress of children who are placed on a diversionary programme

Diversionary programmes must be simple and yet meet the needs of the child. These programmes are intended to instill a sense of responsibility and allow for NGOs to help steer the child back on track. Children who are placed on such programmes should be those who have committed simple offences and are generally first time offenders.

To ensure consistency and reliability in information, rather than have many players submit their reports on a case, recommendations for diversion should be made by the CWO in consultation with the social worker of the respective SJPU. Information from different valid sources may be incorporated while framing the report.

The SJPU should not look at referring these children for psychiatric assessments or other more serious and intensive forms of intervention. This is because the time period within which recommendations are made is very short. Such assessments must be made only after a detailed, informed investigation report is made on the child.

FLOW CHART¹ OF PROCEEDINGS AT THE STAGE OF THE POLICE

¹ Prepared by CCL in consultation with NGO representatives from APSA, ECHO, BOSCO, MSV, CWC, Navajeevana, Childline-Nodal office

7.3.2.12 LETTER TO PARENTS

Date

To Address

Dear parent/guardian,

Subject: Custody of your child at the Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU), _____

Your child _____ aged about _____ stating his/her address as _____ was taken into police custody on _____ at _____am/pm.

He/she is accused of _____ an offence under section _____ and is presently in the care of the SJPU Tel: _____. He /she will be sent to the Observation Home, near Madivala Police Station Tel:_____ .

Kindly make arrangements to meet or contact your child at the earliest. You are requested to bring ration card / family photograph / letter from school or corporator or NGO as proof of your relationship with the child.

Child Welfare Officer

SJPU partner NGO

7.3.2.13 LETTER TO PROBATION OFFICER

Date

To Address

Dear Sir/Madam,

Subject: Custody of a child at the Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU), _____

A child _____ aged about _____ stating his/her address as _____ was taken into police custody on _____ at _____am/pm.

He/she was found at _____ and is alleged to have committed an offence under _____. The child is presently in the care of the SJPU located at _____ Tel: _____.

Kindly make arrangements to receive this child.

Child Welfare Officer

SJPU partner NGO

7.3.2.14 GENERAL INFORMATION REPORT

Case Ref No: _____ Name of recorder: _____
Date : _____
Time : _____

Personal Particulars:
Name: _____
Date of birth: _____
Age: _____
Sex: Male Female
Name of parent or guardian or relative: _____
Address: _____

Case Particulars:
Date and time of offence: _____
Place of offence: _____
Offence reported on: _____
Person who reported child: _____
Mode of communication: Telephone Report at PS
Location child was picked up: _____
Reason for being picked up: _____
Person who picked up child: _____
Charge(s) under law: _____
Order No of FIR: _____
Date of FIR: _____

SJPU Information:
Parents informed on: _____ by Tel Letter Contact
JJB informed on: _____ by Tel Letter Contact
Medical Examination conducted on: _____ by _____
Results of medical examination: _____

Other Details:
List of Personal belongings: _____

Remarks: _____
Signature of CWO/NGO: _____
Thumb impression of child: _____

7.3.2.15

**SJPU OFFICER'S REPORT – CICWL (includes info in JJ RULES FORM II)
FACE SHEET**

SJPU PARTICULARS	PERSONAL PARTICULARS
Case Ref No:	Name:
Crime No:	Name of parent/guardian:
Date & Time of offence:	Identification:
Place of offence:	Date of Birth:
Offence reported on:	Age: _____ yrs ____ mths
Date & Time apprehended:	Place of Birth:
Place where apprehended:	Sex:
Reason for apprehension:	Marital Status:
	Religion:
Child apprehended by: <input type="checkbox"/> Police officer <input type="checkbox"/> Childline <input type="checkbox"/> Public servant <input type="checkbox"/> Recognised voluntary organisation <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____ Name & contact no. _____	Caste:
	Languages / Dialect Spoken: (state if interpreter needed)
FIR No: Date of FIR:	Residential/Contact Address:
Charge(s) under law:	Telephone:
Defence Counsel:	Current Activity Status: (Schooling – class /employed – workplace/ others _____)
To be produced before JJB on _____, ____ a.m./p.m.	Personal belongings: (list is to be submitted to JJB)
Inquiring DPO/NGO & Contact No:	

Checklist:

