

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

W.P (CIVIL) NO.473 OF 2005

IN THE MATTER OF:

Sampurna Behrua

....Petitioner

VERSUS

Union of India & Ors.

...Respondents

AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF

“NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS” (NCPCR)

I, B. K. Sahu, Registrar to the “National Commission for Protection of Child Rights” (NCPCR) a statutory body of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, New Delhi, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:-

**[1]**. That I am Registrar to the “National Commission for Protection of Child Rights” (herein after called “NCPCR”), a statutory body of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, and as I am conversant with the facts and circumstances of the case; hence are competent to swear this affidavit.

**[2]**. That the NCPCR has been constituted under Section 3 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 to exercise the powers conferred on and to perform the functions assigned to it under this Act. It is submitted that one of the functions of NCPCR under Section 13(1)(J)(ii) of the CPCR Act, 2005 is to inquire into complaints

and to take suo motu notice of matter relating to non-implementation of laws providing for protection and development of children.

[3]. NCPCR has been impleaded as a Respondent in the matter vide Order dated 14.2.2011 and has been directed to give a Report in regard to the various steps that have to be taken to implement the provisions of the Act [Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000] and also to suggest and make appropriate applications for issuing further directions in the matter. Vide Order dated 11.3.2011 in the matter, NCPCR has been granted four weeks time to file a detailed Affidavit.

[4]. Pursuant to the said directions of this Hon'ble Court, NCPCR hereby submits the following observations and suggestions with regard to the steps to be taken by the concerned Departments/Authorities of the State Government/UT Administrations to implement the major provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (hereinafter called 'J.J. Act') towards greater well being of 'children in conflict with law' and 'children in need of care and protection':

### **Status Report**

- (i) The State-wise status of the constitution of Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs), Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU) as well as the setting up of Observation Homes, Special Homes, Children's Homes, Shelter Homes, Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and constitution of State Child Protection Society/Unit (SCPS/SCPU) and District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) may be seen at **Annexure-I**. *The States/UTs, who have not fully complied with the Order of this Hon'ble Court dated 22.01.2010 in the matter of Bachpan*

*Bachao Andolan Vs. Union of India & Ors. regarding the constitution of Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) and Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU) within 06 weeks, should comply with the same at the earliest.*

### **CWCs & JJBs**

- (ii) A large number of abandoned children, missing children & trafficked children pass through Railway Stations. These children are in need of care & protection. The decision regarding their interim care, restoration & long term rehabilitation has to be taken by CWC. The presence of CWCs in major Railway Stations will facilitate prompt production, interim care & restoration of the said category of children. In view of this *the respective State Governments/UT Administrations, in consultation with the Railway Authorities, should set up dedicated CWCs/JJBs in major Railway Stations/Junctions.*
- (iii) In the States of Haryana and Sikkim, the Deputy Commissioners (District Collectors/District Magistrates) have been appointed as the Chairpersons of concerned CWCs in contravention of the provisions of Rule 22 (3)(iii) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2007 (hereinafter called "JJ Rules, 2007", which reads as follows:

*"No person shall be considered for selection as a Chairperson or Member of the Committee, if he is holding such full-time occupation that may not allow him to give necessary time and attention to the work of the Committee as per the Act and corresponding Rules".*

In Meghalaya, also, the District Social Welfare Officers (DSWOs), who have full-time responsibilities towards implementing various schemes/programmes of the Government, have also been assigned the role of Chairperson of the CWCs in

the State. Consequently, not only do such Officers have dual functions but also there is a conflict of interest issue as well. In view of the above, *the respective State Governments should replace such Officers with dedicated/well trained persons as Chairperson of CWCs on full-time basis within 02 months.*

- (iv) Mere constitution/notification of CWCs and JJBs would not ensure performance of their role in the desired manner as envisaged under the JJ Act. What is important is whether the CWCs and JJBs have all members in position, whether they have regular meetings and hearings, adequate infrastructure and support from the Government. In addition, many members of both CWCs and JJBs, would require training on the role, relevant legislation and policies and the manner in which they are expected to discharge their responsibilities. In view of this, *the State Governments/UT Administrations may be directed to ensure that all the CWCs/JJBs have all members in position (wherever not available), and post the lists of CWCs and JJBs containing their sitting place, the name, address, contact no. and tenure of the Chairperson/Members in the website of the State Child protection Unit (SCPS) or concerned Department within 02 months.*
- (v) *Respective State Governments/UT Administrations should provide all infrastructure, manpower and financial support to CWCs and JJBs, as envisaged under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for effective implementation of the JJ Act. In addition, they should attach at least one probation officer/case worker with professional background on a full-time basis to each JJB and CWC for rendering effective assistance in timely completion of the profiles of children and statutory*

