

REPORT ON  
REGIONAL LEVEL TRAINING COURSE FOR  
JUVENILE JUSTICE FUNCTIONARIES

(Sponsored by National Institute of Social Defence, Ministry of  
Welfare, Govt. of India, New Delhi and Collaborated by Department  
of Social Defence, Gujarat State)

(26th November to 2nd Decembar 1987)



TRIBAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE  
GUJARAT VIDYAPITH, AHMEDABAD - 380 014.

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Report on the Regional Level Training  
Course for the Juvenile Justice Functionaries  
(26th November to 2nd December, 1987.)

1 Introduction: Background of the Course.

- 1.01: It is widely accepted that the children who come into conflict with law cannot be put on par with the adult offenders, because of their peculiar situation related to their mental, physical and social conditions. Further these children who do not actually come into conflict with law but are on the brink of entering into a life of crime, have also to be saved from this dreadful condition.
- 1.02: The various Children Acts adopted by the various States of India contained provisions to meet with the above mentioned Children's situation. However, it was noticed that a large number of children were still sent to the jails and thereby put under the evil influence of the adult offenders. There were also geographical differences in various Children Acts and in several cases the operation of these Acts was also not on proper level.
- 1.03: All these factors necessitated an urgent need for having a uniform law for all the States of India, covering all aspects of care, treatment, education, development and rehabilitation of both the juvenile offenders and the non-offenders, in social, moral and economic difficulties.

- 1.04: The Parliament therefore, enacted the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 (No.53 of 1986) to bring uniformity and standardisation in the operation of juvenile justice for all the States of India. It has been framed in conformity with the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of the Juvenile Justice.
- 1.05: This Act has been brought into force in all the Districts of the State of Gujarat with effect from the 2nd October, 1987.
- 1.06: Though the Bombay Children's Act, 1948 was in force in the State of Gujarat for last over a quarter of century, it was thought necessary to give a short-term orientation to the higher level functionaries of this Act in the form of a Regional Level Training Course.
- 1.07: Accordingly, one such Training Course was held at Ahmedabad from the 26th November to the 2nd December 1987 at the Gujarat Vidyapith under the auspices of the National Institute of Social Defence, New Delhi, the Directorate of Social Defence of the Gujarat State, and the Tribal Research & Training Institute of the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

2. Objectives of the Training

- 2.01: The Government administration, the judiciary and the voluntary agencies are the main participants in the operation of the juvenile justice. The first objective was to bring these agencies together on one platform so that co-ordinated thinking and deliberations can be carried out to the advantage of each, through expression of their experiences and difficulties - both peculiar and common.
- 2.02: The participants from the various States had already been working on the administration of the juvenile justice through their respective Children's Acts. This meant that they had already possessed the background experience and knowledge in their field. However, the Juvenile Justice Act, though it contained the same objectives as of the former Children Acts, it basically differed in approach, methods and concepts. The second objective of this Course was, therefore, to develop among the participants, better understanding of the very concept of juvenile justice and urgent need of its application through the Juvenile Justice Act.
- 2.03: The third objective was to add to the knowledge of the participants regarding the theories and practice in the field of prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and the treatment of the juvenile delinquents and the maladjusted juveniles.

- 2.04: The fourth objective was to acquaint the participants with the ways and means to mobilise resources from both the Government and the private parties.
- 2.05: The fifth objective was to equip the participants with better/<sup>knowledge</sup>of child psychology and behavioural problems.
- 2.06: The sixth objective was to create a sense of confidence in the minds of the participants that they would be in a position to deal with any problem arising out of the actual operation of the Juvenile Justice Act.

3. Inauguration of the Training Course

3.01: Because of certain administrative difficulties, the Training Course could not be held earlier as thought of before. However, though a bit late, it was held, as stated above, from the 26th November to the 2nd December, 1987.

3.02: Inaugural Function:

The Training Course was therefore inaugurated by Dr. Sushilaben Sheth, the Minister of State for Social Welfare and Social Defence, Gujarat State, on the 26th of November 1987 at the Upasana Khand of the Gujarat Vidyapith. Prof. Ramlal Parikh, Vice-Chancellor of Gujarat Vidyapith was the Chief Guest. The inaugural function programme is enclosed herewith (Appendix-A).

3.03: Special Representative:

Shri L.R. Girotra, Training Co-ordinator, National Institute of Social Defence, Govt. of India, New Delhi, attended as a representative of N.I.S.D.

3.04: Prayer:

The function started with a prayer by Shri Harendrabhai Parmar.

3.05: Welcome:

Shri Vinodbhai Tripathi, Registrar Gujarat Vidyapith expressed his pleasure in welcoming the participants of the Training Course and wished that the Course would prove beneficial to them. He also welcomed the invitees who had attended the function.

3.06: Background of the Course:

Shri J.B.Naik, Dy. Director of Social Defence, Ahmedabad, related the background which led to the holding of the Regional Training Course for the functionaries of the Juvenile Justice Act belonging to the States of Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P. and Diu Daman, *and Gujarat.*

3.07: About the Course:

Shri L.R. Girotra, special representative from the N.I.S.D., detailed the circumstances under which the Juvenile Justice Act was enacted by the Parliament.

He stated that, though various States of India had their Children Acts, they were not exhaustive and did not adequately meet the requirements of the present day conditions. They also varied from State to State. The Juvenile Justice Act was an exhaustive one and was meant to be implemented uniformly throughout all the States of India.

As it contained several new provisions, methods and concepts, it was thought imperative and essential to give Training to the functionaries of the Act, which may prove beneficial to them in their day-to-day operation of the Act. One such Regional Training Course, he added, has now been arranged for the functionaries from the State of Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., Diu and Daman, *and Gujarat.*



At the end he remarked that the present Course was called "Training Course" but it should have been rightly called "Re-orientation Course" since high and experienced officers were the participants therein. He, however, hoped that the course will prove beneficial to the participants; their stay all these days will also be comfortable and joyful.

3.08: Inauguration:

The Training Course, as stated earlier, was formally inaugurated by Dr. Sushilabehn Sheth, Minister of State for Social Welfare and Social Defence.

In her address she expressed her pleasure to remain present to inaugurate the Training Course. She said that it was doubly auspicious to bring into force the Juvenile Justice Act on the 2nd October 1987, since that day was the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti and Dassera festival. She expressed satisfaction that the Act will bring uniformity throughout India in respect of the treatment of juveniles - both the delinquents and the neglected.

3.09: Inauguration Speech:

A full text of the inaugural address is enclosed herewith. (Appendix-B)

3.10: Chief Guest Speech:

Prof. Ramlal Parikh, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad expressed his satisfaction and joy that the Training Course was held on the

premises of the Vidyapith and under the co-management of the Tribal Research & Training Institute of the Vidyapith.

He expressed satisfaction that the introduction of the new Act will bring about unity of functioning between the States of India. It will satisfy the long-felt need of standardized system of dealing with delinquent and non-delinquent children. He hoped that the present training course will give full satisfaction to the participants and will also augment their knowledge and skill in their respective fields.

He suggested that such training courses should be organised on the district and village levels too.

### 3.11: Thanksgiving:

At the end, Dr. T.D.Naik, Director and Principal, Tribal Research and Training Institute, Gujarat Vidyapith offered thanks to:

- (i) Dr. Sushilababen Sheth, Minister of State for Social Welfare and Social Defence, Gujarat State, for having made it convenient to inaugurate the Training Course.
- (ii) Prof. Ramlal Parikh, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapith for consenting to be the Chief Guest of the inaugural function.
- (iii) Miss Divyababen ~~MANAX~~ Marwadi, Director of Social Defence, Gujarat State, Shri J.B. Naik and Shri C.N. Shah for extending their valuable suggestions and assistance in organising the Training Course.

(iv) He thanked the National Institute of Social Defence, New Delhi for making adequate budget provision for financing the Training Course and for deputing Shri Girotra, as its special representative.

(v) He also thanked all the invitees who had made it convenient to attend the inaugural function.

3.12: In addition to thanksgiving, Dr. Naik welcomed the participants and gave details of the course programme and also the lodging, boarding arrangements.

3.13 Miss Divyababen Marwadi, Director of Social Defence, was not in a position to attend the inaugural function, since she was out at Bangalore for some official work.

#### 4. Participants

##### 4.01: The number and the Region covered

As this was a Regional Level Training Course, the State of Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., Gujarat and Diu & Daman were involved. As many as twenty five participants took part in the Course for the full term. The regionwise number was as under:

Punjab	4
Rajasthan	5
U.P.	1
Gujarat	14
Diu & Daman	1

A list containing the names of participants is enclosed (Appendix-C).

##### 4.02: Official Level of Participants

The candidates selected for the participation of the Course were drawn from the higher level of judiciary, administration and the voluntary sector. They were as under:

###### (A) Judiciary

Chief Judicial Magistrate	
Judicial Magistrates & Metropolitan Magistrate	12

###### (B) Administration:

(1) Special Secretary to Govt.	1
(2) Dy. Secretary to Govt.	1
(3) Deputy & Asstt. Director	2
(4) Child Development Project Officer	1
(5) Supt. Certified School	2
(6) Chief Children Officer	1

(C) <u>Voluntary Sector</u>	
(1) Hon. Secretary	3
(2) Superintendent	2
	<hr/>
Total	25
	<hr/>

#### 4.03: Agencies covered

The participants attended the Course under the auspices of the following agencies:

- (1) State Government Departments
- (2) Directorates of Social Welfare & Social Defence
- (3) High Courts: Judiciary Officials
- (4) Government Child Welfare and Development Agencies and Certified Homes, Protection Dept.
- (5) Voluntary Agencies, such as Vikas Grah, Vikas Vidyalaya, Anathashrams and Balalashrams.

