



Professionals for Committed Action



AFD-PRATIDHI

(A collaborative Society of Delhi Police and Association for Development)

# PROTECTING CHILD RIGHTS THROUGH ADVOCACY & NETWORKING

## ANNUAL REPORT

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## Introduction

Association for Development has been implementing the project "***Protecting Child Rights through Advocacy and Networking***" since last seven years. The major focus of this project has been engaging with the Government and Civil Society Organizations for improving governance on child rights issues especially on child protection. AFD believes that ***performance of any state on recognition of rights is linked to governance.***

The gang rape incident in South Delhi attracted national and international attention in the recent past. The incident has increased the reporting of the cases pertaining to sexual abuse of women and children. In the last three months total 57 cases of violence against women and children had been referred to AFD Project which are almost equal to the cases(60) referred during April, -December, 2012, this has increased the intervention of Pratidhi Team in ***counseling and other support services*** to Victims under Crisis Intervention Centre programme. Ultimately some of the activities of the project remained untouched. However, the intervention provided great opportunity to project team to engage with stakeholders mainly police and the statutory body – CWC for advocacy on governing issues. We have also been facing the challenge of high turnover of old staff and joining of the new staff throughout the year, despite that we have taken additional issues on priority basis in the interest of the children.

Using RTI as a tool by the AFD, not only to collect information, but to create pressure on the public authority to address issues has always been our priority. AFD's RTI intervention and engagement with other stakeholders mainly with statutory Government and media through information received under RTI has been a crucial factor in making things move at many levels. We have circulated and shared the information with other stakeholders through mass mail to highlight the issue which is really impactful. The experience of being a member of the statutory bodies like Child Welfare Committee enabled the team to understand the dynamics of governance, issues and improve the strategy to get better results. As a project strategy, various child protection issues took up on a priority basis with different concerned departments/ agencies like ***DWCD, CWC, DCPCR; NCPCCR*** relating to the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act, especially the functioning of Child Welfare Committees which is supposed to play a crucial role in deciding care, protection, treatment and rehabilitation issues of child. It has been noticed that the functioning has improved considerably due to AFD's intervention. The efforts yielded positive results and the Government agreed to make Standard Operating Procedure for better functioning of Child Welfare Committee in Delhi. Our efforts also made impact on the registration process of institutions under J.J. Act and also on the quality of services provided to children by the management within the children institutions run by NGOs. Further, the issues relating to Bonded Labour were raised and because of the efforts a notification issued conferring the power of the judicial magistrate on executive magistrate for trial of offences under the provisions of The Bonded Labour Act, 1976.

To ensure for the speedy justice to child victims, we have been consistently raising the issue of functioning of Children's Courts which is constituted under the ***Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.***

We have been consistently doing correspondence with concerned authorities in the matter and positive outcome of that - the *Minister, Women and Child Development, Government of Delhi*, announced exclusive *Children's Courts* to be set up. This needs to be followed up. In order, to deal with problem of child sexual abuse effectively, AFD took up the issue of implementation of new legislation- The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, which provides detailed procedure for handling of the child victims of sexual abuse and ensure speedy justice for them. Since it is a new Act, the concerned authorities do not have clear understanding as to how to implement it on ground. AFD has been creating awareness about the legislation and also been raising the issue pertaining to the implementation with concerned stakeholders.

**Victim Assistance Programme** is the third and most crucial component of AFD. The concept of this programme was pioneered by AFD. AFD's sole intention was to provide direct assistance to the victims of sexual abuse and children in need of care and protection through counseling, medical assistance, legal assistance, referral and vocational training aiming at their social, psychological and economic rehabilitation. It was in the year 1999 that AFD-Pratidhi was successful in institutionalizing the model of Crisis Intervention Centre with Delhi Commission for Women and Delhi Police. The team of AFD through its project Pratidhi initially handled cases in 5 districts of Delhi- East, North-East, North-West, West and Central. The idea was not to get into service delivery thus AFD mobilized some other NGOs to partner in CIC programme with DCW which has worked and now 9 NGOs are involved in CIC Programme in all 11 districts.

Presently, AFD-Pratidhi looks after the Crisis Intervention Centre (CIC) in East District for responding to calls of sexual assault at the police station and providing counseling and other support services. The focus has been primarily on creating a child friendly and sensitive system to deal with the victims of child sexual abuse. After the brutal gang rape case on 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2012, surprisingly the reporting and referral of sexual abuse cases to Crisis Intervention Centre has been increased. In view of the incident whole focus has shifted to Victim Assistance Program. Since we are providing the services to victim, the visits at level of Police Stations, hospitals, courts have also increased. In some cases, as per requirement the home visits have been increased by the counselor. AFD used this opportunity to influence the system to improve the implementation of various legal provisions under different legislations which were not implemented earlier.

**In the Community Outreach Programme**, the main objective has been to *empower the members of the community through interaction with different target groups of children, adolescents and women*. Local group of youth volunteers have been successfully involved and have been taking responsibilities of addressing issues which affect women and children every day. The group of adolescent volunteers, aged 13-19 years have transformed lives of others in Trilokpuri through the use of RTI Act in a big way. *They have been negotiating with the local bodies and the Government agencies and others for improving services in Public Distribution System, Sanitation, Education and Health.* They have been helping people file RTI applications, conducting RTI awareness meetings and campaigns with the help of local NGOs in the neighboring areas. Many examples act as milestones in Trilokpuri *as the volunteers have helped*

*many families in getting ration card that they had applied for two years earlier and to get full share of ration from PDS which they were not getting earlier.*

## AT A GLANCE

## ADVOCACY ISSUES DEALT BY AFD (2012-2013)

J.J. ISSUES	LABOUR/TRAFFICKING PERTAINING ISSUES	AUDIT OF COMMISSIONS
★ Children's Courts	★ Conferment of Power (Section 21 of the Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act 1976)	★ Appointment of members/chairperson in National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
★ Functioning of CWCs in Delhi	★ Amendment of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986	★ Appointment of members/chairperson in Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights
★ Selection of chairperson/members of CWCs in Delhi	★ Implementation of High Court Judgment pertaining to child labour	★ Appointment of members/chairperson in Delhi Commission for Women
★ Implementation of POCSO Act, 2012	★ Monitoring of Placement Agencies	★ Appointment of Disabilities Commissioner under : " <i>The Person with Disability Act</i> "
★ Guidelines for Prevention of Sexual Abuse of Children in Institutions (Rule 31 of JJ Act)		
★ Registration of Children institutions and quality of services provided to children		
★ Workshop for chairperson/members of CWC on POCSO, 2012		
★ Functioning of ICPS (Role of paid Social Workers in Special Juvenile Police Unit)		
★ Handling of relinquished children by CWCs.		
★ Lowering of age of Juvenile- Public Discourse on JJ System		

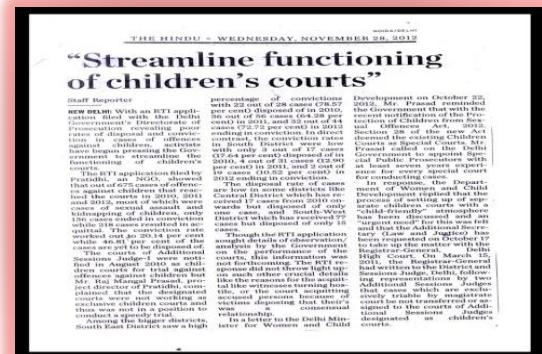
## ADVOCACY ON J.J. SYSTEM

We have taken up various J.J. issues during the last 6 months and some other issues have been carried forward from last year's proposal. Our consistent efforts to make desired legal reform and improve the Juvenile Justice System in Delhi resulted in few positive and beneficial changes. We have been consistently writing to the Government about non- implementation of the various provisions of the J.J. Act and Rules, which is very crucial in the best interest of the child. Following are the achievement and impact on the system through our intervention:

### JUVENILE JUSTICE ISSUES

**1. Children's Courts-** The commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, Section 25 says "*For the purpose of providing speedy trial of offences against children or of violation of child rights, the state Government may, with the concurrent of the Chief Justice of High Court, by notification, specify at least a court in the State or specify for each district*".

Delhi Govt. has constituted several Children Courts. The constituted Children Courts are also handling other cases as well. Information received from the District Courts and Directorate of Prosecution, Govt. of Delhi shows that trial takes many years and conviction rate is very low. It was also observed that the victims belonging to lower strata of the society are in a vulnerable position, so the accused party successfully pressurizes them through threat.

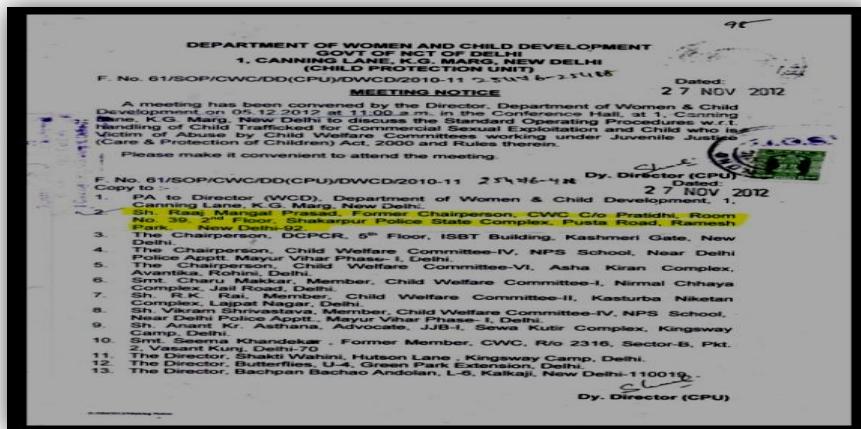


We took up these issues with concerned Departments and with the Minister in charge of Women and Child Development, Govt. of Delhi. Media reporting on this issue was quite helpful in seeking attention of the Govt. The concerned Minister, Women and Child Development have made an announcement that the Children Courts will not take up other cases and will handle children cases exclusively. This needs to be followed up.

