

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL
JUSTICE, THIRUVANATHAPURAM**

SUB: Social Justice Department- ICPS- Third Round Table Conference: Southern Region on Effective Implementation of The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015: Focus on Rehabilitation Services and Linkages with the POCSO Act, 2012"-Officers deputed for attending the Programme- Orders Issued

READ:-Letter dated May 24th,2017 from Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan .B. Lokur ,Judge,Supreme Court & Chairperson, Supreme Court Committee on Juvenile Justice.

ORDER NO- ICPS7/018243/17 dated 7/7/2017

The Third Round Table Conference for Southern Region on "Effective Implementation of The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015: Focus on Rehabilitation Services and Linkages with the POCSO Act, 2012" is being organised by the Kerala High Court and UNICEF in collaboration with this department on 22nd and 23rd July 2017, at Holiday Inn, Cochin. Participants from five southern states viz . Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry including Kerala will be participating in the Conference.

The Following Officers in the department are deputed to attend the above Round table conference:

SI No	Name of the Officer	Designation
1	Shri A.S Ganesh Kumar	Programme Manager, SCPS
2	Shri Venu V.S	State Project Director, ICDS
3	Smt Rajasree P.K	Joint Director, Directorate of Social Justice
4	Smt. Jalaja S	Assistant Director, Directorate of social Justice
5	Shri Nijo Sebastine	Programme Manager, SARA
6	Shri Saji. S	Administrative Officer, SCPS
7	Shri Hari Kumaran Nair	Accounts Officer, SCPS
8	Smt. Preety Wilson	DSJO, Ernakulam
9	Smt. Tiju Rachel	Programme Officer, Nirbhaya
10	Shri. Muhammed Saif	Resource Consultant, ORC, ICPS
11	Shri Visakh V.S	Programme Officer, SCPS
12	Smt Ujila Kumari U.R	Programme Officer, SCPS
13	Smt Vidya T	Programme Officer, ORC, ICPS
14	Shri K.K Subair	DCPO, Thiruvananthapuram

15	Shri Siju Ben	DCPO,Kollam
16	Shri Abeen A. O	DCPO,Pathanamthitta
17	Shri. Sabu Joseph A.J	DCPO, Alapuzha
18	Shri Binoy V J	DCPO, Kottayam
19	Shri Shamnad V.A	DCPO,Idukki
20	Smt. Zaina K.B	DCPO , Ernakulam
21	Shri Mukundhan. U	DCPO,Thrissur
22	Shri Sameer Machingal	DCPO, Malappuram
23	Smt. Sheeba Mumthas	DCPO Kozhikode
24	Shri. K.Anandan	DCPO Palakkad
25	Smt.Anju Mohan. M	DCPO kannur
26	Shri .Biju. P	DCPO Kazargode
27	Smt. Chitra M. S	Superintendent, Children's Home, Palakkad
28	Smt.Beena George	Superintendent Children's Home,Trivandrum
29	Shri.B. Mohanan	Superintendent Children's Home,Kottayam

The Participants will report at the Venue at 8: 30 AM on 22nd July 2017. Accomodation will be arranged by UNICEF in Cochin. The Participants will be eligible for TA/DA as per rules and the same should be claimed from the department.

A Participation form is enclosed. The Participants are directed to fill up the form and submit it before July 12th, 2017 to cochinconference2017@gmail.com. For any Clarifications ,contact Ms. Maria Mathew, ICPS Consultant,8587893720.

A concept note, a Note on POCSO, 2012 and JJ Act,2015 and a draft Programme Schedule are also enclosed .

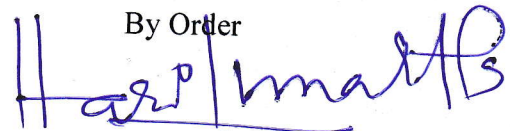
To

Those Concerned

S/d-

Director Of Social Justice

By Order



Superintendent

PARTICIPATION FORM FOR THE CONSULTATION

Third Round Table Conference: Southern Region on “Effective Implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015: Focus on Rehabilitation Services and Linkages with the POCSO Act, 2012”

Date : 22nd and 23rd July 2017
Place : Cochin
Venue : Holiday Inn, Cochin

Kindly mail us the participation form to cochinconference2017@gmail.com by 12th July, 2017