#### 4.04: Lodging Arrangements

The participants were accommodated at the local Circuit House, Circuit House Annexe, and the Vidyapith Guest House. Prior reservation of rooms was made at each place. Those who elected to stay with their friends or relatives were permitted to do so.

Transport arrangement was also made for those who stayed at the Circuit House and its Annexe.

#### 4.05: Boarding Arrangement

The Vidyapith Girls' Hostel made boarding arrangement for the participants. Breakfast, lunch and dinner were provided punctually and to the satisfaction of the participants.

4.06: Travel Expenses etc.

The participants were paid first class fare from and to their destination. One guest lecturer was paid air fare with the prior approval of the N.I.S.D.

Transport charges were also paid to those participants who came to attend the lectures from their place of stay (outside Gujarat Vidyapith's campus).

4.07: Punctuality and attitude towards the Course

The participants attended the lectures punctually during the lecture-period of the Course. In fact some of them were coming ahead of the time and discussing the subject themselves.

Though the participants were of high level, some of them being high officials of judiciary and State Government Departments, they all had accepted the fact that they were put to learning situation. All sat common and mixed freely with one another having no pride of their position. This showed that all were serious to get something out of the Course.

4.08: Participation in Discussion

(A) Of course all did not take part in discussions. Ladies' side remained silent except Kumari Arunaben Desai, Hon. Secretary, Vikas Vidyalaya, Wadhwan; and Kumari Sarojben Patel, Hon. Secretary, N.R. Ashram, Ahmedabad. On the side of the gents who frequently took part in the discussions were

Shri H.R.Thaker, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Nadiad;  
 Shri D.R.Shah, Joint Civil Judge, Bharuch; Shri  
 N.V.Dave, Dy.Director, Social Defence, Ahmedabad;  
 Shri N.N.Bhalla, Chief Judicial Magistrate,  
 Hoshiarpur; Shri O.P.Sharma, Special Secretary,  
 Social Welfare Dept., Lucknow; Shri Laxman  
 Goewami, Chief Children Officer, Directorate of  
 Social Welfare, Jaipur; Shri C.N.Totla, Chief  
 Judicial Magistrate, Rajasthan, and others.

(B) The points of discussion were mainly based on clarifications sought on certain points contained in the lecture or when some participants differed in respect of certain opinion expressed by the lecturer. In some cases some were based on the procedures contained in the Juvenile Justice Act. Whenever disagreements were expressed they were in cordial tone, and in a spirit of accommodation, without raising any bitter feeling.

(C) Group Discussions

The participants were divided into three groups for discussions on three different subjects as under:

- Group I : Study of Juvenile Justice Act - Difficulties and Suggestions
- Group II : Paucity of voluntary organisations in several States
- Group III : Powers of Magistrates and related topics.

Reports on group-discussion and those who participated in the group-discussion are enclosed herewith (Appendix-H1, 2 & 3).

4.09: Evaluation of the Course by the Participants

The evaluation forms were distributed amongst the participants two days ahead of the close of the sessions. The forms returned by them with their view are enclosed herewith (Appendix-G).

4.10: The views expressed were mostly as under:

(i) Design of the Course: This varied from Good to Very good.

(ii) Methods of Training: This too varied from (a to d) Good to Very good.

(e) All-right for the Course.

(f) Quite O.K.

(g) Some amount of free time.

(h)(i) Child psychology

(Note: A lecture on stages of child development was arranged)

(iii) Physical Arrangements

1 (a)(b)(c): This ranged from Good to Very good.

2 Mostly gave no remarks.

Some expressed "O.K."

One wanted improvements in club arrangement.

(iv) General Remarks by the participants

(1) The first priority in majority of cases was in favour of "Theory and Knowledge useful to my job."

Generally the priority indication was not properly marked.

(2) Among the most significant terms were:

1. Role of <sup>o</sup> voluntary organisations.

2. Treatment to be given to the neglected juveniles as well as to the delinquent juveniles.



3. Institutional Management
  4. Fundamental Perspectives of Juvenile Justice.
  5. Juvenile Court, Boards and their roles and functions.
  6. Child psychology.
- (3) 1. Emphasize on the role of voluntary organisations and fill up the blanks left so far.
2. There should be a refresher course.
3. The guidance and the instruction received will be followed up in my work.
- (4) I would suggest to my department. Almost all agreed to their suggestion.
- (5) Most of the participants did not touch this item; but some gave their opinion as under:
- More such training should be organised.
- Juvenile Justice Act should be discussed very widely.
- Child psychology should be taught.
- Police officers of high rank should be involved in such courses.
- (6) Separate and detailed course in Child psychology and welfare should be arranged for officers (J.N.F.C., C.J.N., N.P.) P.O. and Chairman and members of the Juvenile Boards.
- Alternatives to institutionalisation should have been included.
- There should be case studies.
- There should be training of other functionaries such as Probation Officers.

There should be lecturer on the delinquency trends among the children; also education to parents.

There should be discussions on model rules and draft rules.

From the practical points of view, the actual working of the Juvenile Courts and Juvenile Boards should be incorporated.

There should be more training on Child psychology.

Case-working should also be discussed.

The medium of instruction in the training course should be in Hindi.

Such training course should be on district level also.

Particular emphasis should be on the practical aspects of the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act.

Legal and juristic aspects of the Act should be included.

5. Speakers5.01: Number of speakers invited to give talks on different subjects

As many as 16 speakers were invited to deliver lectures on different subjects. However, thirteen could give their talk on the scheduled date and time. When anybody could not come, alternative arrangement was made in their place.

A list of speakers invited is enclosed (Appendix-D).

5.02: Organisations from which the speakers were drawn

Experts from the following organisations were drawn for various subjects:

- (1) The present and the retired officers from the Directorate of Social Defence, Gujarat State, Ahmedabad.
- (2) Tata Institute of Social Sciences.
- (3) Police Department.
- (4) M.S. University, Baroda.
- (5) Centre for Social Studies, SURAT.
- (6) Department of Social Work, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.
- (7) University Ex-Vice Chancellor.
- (8) UNICEF.

5.03: Areas of Specialisation

The speakers were drawn from the following fields of specialisation:

- (1) Administration of Social Defence.
- (2) Operation of Social legislations including the Juvenile Justice Act.
- (3) Criminology and Correctional Administration.

- (4) Institutional Management.
- (5) Social work in General.
- (6) Voluntary Participation and Resource Mobilisation.
- (7) Police.
- (8) After-care and Follow-up.
- (9) Child Psychology and Child Development.
- (10) Training of staff in the field of social work.
- (11) Community programmes for children.

5.04: The States from which the speakers were drawn.

The speakers were invited ~~from~~ from the Gujarat as well as the Maharashtra States.

The following speakers were invited, but they could not attend:

- |     |                        |   |           |
|-----|------------------------|---|-----------|
| (1) | Prof. S.P. Shrivastava | : | U.P.      |
| (2) | Shri G.J. Pinto        | : | New Delhi |
| (3) | Shri S.D. Gokhale      | : | Pune      |
| (4) | Shri Khandwawala       | : | Ahmedabad |

5.05: The Programme Schedule is enclosed herewith (Appendix-E).

5.06: A brief resume of the lectures is also enclosed herewith (Appendix-F).

6. Subjects6.01: Areas covered

The following areas were covered at the training course:

- (1) Juvenile Justice - Fundamental Perspectives.
- (2) Operation of Juvenile Justice Act.
- (3) Rehabilitation of Children under the Juvenile Justice Act.
- (4) Community Programmes for Children under the Juvenile Justice Act.
- (5) Institutional Management.
- (6) Public Participation and Resource Mobilisation.
- (7) Training of Staff and Staff Development.
- (8) After-care & Follow-up.
- (9) Child Psychology and Child Development.

6.02: Papers and Books circulated among the participants

The list of papers and books given to the participants during the training course is given in Appendix-I)

6.03: Brief resume of the lectures delivered. This is given at Appendix-

6.04: Group discussions

Three groups were formed for discussions on three different subjects.

The names of participants, subjects and their report are given at Appendix-H(1), H(2), and H(3). The Reports were read out at the Symposium, on the final day. Report on Symposium is at item 8.

6.05: The Field Visits

The participants were also taken out to pay a visit to the following institutions in Ahmedabad:

- (1) The Remand Home - The Observation House
- (2) The Juvenile Court
- (3) The Certified School - The Juvenile Home.

All the participants took part in these visits.

The Directorate of Social Defence, the Vidyapith and the Mahipatram Ruprak Ashram were kind enough to provide their vehicles for these visits.

By way of "extra curricular activity", the participants were taken round the city of Ahmedabad to show them important places of interest.

6.06: Any other media used

Shri Rangaswami of Bombay UNICEF was kind enough to show films on children in difficulties and their rehabilitation.

7. Suggestions and Recommendations

The views, suggestions and recommendations made by the participants are given at item 4.09 and the Appendix-H(1), H(2) and H(3).

On the whole the participant had expressed their satisfaction on the Course and they felt that they had gained something in their field of work.

