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A Report on the Functioning of Child Welfare Committees in Andhra Pradesh



December, 2012

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

ANM	: Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
CWC	: Child Welfare Committee
CWO	: Child Welfare Officer
CDPO	: Child Development Project Officer
DPO	: District Prohibition Officer
DLSA	: District Legal Services Authority
FIR	: First Information Report
GO	: Government Order
JJ (C&P) Act	: Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
ICPS	: Integrated Child Protection Scheme
JJB	: Juvenile Justice Board
MCH	: Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad
NCLP	: National Child Labour Project
NGOs	: Non Governmental Organisations
SOPs	: Standard Operating Procedures
SJPU	: Special Juvenile Police Unit
SHO	: Station House Officer
UNICEF	: United Nations Children's Fund
UN CRC	: United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
WD&CW	: Women Development and Child Welfare.



Madan B. Lokur
Judge
Supreme Court of India

The Report prepared by the Andhra Pradesh Alliance for Child Rights, after carrying out a detailed study of the functioning of the Child Welfare Committees in the State, is of considerable significance. It draws attention not only to the functioning of the Child Welfare Committees set up under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 but also generally to the plight of children in need of care and protection and their living conditions. The focus under the Act has largely been towards children in conflict with the law. But this Report, which is in many ways an eye-opener, compels greater attention being given to children in need of care and protection.

From time to time, I have had interactions with members of the Child Welfare Committees across Andhra Pradesh. On each occasion, I have had the feeling that most if not all members of the Committees are sincere and committed persons who have the interest of children at heart. But, as the Report points out, their working conditions are far from satisfactory. Basic infrastructure facilities are often lacking, counseling services are not provided to children and the honorarium given to the Committee

members is extremely low, and yet they toil on. The absence of adequate facilities is rather distressing and I am sure this has an impact on their effective functioning. The ultimate losers are not the members of the CWCs but the children who need care and protection.

A reading of the Report, with its photography and charts, emphasizes the necessity of taking positive steps to improve the functioning of the CWCs for the sake of children in need of care and protection.

The positive steps that we need to take include finding solutions to the problems pointed out in the Report. Some issues can be resolved through a collective effort of all NGOs; some will require the State to intervene through prompt action, such as in framing appropriate statutory rules and making the State more responsive to the needs of children; the Legislature will also need to step in and amend the law to make it more meaningful and child friendly.

It is time for all of us to wake up to the challenges and meet them head-on. If this Report drives us to do that, and I am sure that it will, we would have achieved our objective.

New Delhi;
 November 22, 2012

Madan Lokur
 (Madan B. Lokur)

Acknowledgements

As child rights proponents, we had in the past few years, had occasion to rejoice that there is a child friendly act in the form of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000, and in all the districts of the Andhra Pradesh we have the statutory bodies like Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Welfare Boards for addressing the issues related to Children in Need and Care of Protection and children in conflict with law.

To understand the status of the functioning of the Child Welfare Committees in all the 23 Districts, AP Alliance for Child Rights conducted the Study on the functioning of the CWCs. The study is an effort to understand the critical gaps and functions of the CWCs and their interventions.

The idea of the study on CWWs emerged during the State level Consultation with all Child Welfare Committees and the Former Honorable Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh, Sri Madan B.Lokur, reviewed the Consultation Process. As a output of the Consultation, the Former Chief Justice of AP High Court sought in-depth details of the functioning of the Child Welfare Committees in the State for which the AP Alliance for Child Rights with the support of UNICEF initiated the study. Therefore the present survey is an assessment of these vital aspects with the hope of contributing to strengthening the Juvenile Justice mechanism in the state.

We are extremely grateful to the former Honorable Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh, Sri Madan B.Lokur for giving the initiative to the study and for providing the guidance on the tools of the study.

It would be essential to specially mention our gratitude to Mr. Sonykutty George and Dr. Murali Krishna, UNICEF , for their guidance and support for developing the tools of the study as well as for providing the inputs at various levels of the study.

We want to convey special thanks to Mr. Prosun Sen, UNICEF for the encouragement of the study and for providing valuable inputs and ideas for finalizing the content, layout and design of the document.

We also acknowledge our special thanks to Mr. Kismat Kumar Director, Juvenile Welfare & Correctional Services and Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi, Director AP Judicial Academy for extending the support and cooperation in the completion of the study.

We would like to acknowledge the services of the study team, all who are associated with the study, especially Mr. Vijay Burgula and Ms. W. Aruna Kumari for their contributions for compilation of report effectively. We also express our appreciation to Ms. Padma of AP Alliance for Child Rights for her valuable suggestions, during the study.

We would like to express our gratitude to all Child Welfare Committee Chairpersons and Members who provided the information and support extended during the study and allowed us to witness the process of the CWC proceedings in the Districts.

Ramesh Sekhar Reddy. P
State Convener
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AP Alliance for Child Rights



Background

Introduction

The present report presents the findings of the survey of the functioning of Child Welfare Committees in Andhra Pradesh. This survey was undertaken in June-July 2012 in pursuance of the Andhra Pradesh High Court's monitoring of the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act in the state. Under the Juvenile Justice Act, the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) is the anchor to address the issues of children in need of care and protection, while the Juvenile Justice Board on the other hand, deals with children who are in conflict with law. Children in need of care and protection are typically those who have fallen through the cracks - such as rights violations, destitute, abandoned, and orphaned children. The CWC explores the mechanisms to relocate these children into caring families through adoption, foster care and provide these children with access to health and education services.

The Juvenile Justice Act of 2000 and its Amendment of 2006 conform to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and all other relevant national and international instruments (including the 'Beijing Rules', and the United Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty) that clearly define a child as persons up to the age of 18 years. The Act is based on the provisions of the Indian Constitution and the UN CRC and is based on the primacy of protection for the realization of the other clusters of rights of children

Child Protection is a framework or system of governance and administration that regulates society's interactions with children and creates the environment or social conditions for children to realize these intangible entitlements. The framework consists of various duty bearers such as the departments of the Women Development and Child Welfare, Education, Labour, Police, school educators, civil society, all of whom have roles to play to ensure that a child's rights are met and in the case that a child's rights are violated, that the violator be brought to justice and care be provided to the child. Child protection is therefore the means through which all the other rights of a child can be upheld.

In the context of child protection as a framework of governance, the Child Welfare Committee with its quasi-judicial powers plays a vital role as a bridge between government and civil society. It can take suo-moto action by reaching out to children in need of care and protection in their jurisdiction, take decisions for the well-being and in the best interests of the children; ensure that, as far as possible, the children remain within the family, and also ensure their immediate shelter and safety. The Child Welfare Committee also has other roles and responsibilities, such as visiting and monitoring institutions and declaring lists of Fit Institutions and Fit Persons, co-ordinating with police and other stake holders, declaring child free for adoption, conducting periodic reviews and follow up of progress of every child produced before them, apart from conducting fact finding and rescue missions.



CWC in Krishna District

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken steps to set up CWCs in every district under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of

Children) Act, 2000 and CWCs were established in all the 23 Districts in the year 2006. Each CWC will have a tenure of three years. New CWCs were constituted on 19-01-2011 in all 23 Districts. For these new CWCs, induction training and orientation was by the Department of Women and Child Development (DW&CD) in association with UNICEF, AP Judicial Academy and NGOs. CWC members came from different academic and professional backgrounds. While some members quickly gained the necessary skills and understanding of their role, others required more training, orientation and field based support.

On a preliminary assessment by independent researchers, each CWC has attained individual identity by performing in its own capacity. This obviously has shown that there are performing and non-performing CWCs in the state under the JJ(C&P) Act. Some CWCs have done extremely well while some others have demonstrated poor decision making.

There are best practices and well handled situations in each CWC with regard to children's rehabilitation and follow up. It is equally important to note that qualities of members in CWC do matter while deciding on a case. Knowledge of the Act, concern about children, time spent in understanding the case etc do make a difference in the functioning of CWC. Administrative support and cooperation of DW&CD and other departments is a critical factor for the effective functioning of CWC. However, these factors, positive or negative, have, unfortunately, never been documented to the core in the state. An assessment of these vital aspects would definitely be a benchmark in the process of strengthening the JJ mechanism.

Despite the fact that CWC functions under the same law, each one has its own style of functioning within its jurisdiction.



CWC meeting in Hyderabad district

After the constitution of CWC, other than the induction training the inputs given to CWCs are hardly a few. Nevertheless, CWCs have delivered the justice to children in their limited capacity of knowledge of law and experiences. Though constituted under JJ(C&P) Act 2000, DW&CD had not set up any monitoring mechanism of CWCs and hence, orders given in cases by CWC do not get analyzed or monitored.

In this context, it is relevant to collate the some of the practices and the factors of CWCs that played the significant role in decision making process.

To understand the systematic procedures and functioning of Child Welfare Committees in Andhra Pradesh, a State level Consultation with all Child Welfare Committees was organized on 28th January, 2012 and the Honorable Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh, Sri Madan B.Lokur, has chaired the consultation process. The Consultation has been jointly organized by AP Alliance for Child Rights, AP Judicial Academy, Juvenile Welfare Department with support from UNICEF. The report is at Annexure-I.

As a follow-up of the State Level Workshop, the Chief Justice of AP High Court, sought in-depth details of the functioning of the Child Welfare Committees in the State for which, the AP Alliance for Child Rights with the support of UNICEF initiated the study in June, 2012 for making a rapid assessment of the status of Child Welfare Committees in the State. Therefore the present survey is an assessment of these vital aspects with the hope of contributing to strengthening the Juvenile Justice mechanism in the state.

Objectives of the Study

- To understand the functioning of CWCs during 2010-2011 in Andhra Pradesh.
- To identify gaps and challenges hindering the effective implementation of the JJ ACT from the viewpoint of the CWCs and suggest tangible solutions for the best interests of children.
- Understanding the methodology of handling children's cases that come before CWC; the do's and don'ts in handling the children.
- To critically examine the processes of institutional and non institutional care and protection offered through the CWCs.
- Identifying the role of Government departments in strengthening the functioning of CWCs in the state
- To document the standard operating procedures (SOP's) and best practices of followed by the CWCs in dealing with children.

Methodology

The Survey was conducted in the month of June 2012 and covered all the 23 districts in the state. A consultation was organized in April, 2012 by AP Alliance for Child Rights with NGOs and CWC Members to prepare the tools for the study. The tools to be used in the survey were prepared during the consultation and the same has been sent to the consideration of the Honorable Chief Justice of AP High Court.

After suggestions and recommendations taken from various sections, the final tools were developed and field tested by a team of four researchers.

A team of 4 researchers were appointed and an orientation workshop was held to acquaint them with the research tools. A variety of research tools have been used for the Survey, which include questionnaire focus group discussions with CWC members, individual interviews with CWC members, studying the life histories and coping mechanisms of children, documenting the standard operating procedures (SOP's) followed while dealing with children in different situations. Interaction with CWC members, local NGOs, Probation Officers, Child Welfare Officers, shelter homes, parents and children also helped in gaining more insights into the issue.

The findings of the survey were analyzed and categorized into following sessions:

- 1) Profile of CWC members in AP - Age, gender, qualification, profession.
- 2) Physical Infrastructure of the CWCs.
- 3) Human Resources available to the CWCs.
- 4) Training, knowledge and awareness of CWC members.
- 5) Proceedings and Documentation Material of the CWCs.

- 6) Role of the CWCs with other Govt Departments.
- 7) Monitoring and advisory mechanisms.
- 8) Good Practices.