## **2. Standard Operating Procedure for Child Welfare Committees in Delhi:**

J.J. Act is in operation since 2000 but no SOP has been framed yet. Although states like Maharashtra and Karnataka have issued detailed SOP but still the implementation at ground level is a big challenge. AFD took up this matter with the Govt. keeping in view, a representation as a chairperson of CWC; the director of the organization had already given a representation to Government and requested to prepare SOP to improve the functioning of Child Welfare Committees, which is still pending. Now we have sent another letter to Government and requested them to form a committee in this regard.

Though we have also proposed to prepare a Standard Operating Procedure and we had also done some ground work on that. Government agreed and formed a committee including various child rights organization's representatives. Mr. Raaj Mangal Prasad, Project Director is deputed as convener of the committee by the Government. In the line of development, we decided to give their inputs to Government (Department of Women and Child Development); instead of making separate SOPs as proposed because it would be more valuable and acceptable by the CWCs. Four meetings have already been conducted and prepared a draft of SOP on two issues; Child Sexual Abuse and Child Trafficking. Association for Development is consistently providing inputs to Govt. in the process.



## **3. Selection of chairpersons/members of CWCs in Delhi:**

Child Welfare Committee is a very important statutory body under J.J. Act vested with the power of judicial magistrates to decide care, protection and rehabilitation of children. It is also final authority to protect human rights of children. Selection of members has been an issue as mostly retired officials of the Govt. have been accommodated. AFD has played a crucial role in merit based selection so that the deserving and committed people join this statutory body and help in building and strengthening of these new institutions. It was for this purpose that the project director joined as a chairperson of one of the CWCs in Delhi during 2009-2012. Further, to ensure that only those performed best in their first term should get the second term. After AFDs intervention, Govt. introduced performance appraisal for existing members/chairpersons and invited comments from the concerned chairpersons and members. This was a good measure which will bring transparency and accountability in the selection process.

#### **4. Consultation on POCSO in collaboration with Department of Women and Child Development, Govt. of NCT of Delhi:**

Recently, a new legislation- The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 came into force. This law gives comprehensive child friendly procedures of handling of child sexual abuse cases. The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India framed draft rules for the legislation and sought AFD suggestions from the state Governments in consultation with stakeholders. It was a very important legislation and to ensure proper implementation it was required to understand the spirit of the act and implications in the implementation. Government (DWCD) in Collaboration with AFD-Pratidhi organized a state consultation with other stakeholders Delhi Police, Hospitals, Directorate of Prosecution and Civil Society Organizations. Based on the discussion and deliberation in the consultation, recommendations were sent to the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India.

#### **5. Guidelines for Prevention of Sexual Abuse of Children in Institutions:**

Rule 31, Juvenile Justice Act, clearly says “*The Central Government, State Government, the Juvenile Justice Board, the Child Welfare Committee, other competent authorities and agencies shall, in the best interest of children, ensure that every person, school or such other educational institutions abide by the guidelines issued from time to time by Central Government and State*” Recently, several cases of sexual abuse of children in institutions have come to light. Some of these abuse cases were very horrifying as helpless children were at the mercy of the institutions. This could have been avoided if these institutions were registered and licensed under the provisions of the J.J. Act. Apart from the children homes and orphanages, children also suffer sexual abuse in educational institutions. There is also lack of understanding and ignorance about handling of sexual abuse cases. The reluctance of family/parents and institutions to deal with political courts due to their hostile and cumbersome procedure helps the perpetrators of abuse.



In such a situation, the guidelines become more significant. AFD has done the followings as a matter of strategy and activities to see that Govt. takes up this exercise which has been providing since 2007.

- A. Filed RTI with Ministry of WCD and NCPCR to know the stats of Rule 31 and steps taken by Govt. in this matter.

- B. Govt. replies in negative but refers the matter to vanish other Ministries/Depts. To know whether such guidelines existed.
- C. AFD disseminates RTI information among CSO and mobilizes support on this through informal discussions
- D. Highlights abuse cases in institutions through media advocacy which puts pressure on the Govt. to consider issuing guidelines.
- E. Chief Minister covers meeting of top officials of the DWCD and DCPCR. A decision is taken that DCPCR will constitute a core-group to take the process further
- F. AFD joins the core-group. The Dept. guidelines have been finalized and very soon the Govt. will notify them.

We started discussion and consultation with other stake holders via mass mail and raised this issue with media. We also have given representation to concerned authorities and commissions on the basis of information received under RTI. We followed this issue through RTI with different authorities and found that due to consistent pressure of our intervention, Ministry of Women and Child Development is “under process of making Guidelines”. DCPCR also took initiative in this regard and appointed a consultant to form guidelines. DCPCR also formed a core group of NGO and Govt. representatives in this regard.

#### **6. Registration of Children institutions and quality of services provide to children:**

The documents received under RTI regarding the inspection of children institutions done by the Dept. of Women and Child Development, Govt. of Delhi revealed that the conditions of the institutions and the services provided to children is not up to the mark. Many inspection reports show that the children are living in unhygienic and unhealthy conditions. It was also found that the institutions are registered under different act and schemes, it makes difficult to monitor them under J.J. System. We raised this issue in different platforms including Government and Non-government organizations and initiated debate on the same. Due to our initiative, Government took up this issue seriously and has proposed penal provision in new legislation, in care of non compliance. However, the new legislation is pending and likely to be fussed in parliament in the monsoon season. Apart from the quality of services which can be monitored through close monitoring and inspection of institutions if these are daily registered under J.J. Act, the other important issue is of intra-state trafficking of children which is closely connected with this. It has come to be known that there are many institutions in different parts of the country which bring children of poor families in the name of giving treasure and free education and keep them confined. They are receiving huge funds from different sources in the name of destitute children. These helpless children are totally at the mercy of these institutions and they are subjected to different kinds of physical and sexual abuse.

Mandatory registration of institutions will help handle this problem. AFD has very successfully built favorable public opinion among the stakeholders on this issue. The activities undertaken were

- A. Identified registered institutions being seen by known important persons in the country and issued show-cause notice. There were two such institutions – Umeed Aman Home for boys, Mehrauli and Khushi home for girls, Okhla run by Mr. Harsh Mander

- B. Initially there was resistance but after the matter was raised by AFD before the J.J.C., High Court and matter referred to Police for action, the institution full in time
- C. Highlighted this issue of mandatory registration at different forms including media and mobilized formable public opinion
- D. Organized a national consultation on this issue with all important stakeholders
- E. Submitted recommendations to the Ministry of WCD, Govt. of India.
- F. It is learnt that Ministry has decided to strengthen this provision through amendment in the law.

#### **7. Workshop for the Chairperson/ Members of Child Welfare Committee on POCSO, 2012:**

The POCSO Act, 2012 was enacted on 14 November, 2012 with the aim to protect the children from sexual abuse and sexual harassment. There are various important provisions which facilitate the sensitive handling with the child victim at the level of police station, CWCs, hospitals and courts, but because it is a new act the various implementing authorities are not aware of these provisions.

Therefore, for the effective implementation of the act it was necessary that the stakeholders must be aware about the provisions and understand the purpose of the act. As CWC is one of the key players in dealing and handling of the cases related to Children. A workshop for Chairperson/ Members of Child Welfare Committee on "***The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012***" was organized by Department of Women and Child Development, Govt. of Delhi in collaboration with AFD.

#### **8. Role of paid Social Workers in Special Juvenile Police Unit (Under Integrated Child Protection Scheme)**

The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, Section 63 - ***provides setting up of Special Juvenile Police Unit in every district to handle the case of juvenile exclusively.*** In each and every district the two police officers has been designated as Juvenile/child welfare officers under the SJPU. Any report on abuse of street children will mention a common problem-abuse of children at the hands of police. This is also a common sight and police authorities are aware of this and have been attempting to sensitize police frame. Under the provisions of the J.J. Act to upgrade the police treatment of children – in need of care and protection and juvenile in conflict with law – special juvenile police units need to be created at the district level.

AFD as collaborating partner with police for the last 16 years for victim assistance programme 'Pratidhi', has been giving valuable inputs and support to the dealing unit-special unit for women and children. It has been our consistent and concrete efforts which led to creation of Juvenile Justice Desk in the Delhi Police under the leadership of Shri Sudheer Yadav, Joint Commissioner of Police, Delhi.

The efforts made by the project team in this regard were :

- A. Helped the dealing desk in identifying NGO partners in the field of child rights which becomes the support NGOs for Special Juvenile Police Unit.

- B. Facilitated discussion on juvenile justice issues pertaining to police and expectations from Delhi Police.
- C. Crucial Support in developing Standard Operating Procedures and circulars related to women and Children issues

#### **9. Functioning of CWCs in handling of relinquished children:**

According to Delhi J.J. Rules, "*a surrendered child means a child who in the opinion of Child Welfare Committee is relinquished on account of physical, emotional and social factors beyond the control of the parent and guardian.*"

AFD/Pratidhi filed RTI applications raising queries regarding number of surrendered children during last 3 years, providing copies of relinquishment deed done and copies of CWC orders, present status of these children and action taken by CWCs for their rehabilitation. Certain issues we have raised with appropriate authorities of the Govt. on the basis of received information, AFD found that the maintenance of records in regards of surrendered children is very poor in CWCs. The order of Short term pending inquiry which is mandatory under J.J. Act in such cases was issued five years ago but the final order has not been issued. The surrendered deed also shows that when the child was relinquished and received by the adoption agencies, the child was not produced before the concerned CWC. It raises the serious questions on functioning of adoption agencies also. It was also interesting to know that out of six CWCs in Delhi, one CWC is dealing the maximum cases of relinquished children. AFD shared this issue with media and wrote our concern to the Government so that the functioning of CWCs and adoption agencies creates pressure and impact.