8. Symposium

8.01: The 2nd December 1987 was the concluding day of the Training Course. On this final day a Symposium was held. Earlier three groups were formed for discussion and preparing a report on three different subjects. They were as under:

- Group I : Study of Juvenile Justice Act -  
Difficulties and Suggestions
- Group II : Paucity of Voluntary Organisations  
in several States.
- Group III : Powers of Magistrates and Related  
Topics.

8.02: The Group members elected their convenors and after discussion each group prepared a short report and placed it before the participants. Copy of each report is enclosed herewith (Appendix H-1, 2 and 3).

8.03: The views expressed by the individual participant were as under:

- (1) Shri Laxman Goswami from Rajasthan expressed that it is wrong to state that there are no voluntary organisation in the State of Rajasthan, but the situation is that there are a few but do not function as good as in Gujarat. Further more organisations do not come forward. Dr. T.B.Naik accepted this and requested the participants to correct the report to that extent. Shri Goswami also suggested that there should be exchange of experts from Gujarat and Rajasthan, so that experience of Gujarat can be useful to Rajasthan.



- (2) Mr. Singh from Punjab expressed that there are some voluntary institutions in Punjab but they are not recognised by the Govt., and they have not reached the standard of Gujarat institutions. Something should be done for this. They should be oriented and also shown institutions in Gujarat.
- (3) Shri Arunaben Desai from Gujarat stated that there are no voluntary institutions in Diu and Daman. There are no good institutions also there. Something should be done to start institution in Diu and Daman. Priority should be given to this.
- (4) Mr. Goswami stated in respect of the Juvenile Justice Act that this Act has been brought into force in 1987 and the preparatory measures have not yet been taken by many of the States. This should be expedited.
- (5) Shri M.R. Thakar, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Nadiad from Gujarat, expressed that the present Act was very cumbersome. There should have been two separate Acts - one for the Neglected Children and the other for Delinquent Children. Some provisions are for Board only, some are for the Juvenile Court only and some are common to both the Board and the Juvenile Court. This complicates the matter and reduces the simplicity of the Act. The only way will be to have two separate Acts - one for the Neglected Juveniles and one for the Delinquent Juveniles.

9. Valedictory Function

9.01: At the close of the Symposium, the valedictory function commenced in the afternoon of the 2nd December, 1987.

9.02: Shri Ramlalbai Parikh, Vice-Chancellor of the Gujarat Vidyapith was kind enough to accept our invitation to <sup>be</sup> the Chief Guest at this function. He said that the problem of crime was much related to the lack of social development. Three things were very important to bring about sound social development. These were

(1) Micronization of Development

It means that Social Development should be turned into local community development. This means to bring about the change to the people. This should be area-based. We should try to locate the problem in locality. In Korea, they have developed even barbers, through fundamental value system and it is this value system which alone can control juvenile delinquency. Therefore our development should start from the smallest unit village. It is a fact that local is national; national is not local.

(2) The second point be advocated was that the Social Development should be in the forefront of economic development. This means that it should not be that economic development should be first and then social development, but social development

should be given priority over the economic development. It does not always mean that economic development brings about social development. He gave an example of Sweden whose standard of living is highest in the world; even higher than U.S.A. but there the crime rate is also highest in the world. Though there is no starvation there, hundreds of cars are stolen every day. This is because economic development is paid more attention than development of social situations.

(3) Social Development is possible by voluntary agencies. If there are no such voluntary agencies in any State, some voluntary agencies should be created. If people's efforts are respected, there will not be any dearth of voluntary efforts. People's strength and capacity should be appreciated.

It is not necessary to know the statistics of crime, but it is very necessary to make efforts to eradicate crime. People's participation in this area will be most valuable.

9.03: Thanksgiving by the Participants

(1) Shri Laxman Goswami, Chief Children Officer, Directorate of Social Welfare, Jaipur, thanked the Director of Social Defence, Gujarat State and the Director, Tribal Research & Training Institute, Gujarat Vidyapith for successfully organising the training programme. He said, the participants definitely got new and good ideas which will be helpful to them.

- (2) Mr. Totala, Chief Judicial Magistrate, Jodhpur, expressed that they were much enlightened on various subjects and functions of the Juvenile Justice Act.
- (3) Shri Arunaben Desai, Hon. Secretary, Vikas Vidyalaya, Wadhwan expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the training in Juvenile Justice Act for last seven days. She said she got new ideas in the training but she had conflicts in mind. The social workers have social outlook in respect of a child; while the Court look at it with law only. But any way she had good reception and enjoyable time. She thanked Shri Thakorebhai Naik for the hospitality and services and food and lodging arrangements made at the Vidyapith. She was satisfied with the staff and Grahmata of the Girls' Hostel for their kindness and punctual service of food.
- (4) And finally Shri R.B.Lal, Senior Officer of Tribal Research & Training Institute, Gujarat Vidyapith, offered thanks as under:
1. The National Institute of Social Defence, New Delhi for making funds available for their Training Course and also for their guidance and instructions for organising the Course. He also thanked N.I.S.D. for supply of Course material, also for deputing Mr. L.R.Girotra at the Course for guidance and instructions.

2. He thanked the Director of Social Defence for her keen cooperation and guidance in the Course.
3. He thanked departmental officers Shri J.B.Naik and Shri C.N.Shah both Dy.Directors and also Shri A.W.John retired Asstt. Director for their frequent visits to the Vidyapith and giving assistance in arranging the Course programme and lectures, etc.
4. He thanked the Vol.Agencies and Govt. Departments of Gujarat and outside States for deputing the participants to the Course.
5. He also thanked Dr. T.B.Naik, Director of Tribal Research & Training Institute for his able guidance in organising and managing the Course.
6. Finally Dr. T.B.Naik thanked Mr.R.B.Lal also for his deep involvement in the organisation and successful operation of the Course. And at the end he thanked the participants for their willing cooperation, laudable discipline, punctual attendance and keen interest during the course of the training period.

10. Organisers' Remarks

- 10.01: The Course was well framed. The subjects covered the whole field of juvenile justice. They were interesting and varied in nature.
- 10.02: The speakers were experts in their respective fields and they could impart something to the participants.
- 10.03: The participants were satisfied with the Course content, lodging and boarding arrangements. They were also satisfied with the T.A. and D.A. given to them, for attending the Course.
- 10.04: The budget provided was adequate. However, we were informed that there was no scope for re-appropriation from one head to another. Budget provision for payment to the speakers was not adequate, with the result that we could not invite more speakers from outside States. We had to cut according to the cost and be satisfied with the local speakers, to accommodate within the financial provision.
- 10.05: We are thankful to Dr. Hira<sup>P</sup>Singh, Director of N.I.S.D.; Dr. Divekar, Head of Division (Trg.) Course and also Shri Girotra, Training Co-ordinator for their valuable guidance and for the materials supplied, and also for financing the Training Course.
- 10.06: We hope such assistance in money and material will be forthcoming if we hold such Training Course district-wise in Gujarat.

## Appendix-A (vide item 3.02)

## GUJARAT VIDYAPITH, AHMEDABAD

REGIONAL TRAINING COURSE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE  
FUNCTIONARIES

(26th November to 2nd December 1987)

## INAUGURATION PROGRAMME

26th November 1987 : 11-00 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.

VENUE : UPASANA KHAND - GUJARAT VIDYAPITH

1. PRAYER : Sri Narendrabhai Parmar
2. WELCOME : Sri Vinodbhai Tripathi  
Registrar, Gujarat Vidyapith
3. BACKGROUND OF THE COURSE : Sri J.B.Naik,  
Dy. Director,  
Social Defence Dept., Gujarat  
Ahmedabad.
4. ABOUT THE COURSE : Sri L.R. Girotra,  
Training Coordinator,  
National Inst. of Social Defence,  
Govt. of India, New Delhi.
5. INAUGURATION : Dr. Sushilaben Sheth,  
Minister for Social Welfare  
& Social Defence, Gujarat State.
6. INAUGURATION SPEECH : - do -
7. CHIEF GUEST SPEECH : Prof. Ramlal Parikh,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.
8. THANKS : Dr. T.B.Naik,  
Director & Principal.

## Appendix-B (vide item 3.09)

Inaugural speech by Hon. Minister of State for Social Welfare and Social Defence on the occasion of starting of the Regional Training Course on the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986

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Hon. Vice-Chancellor Shri Ramlalbai, distinguished participants of the course from Gujarat and outside, Faculty members of the Gujarat Vidyapith and other invitees;

It is my proud privilege to be amidst you on the occasion of starting of the Regional Training Course under the Juvenile Justice Act. The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 has been brought into force in the State of Gujarat with effect from 2nd October, 1987, the double auspicious day on account of Gandhi Jayanti and Dassera festival. With the implementation of the Act, the uniform system will prevail regarding dealing with and treatment of juveniles - both delinquent and neglected.

For those in Gujarat, this event may not seem as significant as in most parts of India. In Gujarat, we have been implementing The Bombay Children Act, 1948 and the Saurashtra Children Act, 1956 in all parts of the State, since the inception of the State and even when it was a part of bi-lingual Bombay State or when Saurashtra was a separate State in the Union of India. Therefore, in Gujarat, no child was ever sent to Jail. Likewise, we had already developed the machinery viz. Juvenile/Children Courts, Remand Homes and Observation Homes and the Certified/Special Schools. Therefore, no child was kept



in Police lock-up or was treated or tried with the adult offenders or was sent to Jail. Thus, it can be said with due pride that Gujarat was one of the few progressive States in India so far as the treatment of juvenile delinquents and socially maladjusted children is concerned. The Gujarat State is equally progressive in involving the voluntary efforts in the sphere of child welfare; and 8 out of 24 Remand Homes are run by the voluntary organisations, in addition to 11 Fit Person Institutions run by the voluntary organisations.