2. Survey Findings

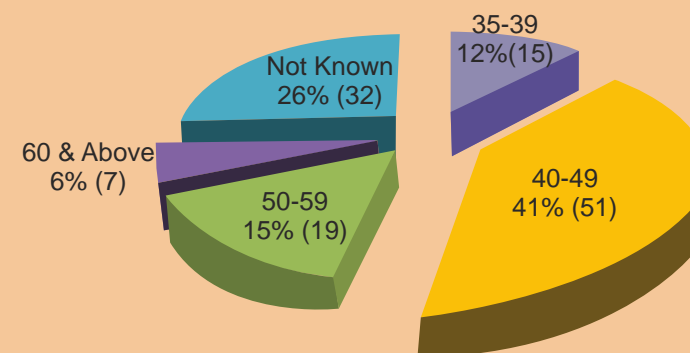
2.1. Profile of CWC members in AP

The appointment of CWC members across all districts fulfill the criteria laid down in the Central Rules. All of them are above 35 years of age, and are at the least, graduates if not post-graduates. With the exception of Warangal and Nalgonda, where one CWC post each has been left vacant, all the other districts have CWCs with 5 members each. Males constitute 70% of the membership across the state. NGOs and other civil society organizations have a significant representation in the CWCs while lawyers have 10% representation. 41% of the CWC members are in the age group of 40-49 years.

Table 1: Profile of CWC Members in A.P

Total CWC Members to be appointed in AP	115	Percentage
Actual Members Appointed	113	98.2
Male	81	70.4
Female	32	27.8

Figure 1: Age of CWC Members in A.P



Professions of CWC Members	
Educationists	3
Lawyers	12
Social Workers / NGO Representatives	36
Doctors	2
Govt Employees	4
Counsellors	4
Businessmen	1
Not known	51
Total	113

2.2. Physical Infrastructure

Out of 23 CWCs, 10 CWCs (43%) in the state conduct their proceedings in the premises of Govt Homes while another 9 conduct their proceedings within the ICPS/WD&CW department itself. CWCs in Medak and Nalgonda conduct their proceedings in the Mahila Pranganam complex. Karimnagar reported conducting the CWC sittings either in the District Prohibition Officer's (DPOs) office or in the local NGO representative's office. CWCs conducting their sittings in Govt Homes reported that a single hall was allocated for them while CWCs conducting their sittings in the premises of the Dept of WD&CW reported that 1 or 2 rooms were allocated to them.

There was unanimity amongst the 23 CWCs that the space provided was insufficient and that sometimes they were forced to conduct their proceedings in different places. 22 CWCs reported that they had no waiting rooms or rooms for counseling. The entire work of the CWC takes place in the single hall or room allotted to them either in the Govt Homes or in the WD&CW offices.

The Committee shall hold its sittings in the premises of the children's home or, at a place in proximity to the children's home or, at a suitable premise in any institution run under the Act.

Chapter 4.24.1 - Rules under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 (56 of 2000) (as amended by the Amendment Act 33 of 2006) to be administered by the States, 26 October, 2007.

Table 1: Location of CWC Office

Where is the CWC office located?		No. of Rooms Allotted to the CWC	
ICDS Office	0	Single Room / Hall	15
ICPS / W&CW office	9	2 Rooms	2
Govt Homes	11	No Rooms allotted	6
Mahila Pranganam	2		
DPO/NGO office	1		
Total	23	Total	23



Figure 2: The small CWC room in Nellore which is located in the offices of the WD&CW where the main hall is used by the CWC also.



Figure 3: A view of the hall where the Ranga Reddy CWC conducts its sittings in the Govt Girls' Home in Nimboliadda, Hyderabad.

The government recognizes that the CWC has to document its proceedings and has therefore provided computers to 21 CWCs of which, 2 were reported to be non-functional while 2 more CWCs reported using the computers in the WD&CW as they were not provided with any computers. As a result 3 of the CWCs reported maintaining only registers and note books.

The other CWCs use the computers for data entry but in the absence of any dedicated staff for the same, the task is incumbent upon whoever takes the initiative in maintaining documentation of the CWC's functioning. The resource persons for data maintenance are the CWC members, Govt Homes' staff, DPOs, ICPS, JJ and WD&CW staff and NGO staff.

Infrastructure

“The infrastructure shall consist of a sitting hall, a separate room for the Committee, room for office staff, waiting room for children, waiting room for parents or guardian, room for personal interaction between the child or parents and the Committee, a record room, safe drinking water facility and toilets;...”

Chapter 7.82.1.a. - Rules under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 (56 of 2000) (as amended by the Amendment Act 33 of 2006) to be administered by the States, 26 October, 2007.

Table 2: Infrastructure		
Question	Yes	No
Do you have a separate room for counselling?	1	22
Do you have a separate room for conducting sittings?	4	19
Do you have a waiting room for children and parents?	1	22
Do you have furniture for holding sittings in the CWC office?	18	4
Yes, but not delivered	1	-
Do you receive any budget for stationary?	3	20
Do you have a computer and printer in the CWC office?	19	2
Yes, but not working	2	-

However, one key finding of the survey is the lack of a formal budget for stationary since the documentation work under the CWC is quite considerable. CWCs in Nizamabad, Anantapur and East Godavari reported that they had been allotted a budget, but the other CWCs reported that there is inordinately delay in stationary expenditures release or reimbursed. Furthermore, the state government does not supply any of the forms required under the Central Rules, and therefore the CWCs have had to develop their own forms. Consequently there is some diversity in the formats that are maintained by the CWCs.

2.3. Human Resources Available to the CWCs

The trend in providing human resources to the CWC in about 10 districts has been to deploy staff from the WD&CW department for data entry while DPOs and staff of Govt Homes have also been used for documentation work. The CWC members also undertake this task in 6 districts of the state. Similarly 5 districts reported that the CWC members themselves undertake the task of the documentation and maintenance of registers.

The State Government shall provide necessary human resource support for every Committee, including welfare officer, steno-typist or computer operator, peon, safai karamchari.
 Chapter 7.82.1.b. - Rules under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 (56 of 2000) (as amended by the Amendment Act 33 of 2006) to be administered by the States, 26 October, 2007.

Table 3: Documentation and data entry			
Who uses the computer in the CWC office?		Who does the documentation and maintenance of registers?	
Anyone who's available	3	CWC Members	9
Children's home staff / Govt Observation Home Staff	3	NGO Volunteers	3
W&CW/JJ / ICPS staff	5	CWC Chairperson	2
DPO staff	2	Anyone who is available - W&CW, DPO, ICPS staff, CWC members	7
NGO VOLUNTEERS	1		2
CWC members	6	Staff of the Govt Homes	
Nobody	3		
Total	23	Total	23

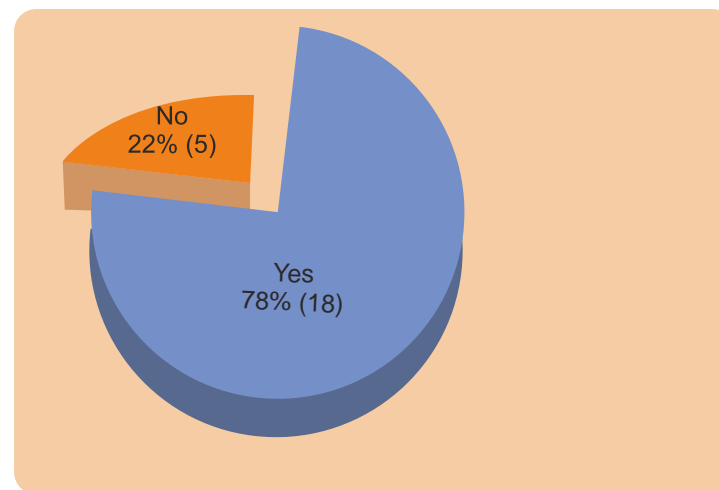


Figure 4: Does the CWC have a Data Entry Operator for documentation?

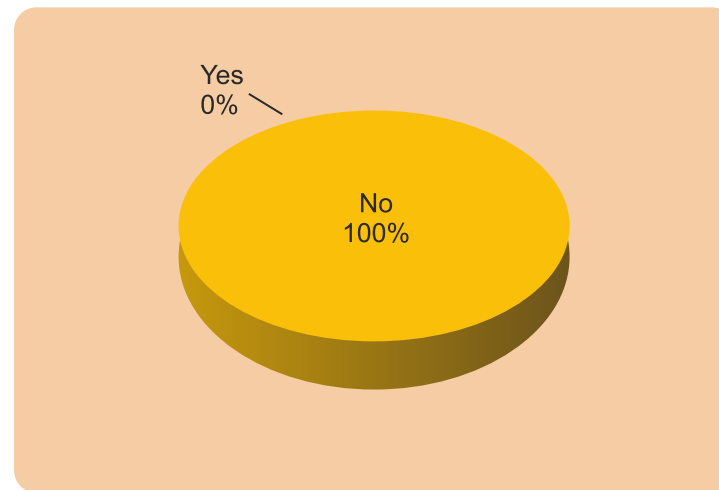


Figure 5: Does the CWC have a separate child counselor?

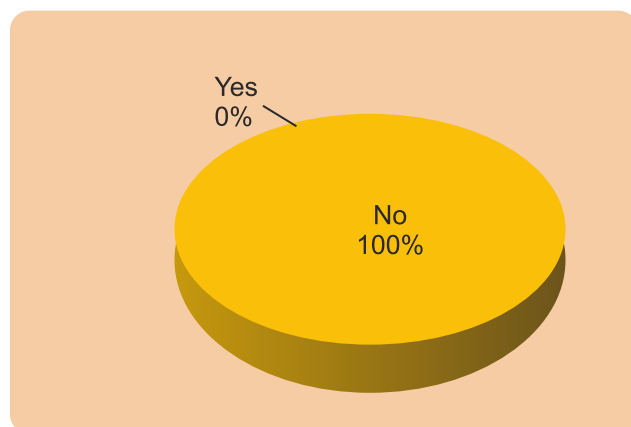


Figure 6: Does the CWC have a legal counselor?

With about 50% of the CWCs reporting, the survey found that 4 CWC members were qualified experts in counseling children or are psychologists, while quite a few of them - 12 out of 62 CWC members, are lawyers. In the absence of counselors provided by the department, the CWC members take on the additional burden of counseling the children as well as taking care of the legal aspects of the cases referred to them. What motivates them to take on extra responsibilities and work is their concern for children and the social good and this must be acknowledged and lauded.

2.4. Training, knowledge and awareness of CWC members

2.4.1) Training

Since the establishment of CWCs in 2006, there have been training and orientation sessions conducted by the government for the CWCs along with some other supplementary training.

However this training found to be insignificant and a large number of the CWCs feel that given the quasi-judicial nature of the work involved in dealing with children in need of care and protection, they need further training on legal issues as well as on general issues along with administrative issues.

A number of CWC members in their interactions with the survey teams reported that they were unfamiliar with the legal processes and the formats to be used for passing orders. The latter is indeed significant as the lawyers bring in legal expertise that should have been provided to the CWC members when the CWCs were constituted. In the absence of periodical capacity building efforts by the government as has been pointed out by most of the CWCs, it is the lawyers who then become the legal experts for the CWC. In those districts where there are no lawyers in the CWC, understanding the legal situation of a case is wholly dependent on the knowledge and awareness of the CWC members.

