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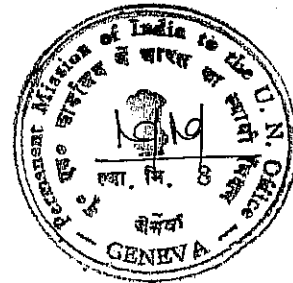
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The Permanent Mission of India to the Offices of the United Nations and other International Organisations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the United Nations Secretary General's Study on Violence against Children and has the honour to enclose with this note the response of the Government of India to the questionnaire received by it in connection with the above-mentioned study.

The Permanent Mission of India to the Offices of the United Nations and other International Organisations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence Against Children the assurances of its highest consideration.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Sl.No.	Question	Reply
I.	LEGAL FRAMEWORK	<p>Children are protected against abuse or violence as per the provisions of Constitution, policy, legislations and schemes/programmes of the Government. The Union Government as well as State Governments also make necessary provisions as per their local laws and programmes to protect children from violence or abuse, physical, mental, social or psychological.</p> <p>The Constitutional provisions include Article 21 that provide that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law, Article 23 prohibits trafficking of human beings and forced labour, Article 39(e) and (f) provide that the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing to ensure that the health and strength of workers, men and women and the tender age of children are not abused and that the citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength and that the children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that the childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.</p> <p>The legislations on children for protection against abuse or violence include, The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956, Indian Penal Code, Information Technology Act, 2000, the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, Central Board of Film Certification under Cinematography Act 1952 (37 of 1952, etc.</p> <p>The National Policy for Children was</p>

adopted on 22nd Aug., 1974. This Policy lays To give every child the right to survival and development in a healthy and congenial environment. India acceded to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on 11th Dec., 1992 to reiterate its commitment to the cause of children. The objective of the Convention is to give every child the right to survival and development in a healthy and congenial environment.

Integrated Programme for Street Children is being implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with the aim to prevent destitution of children and facilitate their withdrawal from life on the streets. The programme is targeted towards children without homes and family ties, specially vulnerable to abuse and exploitation. The components of the programme are: City level surveys to determine the number of destitute and neglected street children, Documentation of the existing facilities to meet the developmental needs of these children, Programmes offering counseling, guidance and referral services to destitute and neglected children, Establishment of shelters for children for night stay, safe drinking water, bathing, latrines, first aid and recreation, Non formal education programme, Programmes for reintegration of children with their families and placement of destitute and children in foster care homes/hostels and residential schools and their maintenance therein, Programmes for enrolment of these children in school, Programmes providing facilities for training in meaning vocations, trades and skills to earning capacity, Programmes for occupational placement of destitute and neglected children, Programme aimed at mobilising preventive health services and providing access to treatment facilities, Programmes for capacity building of NGOs, local bodies, State Governments to undertake relate responsibilities.

Integrated Programme for Juvenile Justice is being implemented by the Ministry of Social

Justice and Empowerment with a view to down that the State shall provide adequate services towards children, both before and after birth and during the growing stages for their full physical, mental and social development. The measures suggested included, amongst others, a comprehensive health programme, supplementary nutrition for mothers and children, free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years, promotion of physical education and recreational activities, special consideration for children of weaker sections like SCs and STs, prevention of exploitation of children, etc.

A **National Coordination Group** has been constituted under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development for monitoring of implementation of child rights in the country.

A **National Charter for children** has been recently adopted which is a statement of intent embodying the Government's agenda for Children. The National Charter emphasizes Government of India's commitment to children's rights to survival, health and nutrition, standard of living, play and leisure, early childhood care, education, protection of the girl child, equality, life and liberty, name and nationality, freedom of expression, freedom of association and peaceful assembly, the right to a family and the right to be protected from economic exploitation. The document also defines commitments to children in difficult circumstances, children with disabilities, children from marginalized and disadvantaged communities and child victims. The document while stipulating the duties of the State and the Community towards children also emphasizes the duties of children towards family, society and the Nation.