*inquiries as required under the Act. these actions may be completed within 03 months time.*

### **SJPUs**

- (vi) Although many States have reported the constitution of Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU), their functioning remains confined to mere notification (except in Delhi and in other Metropolises). Most of the police force at the District/Sub-District/Police Station level are ignorant of the objectives, existence and role of SJPU in protecting children in conflict with law as well as children in need of care and protection. In view of this, *the DGPs may be directed to ensure that the lists of SJPU (district-wise) and Child Welfare Officers (CWOs)/Juvenile Welfare Officers (police station-wise) containing the name, address and contact numbers are posted on the website of the State Police and are updated within 02 months thereafter regularly. The SJPU in the State Police Headquarter as well as at District level should circulate the contact details of the SJPU in-charge as well as the Child Welfare Officer and/Juvenile Welfare Officers (Police Station-wise) to the State Child Protection Unit, and District Child Protection Units for their onward transmission to the concerned CWCs, JJBs and other concerned within 02 months. All State Police Headquarters should issue guidelines on how the police force should deal with 'children in conflict with law' as well as 'children in need of care and protection', in the line of Delhi Police which has issued such guidelines under the guidance of the Juvenile Justice Committee of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. Every State Government/UT Administration should provide 2 paid social workers to each SJPU Unit having experience of working in the field of child welfare, of whom one*

*should be a woman [as envisaged under Rule 84 (2) of the JJ Rules, 2007] for professional counseling support.*

- (vii) NCPCR has received many cases involving the unlawful detention/confinement of children alleged to be in conflict with law by the police, be it in Odisha, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh or Haryana. The police often uses its discretion to produce children alleged to be in conflict with law before any Magistrate (as against producing them before the Juvenile Justice Board). This is perhaps based upon their reading of Section 7 of J.J. Act in isolation and not together with the Provision of Section 10 of the Act. The relevant provisions of Section 7 and Section 10 of J.J. Act, 2000 are reproduced below for ready reference::

**"7. Procedure to be followed by a Magistrate not empowered under the Act-** (1) When any Magistrate not empowered to exercise the powers of a Board under this Act is of the opinion that a person brought before him under any of the provisions of this Act (other than for the purpose of giving evidence), is a juvenile or the child, he shall without any delay record such opinion and forward the juvenile or the child and the record of the proceeding to the competent authority having jurisdiction over the proceeding.

(2) The competent authority to which the proceeding is forwarded under sub-section (1) shall hold the inquiry as if the juvenile or the child had originally been brought before it."

**"10. Apprehension of juvenile in conflict with law.-** [(1) As soon as a juvenile in conflict with law is apprehended by police, he shall be placed under the charge of the special juvenile police unit or the designated police officer, who shall produce the juvenile before the Board without any loss of time but within a period of twenty-four hours of his apprehension excluding the time necessary for the journey, from the place where the juvenile was apprehended, to the Board:

Provided that in no case, a juvenile in conflict with law shall be placed in a police lockup or lodged in jail.]

(2) The State Government may make rules consistent with this Act,–

(i) to provide for persons through whom (including registered voluntary organizations) any juvenile in conflict with law may be produced before the Board;

(ii) to provide the manner in which such juvenile may be sent to an observation home.

"As soon as a juvenile in conflict with law is apprehended by police, he shall be placed under the charge of the Special Juvenile Police Unit or the designated Police Officer, who shall produce the juvenile before the Board without any loss of time but within a period of 24 hours of his apprehension excluding the time necessary for the journey, from the place where the juvenile was apprehended, to the Board ...."

The presumption of innocence (which is even allowed to a hardened criminal) as well as the presumption of the age must go in favour of the child.