For Accommodation and local travel arrangements, please feel free to contact: **Ms.Maria** ,
ICPS consultant, 8587893720

Name of the Participant :
Functional Title :
State & Dept. :

Arrival & departure Information

Particulars	Arrival at Cochin	Departure from Cochin
City:		
Date:		
Time:		
Flight/Train No:		

Third Round of Consultations on Effective Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 – Focus on Rehabilitation Services and Linkages with POCSO Act 2012

Organized by: Supreme Court JJ Committee, UNICEF and State High Court Committees

Background

Effective implementation of the JJ Act is a matter of serious concern for the Honourable Supreme Court. A one person Committee headed by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B Lokur was set up in August 2013 to ensure the effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. The Committee held a review meeting with the State level Juvenile Justice Committees of the Hon'ble High Courts on 22nd February 2014. One of the suggestions that emerged from the meeting was to hold round table conferences of the High Court Committees to promote learning from across the states and to develop strategies for effective implementation of the JJ Act across the country.

UNICEF has been collaborating with the judiciary in its efforts to build adequate structures and systems for the effective implementation of the JJ Act at the National and State levels. As a follow up to the decision in the 22nd February meeting, it was envisaged that a report on the status of implementation of the Act is developed, focusing on the experiences of States, the key bottlenecks and most importantly on concrete recommendations that could be made to help realize this goal.

Two rounds of regional consultations and two national consultations have been held since 2014 with a focus on the effective functioning of statutory bodies in the first round and a focus on rehabilitation services for children in the second round.

The Regional level Round Table Conferences were the first of its kind in the country and was referred to as a 'breakthrough moment for India' - one that enabled dialogue and collective action towards more effective implementation of the JJ Act across the country. This was an opportunity for multiple stakeholders from the participating States to share with one another their problems, experiences, ideas and wisdom and to not only develop strategies for more effective implementation of the JJ Act but to ensure that speedy justice to children becomes a reality for all children in India.

The deliberations during the regional round table conferences revealed that several government and civil society organizations are indeed making efforts to attain this goal, reflected in the examples of the achievements and good practices shared in all the States. However, what also emerged was an overwhelming clarity that we have miles to go before full realization of the rights of children and families under this law is ensured, as there are many obstacles which require to be removed on a mission mode.

While concluding the National Consultation held on 4th September, 2016, Hon'ble Justice Lokur stated that the above mentioned that there is need to continue to discuss the unfinished agenda of rehabilitation of children and also pick up on emerging issues from these deliberations for a third of the Regional Round Table Conferences that are planned with support of UNICEF.

Objective

1. Taking stock of progress on key recommendations from round one and two – but focusing primarily on rehabilitation
2. Focus on non-institutional mechanisms for rehabilitation and restoration of children
3. Deliberate on the linkages of other child rights legislations especially Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 with the JJA

Methodology

It is proposed that the respective UNICEF offices in each of the zones organise the consultations in partnership with the Hon'ble High Courts and other relevant stakeholders. The consultations will be a combination of presentations by states (template will be shared), plenary discussions and group work. There will be collaboration with Law Universities for documentation support.

Participants (60-70 participants)

- Supreme Court Committee
- MWDD/DWCD Representatives
- Chairpersons of SCPCRs/NCPCR Representative
- Members of the High Court Committees of States in the zone
- Select Sessions/POCSO Court Judges
- Representatives of UNICEF
- Representatives from Police
- Directors of State Judicial Academy
- Member Secretary of State Legal Services Authority
- Some proactive members of CWC/JJB
- Civil Society/ Academicians working on the issue

Time-line (Tentative – preferably ending in April 2017)

- 26-27 November 2016 : NE Eastern Region, Guwahati
- Early February : Northern Region, Jharkhand
- TBC : Western Region, Gujarat
- TBC : Eastern Region, Odisha
- TBC : Southern Region, Chennai

Technical and Financial Resources

UNICEF will partly support the cost of the regional conferences for venue and participation of civil society organizations. Judicial and Government participants would bear their own expenses. The costs of the consultations have to be modest.

Linkage between the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and the POCSO Act 2012¹

Introduction: This note provides a legal overview of the linkage between the JJ Act 2015 and the POCSO Act 2012. It also provides guidance for the presentation on this topic, by the State High Court Committees on Juvenile Justice of the respective participating states at the Third Round of Regional Level Round Table Conferences, being organized by the Supreme Court Committee on Juvenile Justice, with support from UNICEF and Technical Support from the Centre for Child and the Law, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru.