India acceded to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on 11th Dec., 1992 to reiterate its commitment to the cause of

children. The objective of the Convention is providing care to children in difficult circumstances and children in conflict with the law through Government institutions and through NGOs. Some features of the scheme areas: Establishment of a National Advisory Board on Juvenile Justice Fund, Training, orientation and sensitization of judicial, administrative police and NGOs responsible for implementation of JJ Act. Institutional care shall be used but only as a last measure by enlarging the range of suitable alternatives, financial assistance to bring about a qualitative improvement in the existing infrastructure, expansion of non-institutional services such as sponsorship, foster care, probation etc.as and an alternate to institutional care.

Elimination of Child Labour: The programme is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour which sanctions projects for rehabilitation of working children and for elimination of child labour. Under the project based Action Plan of the Policy, National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) have been set up in different areas to rehabilitate child labour. A major activity undertaken under the NCLP is the establishment of special schools to provide non-formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition etc. to children withdrawn from employment 100 Child Labour Projects have so far been sanctioned for rehabilitating children in the most endemic areas and 1.5 lakhs children have already been mainstreamed in the special schools. There is a proposal to increase the Child Labour Projects to 150. Under the grant in aid scheme, voluntary organisations are being financially assisted for

seminars and action oriented research on the subject. Funds are also sanctioned for carrying out surveys for identification of child labour. Awareness generation campaigns have also been launched through major national dailies.

		<p>National Child Labour Project Scheme was initiated in 12 districts in 1988 with the objectives of withdrawing and rehabilitating children working in identified hazardous occupations and process. The number of projects was increased to 100 during Ninth Plan and has been expended to cover 250 districts during 10th Plan. Under the Scheme, special schools are opened for working children withdrawn from work with the objective of preparing them to join them formal education system. The special schools under NCLP Scheme provide for formal/non-formal education, vocational training, mid-day meal @ Rs. 5/- per day per child and stipend @ Rs. 100/- per month per child.</p>
<p>International human rights instruments</p>		
1.	<p>Describe any developments with respect to violence against children which have resulted from your country's acceptance of international human rights instruments, including, for example, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its optional protocols, the Palermo Protocol or regional human rights instruments. Provide information on cases concerning violence against children in which your country's courts or tribunals have referred to international or regional human rights standards.</p>	<p>The Convention on the Rights of the Child was ratified by the Government of India on 11th Dec., 1992 and subsequently in keeping with the spirit and standard prescribed in the Convention, the law relating to juveniles was re-enacted and titled as "The Juvenile Justice(Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.</p>
<p>Legal provisions on violence against children</p>		
2.	<p>Describe how forms of violence against children are addressed in your country's constitution, legislation and subsidiary legislation, and, where appropriate, customary law.</p>	<p>The Constitution of India in several provisions, including Clause 3 of Article 15, Clause (e) & (f) of Article 39, Articles 45 & 47, impose a primary responsibility on the State of ensuring the all needs of children are met and their basic human rights are fully protected.</p>
3.	<p>Provide details of any specific legislative provisions on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prevention of all forms of physical, sexual and mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, and sexual abuse; b. Protection of children from all forms of violence; 	<p>Indian Penal Code and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act protect children from all forms of violence. State laws are also there for protection of children within local legislations and laws. Goa Children's Act is one of such example.</p> <p>The Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of</p>

- c. Redress, including compensation, for child victims of violence;
 - d. Penalties for perpetrators of violence against children;
- Reintegration and rehabilitation of child victims of violence.

Children Act 2000 has been in force from 1.4.2001. It aims at consolidating the law relating to juveniles in conflict with law, and children in need of care and protection, by providing proper care protection and treatment by catering to their development needs, and by adopting a child friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of matters in the best interest of children and for their ultimate rehabilitation through various institutions established under the Act. The Act provides several safeguards for juveniles in conflict with law and for children in need of care and protection.

Indian Penal Code 1860 has provisions for prevention of all forms of physical, sexual and mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment and sexual abuse and lays down penalties against perpetrators for such acts. Section 363 A prohibits kidnapping, maiming and employing of any minor for the purpose of begging. Section 366 prohibits forcing or seducing any minor girl to illicit intercourse. Section 369 prohibits kidnapping or abduction of any child under the age of 10 years with the intention of taking dishonestly any movable property from person of such child. Section 372 & 373 prohibit employment or use of any person under the age of 18 years for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse.