Unfamiliarity with official documentation processes was also reported by them. The CWCs also expressed the need to share their experiences with the other CWCs apart from going on exposure visits to states where the CWCs have been functioning effectively, as Maharashtra, Delhi and Karnataka.

The State Government shall provide for such training and orientation in child psychology, child welfare, child rights, national and international standards for juvenile justice to all members of the Committee as it considers necessary.
Chapter 4.20.4 - Rules under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 (56 of 2000) (as amended by the Amendment Act 33 of 2006) to be administered by the States, 26 October, 2007.

Table 4: Training & Orientation for CWC members

Question	Yes	No
Has the CWC been constituted in the district as per section 29 of the JJ Act?	23	0
Have the CWC members received any orientation trng?	23	0
Have the CWC members undergone any training other than orientation training?	17	6
Do the CWC members require training on issues?	18	5
Do you have any operational guidelines to conduct the proceedings of the CWC? Yes - (JJ Act, Central Rules, Probation of Offenders Act 1958 - 12) Yes - Maharashtra state rules - 4 (Chittoor, East Godavari, Prakasham & Ranga Reddy)	16	7

Table 5: Operational Guidelines

If there are no state operational guidelines, then what are the documents taken into account for conducting the proceedings?	
We follow the 2007 Central Rules & Act books; refer to post graduate text books	Karimnagar, Nellore
Case worker's report, NGO's report, FIR of child or relative or others, medical reports, SIR	Chittoor, Warangal
Letter from person who found the child, Copy of the order pertaining to the child, State does not provide any forms, so we make our own forms, or use the Maharashtra or Delhi forms.	Hyderabad
Proofs of identity, age, reports, etc depending on the issue.	Mahabubnagar
SOPs of Maharashtra; also reference material published by AP Judicial Academy.	Ranga Reddy
We are following Maharashtra & Karnataka guidelines	E. Godavari, Prakasham
Total Responses	11

Table 6: Further training for CWC Members

CWC members require training on the following issues	
General Issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Training on how to deal with different cases 2) Training on how to enforce provisions of the Act 3) Training on how to handle vulnerable children, how to deal with violence against children, exploitation of children, street children, runaway children & Child Labourers 4) Workshops on Recent Enactments and changes in the Laws dealing with children
Legal Issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Training on all Laws relating to children including linkages between JJ Act, CLPRA, POA, IPC, OAC etc. 2) Training on Court Proceedings, Judicial Process especially Procedure for summons, Warrants Steps in the cases 3) On the Job Training on Day-to-day Functioning- Primarily on writing orders 4) Training on documentation
Administrative	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Training on CWCs' power to effect convergence between departments; 2) Training for rescue operations. 3) Training on dealing with SJPU, DCPU at District and Mandal levels.
Capacity Building	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Sharing and learning of experiences, different issues / cases and how they have been handled 2) Exposure visits to successful CWCs like CWCs in Delhi (it also gives an idea of documentation, drafting notices, maintenance of records, and dealing with different issues)

In the absence of State Rules in implementing the JJ Act, most of the CWCs have resorted to following the Rules formulated by other states such as Delhi, Maharashtra and Karnataka, with Maharashtra being favoured by quite a number of CWCs. Yet others follow only the Central Rules. Similarly, in the absence of State Rules, there is again diversity in the number of registers that are maintained by the CWCs. In the case of the Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy CWCs, physical proximity of the CWCs has aided frequent interactions between the two and sharing of experiences has helped them to evolve their own forms based on the Maharashtra Rules.

2.4.2) Awareness

Regarding the awareness of the CWC members, 2 CWCs reported that the required quorum for a CWC sitting was 2 while the rest reported 3 as the quorum. 15 of the CWCs reported that other members apart from the Chairperson could also call for a sitting of the CWC while the rest 8 were of the opinion that only the Chairperson could do so. Almost all the CWCs (barring a couple) take up cases on a *suo motu* basis as well as those referred to them by Govt departments. 20 CWCs reported that they also take up cases referred by NGOs and 15 reported that they also take up cases by the community and individuals. Only 4 CWCs reported taking up cases referred to them by Child Line and it was also pointed out that Child Line referrals were very few.

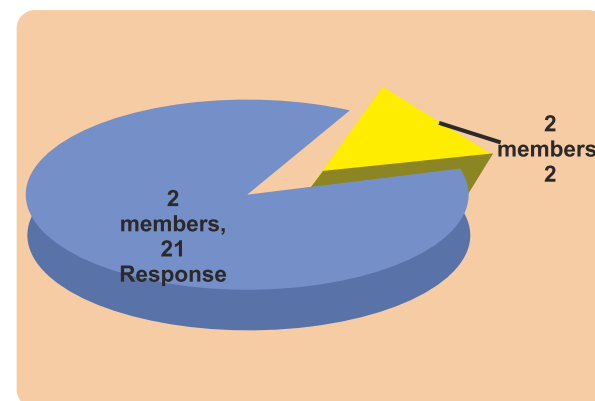


Figure 7: What is the Required Quorum for CWC Sitings?

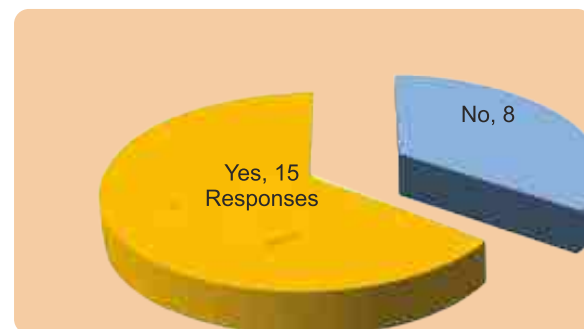


Figure 8: Other than chairperson can members call for the proceedings?



Figure 9: Do all the CWC members attend the sittings?

2.5. Proceedings and Documentation Material of the CWCs

2.5.1) Meetings of the CWCs



9 of the CWCs reported that all members attended the sittings while 4 CWCs reported that all members were present 'sometimes'

and 10 CWCs reported that all members are not present for the sittings but that the quorum was present for the sittings. The trend observed across the districts is that there are usually 3-4 members including the Chairperson attending the sittings and that at least two of them are inactive participants.

The Mahabubnagar and Warangal CWCs complained that one member each in their Committees had never attended a single meeting. In the case of Mahabubnagar there is a further complication with the Project Director of the WD&CW department objecting against an employee of the department being a member of the CWC. 8 of the CWCs have a heavy work load that compels them to meet twice a week while 1 CWC meets more than twice a week.

The Kurnool CWC meets at least 10 times in a month while the CWCs of Anantapur, Chittoor, Karimnagar, Krishna, Mahabubnagar, Medak and Nellore districts meet at least twice a week.

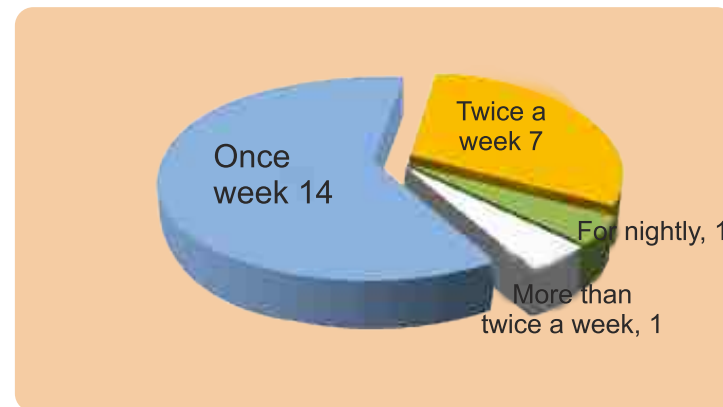


Figure 10: How often does the CWC hold sittings for disposal of cases?

A Snapshot of CWC Proceedings - Hyderabad

One of the field researchers visited the Govt. Children's Home located in Saidabad area to observe the weekly sitting of the CWC, Hyderabad on 12th June.

“This meeting was attended by Chairperson I. Philips and two other members of the CWC. A case worker and ICPU representative were also present there. The Additional Superintendent of the Home produced 8 children before this team. These children were brought from Gaya, Bihar by an agent and were put to work in a bangle making company located under Bhavanipuram P.S. All these children are between 9 & 14 yrs of age.”

Their work starts at 9 A.M. and ends at 9 PM, but sometimes stretches till midnight. These children were subjected to brutal physical intimidation by the employer. They were beaten up with chains on the backs and hands and the marks of this torture were still visible when we saw them. They were not allowed to talk to their parents back home and even if they were allowed to talk the employer's person was be around. Some of them were crying and saying that they had not seen their parents since the last two three years and that they would like to go back home. The chairperson of the CWC told the children that they would be sent home after getting them due compensation. He talked to the higher police official for the purpose of getting an FIR registered in the concern police station.



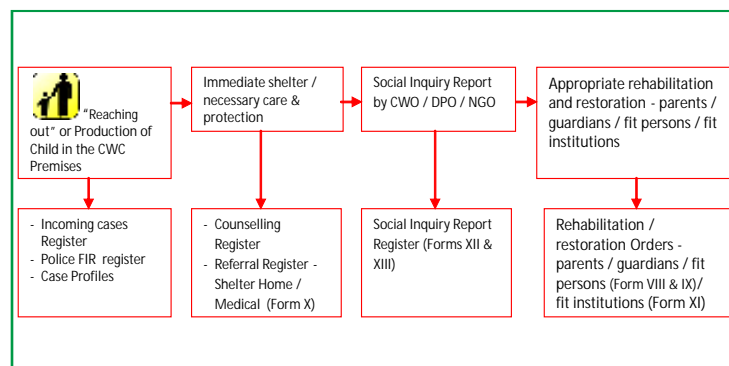
Hyderabad CWC meeting at Govt Boys' Home in Saidabad

There was a girl from Kurnool who narrated her story. Her mother died and her father got married again. Her father is an alcoholic and would very often beat her. One night he came drunk and beat her up consequent upon which she left home went to Kurnool railway station boarded a train to secunderabad. At the Secunderabad Railway Station, an RPF constable brought her to the Govt. Girls Home. I asked her if she wanted to go back home to which she said she has nobody there and she wants to learn tailoring here.

One woman came to the CWC to take back her child who has been in the Govt. Girls Home since 20 days. She reported that she was an MCH contract worker and that she is a widow and her son had committed suicide a year back due to harassment by his in-laws who belong to a different community. Her mother too had died recently and her daughter stayed alone at home. She claimed that one day when she came back home from work to find that her daughter was not there. She searched many places for her daughter and eventually got to know through a teacher that her daughter was in this home. She wants to take her daughter home but the CWC personnel were suggesting to her that they would put the daughter in a school and that she could come once in a week to see her daughter. But she was crying and wanted her daughter back as she is a single woman. The CWC people told her that her daughter will be called next week and that she should also come”.

2.5.2) Proceedings and their Documentation

All CWCs maintain registers to document the minutes, resolutions and orders arising out of the CWC meetings. However there is a significant amount of diversity in the data registers maintained by all the CWCs. The other important data registers are the case profile registers which are maintained by 15 CWCs. Here again, there is no standard format that has been followed by the CWCs; some of them contain the basic information about the child and the orders passed while others contain greater details. In some districts, the case profiles are maintained by the ICPS office in view of the shortage of personnel in the CWCs and about 6 districts do not maintain any case profiles.