In view of the above, *the DGPs of the States/IGPs of UTs may be directed by this Hon'ble Court to ensure that (a) the police officials while apprehending any person below 18 years of age under allegation of being in conflict with law is quickly handed over to the designated Juvenile Welfare Officer (JWO) of the concerned Police Station; (b) the JWO follows the 'rules of diversion' as provided under Rule-11 of the JJ Rules 2007; (c) the apprehended person is produced by the concerned Police Officer/JWO before the JJB having jurisdiction over the years at the earliest but within 24 hours; (d) strict actions (legal/administrative/disciplinary) are taken against erring Police official/Juvenile Welfare Officer who are not complying with the relevant provisions of the JJ Act and Rules as well as the instructions/directions sought above;*

*The concerned JJB may initiate appropriate legal action against the police officer in the event of complaint being received and verified regarding children detained in a lock up, harmed, taken*

*in public glare, presented before the media and the like [as envisaged under Rule 84(11) of JJ Rules, 2007.]*

### **Age Determination**

(viii) Ordinarily the police presume children in the age group of 14-18 to be adults, apparently on the basis of looks and appearance of such child and deals with them as per the procedure provided under the criminal justice system. This is illegal, especially in the light of the provision under Rule 12(3) to (6) of JJ Rule, 2007 which read as follows:

“(3) In every case concerning a child or juvenile in conflict with law, the age determination inquiry shall be conducted by the court or the Board or, as the case may be, the Committee by seeking evidence by obtaining-

- (a) (i) the matriculation or equivalent certificates, if available; and in the absence whereof;
- (ii) the date of birth certificate from the school (other than a play school) first attended; and in the absence whereof;
- (iii) the birth certificate given by a corporation or a municipal authority or a panchayat;

(b) And only in the absence of either (i), (ii) or (iii) of clause (a) above, the medical opinion will be sought from a duly constituted Medical Board, which will declare the age of the juvenile or child. In case exact assessment of the age cannot be done, the Court or the Board or, as the case may be, the Committee, for the reasons to be recorded by them, may, if considered necessary, give benefit to the child or juvenile by considering his/her age on lower side within the margin of one year.

and, while passing orders in such case shall, after taking into consideration such evidence as may be available, or the medical opinion, as the case may be, record a finding in respect of his age and either of the evidence specified in any of the clauses (a)(i), (ii), (iii) or in the absence whereof, clause (b) shall be the conclusive proof of the age as regards such child or the juvenile in conflict with law.

(4) If the age of a juvenile or child or the juvenile in conflict with law is found to be below 18 years on the date of offence, on the basis of any of the conclusive proof specified in sub-rule (3), the Court or the Board or as the case may be the Committee shall in writing pass an order stating the age and declaring the status of juvenility or otherwise, for the purpose of the Act and these rules and a copy of the order shall be given to such juvenile or the person concerned.

(5) Save and except where, further inquiry or otherwise is required, inter alia, in terms of section 7A, section 64 of the Act and these rules, no further inquiry shall be conducted by

the court or the Board after examining and obtaining the certificate or any other documentary proof referred to in sub-rule (3) of this rule

(6) The provisions contained in this rule shall also apply to those disposed of cases, where the status of juvenility has not been determined in accordance with the provisions contained in sub-rule (3) and the Act, requiring dispensation of the sentence under the Act for passing appropriate order in the interest of the juvenile in conflict with law".

*Suitable directions may be passed by this Hon'ble High court that the hierarchical process of age determination as mentioned under above rule position are strictly adhered to by the concerned police officials, JJBs and other Magistrates (irrespective of fact whether the juvenility is claimed by the person apprehended or anybody on his/her behalf or not). Any non-compliance with the same be viewed seriously by the concerned CJM/CMM and proceeded with as per law.*

**Expeditious Disposal of Cases:**

- (ix) *In the event of any doubt regarding the age of the person apprehended, the Magistrate should presume that the person apprehended is under 18 years of age. Consequently, the said person should be sent to an Observation Home. Thereafter the age verification process could be undertaken by the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) in accordance with relevant provisions of the JJ Act and corresponding JJ Rules.*
- (x) Although it is a requirement under law [Section 33 (3) of the JJ Act] for the State Governments to review the pendency of cases in the CWCs on six monthly basis, there has been no instance of such review being conducted. In view of this, *all the State Governments/UT Administrations may be directed to have a proper review of the pendencies of cases in CWCs periodically through the District Child Protection Units and to take*