I. Child victims under the POCSO Act can also be children in need of care and protection

Section 30(xiii) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act 2015) requires the CWCs to take “action for rehabilitation of sexually abused children who are reported as children in need of care and protection to the Committee by the Special Juvenile Police Unit or local police” under the POCSO Act.

Under Section 19(6), POCSO Act, the local police or the SJPU should report the commission of a sexual offence against a child to the CWC within 24 hours of receiving information and should also indicate if the child is need of care and protection and steps taken by them in this regard. Rule 4(3), POCSO Rules, 2012 specifies three situations in which a child *must* be produced before a CWC:

- a. where an offence under the Act has been committed, attempted or likely to be committed by a person living in the same or shared household with the child
- b. where a child is living in a child care institution and is without any parental support
- c. where a child is found to be without any home and parental support

Upon production, as per Rule 4(4), POCSO Rules, the CWC should exercise its powers under the JJ Act to determine within three days whether the child needs to be taken out of the custody of the family or shared household and placed in a Children’s Home or Shelter Home. The CWC can take the assistance of a social worker to make this determination.

Rule 4(5), POCSO Rules specifies seven factors that should be considered by the CWC along with the preferences of the child and the best interests of the child while deciding whether or not the child should be removed from the custody of the family or shared household. The CWC should ensure that the child is not inconvenienced or exposed to injury during this inquiry. The child and her/his parent, guardian, or other affected persons should be informed that such a determination is underway. The seven factors are:

- i. The capacity of the parent/s/person whom the child trusts and has confidence in, to provide for the immediate care, protection and, medical needs and counselling of the child;
- ii. The child’s need to remain in the care of her/his family and maintain a connection with them;
- iii. The gravity of sexual offence committed on the child

¹ Prepared by Swagata Raha, Senior Legal Researcher (Consultant), with inputs from Arlene Manoharan, Fellow, Centre for Child and the Law, National Law School of India University (CCL-NLSIU).

- iv. The age, maturity level, gender, and social and economic background of the child;
- v. The presence of a disability and/or chronic illness, if any;
- vi. History of family violence, if any;
- vii. Any other relevant factor that has a bearing on the best interests of the child.

Considering the authority vested in the CWCs to determine placement of a child victim, it is extremely important for linkages to be built between them and the Special Courts and Magistrates so as to prevent child victims from being removed from the custody of their family without following the process laid down in the law. For instance, in some districts in Assam, a child victim is sent to a State Home for Women 'for reflection' before the statement under Section 164, CrPC is recorded. There have been instances in which a child victim has been removed from a fit facility, in which she was placed by the CWC after the incident, and sent to the State Home for a few days. Such situations can be avoided by facilitating interactions between the Magistrates, Special Courts, and CWCs.

The CWCs could also contribute towards the determination of compensation by the Special Courts by providing them with a report on the rehabilitation needs of the child victim and the physical, psychological and mental impact of the offence on the child victim.

II. Support Person to Child Victims under the POCSO Act to be provided by the CWC

With the passage of the POCSO Act and Rules, the CWC's mandate has expanded to include the responsibility to ensure the provision of care and protection to child victims/survivors of sexual offences where required, appoint a support person to assist the child during pre-trial and trial processes, and determine placement of the child when the threat of abuse arises or abuse occurs in the place of residence whether within the family or any other set up.

Based on the report it receives from the local police or SJPU or its assessment when a child victim is produced before it, under Rule 4(7), POCSO Rules, the CWC can provide a Support Person to assist the child and family during the investigation and trial of the case. The Support Person could be a person or organization working in the field of child rights or child protection, official of a Children's Home or Shelter Home having custody of the child, or an employee of the DCPU. This does not, however, prevent the child and the child's parents, guardian, or the person whom the child trusts from seeking assistance of any other person or organization. If the CWC provides a Support Person, the SJPU or local police should inform the Special Court in writing within 24 hours of the assignment.