I have mentioned about 2 children Acts viz. The Bombay Children Act, 1948 and the Saurashtra Children Act, 1956 which were implemented, simultaneously in different parts of the State. There are some differences in the provisions of both these Acts; one outstanding being of age of a child, which was 18 in the Saurashtra Children Act, while 16 in the Bombay Children Act. There were also some differences in the nomenclature of the institutions. Because of these differences, we were to bring out a unified "Gujarat Children Act" covering good elements from both the present Acts. However, when the Government of India enacted a new Juvenile Justice Act, we dropped our move to have a unified Act. To have a uniform legislation for all the States and Union Territories for children is, without any doubt, a very progressive move on the part of the Government of India. We must congratulate our Hon. Prime Minister for this. He had shown great concern about the children being sent to jails. This was revealed in his letter addressed to all Chief Ministers of the States in which he categorically mentioned that NO

CHILD SHOULD BE SENT TO JAIL. The new Juvenile Justice Act is a logical corollary and administrative follow-up of what he had said before a year and half.

I do not want to go deep in the provisions of the new Juvenile Justice Act, which is a most progressive piece of legislation; because you will be dwelling with this for the whole week to come; but I cannot resist the temptation of discussing a few prominent aspects of this Act. It is for the first time that in this Act, a separate machinery for dealing with delinquent and neglected children is provided, not only for trial and treatment but also for their stay in the institutions. This separate treatment was ~~not~~ really necessary in as much as, there were more chances of the neglected children being influenced and exploited by the delinquent ones. I do not distinguish the delinquent children for what they are; because we all know, that they are also the product of our social system. But at the same time, there was more harm than good in keeping them with their counterpart. I think, you will discuss the philosophy of this aspect in detail while participating in the training programme.

At the outset, I was sceptic about the utility of the training programme for the senior and experienced persons like you, from various fields of Judiciary, Police and Social Welfare. But I understand, such training programmes, facilitate inter-personal sharing of experiences rather than disseminating theoretical information. In this sense, it will benefit all of you by mutual sharing of thoughts and ideas. It will be much more useful because the participants from other States have also

come; and they will have their own experiences and background, which could be distinct from others. They will have good opportunity to give and take.

You are in the institution which was founded and nourished by Gandhiji himself in the twenties. If the place has any impact, and I strongly feel that it has, I hope that you will have a very very good time here for the whole week.

Finally with all my best wishes, I declare the Regional Training Course as formally inaugurated.

Jai Hind

## Appendix-C (vide item 4.01)

Tribal Research and Training Institute  
Gujarat Vidyapith : Ahmedabad 380 014

Regional Level Training Course for the  
Juvenile Justice Functionaries  
(26th November to 2nd December, 1987)

PARTICIPANTS

- |     |                           |                                           |             |
|-----|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1.  | Shri M. M. Bhalla         | - Chief Judicial Magistrate,              | Hoshiarpur  |
| 2.  | Shri M. M. Agarwal        | - -do-                                    | Jalandhar   |
| 3.  | Shri A. R. Pattwardhan    | - -do-                                    | Rajasthan   |
| 4.  | Shri M. C. Purohit        | - -do-                                    | Rajasthan   |
| 5.  | Shri C. M. Totla          | - -do-                                    | Rajasthan   |
| 6.  | Shri J. V. Doshi          | - -do-                                    | Rajasthan   |
| 7.  | Shri Lakshman Goswami     | - Chief Children Officer,                 | Jaipur      |
| 8.  | Shri H. R. Thakkar        | - Chief Judicial Magistrate,              | Nadiad      |
| 9.  | Shri V. N. Talwani        | - -do-                                    | Navsari     |
| 10. | Shri D. R. Shah           | - -do-                                    | Bharuch     |
| 11. | Shri H. G. Bhatt          | - -do-                                    | Vadodara    |
| 12. | Shri D. P. Sharma         | - Special Secretary,                      | Lucknow     |
| 13. | Smt. Nisha R. Singh       | - Child Development Project Officer       | Diu         |
| 14. | Smt. Chandra Kala         | - Supdt., Certified Home,                 | Ludhiana    |
| 15. | Shri Satvinder Pal Singh  | - -do-                                    | Patiala     |
| 16. | Kumari Rekhaben Vyas      | - Supdt., Kasturba Stree Vikas Gruh       | Jamnagar    |
| 17. | Kumari Arunaben Desai     | - Hon. Secretary, Vikas Vidyalaya         | Wadhwan     |
| 18. | Kumari Ashaben Shah       | - Supdt., Kathiawad Nirashrit Bala Ashram | Rajkot      |
| 19. | Shri H. K. Dholakia       | - Deputy Secretary, Social Welfare        | Gandhinagar |
| 20. | Shri N. V. Dave           | - Dy. Director of Social Defence,         | Ahmedabad   |
| 21. | Kumari Sarojben Patel     | - Secretary, M.R. Ashram                  | Ahmedabad   |
| 22. | Mrs. Padmaben Fadia       | - Jt. Secy. Vikas Gruh,                   | Ahmedabad   |
| 23. | Mrs. Kokilaben S. Panchal | - Metropolitan Magistrate                 | Ahmedabad   |
| 24. | Kum. Ushaben Thakore      | - Asstt. Director of Social Defence       | Ahmedabad   |
| 25. | Shri B. C. Chokshi        | - Jt. Civil Judge,                        | Narol       |

## Appendix-D (vide item 5.01)

A list of speakers with the subjects allotted to each.

	Name	Subject
1.	Dr. Jyotsnaben H. Shah	Fundamental Perspectives of Juvenile Justice
2.	-do-	Juvenile Courts, Juvenile Boards - their roles and functions.
3.	Prof. J. J. Panalal	Rehabilitation of Children Dealt with under the Juvenile Justice Act.
4.	-do-	Probation System under the Juvenile Justice Act.
5.	Shri A. W. John	Operational System of Juvenile Justice under the Juvenile Justice Act.
6.	-do-	Minimum Standards for Care and Protection of Children under the Juvenile Justice Act.
7.	Shri J. B. Naik	Institutional Management.
8.	Shri C. N. Shah	Community Based non-institutional programmes for Neglected and Delinquent Children.
9.	Shri Ishwarbhai Patel	Resource Mobilization by Voluntary Agencies.
10.	Prof. S. P. Punalekar	Training - Inter-sectoral Linkages.
11.	Prof. K. N. Sharma	Staff Development for Institutional Children.
12.	Dr. P. Dayal	Public Participation in the Administration of the Juvenile Justice Act.
13.	Miss Divyaben Marwadi	After Care Organisation for the Children under the Juvenile Justice Act.
14.	Prof. Suman Majmudar	Stages of Child Development.

Appendix-E (vide item 5.04)

Programme Schedule

TRIBAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad - 380014

Regional Level Training Course-cum-Workshop for Juvenile Justice Functionaries  
(Sponsored by National Institute of Social Defence, Govt. of India, New Delhi,  
and collaborated by Department of Social Defence, Govt. of Gujarat)

26th November to 2nd December, 1987

Programme & Time Table

Date	Time	Subject	Name of the Speaker (with address)
26th Nov. 1987 Morning Session	10-00 A.M. to 10-45 A.M.	Registration of the Trainees Officers Participating	-
26th Nov. 1987 Afternoon Session	11-00 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.	Inauguration of the Course	-
	2-00 P.M. to 3-30 P.M.	Fundamental Perspectives of Juvenile Justice	Dr. Jyotsnaben Shah Ex. Director, Social Defence, E/52, Ayojan Nagar, Ahmedabad-380 007.
	3-45 P.M. to 5-00 P.M.	Audio-Visual presentation	Shri Rangaswami, UNICEF, Bombay.

Date	Time	Subject	Name of the Speaker (with address)
27th Nov. 1987 Morning Session	9-00 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.	Juvenile Courts, Juvenile Boards - Their Roles and Functions	Dr. Jyotsnaben Shah
	10-45 A.M. to 12-15 P.M.	Rehabilitation of Children dealt with under Juvenile Justice Act	Prof. J.J. Panaklial, Tata Inst. of Social Defence, Bombay.
27th Nov. 1987 Afternoon Session	2-00 P.M. to 3-30 P.M.	Operational System of Juvenile Justice	Shri A.W. John, Former Asstt. Director, Social Defence.
	3-45 P.M. to 5-00 P.M.	Library Reading	-
28th Nov. 1987 Morning Session	9-00 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.	Probation and After-Care under the J.J. Act.	Prof. J.J. Panaklial
	10-45 A.M. to 12-15 P.M.	Institutional Management.	Shri J.B. Naik, Dy. Director, Dept. of Social Defence, Ahmedabad.
28th Nov. 1987 Afternoon Session	2-00 P.M. to 5-00 P.M.	Institutional visit.	-

Date	Time	Subject	Name of the Speaker (with address)
29th Nov. 1987 Morning Session	9-00 A.M. to 10-30 P.M.	Role of Police in relation to the administration of Juvenile Justice Act.	*Shri S. S. Khanduawala Dy. Commissioner of Police, Ahmedabad.
	10-45 A.M. to 12-15 P.M.	Community based Non- Institutional programmes for neglected and delinquents.	Shri C. M. Shah, Dy. Director, Social Defence Dept., Ahmedabad.
29th Nov. 1987 Afternoon Session	2-00 P.M. to 3-30 P.M.	Techniques of Augmenting Public Co-operation	*Prof. (Mrs.) Promila Mitra, Faculty of Social Welfare Work, M. S. University, Baroda.
	3-45 P.M. to 5-00 P.M.	Library Reading	

\*Shri S. S. Khanduawala and Prof. (Mrs.) Promila Mitra did not attend. Alternatively sight-seeing in the city was arranged at the request of the participants.