- Child informed of charges levelled against him/her
- JJB informed by phone
- PO intimated by letter
- Parents intimated by letter
- Physical examination conducted
- Previous records/ Antecedents of child checked

Result of physical examination:

Account of Antecedents/Previous Apprehensions/ Police Cautions, if any:

Child's Statement on:

- Name and relationship with co –accused (if any)

- Circumstances of offence

- Role in offence

Remarks:

Name & Signature:

Designation:

Date:

Time:

Place:

7.3.3 CHILDREN IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION

7.3.3.1 Principles

- Police investigations on complaints of abuse and exploitation should be geared towards protecting the life of the child and maintaining strict confidentiality unless it is in the interest of the child
- The primary role of the SJPU in cases of children in need of care and protection is to effectively address the emergency needs of the child and then refer the child to other organisations for long term rehabilitation.
- Given the present quality of the response mechanisms of the JJ system to children in need of care, it is often in the interest of the child that they are sent to a registered NGO. Even in this regard the Orphanages and Charitable Act under which NGOs may be recognised by the DWCD is yet to be implemented. But rather than have children enter the JJ system, if it is in their interest they must be referred to an NGO capable of responding to their needs.
- Every SJPU should build their database of referral agencies and the specific services provided. The police stations should also be equipped with this information.
- Children should not be referred to agencies whose mandate does not address the needs of the child.
- For organisations such as APSA, BOSCO etc the rehabilitative process can be easily facilitated as they have already established links with relevant NGOs.
- Non-childline NGOs will have to work at building similar collaborative partnerships. To this end there should be more opportunities for childlines to share their work such that all organisations may develop a robust response system for children in need of care. However, if the SJPU is unable to deal with these issues it may forward the case to the childline in that jurisdiction.
- If the SJPU is of the opinion that specialist intervention is required it may refer the case to a recognised specialist eg NIMHANS
- Referrals to NGOs is only recommended as a temporary alternative till the State adequately equips itself with effective and efficient mechanisms that would cater to the needs of all children and provide the necessary quality care that these children need.
- If the SJPU is of the opinion that there clearly exists a basis for court action it should forward the case to the CWC

7.3.3.2 Referral

- As soon as the CWO receives a child in need of care and protection he should inform the concerned SJPU
- The social worker will be the primary caseworker. The CWO will offer all the necessary assistance in the case
- Record the personal data of the party referring the child, the complete or available data on the child and a brief narration of the circumstances

7.3.3.3 Different Categories of Children

i. Abused/exploited child

a) Casework

- Upon referral of a case the social worker of the SJPU should be able to assess whether there is imminent danger to the life of the child.
- If a case of sexual abuse in the institution is brought to the notice of the JJB they should direct the SJPU to register a case against the person alleged to be guilty.

The SJPU will conduct necessary investigations under the supervision of specialised agencies. (R38.4(ii))

- If the SJPU is unable to “deal with the situation” they should refer the case to the childline. However, if the childline requires any police support in conducting rescue operations it can use the assistance of the SJPU.
- In cases where there is imminent danger to the child the police should exercise authority in taking the child into police protection. However, no child should be removed from his/her home unless the situation demands such action.
- The social worker must be present to assist in rescue operations such as the process of removal of the child from the home, institution or workplace. The removal of the child should be in a manner which minimises the harmful effects of the experience:
 - Removal should not be hurried
 - Depending on the child’s age and maturity the child should be informed of what is happening, the reason for it and where he is being taken to
 - The child should be encouraged to take with him some personal belongings
 - If possible, a parent/guardian or friend of the child should be encouraged to accompany the child to the police station or institution.

b) Medical Examination

- The social worker should accompany the child to an authorised medical or health officer for a thorough physical examination within 24 hours of the child being referred.
- It should be conducted with due regard for the child’s privacy.
- The doctor should be informed of the child’s situation.

c) Investigation

- Cases of sexual abuse must be treated with extreme care and understanding
- To minimise the trauma of the child having to repeat the incident of sexual abuse to many people the SJPU should refer the case to an authorised specialist - in Bangalore - NIMHANS. The social worker of the SJPU should accompany the child to meet the specialist.
- All information required to file charges against the perpetrators should be obtained through the specialist or on the advice of the specialist the CWO may facilitate the same in the presence of the specialist.
- In cases where there is a need for immediate information the social worker of the SJPU may privately facilitate the interview with the child with or without the presence of the CWO.
- Other violations such as exploitation of labour etc may be investigated by the social worker at the SJPU. The social worker should play a primary role to interview the child even if it is to get the necessary information that the police require with respect to investigations against the violators. The CWO should be present for the interviews.
- The child should not be kept in the police station for more than 24 hours. For purposes of protection and for investigation if there is need for security to safeguard the interest of the child, the child should be referred to the CWC. If the CWC is not sitting the child should be housed in the Children’s Home.

ii. Lost, Missing, Abandoned

- Initial attempts to trace family will be made by SJPU during which time children may be placed in temporary shelters.