Under Rule 4(8), the Support Person is required to maintain confidentiality and keep the child and the parent, guardian, or their person whom the child trusts informed about the proceedings of the case, including available assistance, judicial procedures, and potential outcomes. The Support Person should also address concerns that the child may have about the procedures, safety in relation to the accused, and the manner in which the child would like to provide testimony, which should be relayed to the relevant authorities. The CWC can also terminate the services of a Support Person based on such a request by the child and his or her parent, guardian, or person whom the child trusts and no reason needs to be provided for seeking such termination.

III. JJBs should adhere to the child-friendly procedures prescribed under the POCSO Act, 2012

Section 34(1), POCSO Act states that the JJ Act, 2000 would apply if a child commits any offence under the POCSO Act. While the Act is silent on whether or not the JJB should adhere to the procedures prescribed under Sections 33, 35, 36, 37, and 38, the spirit of the law would require that a child victim be protected irrespective of whether the alleged perpetrator is a child in conflict with the law or an adult. This would mean that the proceedings of the JJB should be held *in-camera*, the child victim should not be exposed to the child alleged to be in conflict with the law during the inquiry, the child victim should be questioned only by the Principal Magistrate and Social Work Members, frequent breaks should be permitted, a family member, guardian, friend or relative should be allowed to be present with the child, and the child should not be called repeatedly to the JJB. Single visibility mirrors, curtains, or video conferencing facilities should be available in every JJB to ensure that the child victim is not exposed to the child alleged to be in conflict with the law at the time of recording the evidence. The identity of the child victim should be protected by the JJB. Further, in appropriate cases, the JJB should order payment of compensation for the rehabilitation of the child victim.

JJBs will also have to undertake a preliminary assessment in cases of penetrative sexual assault and aggravated penetrative sexual assault when the child alleged to be in conflict with the law is between 16 and 18 years.

IV. Role of JJ functionaries under the POCSO Act

Apart from the CWCs and the JJBs, whose roles have been described above, the POCSO Act and Rules place several responsibilities on the Special Juvenile Police Unit and the District Child Protection Unit.

4.1. Special Juvenile Police Unit²

When the SJPU or police receive information relating to an offence that has been or is likely to be committed, they should take the following steps in accordance with the POCSO Act, CrPC, and directions issued by the Supreme Court in *State of Karnataka v. Shivanna*, 2014 STPL(Web) 334 SC:

I. Record the Complaint

- Record the information in writing.
- If the informant/complainant is a child, then the information must be recorded in a simple manner so that the child understands it. It must be recorded by a woman police officer or any woman officer.
- Assign an entry number to the information.
- Read it over to the informant/complainant.
- Enter the complaint in a book kept by the Police unit.
- Arrange for a qualified interpreter or translator for a child who does not understand the language in which the report is being recorded.

² This has been extracted from CCL-NLSIU, *Frequently Asked Questions on the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 and The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013* (January 2015), pp.67-70.

II. Assess whether the child is in need of care and protection

- If the SJPU/ Police is convinced that the child is without any parental support or is living with the abuser or is in need of care and protection, the SJPU/ Police has to record the reasons in writing as to why the child needs to be shifted and make immediate arrangements for care and protection. This may include admitting the child to hospital or shelter home within 24 hours of the report.
- If the child is living with the abuser or potential abuser, or is in an institution and does not have parental support, or is without a home and parental support, the SJPU/police must produce the child before the CWC within 24 hours.

III. Facilitate Emergency Medical Care

- The SJPU/police must assess if the child is in need of immediate emergency medical care and then proceed to make arrangements to take the child to the nearest hospital or medical care facility for such care, irrespective of whether it is a government hospital or a private one.

IV. Facilitate Medical Examination.

- The SJPU/police must take the child to the hospital for medical examination within 24 hours of having received the report.
- The SJPU or the Police must ensure that the samples received for forensic testing are sent to the Forensic Laboratory at the earliest.

V. Facilitate Recording of Statement by Magistrate

- The SJPU or local police must take the child within 24 hours to any Metropolitan/preferably Judicial Magistrate for the purpose of recording his/her statement under Section 164, CrPC.
- As far as possible, the victim should be taken to the nearest lady Metropolitan/preferably lady Judicial Magistrate for this purpose.
- The Investigating Officer should record specifically the date and time at which she/he learnt about the alleged commission of the offence and the date and time at which she/he took the victim to the Metropolitan/preferably Lady Judicial Magistrate.
- If there is any delay exceeding 24 hours in taking the victim to the Magistrate, the Investigating Officer should record the reasons for the same in the case diary and hand over a copy of the same to the Magistrate.
- A copy of the medical examination report should also be immediately handed over to the Magistrate who records the statement of the victim under Section 164 Cr.PC.