Referral registers are also maintained by 15 CWCs. An omnibus register in the form of Incoming and Outgoing Registers are maintained by 10 CWCs which has allowed them to dispense with individual case profiles due to a lack of human resources to deal with such documentation. The lack of documentation personnel has been cited by most of the CWCs that do not maintain case profiles. Among the better performing CWCs, there are other registers maintained too which lend themselves to a rich description of each case and of the CWC's functioning. Such CWCs also have a check list for identification of fit institutions and fit persons.

Similarly the under-performing CWCs do not facilitate in the filing of police complaints against abuse and exploitation of children as contemplated in Rule 27 (9). It must be reiterated that in the absence of State Rules, those CWCs which have been following either the Central Rules or the State Rules of other states have performed better than the other CWCs. This is largely due to the initiatives of the CWC members and the concern and goodwill they have for the underprivileged children in their communities.

Table 7: Registers maintained by CWCs

S.No	Registers Maintained by CWCs	No. of Districts
1	General, Visitors' & Communications Registers	4
2	Child case & Referral registers	15
3	Minutes, Resolutions & Orders Registers	23
4	Outgoing and Incoming cases Registers	10
5	Attendance Register	6
6	Press Clippings Register	5
7	Admissions register	2
8	Counselling Register	2
9	Parents' & Applications for Adoption & Adoptions Registers	4
10	Rescue & FIR Registers	2

Responses to: "What do the Case Profiles Contain?"

1. Problems facing the child, Counselor or DPO Reports, Report on the Case Process, Follow Up
2. Parents IDs and Addresses, Power bills, proof of residence
3. Child profile, requisition letter from petitioner, Copies of notices, Letters of Undertaking from parents.
4. Request or referred letters, FIR, SHO case letter, residence proof, S.I.R copy, temporary orders copy, permanent orders copy
5. Letter from person who found the child and copy of the order pertaining to the child.
6. Maintained by ICPS; Name & description of the child's circumstances, location of child, progress in locating parents, enquiries, reintegration or adoption.
7. Child & parents' details, Date of receipt and time, child identification marks, Addresses, Nearest police Station details etc.
8. All relevant documents of the child, her/his photograph; case history, socio-economic background; all orders issued periodically, and Contact details of Stake holders in the case.
9. Children's admission forms, individual case reports including psychological observation reports.
10. Child profile, socio-economic back ground, family details, where and which circumstances child rescued/found, Physical examination of the child and if applicable, particulars of the guardians.
11. History of the child - profile; physical & mental condition; nature of the case; Orders issued; Follow up; Age proof; SIR Reports
12. Child profiles, background, orders;
13. Case profiles, petitions by parents, press clippings, etc.
14. Case profiles of major cases only, otherwise we take down child's details, parents details and address, details of the property possessed by the child, restoration form, under taking form.
15. Circumstances under which child was found; investigations; progress of the case; closure of the case.

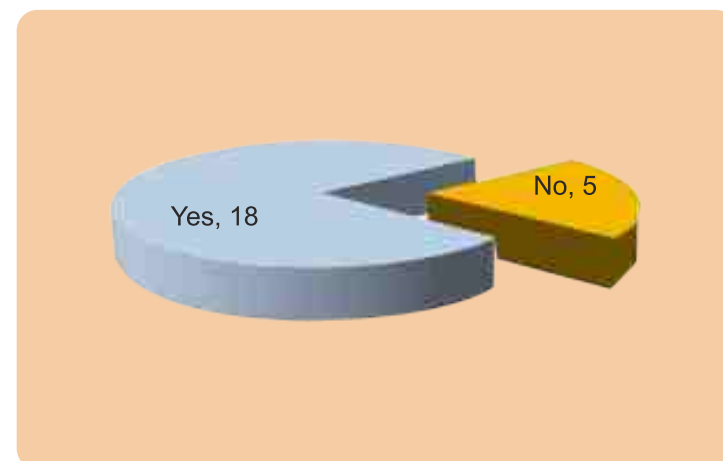


Figure 11: Does the CWC facilitate filing of police complaint against abuse and exploitation of children as contemplated in Rule 27 (9)?

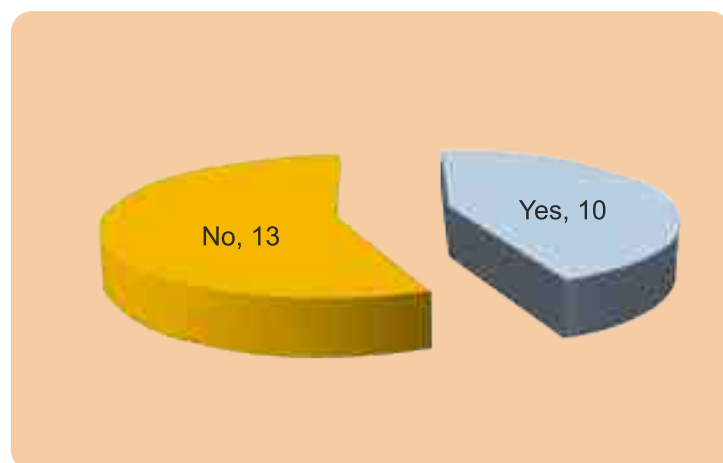


Figure 12: Does the CWC have any check list for identification of fit institutions/fit persons?

Responses to "What is the procedure followed for identifying fit institutions / persons?"

We follow the 2006 Central Rules

Those who are able to provide accommodation and whatever else children will require.

Based on the situation we are identifying the fit persons. Fit institutions' identification is the Govt's job.

Checklist was developed by the National Institute for the Promotion of Child Development. We also follow the checklist in the JJ Act.

CWC has not identified any fit institution till date. Only biological parents have been the fit persons.

Own enquiry & investigation (old relations, good will).
References, Ration Card, ID proof.

2.6. Functioning of the CWCs and Interface with Line Departments

2.6.1. Inadequate Support of District Administrations

Participation in the District Review Committee meetings is an indicator of the effectiveness of the CWCs' functioning and also the responsiveness of the Line Departments and the Collectors along with the political representatives. The CWCs of Krishna, Kurnool, Nalgonda and Vijayanagaram districts reported that they were part of the District Review Committee meetings while the rest reported that they were not. In fact, some CWCs reported total apathy at the higher levels of the district administrations while others complained of unresponsive line departments, especially the WD&CW itself.

Yet others have complained of a "tussle for turf" between the CWCs and the WD&CW wherein the departments



have sought to undermine the autonomy of the CWC. For instance, the Nellore CWC reported that Department itself violating Sections 27(12), (14) & (16) of the Central Rules. As a result, the process of dealing with children was *ad hoc* and unsatisfactory. Along with Nellore, the CWCs of Medak, Mahabubnagar, Vijayanagaram and Srikakulam pointed out that the discharge and transfer of juveniles or children were conducted in an ad hoc manner rather than follow the guidelines stipulated in Section 56.

A lack of awareness about the JJ Act and the CWC's role and powers has also contributed to such departmental attitudes apart from the attitude of reluctance in collaborating with NGOs and social activists, who comprise a sizeable number as members or Chairpersons of the CWCs. Delays in providing infrastructural support such as transportation facilities for transporting children or conducting rescue operations have been in a number of districts.

Furthermore, some CWC members reside in far away places and have to travel on their own expense to the CWC sittings. Some of them did complain that the honorarium that was to be paid to them was not disbursed in a timely and regular manner.

In order to deal with this situation, a number of the CWCs have conducted meetings with govt departments and with civil society participation in order to increase their awareness about role of the CWC in protecting the rights of children. At least 13 CWCs have conducted such meetings in the state.

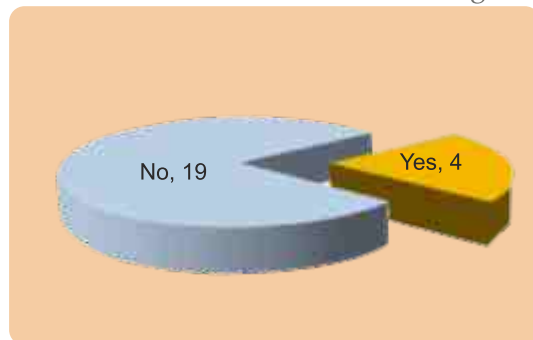


Figure 13: Is the CWC part of the DRC meeting held in the district?

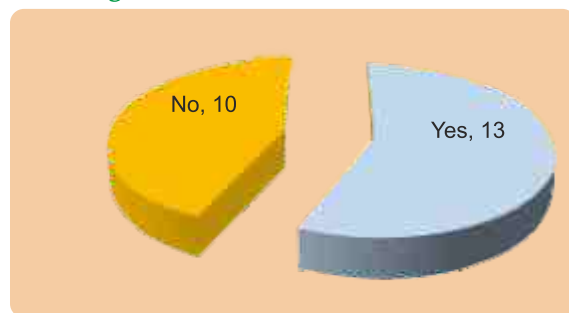


Figure 14: Does the CWC conduct meetings with government departments?

Responses to: "What is the Agenda of the CWC meetings with Govt Depts?"

1. We have formal and informal meetings with Govt. Departments and others like NGOs, media etc; To popularize CWC & Childline for children in need of care & protection;
2. To promote convergence of inter-departmental activities in order to help missing children;
3. To identify and help orphan children
4. To increase awareness of Line Depts on child rights, JJ Act, Right to Education, child protection, Licensing Act, role of NGOs, and the role and powers of the CWCs
5. Conduct Orientation workshops for different depts like police, WCWD, wardens of welfare hostels, institution heads, CDPOs & Supervisors.

Legal advisors are not available during the sittings of the CWC in 14 districts while 16 districts reported that DPOs were available for the CWC sittings. In fact there are no legal advisors to the CWCs in many of the districts and the ICPS Legal Advisors in some districts assist the CWC while in the other districts, the presence of advocates in the CWC compensates for the absence of legal advisors.

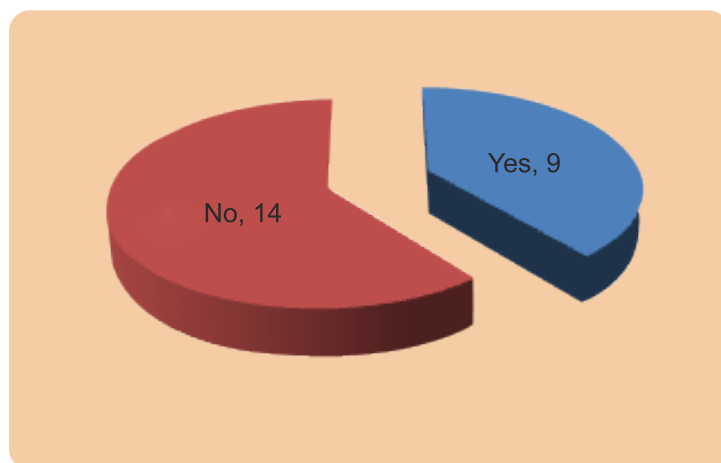


Figure 15: Are the legal advisors available for the CWC sittings?

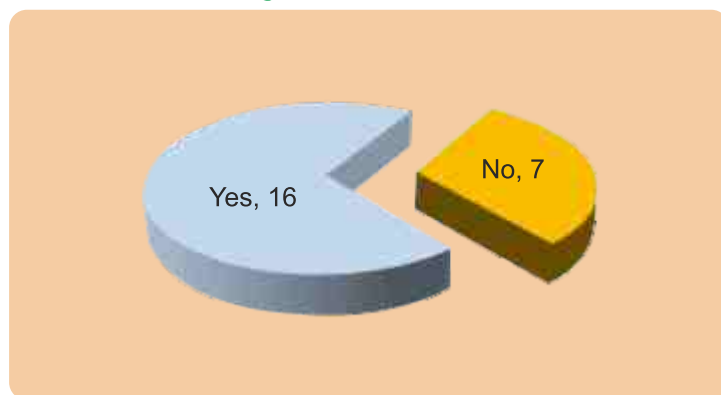


Figure 16: Are the DPO's are available for the CWC sittings?