Section 4 of the JJ Act provides for constitution of the Juvenile Justice Courts for exercising the powers and duties conferred on them in relation to juveniles in conflict with law. Section 29 provides for constitution of child welfare committee for exercising such powers and duties in relation to child in need of care and protection. Section 16 provides that no juvenile in conflict with law shall be sentenced to death or life imprisonment or committed to prison in default of payment of fine or in default of furnishing security. Section 23 lays down punishment for cruelty to juvenile or child.. Section 24 prohibits employment and use of juvenile or child for

		<p>begging. Section 25 lays down penalty for giving intoxication liquor or narcotic drug or psychotropic substance to juvenile or child. Section 26 prohibits exploitation of juvenile or child employee.</p> <p>JJ Act as well as IPC both provides for penalty for perpetrators for violence against children. Reintegration and rehabilitation of child victims of violence are the part of JJ Act.</p>
4.	<p>Indicate whether any specific legislative provisions address all forms of violence including physical, sexual and psychological violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment and sexual exploitation against children which take place in;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the family/home; • Schools and pre-school care and education(both formal and non-formal, state and private); • Military schools; • Institutions including care, residential, health and mental health; • The context of law and public order enforcement including in detention facilities or prisons; • The neighbourhood, street and the community, including in rural areas; • The workplace(informal and formal); • Sports and sporting facilities. 	<p>Same as above.</p> <p>It is also stated that education is the state subject and local laws of State Governments provide for protection of children in schools from corporal punishments.</p> <p>Section 317 of IPC prohibits exposure and abandonment of child under 12 years by parent or persons having care of it. Section 318 lays down punishment for concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.</p>
5.	<p>Indicate if corporal punishment of children, in any setting, including in the family, is explicitly prohibited in your legal system. Provide details of any legal defences available to those who administer corporal punishment to children, including in the family. Provide information on penalties applicable to those who administer corporal punishment to children, including in the family.</p>	<p>As above.</p>
6.	<p>Provide information on whether the penal code permits corporal punishment and/or capital punishment as a sentence for crimes committed by under 18 year olds.</p>	<p>As per provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000 persons below the age of 18 years are treated as juveniles as per the definition given in the Act and are not</p>

		subjected to punishment. Rather they are sent to Juvenile Homes for the period decided by the Juvenile Boards of the States.
7.	Provide details on whether bullying/hazing and sexual harassment are explicitly addressed by legislation.	IPC deals with such issues. There are provisions relating to protection from trafficking for sexual purposes under Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act.
8.	Provide information on the way in which harmful or violent traditional practices, including but not limited to female genital mutilation, child marriage or honour crimes are addressed in your country	IPC, ITPA, Child Marriage (Restraint) Act are the legislations available to deal with such cases.
9.	Provide information on the applicability of specific provisions to address all forms of violence against children to non-citizens and stateless children, including asylum seekers and displaced children. If specific provisions do not apply to such children, provide details of protection offered to them.	The M/o Social Justice and Empowerment has framed model rules under JJ Act for ensuring effective implementation. One of such principles of the rules stipulates that any juvenile or child who is a foreign national and who has lost contact with his family shall be eligible for protection under this Act and shall be repatriated to his country.
10.	Provide information on any difference in the definition of violence and the applicable legal framework according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sex or sexual orientation of the victim and/or of the perpetrator; • The age of the victim and/or of the perpetrator; • c. The relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, including, but not limited to infanticide, sexual violence in marriage, incest and sexual abuse within the family, and physical chastisement. 	IPC and ITPA protects children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. JJ Act lays down punishment for cruelty to juvenile or child and prohibits use of children for begging. The Act also lays down penalty for giving drugs to children.
11.	Provide information on any recent comprehensive review of the legal framework to address violence against children.	Government has taken initiative to address all such problems of abuse of children in all forms by drafting an Act for the purpose. It is being drafted by legal experts and will be widely consulted before finalisation.
12.	Provide information on any studies and surveys which have been undertaken to assess the impact of legal measures to address violence against children.	Studies and surveys are done from time to time.
Courts tasked with addressing violence against children.		
13.	Identify those parts of the court structure in your country tasked with addressing violence against children. Indicate if your	As far as children's courts are concerned, a new Juvenile Justice(Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, these are designated as