VI. Report to the Special Court and Child Welfare Committee

- The SJPU/ Police must inform the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) and the Special Court about the case and steps that were taken to ensure care and protection within 24 hours of receiving the information. In the absence of a

designated Special Court, such a report will have to be submitted to the Sessions Court.

VII. Provide information to the informant and victim

- The SJPU/Police must inform the informant about their name, designation, address, telephone number and name, designation and contact details of their supervisor.
- They must also inform the child and her/his parent/s, guardian, or other person about the availability of emergency health services, support services, procedures related to the case, status of the arrest of accused, availability of victim compensation, status of investigation, filing of charge sheet, schedule of Court proceedings etc.

4.2. District Child Protection Unit

The DCPU has the responsibility to maintain a register containing contact details of interpreters, translators and special educators in their district under Rule 3(1), POCSO Rules. This information should be shared with the SJPU, local police, magistrate and Special Court to enable them to avail of such services if they feel it is necessary to facilitate communication with the child. Payment to these experts has to be made by the State Government from the Juvenile Justice Fund or funds placed at the disposal of the DCPU under Rule 3(6), POCSO Rules. The responsibility of creating such a database has also been placed on the DCPU under Rule 85(1)(xx) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2016 (JJ Model Rules).

An employee of the DCPU can be appointed as a Support Person for a child victim by the CWC pursuant to Rule 4(7), POCSO Rules.

V. Age determination

Section 34(2), POCSO Act requires the Special Court to determine whether a person is a child or not if the question arises in the course of the proceedings. The Special Court should satisfy itself about the age of the person and record its reasons in writing. The Special Court's order will not be rendered invalid if subsequent proof emerges that the age was not correct.

Rule 12, JJ Model Rules, 2007 had stipulated the procedure to followed for age determination. While this rule pertained to the determination of age of a person claiming juvenility, in *Jarnail Singh v. State of Haryana*³, the Supreme Court held that it "should be the basis for determining age, even for a child who is a victim of crime."

Section 94, JJ Act 2015 prescribes the process of age determination. Based on *Jarnail Singh*, Special Courts under the POCSO Act will have to adhere to this provision while determining the age of child victims as well as accused persons who claim juvenility. This procedure is particularly relevant in cases involving victims between 16 and 18 years who claim to be in a 'romantic relationship' with the accused person. The observable trend is that no proof of age is adduced, and Special Courts mostly decide based on the statement of the victim and the family members that the victim was above 18 years.

³ (2013) 7 SCC 263.

VI. Legal representation

Section 40, POCSO Act recognizes the right of the child victim to receive the assistance of a legal counsel during trial. Where the child or the family or guardian are unable to afford a legal counsel, the Legal Services Authority should provide a lawyer to them.

Legal Aid Lawyers attached to the CWCs and Children's Home may have to provide legal services to child victims during investigation and trial. They can also play an important role in helping children access compensation by filing an application to the Special Court.

Legal Aid Lawyers representing children alleged to be in conflict with law require special training to represent children charged with offences under the POCSO Act, given that they are required to adhere to the provisions requiring a child friendly judicial proceeding, which has implications for cross examination of child victims. They also require training and sensitization to understand that the JJ Act 2015 has serious implications for such children, given that the law enables transfer of these children to the Children's Court through the transfer system, and that if they are tried as 'adults' and fail the test of reformation on turning 21 years of age, they could eventually be sent to an adult prison for the remainder of the sentence.

A separate panel of Legal Aid Lawyers is also required to be made available to the Children's Courts, to ensure that children aged 16-18 years who are alleged to have committed a heinous offence under the POCSO Act receive free legal aid, whether or not they are being 'tried as an adult' or when the Children's Court decides to treat the child as a 'child' and hears the case - sitting as a Juvenile Justice Board.