*appropriate remedial measures to ensure that cases are disposed of speedily. An evaluation of the functioning of the CWCs should also be carried out on a scientific basis by the State Governments/UT Administrations through the respective State Child Protection Societies or an independent Research Institution/University Department within 03 months. The evaluation report may be filed in this Hon'ble Court by a sworn affidavit with an advance copy of the same being send to NCPCR.*

- (xi) Section 14(2) of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 requires the Chief Judicial Magistrates (CJMs) or Chief Metropolitan Magistrates (CMMs) to review the pendency of cases in JJBs on six (6) monthly basis. However, the pendencies in most of the JJBs are not reviewed even on yearly basis by the respective higher Judicial Officers. In view of this, *it is suggested that while the pendency of cases in JJBs are reviewed quarterly by the concerned CJMs/CMMs, the Juvenile Justice Committee and/or the Hon'ble High Court Judge In-charge therefore may review the same on an annual basis. It would also be useful if the National Judicial Academy independently or in collaboration with the Judicial Training Institutions under the High Courts could carry out a study on the pendency of cases in the JJBs, reasons thereof, remedial measures for the same showing the good practices, the level of understanding among the presiding officers regarding child rights jurisprudence and submit the findings of such study to this Hon'ble Court. NCPCR can extend necessary support to the National Judicial Academy in this regard.*

- (xii) Since no child in conflict with law can be detained in a Special Home for more than three years under Section 15 (1)(g) of JJ Act, *this Hon'ble Court may pass suitable directions to all the JJBs to review all pending cases of juveniles in conflict with the law within 02 months and release those children forthwith who have completed maximum of their stay (as per Order) in various Special Homes. The Probation Officer and/or the Superintendent of the Observation Home concerned should bring such cases of overstay to the notice of JJB. During the review of pendency, if it is found by the concerned CJM/CMM that any child has been detained in Special Home beyond the term given in the Order, appropriate penal action may be initiated against the concerned officer(s).*

### **J.J. Institutions**

- (xiii) In majority of States (as may be seen at **Annexure-I**) the number of existing Observation Homes are inadequate to cater to the needs of children in conflict with law in following manner: (a) The location of such Homes are quite far for the poor parents/relatives of children belonging to other Districts to visit Homes periodically for inter-facing/interaction with their wards; (b) Some children in conflict with law miss their dates for production before the JJB due to non-availability of escort party of police on such dates resulting in delay in the disposal of cases; (c) travelling of long distance by a child in the company of police involves greater risk for abuse; (d) The concerned JJB/CWC on the basis of whose order, such children are sent to an Observation Home/Children Home out of its geographical jurisdiction, has no opportunity to see the conditions in which such children live. In view thereof, *the concerned State*

*Government(s)/UT Administration(s) may be directed to set up new observation homes/children homes and/or relocate the existing ones in such a manner so as to ensure the existence of at least one observation home and one children home (for boys and girls separately) at every divisional headquarter covering two/three adjoining Districts (in large States) for the interim care of such children.*

- (xiv) The Members of NCPCR have visited various Homes in different parts of the country during the last three years. The impression gathered from such visits is not encouraging in so far as the conditions of children living in such Homes are concerned. There is no freedom of movement nor any outing/recreational programmes for the children. There is no proper schooling (for all children in school-going age) and no creative engagement programme for them. Most of the Homes have inadequate professional staff. The supervisory/administrative and watch and ward staff in such Homes require adequate training/orientation for creating child-friendly environment in such Homes. In view of this, *each State should have at least two Model Homes with all infrastructure and processes of child participation, openness, transparency, accountability, etc. within six months to serve as the Resource Centres to conduct training programmes for the functionaries of other similar Homes in the State.*
- (xv) At the instance of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi (vide its Order dated 19.2.2009) in the matter of Harsh Virmani & Ors. vs. Government of NCT of Delhi [WP (C) 6988/2007] the Monitoring Committee, headed by the Chairperson (NCPCR) had submitted a detailed report containing concrete recommendations for the improvement of the conditions in Children Homes for Girls at

Nirmal Chhaya, Complex New Delhi. The recommendations of the Committee were largely accepted by the Deptt. of Women & Child Development of Government of NCT of Delhi and several directions were passed to this effect the Hon'ble High Court, vide its Order dated 29.5.2009. This *Hon'ble Court may like to issue appropriate directions in the light of generic recommendations as contained in this Order [paras I(a)(b)(c)(e)&(f), III(e)(f), V(a)(b)(c), VI(c), VII(a) to (e), VIII(a) to (d)] for improvement in the conditions of the Homes meant for children in an all-India context.*