- If all efforts to trace the family are futile, child should at the earliest be produced before the CWC
 - In case the CWC is not sitting the child should be kept in a place of safety such as a Shelter Home/Fit Institution/Children's Home. R 19.2
- iii. Institutional issues
In the event of any other crime committed in respect of residents in the institutions, the JJB will arrange for necessary investigations to be carried out by SJPU under the supervision of specialised agencies. (R38.4.iii(d))

7.3.3.4 GENERAL INFORMATION REPORT

Case Ref No _____

Child's Details	Informant Details
Name	Name
Age	Age
Sex	Sex
Address	Address
Tel No	Tel No
	Informant/child relationship

Mode of communication

Referral at PS Telephone Letter Home Visit

Parent/Guardian

Name _____
Address _____
Tel/No _____

Concerns/Problems (M = main A = additional problems)

	M	A		M	A
Alcohol Abuse			Neglect		
Being Followed			Physical Abuse		
Bullying			Request for Resources		
Child Labour			Risk of abuse		
Death			Runaway		
Domestic Violence			Self Harm		
Drug Abuse			Sexual Abuse		
Emotional Abuse			Suicide		
Physical Health			Threat Call		
HIV/AIDS			Trafficking		
Homelessness			Unemployment		
Mental Health			Others (specify)		
Missing			Love/relationship problems		
			Lost		
			Abandoned		

Other Children Involved _____

Other agencies involved _____

Facts of the Case:

(Issue the child is faced with, details of person responsible or the problem (if any), child's opinion on the matter, possible options to help the child)

Family Pattern:

- μ Natural nuclear family
- μ Stepfamily
- μ Natural single mother
- μ Natural single father
- μ Adoptive parent/s
- μ Foster parent/s

Accomodation

- μ Family Home
- μ Relatives Home
- μ Streets
- μ Place of work
- μ Hostel
- μ Juvenile Justice institution

Work Done and Plan of Action

Name & Signature:

Designation:

Date:

Time:

Place:

7.3.3.5 Agency Referral Letter

Case Ref No:

Date

Re: _____ DOB: _____

Address:

This letter confirms the referral being made to your organisation on _____

_(name)____ was presented to our SJPU as having run away from home following a family dispute. She also alleged physical abuse by her father. Please see 'General Information Report' attached.

We thank you for your help and co-operation in taking up this case. Where possible, we would be happy to extend assistance in future to help you help _____ address her difficulties.

Please provide us details on the outcome of this referral in order that we may maintain our files and make an appropriate response if the same case or a similar one comes up again in future.

Yours sincerely,

Name & Signature:

Designation

8 REVIEW AND REPORTING

- Once a month the SJPU ie the NGO, the ASI as well as the CWO's in its jurisdiction will meet.
- Quarterly statistical report will be submitted to CWC with key issues/learnings/initiatives highlighted.
- Once in a months NGOs involved in SJPU's and CCL will meet to review practice and procedures and share experiences for learning
- Once in 3 months all NGOs + the ASI's of each SJPU + police commissioner + nodal officer from the Police + nodal officer from DWCD will meet to review progress made

9 UNRESOLVED ISSUES

Clear protocols are critical for the smooth functioning of the SJPU taking into account the various stakeholders and the existing unresolved issues in Bangalore city relating to MSV-Child Line, SJPU-PFP etc. Protocols that clearly identify where one's responsibility begins and ends need to be clarified. The following issues remain to be clarified:

- Childline is mainly a response to a phone call whereas SJPU can receive calls or children or any person/case that revolves around children. Clearly defined protocols are required to determine roles and responsibilities of Childline (CL), SJPU, NGO in both sectors (care and conflict with law jurisdiction) such that there is minimum duplication of services and children receive a seamless continuum of care with only minimal needed levels of intervention.
- Role and responsibilities of Fit persons, institutions etc under statutory law and the above organisations need to be clarified at every stage of intervention. Legally mandatory procedures need to be highlighted in accordance with CRC, Constitutional law and applicable law. CCL has already proposed some protocols and Child line has their own protocols, some of which need to be adapted for the SJPU. It is important that wherever possible formats are converged so that in due course all child protection work can be systematically organised with minimum red tape and duplication.
- Registration of cases and documentation: If a child line organisation which also functions as an SJPU gets a call at the P. Stn is it registered as an SJPU case or a Child Line Case? If a People Friendly P. Stn organization gets a case, is it registered as a PFP case or an SJPU case?

As many of these issues are still unresolved it is likely to cause problems while working with other existing organisations in the field. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the mandate of the SJPU as given in this proposal and bear these issues in mind while working together. During the pilot period of implementation the challenge is to come up with effective means to resolve these issues which would then feed into the protocols and procedures to create a model SJPU.

IN CONCLUSION

- 9.1 This proposal attempts to define to a certain extent the structure and functioning of an SJPU in Bangalore. Owing to the many stakeholders and other existing units in Bangalore that are operational such as childlines, MSV, People Friendly Police etc there are still many grey areas as regards the protocols and procedures of response that require further "sorting out". However, this proposal will serve as a starting point guideline for the SJPUs. The procedures proposed here will be reviewed after a 6-month pilot period and then again after a year of the SJPUs being established.
- 9.2 We hope this proposal serves in enabling the Police Department develop an understanding on the implementation of the SJPUs in Bangalore.
- 9.3 To facilitate the smooth implementation of the SJPUs at the earliest, we seek from the Police Department:
 - A list of the Designated Police Officers in Bangalore
 - A Government Order to be issued by the Commissioner of Police stating the NGOs involved in the SJPU programme and their areas of jurisdiction

- An notice issued that the SJPU formats in the proposal and that which may be introduced by the SJPU team in the course of SJPU implementation should be duly used in all Police Stations
- Identity cards to be jointly issued by the Police and the DWCD to all NGO personnel associated with the SJPU
- Permission for use of a table, chair and a little physical space in the SJPU stations for the NGOs to operate from
- Permission to put up child friendly posters/banners/glow signs in the police stations
- Grant of Rs 30,600/- plus facilities such as training centre, resource materials etc as given in para 7.2 under “Training”.
- Assistance and cooperation from the Department of Police in the execution of the SJPU programme

References:

- Minutes of various discussions involving APSA, ECHO, CCL, MSV, CWC, Childline, Navajeevana and BOSCO. Inputs were also sought from other organisations like Vimochana, Paraspara etc.
- Juvenile Justice Act, 2000
- Karnataka Juvenile Justice Rules, 2002
- Hema Ramakrishnan’s draft on ‘Know Your Rights’ - A Handbook on the Juvenile Justice Process & Children’s Rights. A project she undertook during her summer placement with the Concerned for Working Children
- Juvenile Justice - Chris Cunneen & Rob White
- European Telephone Helplines for Children and Young People – H.Harrison, P.Irgens, S.Williams
- Report of survey on police stations by UNICEF conducted in 2003

Prepared by: Mariam Thomas, Centre for Child and the Law

In consultation with:

- Lakshapati, Roopa and Shubha, APSA
- Arlene, Centre for Child and the Law
- Fr Antony, Asok and Sunny, ECHO
- Brinda, MSV
- Fr K.D. Verghese, Fr Francis and Fr George, BOSCO
- Representatives from the Concerned for Working Children
- Chandramukhi, Child line
- Sr Ancy, Navajeevana

Annex 1

List of NGOs and police stations in their jurisdictions

SN	APSA	ECHO	MSV/CWC	BOSCO
1.	Adugoddi	Banaswadi - SJPU	Cubbon Park - SJPU	Banashankari
2.	Airport - SJPU	Bharathi Nagar		Basaveswarnagar