#### **10. Public Discourse on Juvenile Justice System:**

Apart from proposed activities on the project, the project tem had to engage with stakeholders on allied issues keeping in view the legal implications. For example – following the brutal gang rape in Delhi in which the victim finally died – one of the main accused was a juvenile. There was huge public outreach for capital punishment for the juvenile. This was driven by sheer emotion and not by reason. The child rights activists all over the country were concerned about the demand for lowering the age of juvenile so children above the age of 16 years could be given capital punishment. AFD strongly believes that lowering the age of juvenile was not a solution to the problem. It was the failure of the system to implement the existing laws and structures for rehabilitation of children which is resulting in such criminal conduct of juveniles. Taking the changed atmosphere against the juvenile as an opportunity, AFD actively participated in a public discourse. In fact it was the idea of AFD to organize such a public discourse to build a favorable public opinion for our children so that the hostile reaction by different sections of society could be countered effectively on scientific and reasonable grounds.

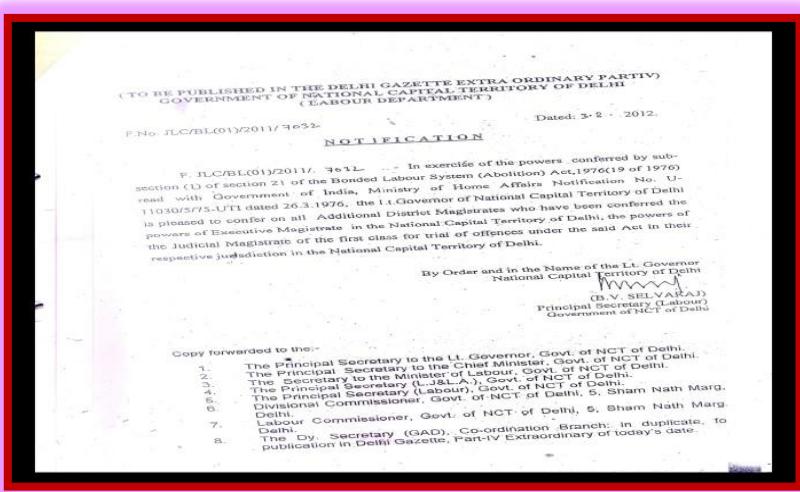
The activities AFD initiated are:

- A. Initiated discussion through mass mail.
- B. Proposed public discussion in a meeting of CSO working on child rights on 17th February, 2013.

## LABOUR PERTAINING ISSUES

**1. Conferment of Power-** One of the most important change that has been achieved by AFD is the implementation of the Section 21 of the Bonded labour (Abolition) Act 1976. *Section 21 says that “The state Government may confer, on an Executive Magistrate, the power of a Judicial Magistrate of the first class or of the second class for the trial of offences under this Act*

Despite specific provision in the legislation, the conferment of power has not been done. Due to the cumbersome process of justice, the victim suffers many years. We have observed that the cases go to the District courts and it takes many years in conviction of accused. Keeping this in view, we filed several RTIs in 2009 and learnt, even after 32 years of existence of the law, not a single prosecution has taken place.



As a result of our intervention the Government of Delhi (Department of Labour) has issued a notification conferring judicial power on Executive Magistrates in Delhi.

**2. Amendment of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986-**

Campaign against Child Trafficking and Campaign against Child Labour, nationwide networks jointly conducted a National Social Audit on the implementation of the Central Government's notification dated 6th Oct. 2006 pertaining to ban on child labour as domestic helps at dhabas, eateries, hotels, motels etc. As a convener of state - Delhi, AFD played key role during the process of social audit.

As the outcome of the National Social Audit two main demands were placed before the Government –

- A. By way of Amendment in the Child Labour Act, 1986: Child labour should be made cognizable offence.**
- B. Total ban on child labour up to 14 years.**

Recently, the Cabinet of the Central Government agreed and approved the amendment in the legislation. However, the proposed amendment is yet to be passed in the parliament.

**3.Trafficking of children for domestic labour:** It is well known fact that in the absence of any regulatory mechanism, several hundred placement agencies have come-up in West Bengal, Jharkhand and Delhi who have young poor tribal and other social oppressed community girls for earning good money in cities. Once trafficked from native place, they are victimized by the placement agency owners and by employers.

AFD has been very consistently coordinating efforts with different stakeholders to highlight the issues of trafficking. Delhi High Court is also heading a matter in which Labour Deptt. Govt. of Delhi has assured the court that it is in the process of framing a law to regulating the placement agencies.

AFD has undertaken following activities with a view combat trafficking of children.

- I. Used CWC to pass some landmark decisions to treat trafficking as a criminal offence and recover pertaining wages from employers. This triggered a process which influenced other CWCs to follow rules and also created awareness among other stakeholders.
- II. Coordinated efforts with other CSOS and participated in consultation to highlight certain legal issues for reforms.
- III. Consultation organized by STC dt. 22/8/2013
- IV. Updated and shared documents through mass mail to approximately 400 organizations including networks all across the country.
- V. Through RTI sought information from Govt. of Jharkhand on appointment of a nodal person in Delhi to deal with children belonging to Jharkhand and other measures to combat trafficking in Jharkhand. We have received good response and proposed to follow up with Govt.

AFD is also invited by Jharkhand Govt. for sensitizing their staff and police officials on child protection issues which covers child trafficking laws, programmes and implementation. Overall situation has improved at a very slow process. Now because of awareness and capacity building, good numbers of children are benefiting from the system.

**4. Implementation of High Court Judgment related to child labour:** In W.P (c) 9767/2009, High Court of Delhi passed an order dt. 15th July, 2009 directed to different authorities to perform certain roles and responsibilities to abolish child labour. It is very important decision in regard to child labour in Delhi.

After completing 3 years, AFD took this matter and filed various RTI's in concerned departments/authorities like Dept. of labour, Delhi Police, Divisional Commissioner of Delhi, Dept. of Women and Child Development to know the status of implementation of High Court Judgment. We learnt that the maintenance of record is in a very poor state in almost all Depts. There is lack of coordination among all the Depts. The information reflects that implementation of High Court Order is unsatisfactory. AFD has been informing the stakeholders and Nodal Dept. and the commissions about the poor implementation.

## AUDIT OF COMMISSIONS

### 1. Selection of Members/ Chairperson in the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights:

Disporting the first petition, the High Court issued certain guidelines for the Govt. on selection process. One was to include a non-official member in the selection committee and the second was to put the CVs of selection committee members and selected candidates on Ministry's website 30 days before the notification. This was a good achievement. However, the Govt. still went ahead with political appointments. Another petition was filed to stall the political appointments which were based on technical grounds. The third petition is still pending with the High Court.

### 2. Selection of Members/ Chairperson in the Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights:

AFD has successfully mobilized public opinion on merit based selection in child rights commission. Appointment of a retired bureaucrat as chairperson in Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights has also been opposed by civil society organization in Delhi after the initiation taken by AFD. Further, AFD received responses from the Minister of Women and Child Development, Govt. of Delhi offering to discuss the issue in a meeting which has not been materialized so far. From leading organizations which work in the area of child rights have joined hands with AFD on the selection in the child rights bodies both state as well as national.

3. Appointment of members/chairpersons in Delhi Commission for Women: The findings of RTI information revealed that how Govt. appointed six members in Delhi Commission for Women and violated the provisions of "The Delhi Commission for Women Act, 1994" Section 3 (b) *clearly says that, "five members to be nominated by the govt. from and amongst the persons having not less than 10 years experience in the field of women welfare, administration, economic development, health education or social welfare"* AFD shared the information via mass mail with other organizations and initiated discussion on the violation of the act in the appointment. We also shared the matter with media and strategically created pressure on Govt. to cancel the appointment of illegal selection

4. Appointment of Disabilities Commissioner under the provisions of The Persons with Disability Act, 1995: To favour a retired bureaucrat for the post of Disabilities Commissioner the Govt. amended the rules concerning essential qualification. Everything got exposed in an RTI intervention. AFD along with other civil organizations has filed a joint representation to Lt. Governor of Delhi with a demand to cancel the appointment and restore the original provisions of the statute in which a qualified and experienced candidate in the area of disability only can be considered for the post of Disability Commissioner.



## VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

**Rape Crisis Intervention Centre:** “Crisis Intervention Centre is a joint intervention programme of Pratidhi and Delhi Police and the Delhi Commission for Women for responding to calls of sexual assault by the Police Station to provide counseling and other support services to the victims.” We are working in the East District of Delhi covering 17 Police Stations.

We have been working with victims of Sexual Violence-Children as well as adult in for the last 17 years. During the period 2012, 34 Women and 41 Children were provided direct support by the AFD team in terms of counseling, legal aid and other assistance. In this process AFD highlighted certain issues for change in the norms and effective implementation of High Court Decisions aiming at sensitive handling and professional investigation. This was done in order to ensure justice to the victims. After the incident victim faces serious emotional, psychological, social and even financial crisis. Counselors facilitate immediate required support to victim and also to family members. They accompany victims to Police Station, Hospitals, Courts and Child Welfare Committee making them comfortable with dealing with the organizations. Crisis Intervention Centre also facilitates rehabilitation to victims. Cases are attended immediately when reported to CIC, sometimes victim directly approach through Rape crisis cell of DCW or internet. We provide counseling to victims so they can feel emotionally stable, which helps them to come out of socio-psychological trauma. Counselor helps the victims and families throughout the whole legal procedure. Timely follow up and needful help is given to victim so that victim can come out of trauma.