- (xvi) The District Legal Aid Services Authorities should nominate lawyers from their Panel to facilitate the legal assistance to children (including their representation in the proceedings before JJB) and obtaining relief from abuse or exploitation under JJ Act.
- (xvii) It has come to the notice of NCPCR during the visits of its members to the Homes in various parts of the country that children living therein are deprived of full time formal education at par with other children. In fact, many school going children have discontinued their studies after they are lodged in such homes. This situation is not acceptable especially after the enactment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. In view of this, *the following directions may be issued by this Hon'ble Court: (a) to ensure that the Superintendent of the Home get the educational status, level of learning/background and educational requirements assessed through the qualified teaching staff available in-house or specially requisitioned for the purpose from the Department of School Education; (b) the education progress report should be*

*maintained for each and every child in the Home; (c) the bridge courses should be organized by the school education department under SSA Program for the drop-out/older children to prepare them for admission into age appropriate classes in full time formal schools; (d) the School Education Department should also provide free text books/note books/other learning materials to all children living in observation homes/special homes/children homes/shelter homes under the SSA Programme on the basis of requisition from the Superintendent of such Homes; (e) it should also be the responsibility of the Superintendent to arrange tuitions for the students facing examinations in order to solve their difficulties encountered on different subjects.*

- (xviii) All State Governments/UTs may be directed to maintain a register/list of Institutions run by the Government as well as NGOs/Trust (at district/sub-district level) under Section 34(3) of the Act to ensure holistic development of children within the framework of law and in the best interest, care, protection and rehabilitation of children. This process should be completed within 03 months by a sworn affidavit to this Hon'ble Court and under intimation to NCPCR.

**Non-Institutional Approach and Alternative Care**

- (xix) All concerned (JJBs, CWCs, Police and Homes) should resort to 'institutionalisation' as last resort in view of the provisions of law under Section 15(1)(a) to (f) and Section 40 of the J.J. Act.

### **Non-stigmatizing Approach**

- (xx) The non-stigmatizing semantics should be strictly adhered to and the use of adversarial or accusatory words, such as arrest, remand, accused, charge sheet, trial, prosecution, warrant, summons, conviction, inmate, delinquent, neglected, custody or jail should be avoided by all concerned in the processes pertaining to the children in conflict with law under the Act.

### **Capacity-Building**

- (xxi) Respective State Governments/UT Administrations should ensure that all members/officers/functionaries associated with JJBs, CWCs, SJPU and Homes undergo induction/refresher trainings about Juvenile Justice Act vis-à-vis their role from time to time.
- (xxii) The State Governments/UT Administration should organize a two-day conference on an annual basis for the CWCs, JJBs, SJPU, Probation Officers and Superintendents of the JJ Homes for sharing good practices, establishing linkages and brainstorming on issues of mutual interest.

### **NGO Participation**

- (xxiii) Since most of the Homes are not having proper counseling, education, recreation and vocational training facilities, *the State Governments/UT Administrations should encourage structured partnership/participation of experienced NGOs for having creative programmes for the children living therein (as envisaged under Rule 55 (5) of the JJ Rules, 2007.*

## **Monitoring & Evaluation**

- (xxiv) The respective State Governments/UT Administrations should ensure that the Inspection Committees (as envisaged under Section 35 of Juvenile Justice Act and Rule 63 of the JJ Rules, 2007) carry out surprise inspections of all Children Homes (Government and NGO run) on a periodic basis and the recommendations of the Committees for taking remedial measures to improve the conditions of the Homes are given due regard by the Directors/Commissioners of concerned Departments (in accordance with the guidelines issued by NCPCR).
- (xxv) The respective State Governments/ UT Administrations should ensure that "social auditing" of the functioning of children homes as envisaged under Section 36 of the Act and Rule 64 of the J.J. Rules, 2007 are carried out on an annual basis and its outcome is communicated to NCPCR in the manner and format as prescribed by it from time to time.
- (xxvi) Child Protection Units should be constituted at the State level and in all Districts (under section 62 A of the Act) by the respective State Governments/UT Administrations without further delay in order to have better implementation of the JJ Act and its monitoring.
- (xxvii) The respective State Governments/ UTs Administrations should ensure that the State level and district level Advisory Boards are constituted (wherever they do not exist) and all of them (as envisaged under Section 62 of the Act) have periodic meetings at least four times in a year in order to review the situation of the implementation of the JJ Act and functioning of

the Juvenile Justice system within their respective jurisdictions and to propose appropriate remedial measures to concerned authorities. The minutes of the meetings of the State Advisory Board should invariably be marked to NCPCR for perusal.