3.	Indiranagar	Bowring Hospital		Basavangudi
4.	Jayanagar	Byapanahalli		Byatarayanapura
5.	Jeevanbhimanagar	Commercial Street		Central - SJPU
6.	Koramangala	D.J. Halli		Cottonpet
7.	J.P. Nagar	Fraser Town		Chamarajpet
8.	Madivala	Hennur		Chandra Layout
9.	Mahadevpura	Kadugondanahalli		City Market
10.	Mico Layout	K.R. Puram		Giri Nagar
11.	Siddapura	Ram Murthy Nagar		Hanumanthnagar
12.	Tilak Nagar	Shivaji Nagar		J.P. Nagar
13.	Ulsoor			J.C. Nagar
14.	Viveknagar			Jayanagar
15.				K.G. Nagar
16.				K.P. Agrahara
17.				K.S. Layout
18.				Kalasipalyam
19.				Kamakshi palya
20.				Kengeri
21.				Magadi Road
22.				Madivala
23.				Mahalakshmi Layout
24.				Nandini Layout
25.				New Tharagupet
26.				Rajajinagar
27.				Siddapura
28.				Subramanyapuram
29.				Tilaknagar
30.				T.R. Nagar
31.				Thygarajnapura women PS
32.				Upparpet
33.				Vidyaranyapura
34.				Vijayanagar

Annex 2

POLICE TRAINING – tentative schedule

Day 1	
Welcome Address	10.00 – 10.15
Keynote Address	10.15 – 11.00

Perspective on the UN CRC	11.00 – 12.00
LUNCH	1.00 – 2.00
Circumstances of Children in Conflict with the Law - factors that contribute to children offending - key provisions in International law, Standards and the JJ Act 2000 - the significance of the police in “what works”?	2.00 – 3.30
Circumstances of Children in Need of Care and Protection - factors that contribute to children needing State care - the various categories of children needing protection - key provisions in International law, Standards and the JJ Act 2000 - the significance of the police in initiating effective child protection measures to address the issue	3.00 – 5.00
Day 2	
Feedback Session	9.00 – 9.15
Roles and responsibilities of SJPU - the legal framework - protocols and procedures for the SJPU	9.15 – 11.30
Challenges in working with children - specialised intervention - assessing and responding to the needs of children	11.30 – 1.00
LUNCH	1.00 – 2.00
Case Studies and Analysis - CWC - APSA - MSV	2.00 – 4.30 2.00 – 2.30 2.30 – 3.00 3.00 – 3.30
Discussion	3.30 – 4.30
Conclusion	4.30 – 5.00

Annex 3¹⁷

Persons who participated in the Juvenile Justice Forum Sub Group on Special Juvenile Police Units meetings

1. Centre for Child and the Law: Ms. Arlene Manoharan, Ms. Mariam Thomas, Ms. Bernadine Metilda
2. Empowerment of Children through Human Rights Organization (ECHO): Fr. Antony Sebastian, Mr. Ashok, Mr. Sunny
3. Association for the Promotion of Social Action (APSA): Mr. Lakshapathi, Ms. Roopa, Ms. Shubha, Ms. Meenakshi

¹⁷ This annexure has been inserted subsequently, in order to record the participation of state and civil society actors in this collective process.

4. Makkala Sahaya Vani: Ms.Brinda Adige,Ms. Padma
5. Bosco, Bangalore: Fr. K.D. Varghese, Fr. Francis, Fr. George
6. Concerned for Working Children (CWC): Mr. Manjunath, Ms. Savitha,
7. Navajeevana: Sr. Ancy

Representatives from Government of Karnataka who participated in discussions at the JJF SJPU Subgroup meetings

Dept of Women and Child Development, GoK

1. Mr. Jairamaraj Urs, Director, DWCD, GoK (2003)
2. Mr. Gonal Bhimappa, Director, DWCD GoK, (2004)
3. Ms. Nusrat Fatima, Jt Director, DWCD GoK

Dept of Police, GoK

Mr. Ajai Singh, DIG, Trg, Dept of Police, GoK (2003)
Mr. A.R. Infant, Secretary to Govt, Home and Transport Dept, GoK (2003)
Mr. Doraiswamy Naik IPS, JCP CAR and Admn, (2003)
Mr. Sharieff, IPS, DCP Admn, (2003)

Representatives from organizations working with the UNICEF People Friendly Police Station Project who participated in Focus Group Discussion on 10th July 2003

1. Donna Fernandes (Vimochana),
2. Aruna and Krishnakumari (Joint Women's Prog),
3. Arokiamma (Paraspara),

Child Line Nodal Unit, Bangalore: Ms. Chandramukhi (Invitee)
Sr. Carmelita (Sisters of St. Anne) (Invitee)