Date	Time	Subject	Name of the Speaker (with address)
30th Nov. 1987 Morning Session	9-00 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.	Resource Mobilization by Voluntary Agencies	Shri Ishwarbhai Patel, Ex. V.C., G.U., 41, Shyamal Raw House, Satellite Road, Ahmedabad-380 015.
	10-45 A.M. to 12-15 P.M.	Training - Inter- Sectoral Linkages	Dr. S.P. Punalakar, Director, Centre for Social Studies, Surat.
30th Nov. 1987 Afternoon Session	2-00 P.M. to 5-00 P.M.	Institutional visit	-
1st Dec. 1987 Morning Session	9-00 A.M. to 10-30 A.M.	Staff Development for Institutional children.	Prof. K.M. Sharma, Faculty of Social Work, M.S. University, Vadodara.
	10-45 A.M. to 12-15 P.M.	Public Participation in the Administration of Juvenile Justice Act.	Dr. P. Dayal, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.
1st Dec. 1987 Afternoon Session	2-00 P.M. to 3-30 P.M.	After-Care Organization for the children under the Juvenile Justice Act.	Miss Divyaben Marwadi, Director, Social Defence Dept., Ahmedabad.
	3-45 P.M. to 5-00 P.M.	Stages of Child Development	Prof. Suman Majmudar, Dept. of Social Work, Gujarat Vidyapith, A'bad.

Date	Time	Subject	Name of the Speaker (with address)
2nd Dec. 1987	9-00 A.M. to 10-30 A.M. & 10-45 A.M. to 11-50 A.M.	Symposium on Juvenile Justice Act Operational Aspects.	-
	11-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.	Valedictory Function.	-

NOTE: 1. Each lecture was of about one hour duration.

2. After the lecture about half an hour was devoted to discussion on the topic which the Speaker has dealt with in his/her lecture.

Appendix-F (vide item 5.05)

(Synopsis of 13 lectures)

1. Fundamental Perspective of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986

By Dr. Jyotsna H. Shah  
Former Director, C.B.C.S. (Govt. of India)  
and Director of Social Defence (Rtd.)  
Govt. of Gujarat.

The Parliament has passed the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. The responsibility of its implementation rests with the State Governments and the Union Territories. Under this Act a juvenile is a boy who has not attained the age of 16, years and a girl who has not attained the age of 18 years. It brings uniformity of concept and procedure in all the States.

The purpose is to provide for care protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of the neglected and the delinquent juveniles. The definition of these types of juveniles is provided for in the Act.

Then she dealt with Chapters of the Act separately as under:

Chapter II

This deals with the formation of the Juvenile Board for the neglected juveniles and the Juvenile Court for the delinquent juveniles.

This chapter also lays down the constitution and functions of various institutions for short-term as well as long-term treatment.

It also provides for the procedure and functions of the Juvenile Court and Juvenile Board.

Chapter III

This deals with neglected juveniles, procedure to be followed, inquiry to be made and commitment of neglected juveniles to appropriate bodies including the fit persons and fit institutions.

Chapter IV

Deals with the functioning and powers of the Juvenile Courts, procedure and inquiry and final orders that can be passed and not passed.

Chapter V

This prescribes the procedure for conducting the business of the competent authorities namely the Juvenile Boards, and Juvenile Courts. It lays down the circumstances under which the final order can be passed by these authorities. Both have powers to amend their own orders.

Chapter VI

This deals with the special offences in respect of the juveniles. Not only the offences but respective punishment also.

Chapter VII

This deals with other miscellaneous provisions such as transfer from the one institution to the other, placing on licence, and other administrative provisions.

Having seen in short the provisions of the Act, it will be observed that this new Act provides uniformly for the neglected as well as the delinquent juveniles of India. It has replaced the word "Child" for "Juvenile" which is rather mouthful and jarring. A better combination could have been devised.

At the end she suggested that the Govt. of India should not be at rest after the enacting of this Act. It should provide for technical advice, and consultation, exchange of information and pilot projects.

She also suggested that there should be proper training of the functionaries at various levels; laying down of standards, provision of manuals, uniformly in forms and registers.

She also struck a note of caution towards our over-eagerness to have big institutional buildings without having considered the possibility of number of inmates likely to come for shelter. The juvenile homes should be organised, as far as possible, on cottage pattern like the S.O.S. homes.

Before committing juveniles to the institutions, proper thought should be given if they can be observed in the families. This will be advisable for the juveniles below seven years of age.

2. Juvenile Courts, Juvenile Boards -  
their Rules and Functions

By Dr. Jyotsna H. Shah

She gave in details the procedures, powers and functions of the Juvenile Boards, Juvenile Courts and the Observation Homes. She stated that the Act provided for different types of functions for different agencies.

The Juvenile Boards are meant for the neglected juveniles. Prior to the passing of this Act, the Children Acts in some of the States dealt with both the neglected and the delinquent juveniles together. Thus there was one and the same agency for both these types of children. Now the new Act provides for a separate body namely the Juvenile Board exclusively for the neglected juveniles. Its members have adequate knowledge of child psychology and child welfare. They are vested with the judicial powers of the First Class Magistrate. Its place of sitting, the time of sitting are all prescribed by the State Government.

She also explained the working of Juvenile Courts. These Courts are the specialised courts to deal with the delinquent juveniles who come into conflict with law. These juvenile courts have no powers to deal with the neglected juveniles. This will to some extent lessen the burden of case load in the juvenile courts. But in fact cases are very few.

It is constituted of the existing magistrates of First Class. At most of the places except very big

cities, the Juvenile Court sits for one day in a week. This is because the case load does not warrant its sitting throughout the week. The Government also prescribes its time and place of sittings. Its procedure is governed under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code barring some exceptions, which are not suitable for dealing with juveniles, such as sending a juvenile to jail or giving him capital punishment.

She also described the working of the Observation Homes. Along with the Government they can also be run by the Voluntary Agencies, under the supervision and guidance of the Government.

She stated that the objective of the Observation Home is different from that of the Juvenile Home or a Special Home. The Observation Home is for a short-term treatment. A juvenile is kept there, under orders of both the juvenile board and the juvenile court pending completion of inquiry into their cases. The Probation Officer *Makes* investigation into the cases of these juveniles and puts up his report; which is considered by the juvenile board or the juvenile court as the case may be.

Of course short-time programmes in the form of small crafts, literacy education etc. are among the programme of the Observation Homes. For there the juvenile is sent out according to the final order of the Board or the Court.



3. Rehabilitation of Children Dealt with under the Juvenile Justice Act.

Prof. J. J. Panakal  
Ex-Head, Department of Criminology  
and Correction, Tata ~~Next~~ Institute  
of Social Science, Bombay.

Our system of rehabilitation of children is western-based. But this does not work properly. We have to work harder and more honestly. We should be sincere in purpose. Lack of this makes our rehabilitation efforts more difficult and fruitless; and therefore if at all we want to be successful in the honest, hardworking and purposeful in all our efforts to this end.

The Juvenile Justice Act is a self-implementing Act. There is interplay between the trainer and trainee. Good and sound co-operation and understanding <sup>between</sup> ~~between~~ the two <sup>alone</sup> will lead to successful results. The problem of rehabilitation will be easier to solve.

The Reformatory Schools Act was the first Act towards the rehabilitation of the problem juveniles and also the vagrant ones.

The Borstal Schools Act is another piece of legislation which is meant for higher-age groups children.

It is not easy to make distinction between the neglected and the delinquent juveniles. The former one needs rehabilitation while the later one not only needs rehabilitation but also correction and reformation. Our rehabilitation programmes should be planned and directed towards this situation.

Further we should know and understand the needs of each child. All should not have the same types of programmes. Child with like needs and requirements; children with like capacities and aptitudes should also be grouped and then required treatment should be administered to them; otherwise certain types of children will prove misfits to certain types of programmes.

We have our own limitations in the form of human and physical assistance for rehabilitation of children. Our efforts should be directed towards ensuring the steady flow of these elements. Voluntary agencies would be of great assistance in this field.

Tapping of community resources such as finding employment, vocational training, occupational guidance, lodging and boarding etc. after release from institution etc. will be found from within community. Their proper utilization will be much more fruitful in our rehabilitation plan.

4. Operative System of Juvenile Justice under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986

Shri A. W. John,  
Ex-Assistant Director of  
Social Defence, Gujarat State.

1.. He stated that the idea of Juvenile Justice was not a new one. It is under operation in India for last century and a half in one form or other.

2.. He described in short, the history of the development of the idea of Juvenile Justice.

3.. Handling of Types of Children

The Board has to deal exclusively with the Neglected Juveniles as described under Sec.2(1) of the Act.

The Board has also to deal with uncontrollable juveniles under Sec. 17 of the Act.

There is a third kind of child, but there is no specific provision for its protection in the Act. But it can be treated as a neglected child as can be dealt with by the Board.