	family or juvenile courts have specific responsibility for the issue.	Juvenile Justice Board for the justice to juvenile who have committed crime under Indian Penal Code. The Child Welfare Committees under JJ Act provides support to children who are in need of care and protection. The Juvenile Justice Board and Child Welfare Committees are being established under new JJ Act which has replaced JJ Act, 1986. Such Boards and Committees are the basic infrastructure for justice to the violence against juveniles and children. Section 4 of the JJ Act provides for constitution of Juvenile Justice Boards for children in conflict with law and Section 29 provides for constitution of Child Welfare Committees for protection of such children.
Minimum age for sexual activity		
14.	Provide information on any legislatively defined minimum age required for valid consent to sexual activity. Is this age different for girls and boys? Is this age different in respect of heterosexual activities?	The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 prescribe marriageable age as 21year in respect of boys and 18 years in respect of girls.
15.	Provide information on the minimum age of marriage for women and men.	Minimum age of marriage for women and men are 18 years and 21 years, respectively under the Provisions of the Child Marriage(Restraint) Act, 1978 and if it is violated, there is provision of punishment of imprisonment and fine. The Act is under amendment for making provision for strict punishment for violators.
Sexual exploitation of children		
16.	Provide information on legislation and other measures to prevent the commercial sexual exploitation of children, including through prostitution and other unlawful sexual activities. Provide details on means to ensure that child victims of such exploitation are not criminalized. Provide information on legislation or other measures to prohibit all forms of sale or trafficking in children, including by their parents.	The Government is taking necessary steps for combating trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children. The Central Advisory Committee recently met and suggested further action to be taken in combating trafficking in the country. There are State Coordinating Committees at State Level, for example, Meghalaya.
Pornography and harmful information		
17	Provide information on legislation and other measures to prohibit the production,	Child pornography and children in obscene circumstances are prohibited and protected as

	possession and dissemination of child pornography, in particular, please provide information on any controls on pornography produced and/or disseminated via the internet.	explicitly given below.
18.	Provide information on any legislation or guidelines to protect children from injurious information and material transmitted through the media, internet, videos, electronic games, etc.	<p>Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has informed that Prasar Bharti (Doordarshan and All India Radio) has programme and Advertisement Code. The Codes inter-alia do not permit anything that is obscene or incite people to crime, violence, breach of law or glorifies violence. Doordarshan and AIR strictly abide by Code while telecasting/broadcasting programmes.</p> <p>Programmes of Satellite Channels when transmitted through Cable Television Networks in the country are required to adhere to the programme and advertising codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed there under. Rule 6 (1) (d) and (1) do not permit telecast of programmes /advertisements, which are obscene, defamatory or denigrates children.</p> <p>All films including Advertisement films, before exhibition in India, has to be certified by the Central Board of Film Certification under Cinematography Act 1952 (37 of 1952). It ensures that scenes showing involvement of children in violence as victims or as forced witness or showing children as being subject to any form of child abuse are not presented.</p> <p>Press Council of India has also its own guidelines viz. Norms of Journalistic Conduct for newspapers and news agencies and to inculcate principles of self-regulation among the Press. PCI has set norms for Journalistic Conduct according to which Newspapers/Journals shall not publish anything which is obscene, vulgar or offensive to public in good taste.</p>
Reporting obligations relating to violence against children		
19.	Provide information on legislation, regulations or administrative directives requiring reporting of all forms of violence	Same as given in reply to Question 10 & 13 above.