**Victim Assistance Programme (CIC)** has given AFD a good opportunity to identify specific issues which affect women victim of sexual violence particularly children. Being a collaborating partner of Delhi Police for last 14 years and having legal experience of working with more than 1000 cases of sexual abuse AFD – Pratidhi enjoys a very special position for its advocacy effects in the area of Prevention and Protection of Sexual Abuse.

AFD has very successfully mobilized favourable public opinion among stakeholders for effective implementation of laws and schemes on protection of children. It has received encouraging response from State Govt. and Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights. It would not have been possible if the Victim Assistance Programme was not implemented by AFD.

**IMPACT BROUGHT THROUGH OUR INTERVENTION IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

- 1** PV Test commonly known as two-finger test was yet another issue taken up by AFD – Pratidhi since the year 2009 and finally in the wake of recent brutal gang-rape case, Government is contemplating to change the medical protocol.
- 2** A new set of guidelines have also been issued by the Government of Delhi regarding medical examination of rape-victims
- 3** POCSO Act, 2012 is now being implemented because of efforts of the counselors of CIC. To make the I.Os aware of their duties and for various other responsibilities in the case of child sexual abuse, AFD has developed IEC Material which is being appreciated.
- 4** We have ensured implementation of Standing Order 303 to provide separate rooms for counseling of the victims in Police Stations
- 5** For the first time, now there is a scheme called The Delhi Victim Compensation Scheme which became effective from 2011. This scheme provides interim relief to the victims and their families. AFD has created wide publicity of the scheme and also held a meeting with the Member Secretary, DLSA to sort out certain ambiguities in the scheme
- 6** Earlier the Child Welfare Committee asked the I.Os to take the child for 164 CrPc statement and then produce the child before Child Welfare Committee, but due to our constant efforts we have sensitized the CWC that it is not necessary to conduct the 164 statement before production in CWC. This has improved the working of the CWC.

## Delhi Victim Compensation Scheme- 2011-2012

In pursuant to the apex court direction Home Deptt. of Delhi Government issued a notification on 2/2/12 to provide compensation to victim or their dependent(s) Who have suffered loss or injury or require rehabilitation as a result of the offence. Further a budget of Rs. 11 crore was also approved by cabinet. However, the scheme was not being implemented because the procedures were not properly framed and as usual the bureaucracy was not really bothered about it. In the wake of Gang rape case in dec-2011, AFD highlighted the issues through media which caught attention of DALSA which is one of the main stakeholders. There is a provision under which if the court has not awarded compensation the victim can approach DALSA for the compensation.

AFD took up eligible cases to DALSA and followed up uniform official meetings with official which finally resulted in sanctioning of assistance and disposal of assistance amount.

### FEW CASES WHO GOT ASSISTANCE UNDER DELHI VICTIM COMPENSATION SCHEME-2011

#### Case Study – I

Brief history of the case: Aashima (name changed) is 8 years old. she lives with her family in rented flat in Karol Bagh area of New Delhi. The family comprises total 7 member including Victim's father, mother, three brothers (out of three two are married) and one sister. Her father is agricultural laborer, mother is housewife and all three brothers are tailor. The economic condition of the family is very poor.

On 21.10.12 the victim went missing from her home at the around 7p.m. It is told by the Victim that she had gone to market with her brother and her brother left her somewhere near her house. Victim got confused as she could not her way back to home. Victim met an unknown person and asked for help. The accused took her along and assured her that he would drop her back home. Accused took the victim to some unknown place. There accused sexually abused her. Victim told the counselor that the accused stepped on the child's chest, due to that she was not able to breathe then after she lost her consciousness. Accused left her at that place only and went away. After some time when she got her conscious back she found herself at an unknown place. A security guard found her abandoned when she was roaming around in nearby slums. Then she came in contact with Police. The case referred to AFD- Pratidhi.

**Intervention/Assistance:** When counselor from Pratidhi firstly interacted with the child, it was clearly visible how brutally she was abused her. Child had bite marks around her eyes, lips and she was crying uncontrollably. Counselor was not able to understand her language as she was speaking in Bhojpuri but the incident she was trying to explain

- The counselor could feel the trauma which she was going through, she was crying, shivering and desperately wanted to go back home.
- The counselor helped child to apply under Delhi Victims Compensation Scheme, 2011. Counselor prepared application to apply under the scheme and accompanied them to the Office of Delhi Legal Services Authority (DLSA).
- On 21.01.13 DLSA had passed an order to provide amount of Rs. 25000/- as interim relief under this Scheme which is likely to be transferred into the account. But still the amount has of compensation has not been transferred in to the account of victim. Currently child is residing in her village in Bihar with her parents, now she has been admitted in school also. The counselor is in the contact to family of the victim.

## Case Study – II

**Brief history of the case:** Asha (name changed) is 14 year old; she is staying in slums of Indira Camp with her family. She has 4 younger siblings and one elder sister. Asha father is alcoholic and work as labour. Family has no financial support of her father's income. Asha and her elder sister are bread earners of the family. They both are working in houses as domestic workers.

Asha is a school dropout. She left her study when she was in 4th standard. Asha's sister has also dropped her education in between, but her younger siblings are studying in nearest Government school. In April, 2012 Asha went missing, her mother lodged FIR in Madhu Vihar Police Station. After 3 days Asha came back on her own and shared that she ran away because of family's disputes and she was in Kalkaji temple. Case referred to Pratidhi on.....

**Intervention/Assistance:** Pratidhi's counselor interacted with her and Asha shared the incident. In November, 2012 Asha came in Pratidhi's office with her elder sister, mother and the person in whose house she was working. She was scared and crying.

Asha shared with Pratidhi's counselor that recently she had came in contact of Mr. Nirale and his wife Pooja, who were residing in Asha's community. Nirale influenced her for saving of money; Asha had no I.D Proof so she gave him money. After some time when Asha asked for her money from Nirale, he started misbehaving. He abused her and her family members physically and verbally. When counselor interacted with Asha, a new angle of the story came out that when she went missing, she was with Nirale. He forcefully made physical relations with Asha along with his two friends.

- Counselor took written statement of victim and approached DCP, East District. He forwarded the case letter to concerned SHO and gave direction for FIR and immediate actions. After interaction with victim, previous I.O and ACP police lodged FIR in Madhu Vihar, Police Station. Police arrested accused, but his maternal uncle was Pradhan of that area so he pressurized the victim and her family members to take her case back.
- Counselor supported victim and made Home visits twice. Initially I.O of the case was also not cooperating, but counselor made her complaint to DCP on behalf of Victim. Asha belongs to financially poor family; whenever she visited Pratidhi's office we provided

travel reimbursement to victim so she could freely visit Pratidhi's office for sharing of any problem.

- Counselor recommended Member Secretary of Delhi Legal Service Authority (DLSA) for assistance under "Delhi Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011".
- After making many efforts by counselor, DLSA has given Rs. 25,000/- and an order to SHO for opening an account for victim. Victim has become empowered and accused are in Tihar Jail, victim is still in touch with the counselor.

### **Case Study – III**

Brief history of the case: Shobha (name changed) is 15 years old and is speech impaired. She lives in T camp in Khichripur. She has 2 elder brothers. Her mother is the only member earning in the family. Her father died 7 years ago. Shobha is mentally challenged. The accused is the neighbor of victim. He took advantage of her situation and raped her when no one was present at home

#### **Intervention/Assistance:**

Pratidhi's counselor interacted with the victim using drawings/signs, and also took the version of the mother. The economic condition of the family is not good. Victim's father has died and her mother is the only earning member of the family. She do the domestic works in the near by colony.

- Counselor informed procedures and also assisted in the court and accompanied when child was produced before CWC.
- Counselor wrote a letter to the SHO addressing the issue to DLSA under Delhi victim Compensation Scheme and asked the SHO to directly write a letter to DLSA. The same was done and soon a notice came for appearance in DLSA where the counselor accompanied the victim
- Counselor interacted with the Member Secretary, DLSA and the Member Secretary sanctioned amount of Rs. 25, 000 to the victim as interim relief under Delhi Victim Compensation Scheme, 2011 .

### **A CASE OF SODOMY**

Vishal is 23 years old and victim of sodomy. His case was registered at Shakarpur Police Station in year 2007. Pratidhi is involved in the case since very beginning. Initially, Vishal was under pressure of accused as accused was head constable in Police Station Shakarpur. Vishal made false statement in 164 CrPC statement because accused threatened him, but after sometime he approached Pratidhi and requested for pursuing his case. Since 2007, the case took different direction. The case was put up for cancellation in the court on 16-05-2011. After hearing discussions with various advocates, Pratidhi approached an advocate from the counsel for