The Juvenile Court has to deal exclusively with Delinquent Juveniles as defined under Sec.2(e) of the Act.

4.. The purpose of a Board is rehabilitation of a juvenile; while that of a Juvenile Court is correction and reformation.

5.. The Nature of Disposition by Board and Court:

- (A) The Board commits a juvenile to a Juvenile Home, or to the care of a fit person, parent or guardian.
- (B) The Juvenile Court issues the following types of orders:

- (i) Allow the juvenile to go after due admonition.
- (ii) Release on probation and commit to the care of a parent or guardian or fit person.
- (iii) Place on probation and commit to fit institution.
- (iv) Commit him to a Special Home.
- (v) Order to a juvenile to pay a fine.

6.. Factors for consideration by the Board and the Court for passing orders:

- (i) Age of a juvenile.
- (ii) Physical and Mental Health of juvenile.
- (iii) Circumstances in which a juvenile was and is living.
- (iv) Report of the Probation Officer.
- (v) Religious persuasion of a juvenile.
- (vi) Any other circumstances in the interest of child.

7.. Expeditious Disposal of case. This is provided for the second proviso to Sec. 33 of the Act.

8.. Transfer of cases from Juvenile Court to the Board and vice-versa. The first proviso to Sec. 7(1) provides for transfer of cases from Board to Court and vice-versa.

9.. He also dealt with juvenile justice from the point of ~~the~~ view of Voluntary Agencies. These are important factors in the operation of the Act.

10.. He also dealt with the juvenile justice from the point of view of the Police.

He stressed the need of very close co-operation between the Police and the Administration. It is the Administration which should motivate the Police to act more actively in the operation of the Act.

5. Probation and After-care under the Juvenile Justice Act.

Prof. J. J. Panaklal  
Ex-Head, Deptt. of Criminology  
and Correction.

The former Children Acts were not comprehensive; hence, the Juvenile Justice Act has come into existence. This Act takes care of the neglected as well as the delinquent juveniles. But one thing is to be noted that this Act does not provide for taking care of families. This is very important function. Where families are strengthened, the children therein are also strengthened.

There are many things which are provided in the Act. Two important ones are Probation and After-Care.

There is juvenile probation and it is carried out by the Probation Officer.

There are defects in the probation system. The Probation Officer does not get adequate travelling allowance, hence he is not much serious about his duties. He makes casual reports which the judge hardly takes it seriously. But this is not the situation every where. There are Probation Officers who give good and useful reports which the Court appreciates and acts upon. But for all these purposes, proper training to the Probation Officer is much needed. If a Probation Officer is already in service, in-training will be much useful in the discharge of his duties.

There is need for integrity and honesty on the part of Probation Officers. A corrupt Probation Officer is

hardly in a position to give an impartial and useful report to the Court. His report is guided by extraneous elements.

Proper guidance and instructions are always necessary in probation situation so that the probationer can get maximum benefits out of them. A Probation Officer should be capable of doing that.

The Probation Officer should have full acquaintance with the community people and community resources, so that he can make use of this knowledge in his supervision work.

After-care is another situation which the child after release from institution needs much, without which all the efforts made after him; all the expenses incurred after him will be in danger of being fruitless.

A child who gets his release on the final date of his commitment will be just on the street, if he is not put under after-care treatment. He needs shelter, food, clothing, employment etc. which would be none in his fate if he is denied after-care or if improper or inadequate after-care is provided to him.

Our planning, and its execution should be such that a child after release from the institution, gets rehabilitated and is not a burden to the society. If this is not done, the high ideals of the Juvenile Justice Act will remain on paper only.

## 6. Institutional Management

Shri J. B. Naik  
Dy. Director,  
Deptt. of Social Defence,  
Gujarat State.

The aim of the institutions for juveniles is to help them change their pattern of behaviour which brings them in conflict with society or law. The institution helps a juvenile to re-educate himself and to learn to conform to the behaviour pattern of the society to enable him to adjust better with the society.

The concept of treatment envisages three-fold treatment, namely, investigation, treatment, and rehabilitation. The failure at the stage of treatment hampers our ultimate goal.

### Principles of Sound Management

Sound management and ~~complex~~<sup>competent</sup> professional services are the head and heart of any agency. A person in charge must have sound understanding of the contents of the programme, technical knowhow, and skill. He must be capable of handling the staff to the best advantage of the agency.

### Principles of Democratic Organisation

The existence of the Boards for the management of welfare agencies is an indication of community participation in welfare programme. A democratic set-up helps joint thinking to carry out the social policy of the agency.

### Planning and Policy-making

Planning the programme and its execution is

essentially important for any agency. It helps organising and utilising the resources to the maximum advantage in achieving a defined goal - which is providing effective services to the inmates of the agency.

#### Policy-Making

Programmes without policies are undirected. A policy is a statement of objectives, purpose, manner of running programmes, basic principles underlying services etc. This is formulated by the Executive Board in consultation with those who have the responsibility to implement the policy.

#### Executive Responsibility

He is the person who executes the programme of the agency. He must have understanding of himself, the staff, the beneficiaries and also the community in which he is working, and must be capable of maintaining balance within each.

#### Budgeting, Accounting and Auditing

These are the fundamental factors very essential for any agency for sound administration of funds.

#### Principles of Co-ordination

Here co-ordination means adjustment, co-operation and harmony at all levels and with all concerned so as to achieve the goal of maximum welfare of the beneficiaries.

#### Principle of Community Participation

Community participation means total relationship of the agency with the community. Agency programmes,



activities etc. should be taken to the community through various publicity media. These will speak for themselves and attract the community participation.

#### Principle of Evaluation

The programmes of any agency are incomplete without their evaluation. This would help introduction of new ones and improvement of the existing ones.

7. Community-Based Non-Institutional Programmes for Neglected and Delinquent Juveniles

Shri C. N. Shah  
Dy. Director,  
Deptt. of Social Defence,  
Gujarat State.

Under the system of Juvenile Justice Act our main focus is on "Child". He is not isolated from the community. He is in fact a product of society. If this is so, the community should exercise positive intervention for moulding the positive growth of a child in the society.

Nature of non-institutional programmes

The non-institutional programmes are in various forms such as, probation, adoption, after-care. They may also be in the nature of preventive measures such as Juvenile Guidance Centres, Youth Clubs, Family Guidance Centres, and such other activities.

Such community programmes are flexible, extensive and open-minded. They can be varied to suit the needs.

The institutional care should not be undermined. It has its own value and importance in right cases but when such cases come, it should be thought first whether a child should be kept in the community and treated, and then as a last resort institutional treatment should be prescribed.

The child should be placed under one or more of the non-institutional programmes cited above. This should be done after thorough examination of the past and present history of a child, his attitudes and aptitudes, otherwise wrong placement would do more harm than good.

## B. Resource Mobilisation by Voluntary Agencies

Shri Ishwarbhai Patel,  
Ex-Vice Chancellor,  
Gujarat University.

The resources to be mobilised by the voluntary agencies are of two types - human and physical. We desire both.

In the year 1928 there was heavy downpour in Gujarat. At that time Sardar Patel went out to help the people. He went round and assessed the exact damage done to the human life, property, and crop. All that the people saw Sardar Patel helping the unfortunate ones; so they themselves came out and joined Sardar Patel in his task of assisting the people.

What was the reason why he was able to gather people around him.

(i) He himself worked; waded through water working night and day; so if you want to mobilise people around you, you have to show them, that you are with them and one of them, in common calamity.

(ii) Further people had confidence in him, so they depended upon him in a formidable task. Though the British Government was against the Sardar, the Governor saw the good work done by him; and gave him rupees one lakh for relief-work. Thus the Sardar was able to mobilize not only human force but also money for the relief work.

Therefore let the leaders work themselves and create credibility; both the human and physical resources will follow.

We should have contact with people; touch their hearts and make them believe that whatever work is done is for their benefit. Village people are wiser than others.

Sardar Patel had touched the sense of honour of people such that after his arrest the people of Ras Village continued his work.

Further if we want to mobilize resources, the village leadership should be fostered. This applies to cities and other areas also. These leaders will help you with men and materials.

Festivals such as New Year day should be utilized for approaching the leading people for assistance.

The work of agencies and their activities should be published in Annual Reports and Patrikas. This will bring the Agency to the doors of the people.

Sometimes that touches people should be done. Their psychology should be understood. We should educate people and let them understand what is their duty. This we have neglected to a great extent. People should be taught their "Dharma".

We should also make use of some tricks to inspire the people to give something of their own. Why Gandhiji was successful to inspire the people? He knew what people will and can do in any circumstances.

g. Training - Intersectoral Linkages

Dr. S. P. Punalekar,  
 Director,  
 Centre for Social Studies, Surat.  
 30-11-87

He described training as a sensitive strategic and goal-oriented activity. The training activity involves two parties - one the trainer and the other trainee and both influence each other.

While thinking of the training needs and requirements, it is essential to first spell out the sectors in a welfare setting.

A sectoral activity is a sectional entity of a larger whole and it includes the operational and functional activities of their larger whole; and has a limited autonomy.

Sectoral Linkages

The child welfare services have evolved, over the years, a set of distinct practices within the following major sectors:

- (i) Education
- (ii) Training
- (iii) Employment
- (iv) Marriage
- (v) Socialization
- (vi) Community Interaction and Awareness.