### **Resource Mobilisation**

(xxviii) The Fund, as envisaged under Section 61 of J.J. Act and Rule 95 of J.J. Rules, 2007 should be created and operationalised by all States/UTs at the earliest, so as to support the expenditure for various purposes, including for the welfare and rehabilitation of children in need of care protection and children in conflict with law.

### **State Rules**

(xxix) The State Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules shall be revised as per the JJ Amendment Act, 2006 and notified to all concerned within 02 months by those States/UTs who have not done so.

(xxx) Till the State JJ Rules are notified, such States/UTs shall follow the JJ Rules, 2007, as required by the proviso under Section 68(1) of the JJ Act.

### **Reporting**

(xxxi) The State Governments/UT Administrations should furnish a copy of their affidavits that they may file in the matter from time to time as well as a separate report regarding the implementation of the JJ Act to NCPCR on six monthly basis, so as to enable it to furnish a consolidated and analytical report to this Hon'ble Court periodically in the present matter as well as

in the matter of Bachpan Bachao Andolan Vs. UOI & Ors (Civil Writ Petition No. 51 of 2006).

[5]. A report on the status/gaps in the juvenile system in Bihar and Jharkhand as received from BAL SAKHA (a reputed NGO working in the field of Juvenile Justice in these States and has been acting as honorary State Representative of NCPCR for reporting purpose), is enclosed. *This Hon'ble Court may direct the Chief Secretaries and DGPs of the State of Bihar and Jharkhand to respond to the issues raised in such reports within 2 months in qualitative manner.*

[6]. This Hon'ble Court may pass appropriate directions in the light of above observations and suggestions to subserve the best interest of children.

[7]. Answering respondent craves leave of this Hon'ble Court to file further affidavits/status reports/rejoinders, if required.

DEPONENT

#### VERIFICATION

I, the above named deponent do hereby verify that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct to my knowledge based on record and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Verified at New Delhi on the \_\_ day of April 2011.

DEPONENT

## Annexure- I

### <sup>1</sup>State-wise Status of the Implementation of major provisions of JJ Act, 2000

Name of State	Districts	CWCs	JJBs	SJPU	IC	Observation Homes			Special Homes			Children's Homes			Shelter Homes	ACIs	SAAs	SAB meeting during 2010-11	MOU with GOI for ICPS	SCPS formed on	DCPUs	Fund received under ICPS
						B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8			9			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andaman & Nicobar Island	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	No	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	23	23	23	29	Nil	9	3	12	3	3	6	6	3	9	18	3	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	2009-10 2010-11
Arunachal Pradesh	16	8	8	17	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	NA	1	No	Yes	-	-	-
Assam	27	27	27	29	Nil	2	2	4	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	Nil	3	No	Yes	Yes	-	2009-10
Bihar	38	21	38	40	8	10	-	10	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	2	3	NA	Yes	-	-	2010-11
Chandigarh	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	NA	1	No	Yes	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	18	16	16	20	Nil	5	1	6	1	1	2	9	3	12	3	2	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2009-10
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	1	1	NA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NA	-	NA	Yes	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Source: Reports/Affidavits received from the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Name of State	Districts	CWCs	JJBs	SJPU	IC	Observation Homes			Special Homes			Children's Homes			Shelter Homes	ACIs	SAAs	SAB meeting during 2010-11	MOU with GOI for ICPS	SCPS formed on	DCPUs	Fund received under ICPS	
						7			8			9											
						B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8			9			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Daman & Diu	2	2	2	2	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	-	No	Yes	-	-	-		
Delhi	9	4	3	14	10	3	-	3	1	-	1	74	3	77	6	2	11	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Goa	2	2	2	2	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	Nil	3	NA	Yes	-	-	-	
Gujarat	26	26	26	31	Nil	26	-	26	1	1	2	107	-	107	23	13	19	Yes	Yes	-	-	2009-10 2010-11	
Haryana	21	20	20	20	2	2	3	3	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	1	3	Yes	Yes	Yes	Y	2010-11	
Himachal Pradesh	12	12	12	20	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	7	-	7	12	Nil	1	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	
Jharkhand	24	24 <sup>2</sup>	21	?	19	9	1	10	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	NA	1	Yes	yes	-	-	-	
Karnataka	30	29	28 <sup>3</sup>	36	18	8	2	8 <sup>4</sup>	1	-	1 <sup>5</sup>	28	28 <sub>6</sub>	56	6	3	36	NA	Yes	Yes	-	-	2009-10 2010-11
Kerala	14	14	14	17?	14	13	3	16	1	1	2	8		8	9	3	15	Yes	Yes	-	-	2009-10 2010-11	

<sup>2</sup> Only 15 are functional

<sup>3</sup> Only 8 are functional

<sup>4</sup> Only 8 are functional

<sup>5</sup> Only one is functional

<sup>6</sup> Including one CH for below 6 years

Name of State	Districts	CWCs	JJBs	SJPU	IC	Observation Homes			Special Homes			Children's Homes			Shelter Homes	ACIs	SAAs	SAB meeting during 2010-11	MOU with GOI for ICPS	SCPS formed on	DCPUs	Fund received under ICPS
						7			8			9										
						B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8			9			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Lakshadweep	1	1	1	1	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	NA	-	NA	Yes	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	50	48	48	50	26	16	2	18	2	1	3	10	1	3	1	2	13	Not functional	Yes	Yes	Yes	2010-11
Maharashtra	35	35	31	32	NA	60		60	3	-	3	1076		1076	-	4	68	Yes	Yes	-	-	2009-10 2010-11
Manipur	9	9	9	11	NA	1		1	1	-	1	8	2	10	-	NA	6	NA	Yes	Yes	-	2009-10 2010-11
Meghalaya	7	7	7	7	No	2	1	3	-	-	-	5	5	10	1	NA		No	Yes	-	-	2010-11
Mizoram	8	8	8	8	2	2	1	3	1	0	2	27	-	27	Nil	NA	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	2009-10 2010-11
Nagaland	11	11	11	11	NA	1		1	1		1	15	-	15	1	NA	3	NA	Yes	Yes	-	2009-10
Orissa	30	30	30	30	Nil	4	1	5	2	1	3	46	-	46	31	Nil	14	Yes	Yes	Yes	yes	2009-10 2010-11
Puducherry	4	1	1	2	NA	1	-	1	1	-	1	29	-	29	4	1	2	No	Yes	-	-	-
Punjab	20	5	20	26	9	3	1	4	1	1	2	5	2	7	-	2	3	No	Yes	-	-	2011-12
Rajasthan	33	29	33	40	No	26	7	33	6	1	7	63	-	63	2	NA	5	No	Yes	Yes	-	2009-10 2010-11

CWC= Child Welfare Committee; JJB=Juvenile Justice Board; SJPU=Special Juvenile Police Unit; IC= Inspection Committee; ACI= After Care Institution; SAA= Specialized Adoption Agency; SAB= State Advisory Board; MOU=Memorandum of Understanding; ICPS=Integrated Child Protection Scheme; SCPS=State Child Protection Society; DCPU= Districts Child Protection Unit

Name of State	Districts	CWCs	JJBs	SJPU	IC	Observation Homes			Special Homes			Children's Homes			Shelter Homes	ACIs	SAAs	SAB meeting during 2010-11	MOU with GOI for ICPS	SCPS formed on	DCPUs	Fund received under ICPS
						7			8			9										
						B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8			9			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sikkim	4	4	4	4	NA	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	NA	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	32	18	8	32	30	8	-	8	1	1	2	24	6	30	23	3	22	No	Yes	-	-	2010-11
Tripura	4	4	4	4	NA	1		1	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	2	6	Yes	Yes	-	-	2010-11
Uttarakhand	13	09	13	13	Nil	1	-	1	1	-	1	5	-	5	-	No	1	NA	Yes	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	72	69	69	72	3	17	5	17	1	1	2	10	10	19	3	6	19	No	Yes	Yes	-	2011-12
West Bengal	19	19	19	19	NA	17	-	17	7	-	7	17	-	17	26	NA	15	NA	Yes	-	-	-