	<p>against and abuse of children in all setting to appropriate bodies. If reporting legislation, regulations or administrative directives exist, please indicate whether all citizens are required to report, or whether the obligation falls on certain professional groups only. Provide details of any sanctions for non-reporting.</p>	
<p>Complaints procedures</p>		
<p>20.</p>	<p>Provide information on any complaints procedures relating to all forms of violence against children perpetrated in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the family/home; • Schools and pre-school care and education(both formal and non-formal, state and private); • Military schools; • Institutions, state and private, including care, residential, health and mental health; • The context of law and public order enforcement including in detention facilities or prisons; • The neighbourhood, street and the community, including in rural areas; • The workplace(informal and formal); • Sports and sporting facilities. 	<p>The complaints relating to all forms of violence against children can be directly made to Juvenile Justice Board established at the District level or Child Welfare Committees established under JJ Act, 2000 or even to the local police stations.</p> <p>National Youth Policy 2003 recently approved by the Government has identified "health and family welfare" as one of the key sectors for upliftment of mental, physical, and spiritual health of the youth. The Policy strongly recommends introduction of health education in the curriculum of regular and formal education in higher classes of schools and colleges and also in non-formal education centers. According to the Policy lack of proper education leads to mental depression of youths. Accordingly, the Policy recommends establishment of State sponsored and free counseling services for the youth, particularly, the adolescents. Adolescents often exhibit mood swing and might even indulge in self destructive activities such as use of alcohol, drugs and violence. This would necessitate training and capacity building of all professional groups including NGOs working with the youth. The Policy also recognize sports and recreation for all round development of personality of youth. Therefore, it recommends promotion of sports and games as a mass moment, compulsory sports, games and physical education, including Yoga in all educational institutions, provision for common playgrounds, and that at least 1/5th of the time should be spent by a student in outdoor activities. Health and Sports are state subjects and States are</p>

		actively engaged in creating effective educational system and intensive awareness campaign. They are imparting training to youth by mobilizing professional groups to minimize the chances of complaint relating to all forms of violence against children.
21.	Indicate whether children or persons acting on their behalf can access these procedures. Indicate whether legal aid is available to facilitate submission of complaints, and the circumstances in which legal aid will be available.	Children themselves or persons acting on their behalf, can access to a member of JJB or CWC wherever established for their justice or call the Child Line Phone for children i.e. 1098 , a toll free 24 hours telephone number available in the selected cities in the country. As far as legal aids are concerned, the Child Line Services provide such services but the final disposal of the cases rest with JJB or CWC under JJ Act, 2000. Any juvenile or child or his guardian or any other person having the actual charge or control over the child and recognize by the competent authority as a guardian of the child can have access to the provision and safeguards contained in JJ Act. Child Line Services is a 24 hour toll free emergency phone service for children in need of care and protection. It also provides emergency assistance and refer the child for long term care and rehabilitation and also facilitates restoration of the child with his family. The Child Line Services is available in 55 cities in the country.
22	Describe steps which have been taken to raise awareness of possibilities to submit complaints about violence against children.	Awareness is created on the procedure of submitting complaints of violence against children in collaboration with States and NGOs.
23	Provide information on any special procedural or evidentiary rules which may apply in proceedings with respect to violence against children.	Adequate provisions are available in India Penal Code and JJ Act and procedure to be followed in the court is covered under Criminal Procedure Code and Civil Procedure Code.
24	Provide information on the usual outcome of complaints of violence against children(e.g. compensation, punishment of perpetrators, perpetrator rehabilitation, family therapy)	--
25	Provide information on the usual outcome of legal proceedings in which children and	Complaint of violence against children can be made either to the police stations, where an

	juveniles are found guilty of perpetrating violence(e.g. imprisonment, corporal punishment, community service, perpetrator rehabilitation, family therapy).	inspector is designated as Special Juvenile Police Officer under JJ Act, 2000. These officers are well trained and well versed with the provisions of the JJ Act. Complaints can also be made at Child Line Services for help. There are provisions under JJ Act 2000 for cruelty, employment for begging, and penalty provisions for intoxicating liquor or narcotics drug or psychotropic substances to juvenile or child. Exploitation of any juvenile or child employee are also covered under JJ Act. All offences under these cases are set to be special offences being treated as cognizable under JJ Act. There is also provision for alternative punishment under the Act. If juvenile or children are found to be guilty of perpetrating violence, such cases need to be processed by JJB under JJ Act.
II.	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND RESOURCES TO ADDRESS VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN The aim of this section is to establish if your country has an institution coordinating multisectoral activities concerning violence against children, which include prevention, protection, redress, reintegration and rehabilitation.	JJ Act provides for establishment of Juvenile Justice Boards in each District of States for prevention, protection, redress, reintegration and rehabilitation of children affected by violence.
26	Are there any Governmental authorities, structures and mechanisms, including at federal, state/provincial, municipal and local level which are currently responsible for addressing violence against children? If YES, identify these authorities, structures and mechanisms and describe how coordination is ensured.	The Department of Women and Child Development in the Union Government of India deals with all issues pertaining to women and children including violence against children. There are Women and Child Development Department or Social welfare Department in the State Governments which deals with all programmes related to child development and protection. There is a coordination between the Union and State Government on women and children issues.
27	Is there a lead Government authority tasked with responsibility for addressing violence against children? If YES, provide details.	As stated above.
28	Are specific financial and/or human resources allocated by your country to address violence generally?	It is for the States to allocate and utilize funds from the available sources as per their need and requirement in each sector.