The above sectors have to take cognisance of three major social settings viz.: Family including neighbourhood; School and Larger Society, with two alternatives of

(i) institutional and (ii) non-institutional forms of care and treatment. The contents of sectoral arrangements will depend upon whether the child is receiving treatment in the former or the latter.

All the above sectors are inter-dependent and they enrich one another and thereby they strengthen the chances of stability and rehabilitation of inmates. If they remain isolated they weaken other sectors and weaken their own capabilities.

Inter-sectoral linkage, though open, dynamic and participative process, has certain linkage and support problems; but these problems have to be resolved in the spirit of dialogue and keeping in forefront the objectives of child welfare and development.

The above basic factors should be taken into consideration while planning training for inter-sectoral linkages. The contents will vary according to the field of care and development.

10. Staff Development for Institutional Children

Prof. K. N. Sharma,  
Faculty of Social Work,  
M.S. University, Baroda.

He dealt with the subject under the following heads:

- (i) Scope of subject
- (ii) Features of Institutional Care
- (iii) Nature and Needs of Children
- (iv) Expectation from staff

(i) Scope of the subject

- (1) Children upto 18 are in focus.
- (2) Children who are committed to the institution by the court.
- (3) The Juvenile Court preferably headed by a Lady Magistrate.
- (4) Children's Homes are specifically created as residential institutions and they are meant for children.
- (5) Those children who reside therein are of particular nature.
- (6) We are talking of foster care, when we talk of children. Foster care is an approach which offers a child as an alternative experience, what it has lost in a normal life.

(ii) Features of Institutional Care

- (1) Administratively, the institutional care refers to custodial and residential facility. Authority of parent is transferred to institution. This authority is not legal but social.
- (2) These aspects - custodial and residential -

have many considerations. The major goal is to provide for physical security and protection against hunger. Physical security will be there if there is a sense of belonging. It is closely connected with the nature and type of living. Food - it has emotional overture. It not only the question of what type and quality of food is given, but how it is given. Food is connected with cook, servants and administration.

(iii) Nature and Needs of Children

What is that need and what should be done to meet this need?

- (1) The needs are created because of absence of real parents - because of death, separation, disappearance, or parents are there but incapable to exercise the parentship.
- (2) A child's biological, physical survival depends upon adult world. When a father and a mother get attached to a child, love, loyalty, and responsibility develop. All these are absent when it has no maternal parents. He feels that he is in a hostile world. He needs protection and care.

(iv) Expectation from staff

- (1) Staff should be able to undo the damage done to the child. This is expected of trained and expert staff.
- (2) Besides giving training, he should initiate feeling of security and love.
- (3) He should be able to manipulate the relationship of all who live together - adult and child, staff and children - so many combinations.



11. Public Participation in the Administration of the Juvenile Justice Act.

Dr. P. Dayal,  
Deptt. of Social Work,  
Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

The Juvenile Justice Act has been brought into existence to protect the delinquent juveniles as well as the neglected juveniles. There are institutions like the Observation Homes, Juvenile Homes, Special Homes for such children.

Treatment is given to such children by Government agencies on government level. But this is not the only field of operation. There are other voluntary agencies which come forward to work and give their services for the rehabilitation of the neglected children as well as the correction and reformation of the delinquent juveniles.

However, when treatment and rehabilitation programmes are not successful in the institutions, the community must come forward and accept such children and children must accept the community.

Those who are actually working in the field of rehabilitation, should have the knowledge of attracting community participation. Sufficient facilities and encouragement should be provided to them so that can take up the work effectively. Proper recognition should be given to them.

Community participation can be in the form of money or services. Proper atmosphere should be created

to attract these.

Further community resources such as foster care, employment placement, training facilities and such other services should be accumulated for the benefit of the problematic children.

12. After-care Organisation for the Children under the Juvenile Justice Act.

Miss D. S. Marwadi,  
Director of Social Defence,  
Gujarat State

1-12-87

After-care is an important part of our activity in the process of rehabilitation of a child. But unfortunately we have not been able to develop this programme, as it ought to be. The services are far from adequate.

It is necessary to have proper follow-up mechanism for each child released from the institution and we must have adequate data for devising more imaginative after-care programmes.

Our after-care institutions often give an image of again a care institution. It is therefore essential that more stress is put on after-care services with linkage to parents, families on one hand and with potential employer group or the financial institutions on the other.

In order to facilitate the social rehabilitation of a child, the sponsorship by foster-parents is also an aspect which needs to be explored. The substitute family to the deprived child is better than any excess dose of institutionalisation. We have to approach the community to motivate more and more number of people to come forward to accept a child as their ward. Attached to this, there should be co-ordinated service of Probation supervision for necessary feedback to the Court and the Directorate.

Thus the children under the Juvenile Justice Act, both the institutional and non-institutional services are required to be made available to those children released from the former institution. For those, who are kept at the after-care hostel, the workers in the field are required to take note of the following:

- (i) The needs and capacity of a child
- (ii) The stage at which the child has been educated or trained.
- (iii) Further training or employment needed by a child.
- (iv) Community resources available in the form of employment, apprenticeship or any other placement possibility.
- (v) Intensive and extensive steps should be taken towards expeditious rehabilitation of a child.

### 13. Stages of Child Development.

Prof. Suman Majumdar,  
Department of Social Work,  
Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

The greatest expert in the knowledge of child development is a mother; and many have studied mothers to study a child.

Animals are dependent upon mothers for a very short time; while a child takes long time for its development and its association with mother is long. A child's development is from dependence to independence.

There are four stages of Child Development:

- (1) Absolute Dependence
- (2) Relative Dependence
- (3) Relative Independence
- (4) Absolute Independence

#### (1) Absolute Dependence

Ever since a child comes into the world, it is under complete control and care of its mother. It even does not know that mother takes care of it. That is why it is called absolute dependence. It is so much dependent upon its mother that it does not know what is dependence. An infant and mother merge together. It is the support of mother only that it survives a child.

#### (2) Relative Dependence

After the first stage of absolute dependence is over, the second stage starts. The mother starts to take care of a child to make it creative. It is with this relationship that the child begins to grow. This is relative

dependence. The child begins to realise that it is dependent upon not only mother but also, father, brothers, sisters and others. A hungry child knows that his hunger will be satisfied by somebody by giving him food, which is going to satisfy his hunger. This is based on reliability upon others. There are scores of other fields wherein the child depends upon others.

(3) Relative Independence

There is now journey towards independence. A child starts to think for himself but somebody is there to guide and correct him; he starts to do things for himself, but somebody is there to check up his performance and so on. There are others who shape his ideas, thoughts, concepts etc. Thus a child is dependent in his journey towards independence.

(4) Absolute Independence

Then the stage comes when a child wants to remain perfectly independent. He resents intervention from others. He thinks what he does is correct. But at this stage a child has no control on his own emotions. Therefore his emotions need to be controlled. If we cannot provide controls, that leads to crime. Control brings in him discipline and inner growth.

Appendix-H(1) (vide item 4.07)

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH, AHMEDABAD

Regional Level Training Course for Juvenile Justice  
Functionaries (26th Nov. to 2nd December 1987)

(Sponsored by the National Institute of Social Defence,  
Ministry of Welfare, Govt. of India, New Delhi.)

GROUP STUDY REPORT ON THE  
JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT, AND RULES AND  
DIFFICULTIES RELATING TO IT

Group I was constituted to study the Juvenile Justice Act  
1986, its related regulations, Rules and for suggesting  
ways and means to overcome the difficulties being faced  
in their proper implementation.

The following participants, constituted this group:

- (1) Mr. Laxman Goswami - Convenor
- (2) Mr. A. R. Patwardhan
- (3) Mr. M. C. Purohit
- (4) Mrs. Asha Shah
- (5) Mr. Satvinder Paul Singh
- (6) Mrs. Rekhaben Vyas
- (7) Mr. H. K. Dholakia
- (8) Mr. D. R. Shah
- (9) Mr. M. M. Aggarwal

This Group represented Officers directly responsible for  
the implementation of the provisions of the Juvenile  
Justice Act 1986, in the capacity of their executive  
jobs and duties, Judiciary officers and Superintendent  
of Children institutions, having professional expertise  
in the field of Juvenile Justice.

The Group took the new Juvenile Justice Act and the  
Bombay and Rajasthan Children Acts and their Rules and  
important papers presented in the course by eminent

experts in the field by Prof. J. J. Panakal, Mrs. Jyotsna Shah Ex-Director Social Defence as its reference.

With unanimous opinion, though the Group members decided not to bring forth amendments in the present Act, as it was a central piece of social legislation, enacted and enforced throughout the country after due consideration, the Group however resolved to make certain important suggestions for the adequate care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent juveniles the principle enshrined in the preamble of the present Juvenile Justice Act 1986. These suggestions have a direct bearing on the omissions left out in the provisions of the said enactment or novel Rules which are otherwise considered necessary to be interested in the larger interests of the neglected and delinquent Juveniles.

Suggestions for amendment in provisions of Act & Rules for neglected Juveniles or delinquent Juveniles

- (1) There is no provision in the Rules for the Institutional Management as provided in Rule 13 regarding the "Residence of Superintendent in the precincts of the observation Home/Juvenile Home or Special Home". This will not only help the proper management of the institution but will also improve the discipline and conduct of the resident inmates.
- (2) In Rule 22, there is a provision of "Rewards and earnings". This provision must also include a provision of punishments to be inflicted to the



resident inmates of the institution to maintain decency, decorum, and proper discipline among them, and motivate them to refrain from such acts particularly hard nuts.