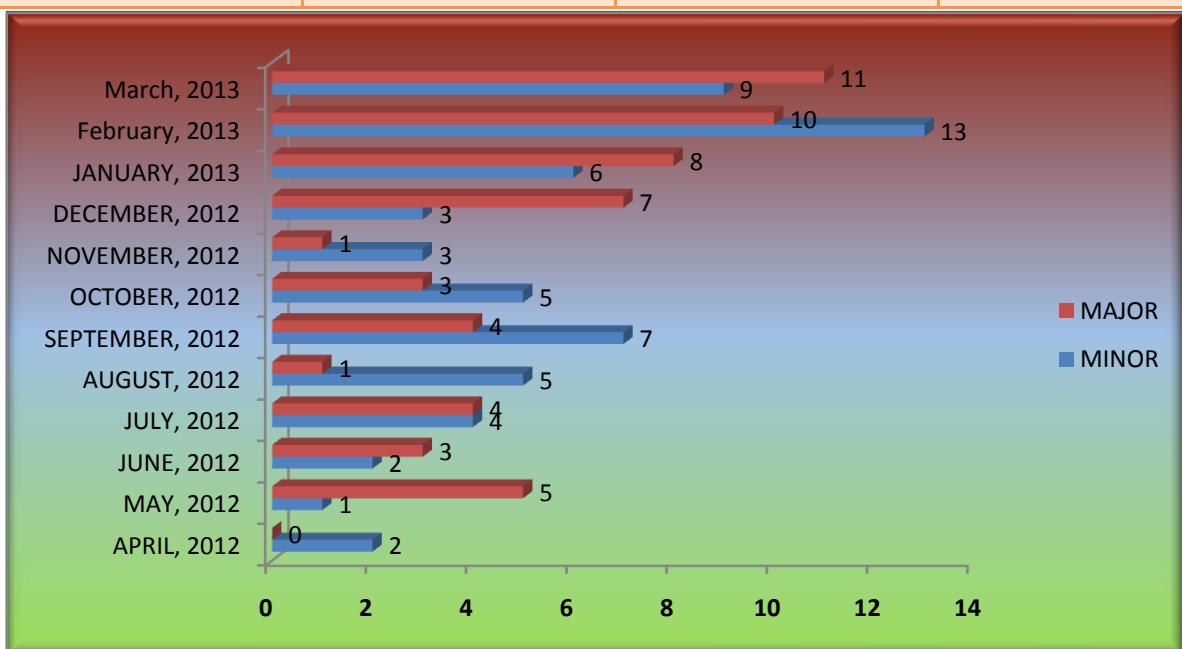
pleading case on behalf of Vishal. Vishal is financially not sound. His father is farmer and he basically belongs to Darbhanga, Bihar.

Counsel filed protest petition on behalf of complainant on 23-08-2012. He asked for documents, court orders and CWC reports from the authority regarding case details. In due time, Vishal also visited Delhi for his case proceedings. Pratidhi was paying him Rs 200 for local expenses and rest amount had been paid by honorable court. But honorable court refused to pay him travel expenses in August, 2012. Since August 2012, Vishal visited 6 times from Darbhanga to Delhi and Pratidhi provided travel expenses of around Rs 600-1000 as per his requirements. Pratidhi has been paying professional fees of advocate for pleading Vishal's case.

A counselor has been accompanied victim to court and arranging shelter for him in Delhi by co-coordinating shelter homes. Pratidhi has been also paying court fees for required documents related to case which were asked by advocate. Now honorable session court accepted cancellation filed by Police on 14-09-2013 and complainant decided to pursue his case in honorable high court. Pratidhi is supporting complainant for pleading his case and advocate filed petition in Delhi high court. Pratidhi decided to support victim in future as well.

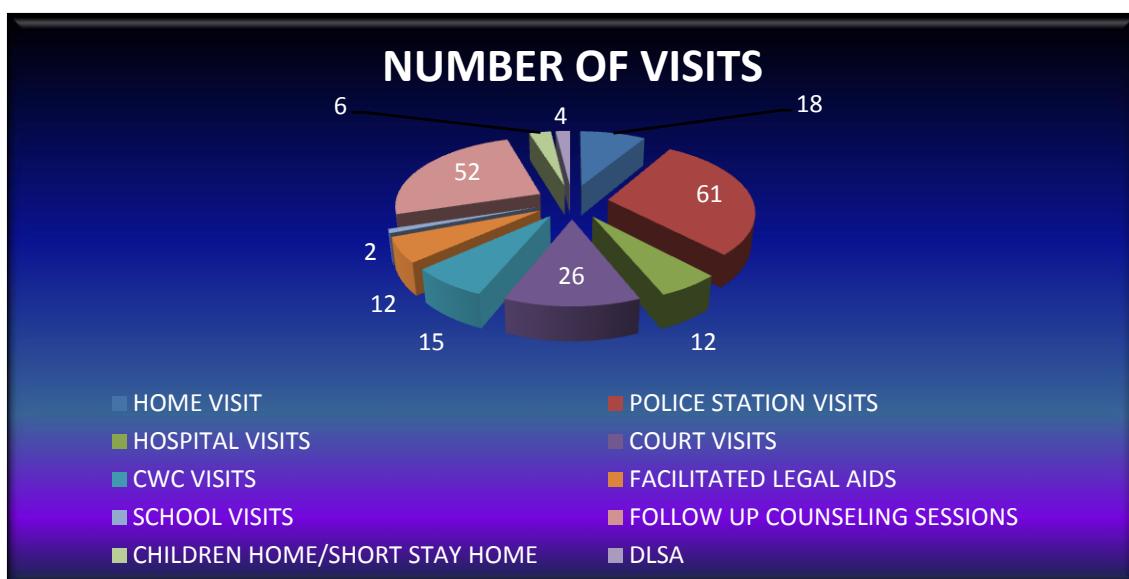
**NUMBER OF SEXUAL ABUSE CASES ATTENDED (APRIL, 2012 - MARCH, 2013)**

MONTHS	MINOR	MAJOR	TOTAL CASES IN A MONTH
APRIL, 2012	2	0	2
MAY, 2012	1	5	6
JUNE, 2012	2	3	5
JULY, 2012	4	4	8
AUGUST, 2012	5	1	6
SEPTEMBER, 2012	7	4	11
OCTOBER, 2012	5	3	8
NOVEMBER, 2012	3	1	4
DECEMBER, 2012	3	7	10
JANUARY, 2013	6	8	14
FEBRUARY, 2013	13	10	23
MARCH, 2013	9	11	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>117</b>

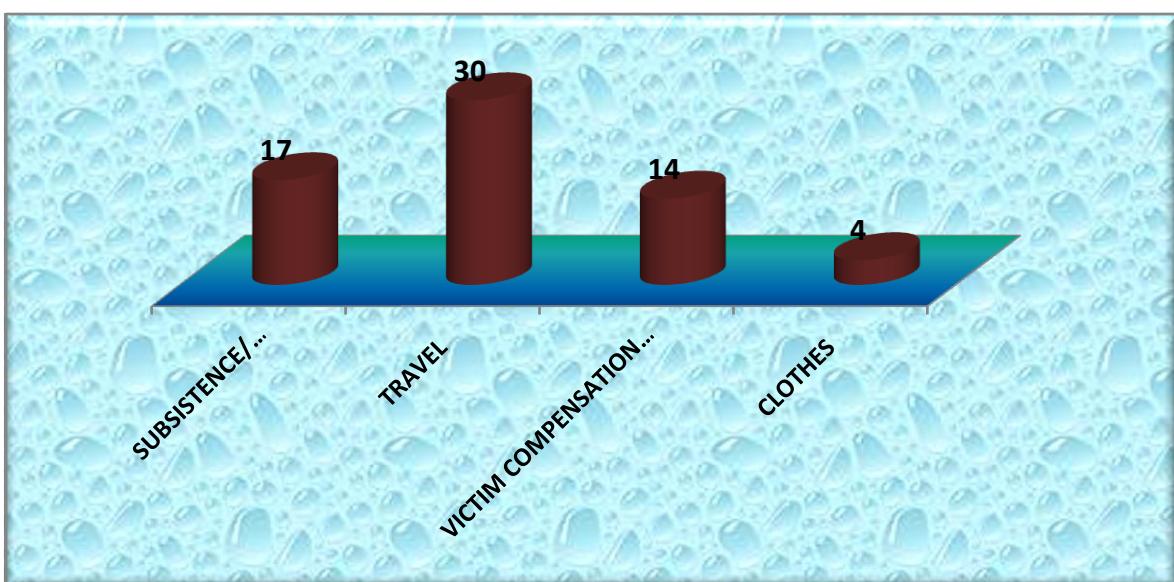


**BREAK UP OF VISITS MADE/ FOLLOW UP DONE**  
**IN SEXUAL ABUSE CASES**

VISITS MADE	NUMBER OF VISITS
<b>HOME VISIT</b>	18
<b>POLICE STATION VISITS</b>	61
<b>HOSPITAL VISITS</b>	12
<b>COURT VISITS</b>	26
<b>CWC VISITS</b>	15
<b>FACILITATED LEGAL AIDS</b>	12
<b>SCHOOL VISITS</b>	2
<b>FOLLOW UP COUNSELING SESSIONS</b>	52
<b>CHILDREN HOME/SHORT STAY HOME</b>	06
<b>DLSA</b>	04
<b>TOTAL</b>	204



ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO VICTIM	
SUBSISTENCE/ HEALTH/MEDICAL/ EDUCATION	17
TRAVEL	30
VICTIM COMPENSATION SCHEME	14
CLOTHES	04
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>



### Referral of Cases registered Under POCSO ACT, 2012

Month	Case Registered
NOVEMBER, 2012	1
DECEMBER, 2012	3
JANUARY, 2013	5
FEBRUARY, 2013	10
MARCH, 2013	7

## COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROGRAM

Trilokpuri is a resettlement colony which came into existence in 1978 as slums in the walled city were relocated here during emergency. The slum dwellers were allocated 25 Sq meter plots per family. The majority of the people here belong to the Schedule Castes , Other Backward Classes and Muslims. They are dependent on facilities provided by Govt. like health, education, sanitation etc. Residents of this colony are mainly auto rickshaw drivers, street vendors, casual labourers, mechanics, factory workers etc. A good number of people have set up tailoring or mobile repairing shops. Women are also employed in casual work, mostly as domestic help. In many households women are main bread earners and their husbands are unemployed or underemployed. Alcoholism is a serious issue affecting men and women both. Sexual abuse, domestic violence, sanitation and health, juvenile crimes are main issues against which community and other stakeholders have been fighting for long.

Current project being implemented by AFD, is focused on advocacy. However, the Victim assistance programme being implemented through crisis intervention centre and Community Outreach Programme has helped the team to understand the issues at implementation level. In both the programmes, the project team has worked with people in case work and group work situation.