	If YES, Indicate the extent of these allocations.	
29	Does your country allocate specific financial and/or human resources to activities to address violence against children? If YES, provide details.	As above
30	Do international or bilateral donors provide resources to your country for activities to address violence against children? If YES, indicate the extent of these resources and the way in which they are used.	Each Ministry and Department dealing with Children issues are given sufficient funds for implementation of Schemes and Programmes for children. Funds are also given to States as well. However, no international or bilateral sources are available for the activities to address violence against children to the best of the knowledge of DWCD, except that UNICEF is supporting its programme in India which includes various aspects of child rights.
31	Does your country provide any assistance to other countries efforts to respond to the problem of violence against children? If YES, provide details	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is providing an amount of US \$ 3000 to UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, Rome every year as its annual contribution.
32	If your country has a national human rights institution, such as a human rights commission or ombudsman, or a child-specific human rights institution, does it have any role or competence in the are of violence against children, including receiving complaints? If YES, provide details.	National Human Rights Commission address all issues pertaining to human rights. However, the Government is in the process of establishing and constituting a National Commission for protection of child rights with the provision for similar Commissions at the state level.
33	Are there any particular parliamentary structure(for example special committees) to address violence against children? If YES, provide details.	The working of all Statutory bodies of the Government like NHRC, NCW and other Commissions, in the form of Annual reports are placed before Parliament for information and necessary action as they deem fit.
34	Have there been any recent parliamentary initiatives to address violence against children? If YES, please given details.	There is no such incidence in the knowledge of DWCD.
III.	ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN ADDRESSING VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN. The aim of this section is to elicit information on civil society activities relating to violence against children.	

35	Describe significant civil society initiatives addressing violence against children in your country, including the types of institutions involved (such as academic institutions, professional associations, women's associations, student associations, community based groups, faith-based groups, child and youth-led groups, trade unions, employer's organizations, national non-governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations) and the major activities engaged in (including advocacy, awareness raising, research, prevention, rehabilitation and treatment of children harmed by violence, provision of services, provision of resources).	A number of voluntary organizations and non-governmental organizations are working in the country for the protection of children. These organizations are being assisted by the State Government as well as the Central Government, financially as well as by soliciting their advice and views on a particular subject.
36	Describe the support provided by your Government for these activities and the efforts made to coordinate civil society and government initiatives.	NGOs are supported by the Government as Stated in para 1 above.
37	Describe the role played by the media in addressing violence against children.	As per para 55
IV.	CHILDREN AS ACTORS IN ADDRESSING VIOLENCE This section is designed to extract information on children's activities to address violence.	
38	Provide information on the involvement and consultation of children in designing activities, and in implementation and monitoring of programmes and policies to address violence against them. Provide details, including ages and other details of the children involved.	A National plan of children for children was prepared in 1992 for achieving targets by the year 2000. However, it is being made afresh with new goals and objectives and strategies for the current decade. It is being finalized.
39	Describe the involvement, if any, of children in designing special procedural or evidentiary rules applying in court proceedings with respect to hearings concerning violence against children. Provide details including ages and other details of the children involved.	Criminal Procedure Code is applicable to all courts.
40	Describe the amount and type of resources made available to support children's participation in activities to address	Each Ministry and Department dealing with Children issues are given sufficient funds for implementation of Schemes and Programmes