- (3) In Rule 41, or Section 57 there is no provision of "Voluntary Probation Officers". This institution does have its utility and will fill up the gaps where formal appointments of Probation Officers are either not made due to financial constraints or administrative difficulties. This will be managed by retired Judges, Teachers and professionals, who have philanthropic bent of mind.
- (4) In case of "working child" who has been brought in the institution under some charge, or as a neglected child and as the only earning member of the family, provision should be made for the maintenance of his brothers & sisters, or ailing mother if any.
- j) A formal provision of Officers/persons authorised to take charge of the neglected child should be incorporated in Rules. This task which is being done by the Officers of the social welfare department at present in Rajasthan, under administrative instructions in addition to Police Officers, will be formalised, and have a legal sanction.
- (6) Children of Destitute Children Homes run and maintained under the Govt. of India Scheme should be formally covered under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Rules/Act which is not being done at present.

- (7) Escaped neglected children from the institutions be decided to be "discharged" formally by making necessary provision in the Rules.
- (8) Duties and jobs of the members of the Boards/Courts be specifically provided in the Rules, to avoid any confusion, or clash or possible dispute which may arise during the proceedings of the Board and Courts.
- (9) The new Uniform Law for children should have proper linkages with other legislations relating to children, such as foster care, guardianship, adoption and child labour. This Law should have direct relevance to the national policies on population, education for children.
- (10) In Rule 5(3) necessary provision regarding "Production of original documents alongwith the charge sheet" in cases of Delinquent Juveniles brought and challenged by Police. Particularly in the joint cases where such documents are otherwise produced in cases if adult persons in other criminal courts, so that the unwarranted delay in the disposal of Juveniles cases be avoided.

LAXMAN GOSWAMI  
CONVENOR : GROUP-I  
AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GROUP

Appendix-H(2) (vide item 4.07)

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH, AHMEDABAD

Regional Level Training Course for Juvenile Justice  
Functionaries (26th Nov. to 2nd December 1987)

(Sponsored by the National Institute of Social Defence,  
Ministry of Welfare, Govt. of India, New Delhi)

Report of the Group II

Subject: Paucity of Voluntary Organization in  
Several States

Members of the Group

- (1) Smt. Arunaben Desai - Convenor
- (2) Smt. Sarojben Patel
- (3) Smt. Ushaben Thakar
- (4) Smt. Chandra Kala
- (5) Smt. Nisha R. Singh
- (6) Smt. Padmaben Fadya
- (7) Shri H. D. Thakar

1. The topic before the house is the paucity of voluntary organizations in several States. The paucity is not a cause of worry, but it is a point of curiosity. The positive can be studied. It is difficult to study or opine about the negative. This is so particularly when the student or examiner has not seen the contents. That is the position of the members of this group-study. We have selected Punjab, Rajasthan and Daman. It is curious to know that there is no voluntary agency of this type in Rajasthan and there are only two voluntary agencies in Punjab, which could be similar to that of Gujarat. There are two other voluntary agencies in Punjab - one is known as "Pingla Ghar" at Amritsar and other is at Ludhiana for deaf, dumb and blind.

3. Climate, geography and poverty are the main factors for absence of voluntary agencies in Rajasthan. The sandy track is very big in 5 Districts of Rajasthan. It may be difficult for vagrant delinquent or neglected to escape and go far. The mental bend of public also plays important part. The people have also extremities of temper-harsh or humane, selfish and harsh attitude in dealing with children and women, in such area and climate. This also may be a cause of absence.

4. So far as Punjab is concerned, there are extremes of affluence limited to a few and bare minimum and just sufficient to vast majority. There are only two voluntary agencies in Punjab. In Amritsar, there is only one voluntary agency, for children. In Jullunder there is only one voluntary agency - for women. It is Nari Niketan. These are the only organizations which are functioning to the full, which have and won recognition of people. There are a few more in both these States, but they are insipid and institutions in names only - non-working. In Daman, there is none.

5. When we have this information of paucity, we would like to know the other causes and reasons of it. As stated earlier, they say there is no delinquency, therefore there is no need for such Institution.

In Daman, Liquor-business is considered an honest work from which ladies and children make monies. They have therefore no need for indulging in vagrancy or other delinquency. Therefore there is no voluntary agency.

Historical and political causes are not known.

(Appendix-H(3) (vide item 4.07)

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH, AHMEDABAD

Regional Level Training Course for Juvenile Justice  
Functionaries (26th Nov. to 2nd December 1987)

(Sponsored by the National Institute of Social  
Defence, New Delhi.)

Group Study Report of the IIIrd Group

on

POWERS OF MAGISTRATE AND RELATED TOPICS

The following participants constituted this group:

- (1) Shri V. N. Talwani - Convener
- (2) Mrs. Kokila S. Panchal
- (3) Shri H. G. Bhatt
- (4) Shri N. V. Dave
- (5) Shri B. C. Choksi
- (6) Shri M. M. Bhalla
- (7) Shri C. M. Totla
- (8) Shri J. V. Joshi

This group represented the Judicial and Metropolitan Magistrates who have been dealing with cases coming under the purview of Juvenile Justice Act. The group, after a long discussion, arrived at the following conclusions:

Local Jurisdiction of Magistrate

- Powers:
- (a) Any offence under the I.P.C. may be tried by any court by which such offence is shown in the first schedule of to be triable.
  - (b) Any offence under any other law, when any court is mentioned in this behalf in such law, be tried by such court.

Any offence not punishable with death or imprisonment for life, committed by any person who at the date when he appears or is brought before the court is under the age of sixteen years may be tried by a Judicial Magistrate or by any court especially empowered under the Children Act, 1960.

Sentence which Magistrate may pass:

The Court  
of a CJM

Any sentence authorized by law except a sentence of death or of imprisonment for life or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.

Magistrate  
Ist Class

Not exceeding three years or fine not exceeding Rs. 5,000/- or both.

Police can arrest a person & remand him to Jail - can detain upto 24 hrs. in the Police Station.

Process to careful appearance -- summons warrants.

Procedure when a person arrested is brought

- (1) bail - security
- (2) send him to jail

Non-bailable offence - refuse bail.

Production of documents or other thing desirable for investigation/inquiry/trial or other proceeding under the Cr. P.C.

Chapter VIII Security for keeping the peace  
and for good behaviour - does  
not apply to J J Act

Investigation Police will do it.  
Probation Officer will prepare the case  
history, family history.

Sessions trial by Session Judge

Appeal Upto Supreme Court

Boards Inquiry by Board about neglected juveniles -  
Sec. 15  
May send juveniles to a Juvenile Home.  
May extent stay but not later than the time  
when a boy attains the age of 16 and a  
girl 18.  
During inquiry - in observation home and  
not jail or police station.  
Power to commit a juvenile to suitable  
custody - for a period not exceeding three  
years in the first instance with a month's  
surety.  
Power to enquire on complaint of parent/  
guardian or voluntary organization/agency.

Boards Neglected children  
Every member - power of a magistrate  
Ist Class 1973

Courts Bench will have powers conferred by the  
Cr PC 1973 on a J.M. Ist Class.

Difference  
of opinion

Principal Magistrate's opinion shall prevail.

Absence of any member will not make the order  
of Board/Court invalid.

Will order of one member will prevail.

Power of Court/Board to transfer a case to  
Board/Court difference to be sorted out by  
C J M.

How High Courts have powers to hear

See Sec.7(3) & 38

Powers of a Magistrate 1st Class under Cr.PC 1973

- |                  |                                     |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Sec. 18<br>(JJA) | 1. Bail and custody of Juveniles    |
| 260 Cr.PC        | 2. Power for Procedure - Summary    |
| 360 (3)          | 3. Probation and Admission          |
| 284 (4)          | 4. Commission                       |
| 299 (4 A)        |                                     |
| 311 Sec.(5)      | 5. Power to summon material witness |
| 313 Cr.PC        | Further Statement                   |
| 319 Cr.PC        |                                     |
| 320 Cr.PC        |                                     |

All Session Triable Offences are tried  
by J. J. (Magistrate) under Juvenile Act.

Power to commit neglected Juvenile to  
neglected Juvenile to suitable custody  
under Sec. 16 (+) Act.

Sec.7(1)(J.J. transfer regarding cares.



Appendix-I (vide col. 7)

I. List of papers circulated among the participants

1. Resolution adopted by the General Assembly  
(on the report of the Third Committee)
2. Contemporary Trends in Juvenile Justice  
Administration - by Hira Singh
3. Training Needs of Welfare Personnel  
- by S. P. Munalekar
4. Prevention of Maladjustment, Destitution and  
Abandonment of Children in the city of Baroda  
- by D. S. Marwadi
5. Juvenile Justice System  
- by Hira Singh
6. Fundamental Prospectives of Juvenile Justice Act  
- by Jyotsna Shah
7. Operative System of Juvenile Justice under the  
Juvenile Justice Act (1986)  
- by A. W. John
8. Community - Based Non-Institutional Programmes  
for Neglected & Delinquent Juveniles  
- by C. M. Shah
9. Role of Police - by Jyotsna Shah
10. Principles and Practice with Reference to  
Institutions for Juveniles  
- by J. B. Naik
11. Auxiliary Survey on Comparative Aspects of  
the Children Act  
- prepared by Asha J. Rane  
of TISS, Bombay

II. List of Books circulated

1. The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986  
Model Rules
2. Operations Manual for Children Act