The community outreach program has provided us a platform to work uniform community for their empowerment during last three years. An attempt has been made to build capacity of adolescent girl who work as volunteers. They have formed their own group and the role of project is to facilitate the process of empowerment through conducting exposure trips, generating discussion on issues of child abuse and child protection arranging. Interface with stakeholders and also provide them support while carrying out field activities.

The experience is overall good as approximately 50 adolescents learnt skills to use RTI to make demand on the system. They have became vocal on issues which affect their lives such as abuse and atrocities. The process is slow but surely it is making a change in their thinking and attitude. In order to consolidate the group they are also engaged in various activity at the centre which involve younger children too.

**COMMUNITY CENTRE INTERVENTION:** There are 4 groups of children and adolescents; it includes 35-40 beneficiaries in the community. Some other groups were also formed but dispersed in between due to their study and other issues. Community Outreach Programme is running with the mandate to make people aware, empower, independent and capable so that they can understand the community issue with wider prospective and resolve them. Basically, AFD encourages children and adolescents of the community, who are interested to address their own community issues in future. These volunteers of the community conduct sessions with children and adolescents like street plays, rallies - to create awareness and sensitization on different issues, especially children and women issues. Due to their empowerment, they are playing important

roles in facilitating different services to community provided by the Government and non Government agencies.

Following are the main activities:

#### **A). STREET PLAY**

Street Play is a form of theatrical performance and presentation in outdoor public spaces without a specific paying audience. These spaces can be anywhere, including shopping centers, car parks, recreational reserves and street corners. Street play is one of the best methods to connect with the people and convey message in public strongly. It can bring social revolution and evolution. The community volunteers adopted this tool and conducted several street plays in communities on different issues. The street plays were organized in different blocks in the community and outside the community also. Throughout the year we have conducted 20 street plays (need to check with Shikha) including those conducted in collaboration with other NGOs like- Sadik Masih, Aaroh, Chetnalaya, Sathi, Aident, SOSWA etc

- 1. Street Play on Sexual Abuse:** Considering the number of cases referred to CIC, we decided to engage the community and make them aware regarding the same issue. The volunteers told the people how to deal with this problem. The main idea of the play was to create awareness among the young/adolescent girls about the issue of sexual abuse and how to prepare for the problem. The volunteers told that the children should talk and discuss these sensitive issues with their parents. They should raise their voices against the sexual abuse and also report them.
- 2. Street Play on Sanitation:** Sanitation is an issue which needs to be discussed as we face various infections due to lack of proper sanitation. There is also lack of proper sanitation in community. The purpose of the program is to create awareness among the masses about the diseases caused by the garbage and unhygienic conditions and about maintenance of the same. The street play also discussed about the measures to keep the surroundings and environment clean. In this program the volunteers also conveyed the importance of hygiene and how to maintain it. People should clean their houses and surroundings properly and should not throw garbage on the streets. This program was organized in block 33 of the community in Trilokpuri.
- 3. Street Play on Environment:** Street play on Environment was to make people of the community understand about the benefits we get from the environment and we should not harm the environment from our activities. Volunteers told people that we should plant more and more trees and plants as they provide us shelter and oxygen. One should not harm the environment. They also told the people that we should keep our environment clean as it affects the people in many ways.
- 4. Street Play on PDS & ICDS:** Through the street play on ICDS, Pratidhi made the community aware about the Public Distribution Centre (PDS) and importance of Aanganwadi and their functioning.
- 5. Street Play in Government School:** Pratidhi organized street play for the children from the government school for the sensitization/awareness on 'Child Protection'. It is believed that the

awareness need to be spread among students. Therefore, street play on the same issues was organized in a Government school of Jagat Puri under the project of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Children face many kinds of abuse in their schools, family and/or in their community, but they are not able to express their feelings. Street play encouraged them to come out with their problems. We addressed the issue of child abuse through awareness programs in schools where most of the Children were from nearby community. These programs were aimed at preparing children to raise their voice against child abuse .

**6. Street Play on Education:** Education is the basic requirement these days. Children need to be made aware about the importance of education and the benefits of the same. The children participated enthusiastically in the street play. The main issues highlighted were gender biasness among the parents and other community members in the field of education and importance of education in the today's world.

#### **B). LIFE SKILL WORKSHOP:-**

Life skill workshop is organized for the personality development of community volunteers so that the personalities of the people can be molded. The main motive was to promote self sufficiency. It helped people in building confidence and people expressed their thoughts freely. It also helped people manage their households, employment and reach their full potential. It was organized in collaboration with Chetnalaya.

#### **C). PROGRAM ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:-**

This program was organized in the community in collaboration with Chetnalaya to make them aware that women can raise their voices against domestic violence. Women are told that they should not tolerate any kind of abuses whether physical or mental and that they can take up action against the accused by complaining in the police or with the help of NGOs. Chetnalaya generated awareness about women's rights as well.

Secretary, Delhi Legal Service Authority visited the community to generate awareness about the domestic violence and provision of free legal aid was also introduced to community people.

#### **D). DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASE:-**

We handled more than 8 new cases and did follow up in previous cases as well from April, 2012- December, 2012. In some cases we provided only counseling and some cases were referred to Family Counseling Centre, Chetnalaya, Crime Against women Cell, East District and Delhi legal Service Authority, Free legal aid cell Karkardooma. In some cases we coordinated with local Police also.

#### **E). EYE CHECKUP CAMP:-**

The camp was organized in the community with the collaboration of the other NGOs like Chetnalaya for eye checkups of the community people. They were provided with the checkups free of cost.

**F). BAL MANCH:-**

This program was organized for the children group of the community. Children of the community and the volunteers participated in the program. It provided a platform to children and the volunteers to express their ideas, feelings and experiences. They shared their experiences by doing role-play, debates and discussions etc. This programme is for the confidence building among children group.

**G). WOMEN GROUP:-**

Pratidhi formed a women's group and made them aware about their rights. As empowerment was required for women, Pratidhi contacted Chetnalaya, who is working for community women in establishing Self Help Groups. Community women have been getting benefits of SHG. Purpose of SHG is to empower community women through making them economically stronger by creating their bank accounts. Women also shared their views and experiences in such meetings.

**IMPACT-**

More than 100 children are beneficiaries of this programme. Some children who were part of the children/ adolescent group are now active volunteers. Bal Manch provided them a platform to learn, share and develop their personality. For Children group Bal Manch is like a festival where they wear new dresses and learn new activities for the participation in Bal Manch.

**H). CHILDREN MEETING:-**

During these meeting sessions, group children came together to give their feedbacks about the programs and activities done in the community for them and they also gave their ideas and opinions for the more effective programs in the future. Children's problem were also addressed like- time management, communication problem, career guidance, child labour, child sexual abuse, impact of domestic violence on children etc.

**I). RTI CAMP:-**

RTI Camps were organized in the community to make the people understand the impact of RTI Act in addressing the problems of the community. The camps were organized in collaboration with the Sathi and Chetnalaya. In the camp, community people participated. They were given knowledge on the procedure of filing RTI applications, framing necessary questions in respect of department and to whom RTI should be addressed.

**IMPACT**-Some new volunteers had joined AFD-Pratidhi, camp was important for them as they learnt the whole procedure of RTI application. Community volunteers helped community people for filing RTI. After our RTI Camp in Kalyanpuri more than five women came out with their problems and showed interest for the RTI application. Nobody was aware about "The Right to Information Act, 2005". We made 105 people aware in Kalyanpuri and Trilokpuri.

**J. SCHOOL DROPOUT SERVICE IN COMMUNITY:-**

Pratidhi did a survey on the school drop-out children of the community in Trilokpuri and identified some children who are drop-outs from the school at a very young age. We surveyed around 50 children and found 10 children dropped their studies at primary classes. We interacted with them to study further and made them admitted in the schools again so that they can resume with their studies.

1st child- The girl is 13 years old and the family's economic background is not good. She often falls ill and that is the reason that her family stopped her studies in the year 2011. But after talking to her, the girl agreed to resume her studies. Her parents also want their daughter to study and become a good human being. We also observed that the girl is now interested in her studies.

2nd child- The drop-out girl is 8 years old. Her economic background is also not good. In 2011, due to her illness; she dropped out in 1st standard. But after talking to her, it was learnt that she wanted to resume her studies and wants to rejoin the school. Her parents also want her to study so that she becomes independent. We also observed that the girl herself wants to study and become independent.

3rd child- The boy is 4 years old and was studying in nursery class when he dropped his studies in the year 2012. He dropped out from the school because he says that there is no study in his school. The teachers did not teach anything to the children in school. After talking to the parents and the boy, the boy is ready to rejoin his studies. We also observed that now the boy wants to become independent.

4th child- The girl is 4 years old and dropped her studies in the year 2011 when she was in nursery class. She dropped her studies as she was not able to concentrate on her studies. After talking to the girl, she agreed to resume her studies. Her parents are happy and want her to be educated and make them proud. We also observed that the girl is herself interested in her studies and she is happy.

5th child- The boy is 5 years old and he dropped his studies in L.K.G class in the year 2012. The boy dropped his studies because the teachers did not teach anything and that there is no study in the school. After talking to him and the family, the boy is now interested in rejoining the school. His parents want him to study and become a good human being and self-dependent. We observed that the boy wants to study further.

6th child- The boy is 14 years old and he dropped his studies in the year 2011 because he and his family were shifted to their village. After coming back the boy and his parents want to resume his studies. His parents want him to become self-dependent. We observed that earlier the boy was not interested in his studies but after talking to the parents, they wanted him to resume his education.

7th child- The boy is 5 years old and has a poor economic background. The boy dropped his studies in the year 2009 as he was not interested in education. But after talking to him, the boy and his family want their son to resume his studies.