	violence against children.	for children. Funds are also given to States as well. However, child participation has been included in the new Plan of Action for Children which is being finalized.
V.	POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES TO ADDRESS VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN A comprehensive policy for dealing with violence against children is one that addresses multiple forms of violence against children, that works across the different settings in which violence occurs, and which includes components for prevention, protection, victim medical, psychological, legal and social assistance, victim rehabilitation and reintegration, and perpetrator interventions. Such policy is distinguished from specific programmes that address selected sub-types of violence against children or its effects in specific populations and settings	The Planning Commission of the country provides guidance for the policy decisions and is involved in sectoral allocations of plan funds. Protection, welfare and development of children is one of the priority area and the latest interventions to be taken up is available in Tenth Five Year Plan. The recently notified National Charter for Children encompasses the issues relating to violence against children. A National Plan of Action for Children is also prepared by the Department of Women and Child Development in order to identify priority areas and to achieve the qualitative and quantitative targets.
41	Does your Government have a comprehensive policy concerning violence against children? If YES, provide details and describe any gender-specific provisions included in the policy.	The National Policy for Children 1974 provides for protection of children from all forms of exploitation and abuse and for all round development of children.
42	Does your Government deliver, or provide direct support for delivery by other agencies, of specific programmes aimed at preventing and responding to violence against children? If YES, please provide available summary reports, or URLs, of these programmes, and indicate using the table below, which settings and types of violence are addressed by these programmes.	National Commission for protection of child rights is being constituted for addressing all issues pertaining to children including the present one.

	Physical	Sexual	Psychological	Neglect		Other
Family Home						
Schools						
Institutions						
Neighbourhood/ Community						

Workplace						
Law enforcement						
Other						

Sl.No.	Question	Reply
43	<p>Does your Government monitor the impact of these policies and programmes directed towards violence against children?</p> <p>If YES, describe the monitoring systems and provide a URL or other reference where the system and outcomes are described in greater details.</p>	<p>A National Coordination Group has been constituted under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development for monitoring of implementation of child rights in the country.</p>
44	<p>Does your Government participate in any internationally coordinated activities concerning violence against children?</p> <p>If YES, please provide details.</p>	<p>India is always party to international conventions and agreements relating to children, like CRC, Saarc Convention on Child Welfare, Saarc Social Charter, Optional Protocols to CRC, etc.</p>
VI.	<p>DATA COLELCTION, ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH</p> <p>This section aims to provide an overview of information systems and information about violence against children that may be used to inform, plan and monitor policy, legal and programmatic interventions concerning violence against children.</p>	<p>A National Coordination Group has been constituted under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development for monitoring of implementation of child rights in the country.</p>
45	<p>Over the past five years, has there been any victimization, epidemiological or other population based surveys of any forms of violence against children in your country?</p> <p>If YES, provide details or references, or attach.</p>	--
46	<p>Have there been any small scale or representative interview studies with parents and children on violent victimization of children?</p> <p>If so, please give details.</p>	--
47	<p>Over the past five years, has your Government conducted or commissioned any scientific research projects on the problem of violence against children?</p> <p>If YES, indicate the subject of this research and where the findings of these</p>	<p>The State Government of Meghalaya has commissioned a study/survey on the atrocities on women and children. Such studies and surveys are conducted form time to time in order to evaluate and review the ongoing programmes for</p>

	projects may be consulted in more detail.	children.
48	Have studies or surveys been undertaken into the impact of legal measures to address violence against children? If YES, provide details or references, or attach.	---
49	Does your Government have a system for formal inquiries into all child deaths in which it is known or suspected that violence may have played any part? Provide details.	---
50	Are regular(e.g. annual) reports published describing the statistical profile of the known or suspected violent deaths investigated by the system? If YES, what proportion of all homicide deaths are under the age 18? -----%	---
51	If reports on the national profile of known and suspected violent deaths are published by your Government, indicate how the data is broken down for the purpose of reporting(check all that apply):	---

Sex	
Age	
Manner of death(Homicide, suicide,	
Geographical location of incident(address)	
Source of occurrence(home, school etc.	
Time and date of incident	
Victim-perpetrator relationship	
Other	

Sl.No.	Question	Reply
52	Provide the total number of reported cases of violence against children in 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003.	---
53	Provide the total number of convictions and reported cases for the various categories of crimes of violence recorded against children in 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003.	---
VII.	AWARENESS, ADVOCACY AND TRAINING.	

	This section is aimed at gathering information on any awareness raising, advocacy and training activities relating to violence against children which may have been conducted by your Government.	The interventions of the Government are given the following paragraphs.
54	Over the last five years has your Government conducted or commissioned any campaigns for raising awareness of and preventing violence against children? If YES, please describe any recent campaigns, including the settings and types of violence that were the subjects of the campaigns and the target audience (general public, caregivers, teachers, etc.)	Department of Women and Child Development itself have launched several media campaigns to address various issues pertaining to children through print and electronic media. The themes include declining sex ratio, promotion of girl child, child rights, combating trafficking, etc. The interventions by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are given below in following paragraphs.
55	How were the campaign messages and information disseminated (check all that apply)?	<p>Press Information Bureau: The PIB organized a number of formal/informal briefings for journalists with senior officials of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to sensitize press and people on this issue through media. On important occasion, the Bureau issued press releases for the media. The material useful for writing features on women and child development issues had also been provided to journalists.</p> <p>PB:Doordarshan: Doordarshan is playing an important role in telecasting the programme for betterment of children environment/education/health and hygiene/food and nutrition and also programme against child labour.</p> <p>PB:AIR: AIR is already broadcasting large number of special programmes on various themes related to children.</p> <p>Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity: The information regarding campaigns conducted/commissioned for raising awareness for the preventing violence against children over the last five years for general public by the DAVP are as under: (i) Print Media: DAVP has from time to time been releasing advertisements on</p>

		<p>promotion and protection of child rights and development schemes for uplift of the conditions of children. The advertisements include Convention on Rights of the child, Kishori Shakti Yojana, ICDS, Balika Sammridhi Yojana, National Commission for Children and National Charter for children.</p> <p>(ii) Outdoor Publicity: Outdoor Publicity Campaign on the subject of violence against children was undertaken in 2002 onwards to generate awareness regarding child help line(toll free telephone line no.1098) using hoardings, bus back panels, computerized animation displays, bus panels and MEMU railway panels.</p> <p>(iii) Audio Visual: One video spot on child helpline 1098 for helping children in distress was produced on behalf of the M/o Social Justice and Empowerment. A weekly programme "Sanvarti Jain Jeevan Ki Rahen" also covers the issue besides addressing the problems of disabled children, mentally retarded children etc.</p> <p>Film Division: Films Division has produced films on violence against children and the welfare of children. Four films were released on all India basis as per details given below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="838 1370 1392 1818"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sl.</th> <th>Name of Films</th> <th>Date of release</th> <th>No. of prints released</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Handle them with care</td> <td>26.4.2004</td> <td>396</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Where to go</td> <td>31.6.2004</td> <td>185</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Soone Sapne</td> <td>28.6.2002</td> <td>185</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Bal Adhikar</td> <td>1.11.2004</td> <td>390</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl.	Name of Films	Date of release	No. of prints released	1.	Handle them with care	26.4.2004	396	2.	Where to go	31.6.2004	185	3.	Soone Sapne	28.6.2002	185	4.	Bal Adhikar	1.11.2004	390
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Sl.No.	Question	Reply
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56	Over the last five years, has your Government provided, commissioned or sponsored training programmes in the area of violence against children? If YES, indicate which of the following areas were addressed by the last such training programmes and which provider groups received training(check all that apply)	Training programmes are being organized from time to time which include all issues pertaining to children.
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	Prevention	Protection	Redress	Rehabilitation	Penalties
Medical Professionals (including paediatricians, nurses, psychiatrists, and dentists)					
Public health practitioners					
Social workers and psychologists					
Teachers and other educators					
Court officials(including Judges)					
Police					
Prison officers					
Juvenile offenders personnel					
Institution personnel					
Parents/guardians					
Other(please specify)					

Please provide details.