GUIDANCE NOTE FOR REPORTING ON LINKAGES BETWEEN JJ ACT 2015 AND POCSO ACT, 2012 DURING REGIONAL ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

The State High Court Committees may consider bearing in mind the following questions when preparing the presentation on the challenges on linkages between JJ Act 2012 and the POCSO Act 2012 in their respective participating State:

- What steps have been taken to ensure that CWCs are receiving information from the local police or SJPU within 24 hours of them receiving a report of a sexual offence?
- Are all child victims under the POCSO Act being produced before the CWC? In what situations are victims being produced?
- What are the challenges faced by the CWCs while ensuring the rehabilitation of child victims of sexual offences?
- What steps have been taken to ensure linkages between the Special Courts, Magistrates recording statement under Section 164, CrPC, and CWCs?
- Are child victims being removed from custody of the family based on an order of the CWC or that by a Special Court or Magistrate?
- How many Support Persons are available in each district? What steps have been taken to ensure that a panel of Support Persons is available to all CWCs in all districts?
- What steps has the State Government taken to develop guidelines for Support Persons?

- District-wise information on total POCSO cases in which Support Persons have been appointed.
- Is equipment available to prevent exposure of the child victim to the child alleged to be in conflict with the law in JJBs? What steps are being taken to ensure this?
- What steps have been taken by the JJBs to adhere to the child-friendly procedures prescribed under the POCSO Act?
- What steps are being taken by Special Courts under the POCSO Act to whom a child in conflict with the law in a POCSO case has been transferred to conduct the trial in a child-friendly manner?
- What steps have been taken by Special Courts after it decides to treat the child in conflict with law in a POCSO case as a JJB would?
- What steps have been taken to create a waiting room for child victims in Special Courts and JJBs?
- What steps have been taken by the DCPUs prepared a database of interpreters, translators, special educators, and other experts?
- Have SJPUs been constituted in all districts?
- What steps have been taken to ensure that the SJPU is discharging its mandate under the POCSO Act and Rules?
- Have LALs attached to JJBs, CWCs, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, and Children's Court been trained on the POCSO Act? Is there a curriculum to enable this?
- What steps have been taken to ensure birth registration?
- How are JJBs dealing with cases in which the child victim claims to be in a 'romantic relationship' with the child alleged to be in conflict with the law?
- District-wise information on:
 - Total POCSO cases in which child victim is 16 – 18 years and child offender is 16 -18 years.
 - Total number of POCSO cases in which a child alleged to be in conflict with the law has been transferred to the Children's Court for trial as an adult.
 - Total number of POCSO cases in which preliminary assessment has been undertaken by the JJB.
 - Total number of appeals filed against preliminary assessment.

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

**Third Southern Region Round Table Consultation
On
Effective Implementation of
The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
– Focus on Rehabilitation Services and Linkages with the POCSO Act, 2012
Date: 22-23 July 2017**

Venue: Hotel Holiday Inn, Cochin

**Organised by: Supreme Court Juvenile Justice Committee
Hosted by: Kerala High Court and Social Justice Department, Government of Kerala**

**Supported by:
UNICEF**

**Technical Support:
Centre for Child and the Law, NLSIU, Bengaluru
UNICEF**

Objective:

1. Taking stock of progress on key recommendations from round one and two of round table consultation on effective implementation of JJ Act, transiting to focus on rehabilitation;
2. Deliberate on the linkages of other child rights legislations especially Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 with the JJ Act 2015.

Programme Agenda

Day One: 22nd, July, 2017(Saturday)

09.00 AM - 09.30 AM	Registration
Inaugural Programme:	
9:30 AM to 11:00 AM – Inaugural session	
09:30AM to 09.35 AM	Welcome Address & Introductory Remarks by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Antony Dominic Judge and Chairperson, Juvenile Justice Committee The High Court of Kerala.
09:35 AM to 09.45 AM	Presidential Address by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Navniti P Singh Chief Justice, The High Court of Kerala
09:45AM to 09.50 AM	Address by Ms. Aastha Saxena Khatwani Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt of India
09:50AM to 09.55 AM	Address by Smt. Mini Antony IAS Special Secretary, Department of Social Justice, Govt. of Kerala
09:55AM to 10.00 AM	Address by Shri. Lokanath Behera IPS State Police Chief Kerala Police
10.00 AM to 10.05 AM	Technical Remarks: Mr. Javier Aguilar Chief of Child Protection, UNICEF India
10.05 AM to 10.15 AM	Address by Mr. Job Zachariah, Chief of Office UNICEF Field Office for Tamil Nadu and Kerala
10.15 AM to 10.25 AM	Inaugural Address by Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur

	Judge and Chairperson, Juvenile Justice Committee Supreme Court of India
10.25 AM to 10.30 AM	Vote of Thanks Shri. Ashok Menon Registrar General, The High Court of Kerala
10.30 AM to 11.00 AM	Coffee/Tea Break
Technical Session- 1 (11.00 AM to 3. 40 PM)	
State experiences on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up of Key Recommendations of First and Second Round of Regional Level Consultations: Presentation by Chairperson/Member of High Court Committee on Juvenile Justice Sharing of Challenges and Best Practices for Rehabilitation of Children alleged to be in Conflict with Law and child victims of sexual offences: Presentation by Principal Secretary/Secretary/Director Social Welfare/DWCD/DCR 	
Moderators: 1) Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.T. Sankaran, Director (Academics),Kerala Judicial Academy. 2) Ms. Tannistha Datta, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF India	
11.00AM to 11:30 AM	Presentation by Andhra Pradesh
11.30 AM to 11.40 AM	Open discussion
11:40AM to 12:10 PM	Presentation by Telangana
12:10PM to 12.20 PM	Open discussion
12:20 PM to 12:50 PM	Presentation by Karnataka
12:50 PM to 01:00 PM	Open Discussion
01:00PM to 02.00 PM	LUNCH BREAK
02.00PM to 02.30 PM	Presentation by Tamil Nadu (Including Puducherry)
02.30PM to 02.40 PM	Open discussion
02:40PM to 03:10 PM	Presentation by Kerala
03.10PM to 03:20 PM	Open discussion
03:20PM to 03.40 PM	Tea/Coffee Break
Technical Session -2 (3. 40 PM to 5:30 PM)	
03:40PM to 5.30PM	Session Moderator: Centre for Child and the Law, National Law School of India University, Bengaluru Division of 6 Break-out groups to deliberate on & prepare presentations on 3 thematic issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic Issue 1: Challenges in JJ Act -POCSO Act interlinkages Thematic Issue 2: Rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law including CICLs committing sexual offences Thematic Issue 3: Rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection including victims of sexual offences
5.30PM	Closure of Day One
7:00PM Onwards: Cultural programme and Welcome Dinner for all the Participants	

Day 2: 23rd, July 2017 (Sunday)

Technical Session - 3 (9.30 AM to 11:30 AM)	
Chair by Ms. Stuti Kacker, Hon'ble Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)	
09.30AM to 09.50 AM	Presentation on key challenges in implementation of the JJA 2015 in relation to the POCSO Act, 2012: Centre for Child & the Law, NLSIU, Bengaluru
09:50AM to 10.10 AM	Sharing of field experience on dealing with POCSO cases, with focus on key challenges faced in providing support services to child victims of sexual offences: BODHINI, Kerala
10.10 AM to 10.30 AM	Sharing of field experience on key issues and challenges faced while working with children in conflict with law and their rehabilitation: Haq Centre for Child Rights
10.30 AM to 11.00 AM	Open discussion
11.00AM to 11.30AM	Tea break
Technical Session - 4 (11.30 AM to 1.00 PM)	
Moderators :1)Shri.S. Sreejith IPS, Inspector General of Police, Crimes I (South Zone) 2) Ms. Tannistha Datta, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF India	
11.30 AM to 11.50 AM	Presentation by groups on Thematic Issue 1: Challenges in JJ Act -POCSO Act interlinkages
11.50 AM to 12.00 PM	Open discussion
12.00 PM to 12.20 PM	Presentation by groups on Thematic Issue 2: Rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law including CICLs committing sexual offences
12.20 PM to 12.30 PM	Open discussion
12.30 PM to 12.50 PM	Presentation by groups on Thematic Issue 3: Rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection including victims of sexual offences
12.50 PM to 1.00 PM	Open discussion
Valedictory Session: 1.00 PM to 1.30 PM	
1.00 PM to 1.15 PM	Closing Remarks- Hon'ble Mr. Justice Madan B. Lokur, Judge, Supreme Court of India
1.15 PM to 1.30 PM	Vote of Thanks Shri.K.Babu Registrar, Subordinate Judiciary
Lunch and Closure of the Consultation	