8th child: The boy is 6 years old and has a low economic background. He dropped his studies in year 2009 when he was in nursery class. At that time, he did not want to study anymore. But after interaction with him, the boy and his parents are now ready to resume his studies.

9th child: The boy is 8 years old and dropped his studies in year 2009 when he was in nursery class. He stopped his studies because his parent was not able to pay his school fees. So, the child was not able to continue his studies and left the school. After talking to him, the boy is now interested in resuming his studies and wants to become a teacher. We observed that the child is very much interested in going to the school. We should help him in resuming his studies further.

10th child: The boy is 7 years old. His parents want him to get admission in the school. Until now, he has studied at his home only. Now his parents said that he is now fit to study in the 1st class of the school. We helped them in getting their son's admission in the nearby government school.

## **Some clips from community**



**STATISTICAL REPORT OF COP ACTIVITIES**

NAME	No. of ACTIVITIES	BENEFICIARIES
<b>BAL MANCH</b>	10	459
<b>STREET PLAY ON SANITATION</b>	06	675
<b>STREET PLAY ON SEXUAL ABUSE AND SANITATION</b>	02	215
<b>LIFE SKILL WORKSHOP</b>	01	31
<b>STREET PLAY ON ENVIRONMENT</b>	02	240
<b>STREET PLAY ON EDUCATION</b>	09	1065
<b>STREET PLAY ON ICDS</b>	01	125
<b>SHG MEETING WITH DIFFERENT SHG's</b>	01	30
<b>PROGRAM ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</b>	02	62
<b>EYE CHECK UP PROGRAM</b>	01	100
<b>STREET PLAY ON SEXUAL ABUSE AND EDUCATION</b>	01	350
<b>CHILDREN FEEDBACK MEETING</b>	01	47
<b>RTI CAMP</b>	02	80
<b>MOVIE SCREENING</b>	01	40
<b>STREET PLAY ON PNDT</b>	01	150
<b>LEGAL AWARENESS PROGRAM</b>	01	35

**LINKS FOR ANNUAL REPORT****Inputs Requested for ILO Convergence Project on Child Labour**

[ftp://ftp.solutionexchange.net.in/public/gen/resource/res\\_info\\_questionnaire\\_childlabour\\_networks\\_organizations.doc](ftp://ftp.solutionexchange.net.in/public/gen/resource/res_info_questionnaire_childlabour_networks_organizations.doc)

[ftp://ftp.solutionexchange.net.in/public/gen/resource/res\\_info\\_questionnaire\\_nonchildlabour\\_networks\\_organizations.doc](ftp://ftp.solutionexchange.net.in/public/gen/resource/res_info_questionnaire_nonchildlabour_networks_organizations.doc)

[ftp://ftp.solutionexchange.net.in/public/gen/resource/res\\_info\\_questionnaire\\_teacherunions\\_federations.doc](ftp://ftp.solutionexchange.net.in/public/gen/resource/res_info_questionnaire_teacherunions_federations.doc)

**Selection of Chairperson of DCPCR**

<http://epaper.timesofindia.com/Default/Scripting/ArticleWin.asp?From=Archive&Source=Page&Skin=TOINEW&BaseHref=CAP/2012/06/30&PageLabel=3&EntityId=Ar00304&ViewMode=HTML>

<http://rashtriyasahara.samaylive.com/epapermain.aspx?queryed=9>

**Appointment of DCPCR Members and chairpersons**

<http://www.hindustantimes.com/India-news/NewDelhi/Rules-being-twisted-to-get-retd-IAS-officer-as-child-commission-head/Article1-875985.aspx>

**Guidelines for prevention of sexual abuse of children**

<http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-newdelhi/article3876348.ece>

**Lowering the age of Juvenile under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000**

<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/government-mulls-lowering-age-for-trial-in-sexual-assault-cases/1/239574.html>

<http://www.indianexpress.com/news/demand-to-reduce-age-of-juvenility-in-heinous-crimes-unjustified-says-minna-kabir/1054854/1>

<http://www.hindustantimes.com/editorial-views-on/Edits/To-change-or-not-to-change/Article1-985073.aspx>

<http://www.indianexpress.com/news/no-juvenile-reaction/1054639/>

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/With-older-juveniles-getting-away-Juvenile-Justice-Act-needs-to-be-amended/articleshow/17892945.cms>

<http://www.hindustantimes.com/India-news/NewDelhi/Don-t-try-juvenile-accused-in-adult-courts-CJI-s-wife/Article1-985127.aspx>

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/few-takers-for-death-penalty-many-states-want-16-as-juvenile-age-bar/article4273319.ece>

<http://www.hindustantimes.com/India-news/NewDelhi/Activists-oppose-proposal-to-amend-juvenile-justice-act/Article1-985122.aspx>

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Congress-joins-chorus-for-age-revision-for-juvenile-delinquent/articleshow/17894506.cms>

<http://www.indianexpress.com/news/another-gangrape-accused-now-claims-he-is-a-juvenile/1062903/>

<http://m.indianexpress.com/news/against-street-justice/1066932/>

#### **Age - Determination Test related Articles.**

<http://www.indianexpress.com/news/bone-tests-can-only-estimate-not-determine-one-s-age/1055375/>

[http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2013-01-08/delhi/36215380\\_1\\_bone-test-juvenile-justice-board-care-and-protection](http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2013-01-08/delhi/36215380_1_bone-test-juvenile-justice-board-care-and-protection)

<http://navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/edge-of-juvenail-certificate-will-decide/articleshow/17915023.cms>

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/Delhi-gang-rape-case-Juvenile-may-go-free-in-months/articleshow/17878262.cms>

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/HC-throws-out-bone-test-by-single-doctors/articleshow/18683819.cms>

<http://www.hindustantimes.com/India-news/NewDelhi/Only-bone-tests-by-panels-valid-Court/Article1-1017444.aspx>

#### **The Ordinance on Criminal Law relating to women**

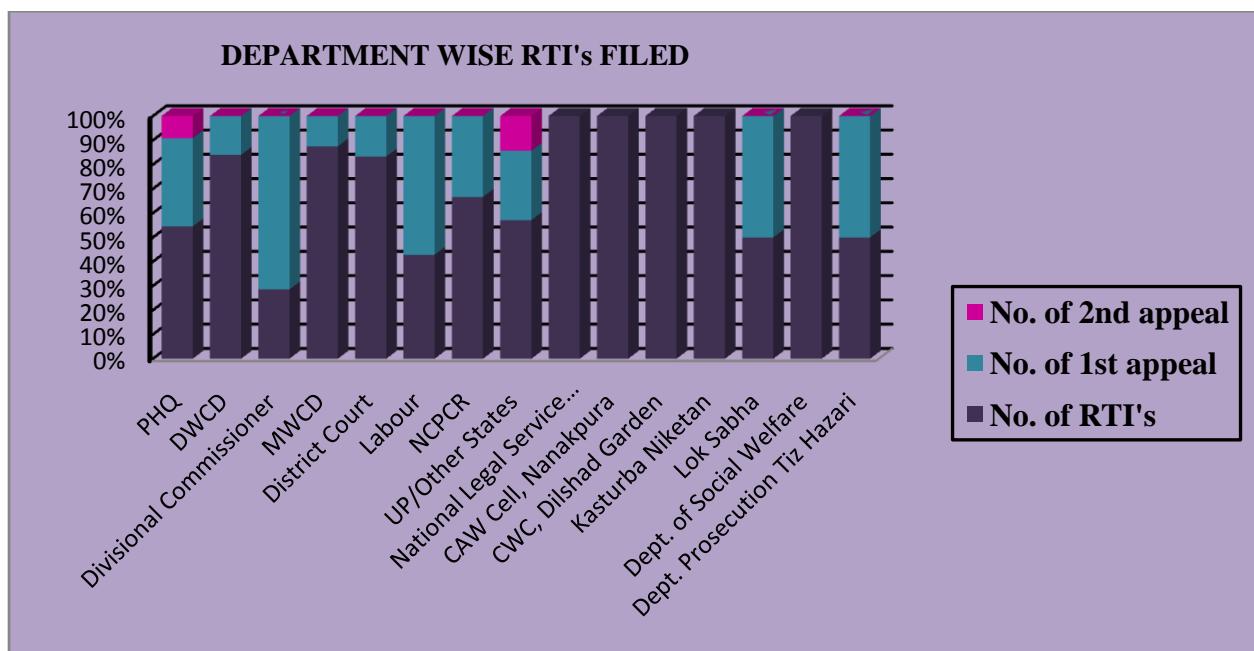
<http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=91979>

## NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS



**RTI intervention in Different Department**

DEPARTMENT	No. OF RTI	No. OF 1 <sup>st</sup> APPEAL	No. OF 2 <sup>nd</sup> APPEAL
PHQ	06	04	01
DWCD	20+1	04	NIL
DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER	02	05	NIL
MWCD	07	01	NIL
DISTRICT COURT	10	02	NIL
LABOUR	03	04	NIL
NCPCR	02	01	NIL
UP/OTHER STATE	08	04	02
NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICE AUTHORITY	01	NIL	NIL
CAW CELL NANAKPURA	01	NIL	NIL
CWC, DILSHAD GARDEN	01	NIL	NIL
KASTURBA NIKETAN	01	NIL	NIL
LOK SABHA	01	01	NIL
DEPT. OF SOCIAL WELFARE	01	NIL	NIL
DEPT. PROSECUTION TIZ HAZARI	01	01	NIL