2.7. Monitoring & Advisory Mechanisms

Chapter 7.93.1 & Chapter 7.93.9 stipulate that the Central and the State Governments shall constitute Advisory Boards at the Central, State, District and City levels for a period of three years. Further, it also stipulates that the District or City level Advisory Board constituted in terms of sub-section (3) of section 62 of the Act shall also function as the inspection committee under section 35 of the Act. However, the slow pace of implementing the JJ Act is also visible from the fact that District Advisory Boards have not been set up in as many as 21 districts with the exceptions of Nizamabad and Nalgonda. Similarly 19 of the CWCs do not have any monitoring systems in place with the exceptions of Khammam, Medak, Nizamabad and Vishakapatnam. Consequently there is no remedial mechanism available to the CWCs to get the Line Departments to change their attitudes and functioning.

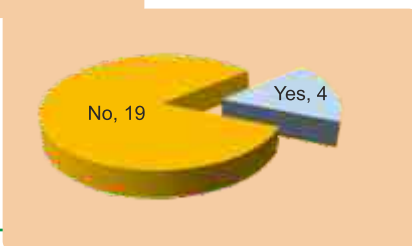
A list of all recognized child care institutions along with their capacity and appropriate facilities as prescribed under section 34 of the Act, a list of all child related resource services and a list of contact details of all Child Welfare Committees across the country shall be provided to the Committee by the District Child Protection Unit or State Government.

Chapter 4.27.16 - *Rules under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 (56 of 2000) (as amended by the Amendment Act 33 of 2006) to be administered by the States, 26 October, 2007.*



Figure 17: Whether district advisory boards are set up under Rule 93?

Figure 18: Does the CWC have any monitoring system in place?



“The Central Government and the State Government shall constitute Advisory Board at Central, State, District, City levels for a period of three years”.

“The District or City level Advisory Board constituted in terms of sub-section (3) of section 62 of the Act shall also function as the inspection committee under section 35 of the Act”.

Chapter 7.93.1 & Chapter 7.93.9 - *Rules under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 (56 of 2000) (as amended by the Amendment Act 33 of 2006) to be administered by the States, 26 October, 2007.*

This situation is also reflected in the fact that with the exception of Warangal, Nizamabad, Krishna, Kurnool and Medak, most of the CWCs have not been given the original list of Fit Institutions and Fit Persons by the WD&CW. They only have the list of Institutions and Persons that they themselves have certified. Consequently many of the CWCs have incomplete lists of Fit Institutions / Persons or none at all.

Similarly, the role of the SJPU and the police department were reported to be non-existent by most of the CWCs while some even reported that they were not even aware of the SJPU's existence if it had been constituted. 7 of the CWCs reported that they received good support from the District Legal Services while 5 CWCs reported that there was no support or cooperation from the DLSA or the police.

2.8. Good Practices

The documentation and dissemination of good practices contributes to improving the capabilities of other CWCs and also promotes their visibility apart from offering an explanation of the CWC's success. Best Practices may be considered as the top layer of a larger three-layered pool of practices, consisting of Best and Good Practices which are part of a larger circle of Promising Practices. The term “promising” is a little more cautious and objective than the value judgment involved in calling something good or best. It identifies potential. This section therefore looks at those instances that may be worthy of emulation by the other CWCs.

2.8.1) CWC Resources Directory

The Nizamabad CWC has initiated an effort to create a database on child care resources - mainly services offered by different stakeholders such as Departments, NGOs, legal and medical experts and volunteers among others. This also includes fit institutions and institutions that provide services for children with challenges and vulnerabilities.

2.8.2. Sensitizing the Heads of Institutions that Provide Shelter to Children

The Warangal CWC conducted a one-day Workshop for the Wardens of all the 222 Welfare Hostels in the district and sensitized them to the rights of Children in Hostels. This practice is worthy of emulation and can be expanded to cover all institutions that provide shelter to children

2.8.3 . Using the media to highlight child rights issues and the role of the CWC

Quite a few CWCs have been savvy enough to rope in the media to highlight issues of child rights and their violations and how the CWC is there to help such children. CWCs in Nellore, Ranga Reddy, Hyderabad and Nizamabad have been successful in getting some issues highlighted in the media gaze and these include corporal punishment, trafficking, accidental swimming deaths in summer holidays, the right of children to be produced before the CWC and not to be taken to a Police Station, etc. The media publicity has helped in creating a greater awareness amongst people that there is another avenue available to help children in difficult circumstances.

2.8.4. .Compensation for Rescued Victims of Child Labour

The rescue of child workers has now been taken up by the CWC in a number of instances wherein the CWC issues *suo moto* notices to the violators and also collects compensation for the rescued victim. This same process is also taken up by the Labour Dept which also issues notices and collects compensation.

The rescued victims tend to receive the compensation benefits from the CWCs directly and more rapidly than from the Labour Department. Therefore at a policy level, it is worthwhile to remove this overlap of functions.

Table :8 Performance of CWC in 2010-11

Table 8: Performance of CWCs in 2010-11								
S.No	District	No of cases handled during the year 2010-11	No of children referred to various homes	No of children received treatment and counselling services	No of children referred for foster care and adoption	No of Children paid compensation	No of Rescue operations made by the CWC	No of fact findings done
1	Adilabad	N.A*	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
2	Anantapur	Above 50	42	18	6	Nil	6 - child labour	4
3	Chittoor	689	139	689	13	1	Nil	35
4	Cuddapah	6	6	6	6+10=16	nil	4	nil
5	East Godavari	82	30		nil	nil	nil	6
6	Guntur	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	2
7	Hyderabad	678	69	Treatment 6 Counselling 20	N.A	6 cases under process	nil	N.A
8	Karimnagar	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
9	Khammam	40	20	12	F. C. = 2, A = 2	3	15	30
10	Krishna	513	373	50	nil	14	nil	45
11	Kurnool	26	7	50	10	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Mahbubnagar	N.A	105	105	19	5	42	19
13	Medak	18	5	10	3	Nil	9	Nil
14	Nalgonda	83	16	83	65	Nil	26	10
15	Nellore (2/11 - 2/12)	112	56	112	15	Nil	9	Nil
16	Nizamabad	83	26	25	22	Nil	Nil	1
17	Prakasam	N.A	34	49	nil	nil	nil	5
18	Rangareddy	224	178	54	83	14	3	11
19	Srikakulam	N.A	65	65	Foster care - 30	1	nil	2
20	Visakhapatnam	N.A	N.A	N.A	Foster care - 1	N.A	N.A	N.A
21	Vizianagaram	139	15	128	2	Nil	18	6
22	Warangal	103	103	10 (6med+4psych)	10	1	6	5
23	West Godavari	130	60	60	2 adoption	nil	nil	3

*N.A. - Data not received from the concerned CWC

3. Conclusion & Recommendations

In the absence of any State Rules for the implementation of the JJ Act, the study compared the findings with the Central Rules of 2007 in order to understand its implementation in the state. What emerges is a picture of idiosyncratic functioning of CWCs that are determined largely determined by local factors - both departmental and administrative. Across the districts, the infrastructure provided to the CWCs is inadequate by all standards as is the deputation of human resources when compared with what the Central Rules stipulate and what is actually required by the CWCs.

A serious cause for concern is the departmental reluctance in the WD&CW department to give autonomy to the CWCs. Process documentation of the CWCs' functional is sketchy at best in many cases or non-existent in other cases with the Minutes, Resolutions and Orders being the only available documentation.

The lack of transportation facilities for also hampers effective rescue operations and production of children before the CWCs. Lack of awareness among the other department personnel, especially the police also affects effective rescue operations with children being regularly escorted by police personnel in uniforms to police stations.

Consequently, many of the CWCs have worked with varying degrees of success to increase the awareness of the concerned departments about the very existence of the CWC and the role it plays in dealing with children in difficult circumstances. However converging the services of the concerned departments in dealing with children in need of care and protection still lacks an institutional arrangement and many CWCs have identified this as an issue of concern.

The following recommendations were made by various CWC members during the survey:

1. CWCs must be provided with separate buildings and infrastructure which must be independent of the WD&CW.
2. CWCs need to be provided with a regular transportation system.
3. CWC members should be allotted Toll Free numbers which must be advertised through publicity campaigns so that the public is able to reach them directly on all issues relating to vulnerable children.
4. The State government needs to make all the forms available to the CWCs.
5. An annual budget for stationary and communications must be allotted to the CWCs.

6. Elected public representatives and public officials who attend the DRC meetings must be given orientation and training on the JJ Act and the CWC's functioning.
7. Honorarium amounts should be disbursed regularly especially in view of the fact that in districts where the work load is high the work of the CWCs appears to be a full-time job.
8. The Dept of WD&CW must be given a clear demarcation between its role and that of the CWC.
9. Principal Magistrates should be allotted to the JJBs and CWCs in order to avoid conflict between NGOs and others.
10. Police and Labour Departments need to be more active in responding to children's issues - especially with regard to child labour and early marriages
11. Regular training and capacity building to CWCs on different themes.
12. Exposure visits to other states or best performing districts.
13. Handbook/Mannual for CWC Members.
14. News Letter quarterly on CWC/JJB Issues.

Annexure 1: Case Studies

1. Successful Reintegration with Family: Case Study of 2 Abandoned Children - Khammam district

Five-year-old Ashish and his sister the seven-year-old Sayamma were found crying forlornly at the Bhadrachalam Bus Station by a staff member of the MV Foundation. Upon inquiry, the children revealed that they were from Nizamabad and that they belonged to the Budagajangalu caste who traditional occupation has been begging. The children reported that their father had died 3 years ago and that their mother had taken them to Mumbai where they lived on the streets and begged for 2 to 3 years. They claimed that their mother had lost her mental balance recently and that they were brought to Bhadrachalam by her and left to fend for themselves at the temple about 3-4 days before the MVF worker found them on the 7th June. The CWC was informed about these children and the Committee gave a paper announcement that the children had been lodged in the Sishu Gruha. The children's maternal grandmother saw their photographs in the newspaper and recognized them. She then got in touch with the local NCLP officials and the Project Director contacted the Khammam NCLP Project Director who then arranged for the grandmother to visit the children.

2. Impact of Poverty and Patriarchy on Women: Case Study of Mother Seeking Help for her Daughters - Khammam and Hyderabad

Khammam: A woman "X" (name withheld on request) was deserted by her husband as she gave birth to 2 daughters and no male offspring. The couple are wage labourers and she reported to the CWC that she was unable to give an education to her daughters and approached the CWC for help. The CWC decided to give her the option of admitting her children into the Sishu Gruha or in Social Welfare Residential Schools.

Hyderabad: One woman came to the CWC to take back her child who has been in the Govt. Girls Home since 20 days. She reported that she was an MCH contract worker and that she is a widow and her son had committed suicide a year back due to harassment by his in-laws who belong to a different community. Her mother too had died recently and her daughter stayed alone at home. She claimed that one day when she came back home from work to find that her daughter was not there. She searched many places for her daughter and eventually got to know through a teacher that her daughter was in this home. She wants to take her daughter home but the CWC personnel were suggesting to her that they would put the daughter in a school and that she could come once in a week to see her daughter. But she was crying and wanted her daughter back as she is a single woman. The CWC people told her that her daughter will be called next week and that she should also come".

3. The Need to Avoid Routine Responses - A Case from East Godavari

This is the plight of a 24-year-old woman "X" who narrated her life story to the researchers. She was 17 or 18 years old when she got married and gave birth to a son a year later. Her husband deserted her soon afterwards and for the past 3 - 4 yrs she and her 3 year old son have been staying with her parents. Her parents had two tenants living on rent in their house, a brother and sister. The sister was an ANM and seeing the condition of "X", she managed to get her an ASHA worker's posting. However, the ANM's brother took advantage of her situation and forced her into a relationship which ended in a gangrape and she was infected with HIV. This story was narrated to the researchers when she approached the CWC for help for her son or to help her get a job so that she could take care of her son. Any number of criminal cases could have been filed, including but not limited to rape, illegal confinement, the SC/ST Atrocities Act among others. However, the CWC members simply told her that their mandate was limited to providing care and protection for her child but offered no assistance or even legal advice or referrals to the woman.

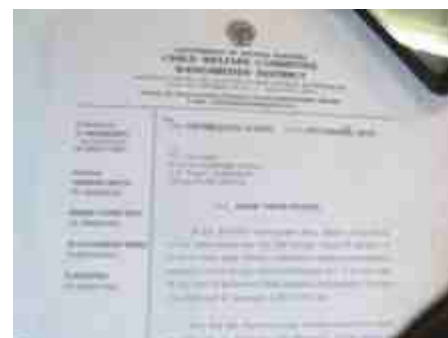
4. Timely Rescues- Cases from Khammam and Hyderabad districts

Khammam: The Additional Superintendent of the Home in Khammam produced 8 children before District CWC. These children were brought from Gaya, Bihar by an agent and were put to work in a bangle making

company located under the Bhavanipuram P.S. All the children are between 9 and 14 yrs of age. Their work starts at 9 A.M. and ends at 9 PM, but sometimes stretches till midnight. These children were subjected to brutal physical intimidation by the employer. They were beaten up with chains on the backs and hands and the marks of this torture were still visible when we saw them. They were not allowed to talk to their parents back home and even if they were allowed to talk, the supervisor was always around listening to them. Some of them were crying and they said that they had not seen their parents since the last two to three years and that they would like to go back home. The chairperson of the CWC told the children that they would be sent home after getting them their due compensation. He talked to the higher police official for the purpose of getting an FIR registered in the concern police station.

Hyderabad: There was a girl from Kurnool who narrated her story. Her mother died and her father got married again. Her father is an alcoholic and would very often beat her. One night he came drunk and beat her up consequent upon which she left home went to Kurnool railway station boarded a train to secunderabad. At the Secunderabad Railway Station, an RPF constable brought her to the Govt. Girls Home. I asked her if she wanted to go back home to which she said she has nobody there and she wants to learn tailoring here.

5.Action against Corporal Punishment - Cases from Ranga Reddy and Nellore



Copy of the Show Cause Notice issued by the Ranga Reddy CWC

Ranga Reddy: With reference to the reports that appeared in the media citing corporal punishment against 2 children in 2 different schools -

Word and Deed High School and TRR High School, the CWC issued summons to the heads of the two schools and sought an explanation from the schools and also penalised them, setting an example for other schools to refrain from corporal punishments.



A copy of the FIR filed in the Police Station by a parent, Chevuri Chinna, in the Jaladanki PS, Nellore.



Media coverage of the issue in Gudur mandal, Nellore district.

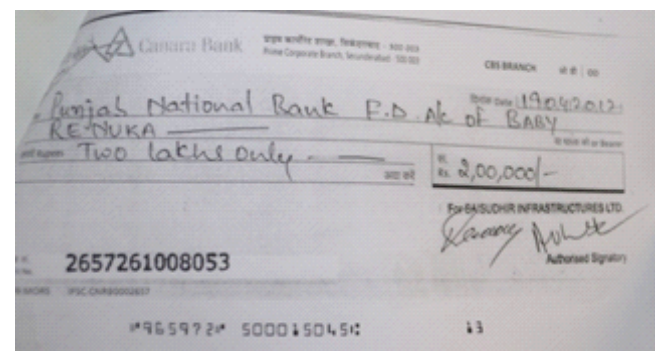
6.Care and Protection for New-born Orphans - A Case from Ranga Reddy District



Admission Order for Baby Renuka

In March this year, rescue, safe shelter and compensation was provided for a baby orphaned by the death of her mother in an accident at her place of work. Baby Renuka's mother who was working for Sai Sudheer Infrastructures died of snake bite during

working hours. CWC asked the company to provide a compensation of 2 lakhs to the baby and transferred the child to Shishuvihar for safe custody.



Compensation for Baby Renuka deposited in her account in Punjab National Bank.



WORKSHOP ON 'JUVENILE JUSTICE' FOR THE CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEES OF THE STATE OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Jointly Organised
by
AP Judicial Academy,
Juvenile Welfare and
Correctional Services ,
Govt. of Andhra Pradesh,
AP Alliance for Child
Rights
&
UNICEF

Venue:
AP Judicial Academy,

Secunderabad
28th January, 2011

Workshop on JUVENILE JUSTICE for the CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEES of the state of Andhra Pradesh on 28th January, 2012

The Andhra Pradesh Judicial Academy on 28th January, 2012 has hosted a workshop on JUVENILE JUSTICE for Child Welfare Committees (CWC) first of its kind in the state in collaboration with AP Alliance for Child Rights, Juvenile Welfare Department and UNICEF. The workshop was chaired by Honorable Chief Justice of Andhra Pradesh, Sri Madan B.Lokur, Patron-in-Chief of AP Judicial Academy; Hon'ble Sri Justice G.Raghuram, Judge, High Court of AP, Hon'ble Sri Justice V.V.S. Rao, Hon'ble Ms. Justice G.Rohini, Hon'ble Sri Justice G.Bhavani Prasad and Hon'ble Sri Justice B.Chandra Kumar, Judges, High Court of A.P. and members, Board of Governors of A.P. Judicial Academy, Sri A.L.Kismat Kumar, Director, Juvenile Welfare and Correctional Services; Sri. Sony Kutty George, Child Protection Specialist and Mr.Murali Krishna, Child Protection Officer UNICEF; the Chairpersons and Members of the Child Welfare Committees of the state of Andhra Pradesh were present for the workshop. Nearly 115 Child Welfare Committee members were part of the one day workshop from across 23 Districts of the state.



Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi while delivering her welcome address said that his lordship is very optimistic in initiating

reforms in the system and played an active role in not only designing but also in pursuing judicial reforms and management of the justice delivery system; he has encouraged development of various facets of the system like continuing judicial education, computerization of courts, ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolutions), plea bargaining, juvenile justice, legal aid, legal education and infrastructure development.

Mr. Sony Kutty George in opening remarks said the honorable Chief Justice has made his impact on JJB and CWC while working in Delhi; put on efforts for conducive delivery of services. His lordship is the inspiration and guiding spirit for organizing the workshop. His lordship is very much committed to the cause of the Juvenile Justice and is endeavored to ensure competence all the stakeholders of Juvenile Justice Delivery System



Mr. Sony said our country being the biggest supplier of the humans for trafficking, the role of CWC's become much more crucial. Each case of missing child is to be followed by closely as there is likely hood of it being a case of human trafficking. The orders of Child Welfare Committees are subject to appeal to the District and Sessions Judge concerned and such orders are revisable by Honorable High Court. He said given the case, Child Welfare Committee is the foundation of a judicial pyramid; it is a statutory and functionary and an independent body like any other judicial institution. He said the members and chairperson of the CWC which is to be considered as a part of Judicial System are entitled to get guidance and support from Honorable Court of Andhra Pradesh and Judicial Academy but so far no helping hand has been extended to them. This is the first interaction programme for the CWC's arranged by the Judicial Academy only due to the inspiration and guidance given by the honorable the Chief Justice it could be arranged. He hoped that the insights gained during the programme will go a long way to help them to function more effectively while discharging their duties in the days to come.

Honorable Chief Justice while addressing the gathering shared some of his personal experiences on JJ Act; 7-8 years in Delhi, when he tried to post an officer to JJB, he felt it as punishment posting. He has to convince the officer on the importance and significance of JJB; child protection is a crucial work for children being voiceless.



Often people think, JJB and CWC members are those people who have no work and this hypothesis need to the changed.

Functioning of the

CWC should ensure the productive work and better service delivery in a way conducive for the best interest of the child. Sensitization and creating awareness among CWCs, JJB's as well as among the common people is of utmost importance for assuring child protection.

Honorable Chief Justice said for various reasons everyday thousands of children are abandoned and deliberately neglected which



need to be addressed at all levels. CWC's have to look into these issues; the ways CWCs look at children in conflict with law is different from their approach towards children victims of sexual abuse, showing their sensibility and empathize with the children CWC has played powerful in bringing the desired change in the lives of children in need of care and protection.

Mr. Kismat
Kumar,
Director
Juvenile Justice
and
Correctional
Services have
hoped that the
workshop will



help the CWC members to understand and exercise their powers for protecting the rights of the children in need of care and protection. He said the workshop on Juvenile Justice for the CWC's of the state is to understand the specific issues, challenges and bottlenecks in functioning, arriving at suggestible solutions and articulation of the suggestion in the field level for the best interest of the children. Mr. Kismat Kumar has appreciated the efforts of the chairpersons and members of the child welfare committees in addressing the varied issues pertaining to child protection. He said CWC is the foundation of a judicial pyramid having the District and Sessions Court and High Court above it. It is a statutory and functionary and an independent body like any other judicial institution entitled for the protection of children in need of care and protection.

Group Work: After inaugural session, the CWC team were made in to 7 groups and were made to discuss on the following themes.

- 1) Issues and Challenges in Producing Children before CWC and suggested solutions.
- 2) Issues & Challenges in kinds of Rehabilitation orders passed.
- 3) Issues and Challenges in Convergence with other Departments.
- 4) Issues and Challenges in Probation Support.
- 5) Issues and Challenges in Relation to other Statutory Bodies (JJB, SJPU & Judiciary).
- 6) Issues and Challenges in Running of the CWC (Facilities, Infrastructure, Personal Budget).
- 7) Issues and Challenges exercising of powers.

Thereafter, the groups presented the outcomes of the group discussions, which are as follows:

Group Presentations:

Group 1-Issues and Challenges in Producing Children before CWC and suggested solutions:

CHALLENGES	SUGGESTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not possible to produce rescued children before CWC immediately specially in case of children rescued from abuse, trafficking or molestation. Financial constrains of the family or caretakers for producing children before the CWC and follow up. There is no coordination between CWC/W&CD/ Child line/police & other line departments. Line departments are not adequately aware of the functioning of CWC, JJB and on JJ Act and often feel prejudice about CWC Police department shows least response for the summons and directions issues by the CWC. Lack of awareness among general public on JJ Act, functioning of Child Welfare Committees and JJB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce the all the rescued children before CWC members for immediate action except children rescued from abuse, trafficking and other critical conditions. Developing operational linkages between ICPS, JJB and Police departments. Sensitization programs for line departments on the functioning of CWC and JJB is required. Sensitization and Awareness generation programme for public need to be organized. Travel Support to meet travel expenses for rescuing children in need of care and



Group 2-Issues & Challenges in kinds of Rehabilitation orders passed:

CHALLENGES	SUGGESTIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Escort Services for girls recued from abuse and trafficking. Security problems for keeping recued girls. All the line departments especially labour department neglect CWC orders on recue and rehabilitation. Non availability of fully equipped fit institutions. After care support systems and provision of vocations training is not available. No proper follow up and review on rehabilitation cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper escort and lady constables should be assigned with the girls. Directions should be sent to all line departments to involve CWC in their rescue and rehabilitation processes. Vocational training need to be provided for the children. Guidelines should be made for identification of locally available fit institutions



Group 3: Issues and Challenges in Convergence with other Departments:

Name of the Department	Challenges	Suggestions
<p>Women & Child Welfare Department</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No nutrition support for children infected with HIV/ AIDS Cases were not booked against child marriages in most of the cases. Stringent Procedure followed for issue of orphan certificate. No home for 15-18 years children. No separate home mentally challenged children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special nutrition support need to be provided for children with HIV/ AIDS. Appropriate guidelines to all the lines and responsibilities of CWC. Fit registration made compulsory for all the homes and grant in aid should be sanctioned only to fit homes. Special shelter homes for 15-18 years adolescents and MR children is needed.
	<p>No sensitization among the staff.</p>	<p>Role clarity in dealing with children.</p>


<p>Police Department</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missing children being handed over to parents without informing to the CWC. Child Welfare Officers, station house in charge are not aware of the CWC. No proper escort for girl children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress update of the cases should be given to CWC. Produce all the children in need of care and protection before CWC. Provision of Special escort for girl children. Designate special officers in place of CWO's.
<p>Disability Welfare Department</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sensitization among the department staff on CWC and JJB. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination with CWC's for referring and admission of Mentally Retarded children.
<p>Endowments Department</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Marriages of reported in Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam (TTD) "Kalyanamastu" program (Mass Marriage Ceremony). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proceeding to Priests and Officers for reporting child marriages to CWC.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students of Veda Patasala are losing their rights and the cases of abuse is high, through majority get reported. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The growing number of cases of sexual abuse and sodomy in Vedapatasala it is suggested to take CWC Chairperson as Committee member of the Veda Patasala .
Labour Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FIR is not booked in many cases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in issues of documents.
Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abandoned children are given for illegal adopted. No medical support given for missing and runaway children . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce the children immediately before CWC. Admission of CWC referred orphan and sreet children in to hospital with out any documents. Special home for Mentally Retarded children.


		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CWC should be part of the monitoring committee set up for appraisal of diagnostic centers.
Education Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refusal of admission in to hostels of CWC referred children. No response for the summons issues by CWC on corporal punishments . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporal punishments and cases of sexual abuse must be viewed seriously. Issues of proceeding to the department allowing CWC to check the basic amenities in educational institutions.



Group 4: Issues and Challenges in Probation Support:

Challenges	Suggestions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize on child friendly reporting in the place of Stereotype report with out giving identification, family tracking and case study of the child. • Non availability of Probation Officer due to JJB work, Parol and enquiry, and also one person in charge for more than one district. • No provision for required kind of medical examination and nor the government hospitals have the facilities to conduct examinations. • No provision of support staff for DPO and work load is high. • DPO's are not available for CWC meetings. • Accountability of the Po's, they are not aware of their roles and responsibilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPO must appointed exclusively for CWC and JJB fo one district. • DPO attending the CWC meeting should be made mandatory. • Provision of support staff for DPO. 

Group 5: Issues and Challenges in Relation to other Statutory Bodies (JJB, SJPU & Judiciary)

Juvenile Justice Board	State Juvenile Protection Unit	Judiciary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JJB not taking suo-moto of offences aganist children under section 23-26. • Non impementation of section21. • JJB giving orders even in cases of children in need of care and protection (CWC). • Some JJB's want the CWC to participate in their meetings. • No role clarity between JJB & CWC, need better coordination and clarity in roles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non functional and largely ignorant of the JJAct. • Child is not produced before CWC. • Children being detained in police station for considerable period of time with out giving any form of support. • In some districts the police are asking CWC to come to the police station for collecting the data and signing documents and orders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not providing legal aid to children especially children who are victims of abuse. • Lack of coordination between CWC & JJB and Judiciary. 

Group : 6 Issues and Challenges in Running of the CWC (Facilities, Infrastructure, Personal Budget


Challenges	Suggestions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In some districts CWC don't have any office place for operation. Some districts don't even have basic infrastructure and furniture. No support staff for doing CWC proceeding. DCPU staff/ PD and there are not supportive with the CWC in most of the places. Provision for Stationary (photo, Paper, Xerox) and documentation is not available. In some districts even after a year CWC members are getting honorarium. Simplify the payment process for claiming the honorarium. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need operational space for CWC to conduct their meetings etc. Provision of sufficient infrastructure is needed. Lack of support staff is impeding the momentum of work. Need to build linkages between DCPU and CWC's. Require support for stationary and logistics. Travel is not met for visiting NGO's. The honorarium is not in par with the JJ Act.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only Rs 500/800 is paid as honorarium to the members/ chair person respectively per month. As per the guidelines honorarium should be Rs 500 per sittings which is not given. Refreshments are not available for CWC sittings. In some districts, the director JJ department orders are not followed by the officials of other departments . Formats supplied / followed by the department are not according to the rule book format. 	<p>Mr.Kismat Kumar has answered to many the queries in a positive way and said construction of buildings, infrastructure, DTP operatory etc are under process. Coming to honorarium they have put a proposal to the government for release of orders.</p> 
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Group : 7 Issues and Challenges exercising of powers:	
Challenges	Suggestions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quasi judicial bodies- summons. • Single CWC member address issues – suo moto • .Sexual abuse victims- delay in producing children by police to CWC. • Cases under police investigation -can CWC intervene to know the status of the case and other related information. • Rehabilitation/ compensation-for death/ victims of atrocity/accident. • Police release/handover children without the knowledge of CWC. • CWC visits to child welfare institutions are met with resistance. • Confidentiality of children is lost in the media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is it working on par with court? • CWC had to run around to get the case from police and allied departments. • Evidence in favor of abuser and False cases foisted on children. • Details of cases in trial and other information kept away from CWC- dismiss as insignificant. • Role of CWC in and future course of action needs detailing. • Police not maintaining procedures/records during release of children and don't respond to the CWC. • G.O. to be circulated to all the NGO's making CWC visits mandatory. • This has to be condemned and act needs to be made strict.

- Case against mother is in court-child decided to joint the mother.

Can CWC decide when it is subjudice?



Discussions:

- In case of runaway children/ children rescued from various forms of abuse, how to produce those children before CWC within the specified time given the amount of trauma the children have experienced? Is the time enough to deal with the psychological condition of the children?
- When referring children to be sent to homes are we referring to only government homes or also referring to NGO run homes also; if we are referring to NGO run homes also, how do we identify the fit institutions, monitor and assure the safety of the homes?
- As Child line services are available in limited places, what are the alternative sources in the places which have no access to child line services?
- Each district has only 2-3 homes for girls run by women and child welfare department and no homes for children above 15 years of age, in this case where to keep the adolescent girls?

- What kind of protection/ security will CWC member get while exercising their powers?

Best Practices:

- CWC have taken own initiatives to create awareness.
- In the absence of District Prohibitory Officers's, all the time, volunteers have been enrolled to take up spot enquiry.
- In some districts CWC's have formed fact finding committees.
- Producing children before available CWC members within 24 hours for immediate care.
- Utilizing services of the local NGO's for coordination and convergence among various stakeholders.
- Identification of local available fit persons for foster care of children in need of care and protection.
- Sharing of information through various child networks.

Concluding Remarks:



Honorable Chief Justice in his concluding remarks said that he is quite amazed with the commitment and dedication

shown by the CWCs' to safeguard the rights of the children. He said because of the commitment of the CWC's, children are in safe hands for which he would like to congratulate all the CWC's. He said CWC's are often helpless without sufficient human resources, stationary, infrastructure and travel expenses. Being helpless does not mean CWC's are powerless, as with limited resources their performing much better. Honorable Justice also said that no police officer can neither order nor give directions to a magistrate and similarly any CWC chairperson who is in the same order. He told the CWC's to approach the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate for any complaints with the judicial system and hoped that the issues of stationary and logistic support as well as operational space will be dealt soon by the department.

Honorable Chief Justice said District Legal Service Authority can better guide the CWC on legal opinions and follow up of the cases. He also assured about

about strengthening linkages with District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) for provision of legal aid to the children and setting of advisory committees at the district and state level in accordance with section 62 of the JJ Act. He also said, court has to conduct the enquiry with due regard to jurisdiction, but section 7A of JJ Act allows the CWC to conduct an enquiry, in case if the verdict is pending for enquiry. He also said Section 62 of the JJ Act facilitates the formation of advisory committees at district and state level for improving the linkages and coordination and also monitoring of the children status. Honorable Chief Justice has congratulated all the CWC members for rendering their services towards protecting the rights of the children in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

The Hon'ble Chief Justice requested AP Alliance for Child Rights to undertake a study on the functioning of Child Welfare Committees after six months and the findings will be reviewed jointly .

Annexure 3: List of CWC Chairpersons /Members

Sr	District	CWC Chairperson	Members
1	Srikakulam	M.Prasada Rao 2 nd Floor Ravitaja Towers Plot No.03, Bondilipuram Srikakulam. Ph:08942 - 278011, 9490162667, 9676347306	1. P. Sanyasappa Rao, St. Amadalvalasa, Srikakulam ph: 948037311. 2. Y. Sridevi, official Colony, Srikakulam, ph: 9948460933. 3. K. Ramna Murthi, Chinna bondilipuram, Srikakulam, ph: 9441180393. 4. B. Sasibushan Chowdary, Jana Chetana, Campus, Srikakulam, ph: 9440080608.
2	Vizianagram	Mahanti Adi narayana, D.No:1-17/6-2, Sailada Colony, Salipeta, Vizianagaram Ph: 9032427315.	1. Ganta Hymavathi, Vuda Colony, Vizianagaram, ph: 9440332070, 0892222086. 2. M. Krishna Murthy , ICTC, Badangi, Vizianagaram, Ph: 9441962443.

			3. Kesali Appa Roa ,Thotapalem, Vizianagram,Ph: 9640442288 .Poliparthi AppalaNaidu,Bala rampuram, Vizianagram,Ph: 9490844131.
3	Visakhapatnam	S.Tirumala Ramani, D/o S.U.Roa, Rtd. Judge, P.No 101, Sneha Towers, Krilampudi Layout, Near Municipal Guest House, Visakhapatnam	1. K.Rama Krishna Rao, Miryala Colony Anakapalli .Ph:9490748829 2. S. Bheema Lingum, Marrisalem Ph:0891-2783805, 9441825181 3. Mohd Hussain ,Adarshnagar, Ph: 9885222769 4. L.Venkata Ramani ,Nehru Nagar. Ph: 9491331924.
4	East Godavari	Thomas Joseph Pallithanam ,People action For Rural Awakening ,Ravula Palem EG 9490188935	1. G.V.V. Sathyanayana Murthy, Shanthi Nagar,Kakinada. 2. Smt. Y. Padmalatha,Samalk ota,Ph: 09848677877 3. Gudya Sathyanarayana ,Bhaskar Nagar Kakinada. Ph:9394746279.

			4. Balaji Prasad Pandya, Rajahmundry Ph: 9908167118.
5	West Godavari	D.Subbara ,Vijaya Skin Hospital ,Shankara Matham Street ,RR Pet ,Eluru ,WG Dist. PH : 0881223305	1. U.Raj Kumar ,Ganapavari gudem, Ph: 9705556211 2. Emani Sita Rama Sarma, Kandrikagundam ,Ph: 9885842686 3. T.N.Sneha, Koyyalagudem Ph:347502657 4. D Rebka Rani, Kovvuru, 9963346202
6	Krishan	Thomas Koshy, C/o Navajeevan Bala Bhavan , D.No 24-3-35, Andhra Ratan Road, Bavajipet, 1 st line, Vijayawada-520003, Ph: 0866-2439913/9490491834	1. K Nireekshana Rao, Bethavolu, Ph:08674-246993, 9441083474 2. Jakkula Jayaraju,Vijayawada 3. Pillarisetty Deeksha, Vijayawada , Ph:0866-2478861 4. B Nagesh Rao, Nuzvid Ph;08656-235625/9848043265

7	Guntur	D Roshan Kumar,,PO Box #249,D.No 4-16-25/3,Bandlamudi Complex area, Near Andhra Bank, Amaravathi Roshan, Guntur, Ph: 9848090642	1. Dr. R Rama Rao, Mangalgiri , Ph:8008578017/9908089320 2. Dr. Mittisela Swarna Latha , NGO Colony, Ph: 9397855575 3. Modukuri Srinivas Rao,Venkataramana Colony, Ph:9441214540.
8	Nellore	Iraganaboina Srinivas Rao, #26-II/1194,Thyagarya Nagar,Vedayapalem,Nellore, Ph:9885307263 /9701257763.	1. K.Seetha Baghyakakshmi, Kavali,Nellore, Ph: 9849888137 2. Esukala Jayaraju, ,A K Nagar, Nellore, mail-rdongolr@yahoo.co.in 3. J.Vasantha Lakshmi ,Pogathota, Nellore
9	Chittoor	Ms R Meera, 6-8-938, NGOs Colony, KT Road, Tirupathi - 517507. Email -rmeera102@gmail.com.	1. B Subramanyam Reddy, Tiruchanoor , Ph:0877-2238913 2. L.Krishnama Naidu, New Balaji Colony,Tirupathi, Ph:08772240262/9959472555.

			3. Murali Mohan Bathala, Raghavenadra Nagar , Tirtupathi 4. N DoroSwamy, Tiruchanoor.
10	Kurnool	N Mohammed Isaq,H.No.B/D-2,B.Camp,KU RNOOL-518002,Ph:9440292537.	1. Tom Varkey C,Lourdu Nagar,Kurnool,Ph:9618371265 2. T Madduleti,Coles College Compound, Ph: 9440294608 3. G Vijaya Lakshmi, College Road, Velgode ,Ph:08517-235532/9394321188.
11	Khammam	M L Prasad, D.No.9-6-119,Bomma Cebter, Old club Road, Khammam.	1. G Manjulatha, Kothagudam, Khammam District, Ph: 9653413206 2. K Venu Madhava Rao, Palvancha, Khammam , Ph: 08744-254269, 7893074391 3. S Rama Murthi, Arekodu, Khammam Ph:9396374407 4. Br.LourduRaju D.Joy,CAFED,Venkatapuram,Khammam, Ph:9490554688/9440541992.

12	Warangal	Dr Mamatha Raghuvveer,306 ,Neelam Enclave, Kanakdurga Colony, Hanmakonda, Warangal - 506001, Ph:9849418592.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M.K.M Margarate, Hantor Road Hanmakonda, Warangal Ph: 9989176098 2. Dr J Sudhakar Reddy,Hanmakonda, Warangal Ph: 9849761111 3. P.Revathi Devi, Hanmakonda, Warangal Ph: 9866137006 4. P.N.SS Lashmi Kantham, SVN Road, Warangal, Ph:986622445.
13	Kadapa	Murugu Ajoykumar,D No 2/147-3,Balaji Nagar, Kadapa,51600, Ph:0856224170, 9959008810.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. D Jaya Shoba Devi,Koduru,Ph:90 52160559 2. M Murga Jhansi Bai, Chinna Mandam,Kadapa ,Ph:9612169152/99 6375330 3. Sarada Inukonda, Kadapa, Ph :9440750943 4. U Rama Mohan,G Rama Rao Street,Kadapa, Ph:9550668433/ 08562274436.

14	Anantapur	J Sanjappa,# 17/642,Neeruganti Street,Old Town,Ananthpur, Ph: 08554-231667/ 9440162505.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. T Narayana, Tadipatri, Anantapur, Ph:9000617099 2. V Vijaya ,Ashok Nagar, Anantapur,Ph: 9849302109 3. Y J Renuka Devi,Srinivasa Nagar, Anantapur,Ph: 9419525573 4. T Shanbashavali, Anantapur, Ph:9848504267.
15	Karimnagar	Mrs M. Jayasree, 5-3-211,Ashok Nagar, Karimnagar, Ph: 9848053830.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tulsi Ravinder, Jammikunta, Karimnagar,Ph: 9866452254 2. G Komuraiah, Vavilalapally, Karimnagar,Ph: 9440008833 3. S Sri Vani Manga Hymavathi, Saraswathi Nagar, Karimnagar, Ph:9704120528 4. Gade Ramesh, Kataram, Karimnagar, Ph:9440054323.

16	Adilabad	P R Srinivas, H No - T 100,1 st Zone Market Area, Mandamarry, Adilabad District.	1. B Esther Manjula Rani,Shashtrinagar Nirmal, Adilabad 2. M Uma Maheshwar, Adilabad,Ph: 9000906123 3. G Yeshwanth Narsapur, Indervelly, Adilabad,Ph: 9849767120 4. D Chakravarthy, Bellampally, Adilabad.
17	Nizamabad	M Subhash Chandra , 10-9294, AnandNagar, Varni Road, Nizamabad - 503001,Ph: 9246294565.	1.Mettu.Krishnaia, Nizamabad. 2. Dass Thumati Vinayak Nagar, Nizamabad, Ph:9010892898 3. A Ankitha, Nakash Gally, Nizamabad, Ph: 9440083922 4. S Shyam Sunder Reddy,Pitlam, Nizamabad, Ph:9948930990.

18	Medak	K Siva Kumari, SWARD, H-No. 415, Mythri vanam, Near MDO office, Hyderabad Road, Siddipet, Ph:944038022/ 08457-231437	1. Sunnam Sathish,Narsapur, Medak,Ph: 9440080638 2. Daripally Ashok, SangaReddy, Medak 3. B S Sundaram ,Sanga Reddy, Ph : 9440220538/ 9032513002 4. T Srinivasa Rao, Sanga Reddy, Medak, Ph: 9839007168
19	Mahabubnagar	Chandra Sekhar, G 8-2-15/B/1 Nr.Municipal Park, Teachers Colony Mahaboob- nagar Ph.No: 9440402005	1. B.Ravi Shankar, Yedira, 9885417375 2. T.Sridhar, Padmavathi colony, Mahaboobnagar 3. Y.Padmavathi, Gadwal, 9030696625 4. Bharathi MBNR, Ph. 9951300012
20	Nalgonda	M.Raji Reddy, H.No.6-5-130 Ravindra Nagar, Bheet Market, Nalgonda Ph.9848635228.	1 Dr.D.Prameela, Bhoingir, Ph: 9848027646 2 K.Ramulu, Chivemla 3 Ch.Bhiksham Reddy Chityal. 4 Mandula Venkaiah, Penpahad, Ph:9505550280.

21	Hyderabad	Issidore Phillips 9-1-127, 3 rd Floor, Madhaa Nursing, Home Lane, SD Road, Sec'badPh: 9848186962 .	1. T.Anjana Murthy, Nallakunta, Ph:9391150586 2. M.Madhu Babu, Prashanth Nagar, Hyderabad, Ph:9848078450 3. G.Shailaja, Jambagh, Hyderabad Ph:9948666198, 4. Vivek George, Kalyanpuri, Uppal.
22	Ranga Reddy	V.Padmavathy Plot No:87 Near United Church, Defence Colony, Sec'bad, Ph: 9391011282	1. Jayakar.Kotte, Abids, Hyderabad Ph: 9949343120 2. M.Vijaya Devi, Netajinagar, Kapra Ph: 9848031091 3. Ch.Ramesh Babu, Mettuguda, Sec'bad, Ph: 9247436471 4. K.Krishna, Kukatpally, 9032511909.

23	Prakasam	NVS. Ram Mohan Rao, HELP 2 nd lane Sujatha Nagar, Ongole. Ph: 9949723666/ 9491512905	1. D.V.N.P.Y Ramadevi, Addanki. 2. R.Sunil Kumar, SARDS, Tanguturu 3. B.V.N.S.R.K. Prasad, GRAND, organization, Podili 4. P.Jyothi. # 1- 200, Sundernagar, Singarayakonda.
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Annexure 4: List of DLSA Members

**LIST OF CHAIRMANS
DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES**

1. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, ADILABAD. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01043 (Mobile).	2. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, ANANTAPUR. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01044 (Mobile)
3. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, CHITTOOR. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01045 (Mobile).	4. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, KADAPA. Secretary, D DLSA: 94409 01046 (Mobile).
5. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT AT RAJAHMUNDRY. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01047 (Mobile).	6. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, GUNTUR. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01048 (Mobile).

7. Chairman, City Civil Court Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, CITY CIVIL COURT COMPLEX, AT PURANIHAVELI, HYDERABAD. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01065 (Mobile).	8. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, KARIMNAGAR. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01049 (Mobile)
9. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, KHAMMAM Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01050 (Mobile).	10. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, KRISHNA AT MACHILIPATNAM. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01051 (Mobile).
11. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, KURNOOL. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01052 (Mobile).	12. . Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, MAHABUBNAGAR. Secretary, LSA: 94409 01053 (Mobile).

13. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, MEDAK at Sanga Reddy. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01054 (Mobile).	14) Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, NALGONDA. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01055 (Mobile).
15. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, NELLORE. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01056 (Mobile).	16. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, NIZAMABAD. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01057 (Mobile).
17. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, PRAKASAM AT ONGOLE. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01058 (Mobile).	18. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, RANGA REDDY DISTRICT AT L.B.NAGAR, HYDERABAD. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01059 (Mobile).

19. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, SRIKAKULAM Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01060 (Mobile)	20. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, VISAKHAPATNAM Secretar, D LSA: 94409 0106 (Mobile).
21. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, VIZIANAGARAM Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01061 (Mobile).	22. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, WARANGAL. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01063 (Mobile)
23. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, WEST GODAVARI AT ELURU, Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01064 (Mobile).	24. Chairman, Metropolitan Legal Services Authority, Criminal Court Complex, Nampally, Hyderabad.

<p>13. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, MEDAK at Sanga Reddy. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01054 (Mobile).</p>	<p>21. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, VIZIANAGARAM Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01061 (Mobile).</p>
<p>15. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, NELLORE. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01056 (Mobile).</p>	<p>16. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, NIZAMABAD. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01057 (Mobile).</p>
<p>18. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, RANGA REDDY DISTRICT AT L.B.NAGAR, HYDERABAD. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01059 (Mobile).</p>	<p>18. Chairman, District Legal Services Authority, Nyaya Seva Sadan, District Court Buildings, RANGA REDDY DISTRICT AT L.B.NAGAR, HYDERABAD. Secretary, D LSA: 94409 01059 (Mobile).</p>