**TRAINING PROGRAMMES/WORKSHOP PARTICIPATED**

DATE	PROGRAMS
<b>17<sup>th</sup> , 18<sup>th</sup> January, 2012</b>	Willow Hall, India Habitat Centre
<b>24<sup>th</sup> April, 2012</b>	Ranchi
<b>17<sup>th</sup> May, 2012</b>	IHC Hall, Jacranda
<b>23<sup>rd</sup> May, 2012</b>	India International Centre, New Delhi
<b>29<sup>th</sup> May, 2012</b>	WWF Auditorium
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2012</b>	Gandhi Peace Foundation
<b>30<sup>th</sup> June, 2012</b>	IPAC
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> July, 2012</b>	Butterflies
<b>24<sup>th</sup> July, 2012</b>	Conference Hall, Women's Rights, Jhalna dhungri, Jaipur
<b>3- 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2012</b>	Patna
<b>31<sup>st</sup> August, 2012</b>	Save the Children and UNICEF
<b>15<sup>th</sup> September, 2012</b>	NGO, HAQ
<b>21<sup>st</sup> September, 2012</b>	Hotel Vishal Residency, Mahipal Pur
<b>29-30 September, 2012</b>	Jila Sabhagar , Jila Parishad, Rajasthan
<b>20<sup>th</sup> November, 2012</b>	Head Office, Vardhaman Trade Centre
<b>26<sup>th</sup> November, 2012</b>	DWCD, Govt. NCT Delhi
<b>1-3<sup>rd</sup> December, 2012</b>	Jharkhand
<b>21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 2012</b>	Maple Room, India Habitat Centre
<b>29<sup>th</sup> December, 2012</b>	Lodhi Road near Sai Mandir
<b>17<sup>th</sup> January, 2013</b>	Prochild Meeting (Public Discourse)

## Publications

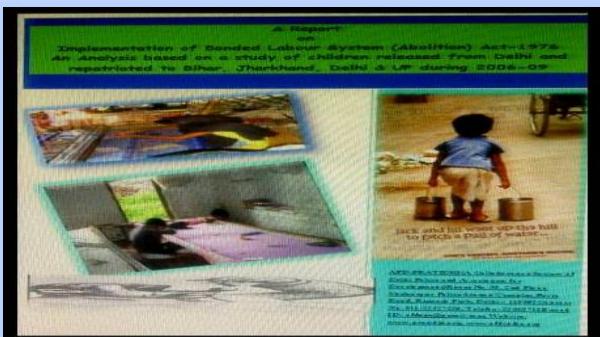
### POCSO PAMPHLET

The POCSO Act, 2012 was formulated in order to effectively address the heinous crimes of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children. To bring awareness among the Investigating Officers of Delhi Police, a PAMPHLET has been designed by us which aims to define the Dos & DON'TS for the Police Officers /Investigating Officers. This is a handy material provided by AFD for the easy use and recommendation by Delhi Police.



### Bonded Labour Study

As proposed in the proposal AFD-Pratidhi has completed the study in the four states – Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi to know the implementation of the scheme of the Govt. of India for the rehabilitation of bonded labour. Further, we have pursued the findings of the study with the Govt. of Bihar through the RTI. The findings are that a vast majority of these children are trafficked into child labour by vested interests sometimes close relatives. It is also very clear that most of the rescued and repatriated children have landed up again in some or the work there is no mechanism to follow up and ensure compliance of provision of rehabilitative support to be given to the rescued bonded labour child. We have also circulated the findings of the study with the networks/stakeholders who are working on the same issue with the purpose to generate a handy discussion on the constraint of implementation of scheme.



## HINDI J.J. MANUAL

AFD developed and published a handbook of the stakeholders on "***Working with Children in need care and protection and conflict in law***". First edition was published in year 2010 and Second Edition in year 2011. It was appreciated by all stakeholders including Govt. we have received several requests from states to develop the same in Hindi. Now we have got it translated in Hindi and have circulated to all concerned

## Compendium

AFD- Pratidhi developed compendiums of media clipping and CWC orders. The compendiums cover child rights issues such as Child abuse , violence against children, Child protection, issues related to juvenile Justice, child trafficking etc. The main purpose of AFD to develop these compendiums is to know how much space media is giving to the issues related to child rights. It is also useful for advocacy on child rights. It is a truth that the public memory is too short. They forget the issues very soon. But It is necessary that the stakeholders remain conscious about the issues. And the compendium make them alert about the issues and also help them to understand gravity of the issues.

AFD circulates compendium among the concerned stakeholders such as Ministry, Govt Departments and Commissions and other NGOs so that collective action can be taken on the matters. Following Compendiums have been developed by AFD during this project period.

### 1) Compilation of media clippings and CWC orders concerning few select cases:

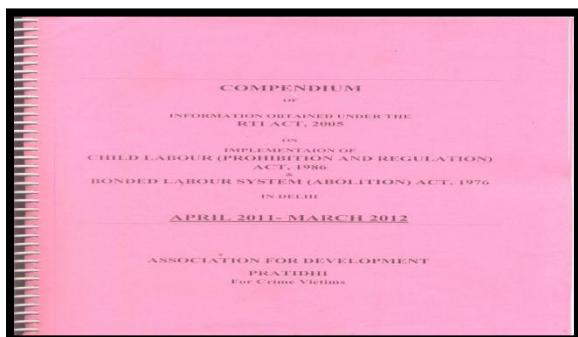
To highlight the issue of child trafficking, AFD-project team has compiled media clippings from reading national dailies and CWC orders provided from time to time. A look at the compilation will remind readers about the seriousness of the issues which usually useful after some time. It is proposed to send these compilations to the concerned Govt. Dept. and Ministry in the state and central Govt. and also to the child Rights commissions in Delhi and few states where the problem of Child Trafficking is more alarming.

The cases study namely Falak and Dwaraka related to child trafficking dominated before print and usual media during the project period.

## **2) Media Clippings on Abuse in Institutions**

Abuse of children in institution is no more a secrete. The cases of child abuses have been widely reported from the different parts of country. Now days, It is not restricted to Govt. run Homes. but the cases have been noticed in Homes run by NGOs. Physical abuse in PRAYAS(NGO)a child home in Delhi , Sexual abuse in Umeed Aman Home run by Equity Center-headed by Swami Harsh Mohan has also clear the myth about activist run institutes being abuse free. AFD has held consultation on this subject and proposed to continue working on this issue. Compilation of Media Clipping gives us a picture about magnitude of the problem and also and an idea as how media looks at implementation of Child Bonded Labour,1986, Bonded Labour,1976

For the use of other stakeholders we have compiled the received information under RTI Act, 2002 from different authorities related to the implementation of bonded labour and child labour act so that other stakeholders also get benefit from the information compiled material.

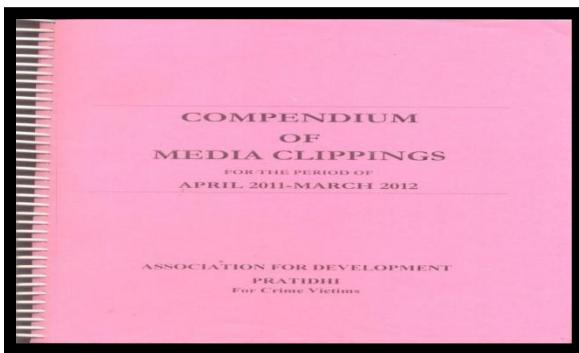


## **3) Compendium On Functioning Of Commissions**

In view of auditing of different commissions (state and national) very useful information were received through RTI which reflects the functioning of the various commissions specially the selection process of members/chairpersons and the utilization of funds and received salaries, privileges, leaves, etc .

## **4) Compendium on Media Clippings**

Throughout the year 2011-12 media reported various issues which were raised by AFD and other stakeholders working on the child rights issues. The coverage/stories done by media were useful because of the content and factual information they have reported. AFD has compiled such media clippings/coverage/stories so that it is easy to try to look into various pressing issues of our day to day life beyond typical data and information status also with an objective to capture how the media has looked at various incidents and to understand the role of media



### **Juvenile Justice Compendium**

Keeping in mind the functioning of Juvenile Justice System in Delhi and other states, AFD filed several RTI's and received valuable information under the same. The information can be utilized in the more effective manner for which we compiled the RTI's and the information related to various RTIs and shared with other NGO's who are working on the same issues. So, this compendium is very helpful to understand the way in dealing the issues covered under the Juvenile Justice System.

### **CITIZENS FORUM FOR TRANSPARENCY**

In order to bring together all the organizations/networks who are working in development sector, AFD-Pratidhi developed a unique strategy which is to setup an exclusive online network called "*citizen's forum for transparency*" wherein, we shared lot of information with more than 350 organization/networks. As a strategy, we never disclosed that the network is created and moderated by AFD. Due to the aforesaid strategy, we created a platform for debate where various views are shared among stakeholders. Today, the Citizen Forum for Transparency has very prominent online network all over India.

## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

<b>ACP</b>	Additional Commissioner of Police
<b>BBA</b>	Bachpan Bachao Andolan
<b>CIC</b>	Crisis Intervention Centre
<b>COP</b>	Community Outreach Programme
<b>CrPc</b>	The Code of Criminal Procedure
<b>CWC</b>	Child Welfare Committee
<b>CAW</b>	Crime Against Women
<b>CS</b>	Chief Secretary
<b>CPCR</b>	Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act
<b>DWCD</b>	Department of Women & Child Development
<b>DC</b>	Divisional Commissioner
<b>ICPS</b>	Integrated Child Protection scheme
<b>JJC</b>	Juvenile Justice Committee
<b>JJA</b>	Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act
<b>NIPCCD</b>	National Institute of Public Co-operation & Child Development
<b>PDS</b>	Public Distribution System
<b>RTI</b>	Right to Information
<b>SHO</b>	Station House Officer
<b>SJPU</b>	Special Juvenile Police Unit
<b>UTCS</b>	Union Territory Civil Services (Directorate of Training)
<b>VAP</b>	Victim Assistance Programme
<b>POCSO</b>	Protection of Children From Sexual Offences
<b>NCPCR</b>	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights