

NALSA (Child Friendly Legal Services to Children and their Protection) Scheme, 2015

1. Introduction and Background

"It cannot be questioned that children are amongst the most vulnerable sections in any society. They represent almost one-third of the world's population, and unless they are provided with proper opportunities, the opportunity of making them grow into responsible citizens of tomorrow will slip out of the hands of the present generation....." The said observation made in **Salil Bali Vs. Union of India (UOI) and Anr, 2013VII AD (S.C.)** by Supreme Court goes on to show that it is our obligation to the young generation to open up all opportunities including the legal services for every child to unfold its personality and rise to its full stature, physical, mental, moral and spiritual.

2. International Commitments

- 2.1 While adopting the declaration of the Rights of the Child on 20th November, 1959, the General assembly of the United Nations laid down ten principles designed to enable children, irrespective of race, colour, sex, language, religion or origin, to develop physically, mentally, morally, spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity.
- 2.2 The United Nations standard minimum rules for the administration of Juvenile Justice(" The Beijing Rules," 1985) call on States to ensure that throughout the proceedings the Juvenile shall have the right to be represented by a Legal Advisor or to apply for free legal aid where there is provision for such aid in the country.
- 2.3 The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is a comprehensive, internationally binding agreement on the rights of children, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1989. The purpose of the UNCRC is to outline the basic human rights that should be afforded to children. There are four broad classifications of these rights. These four categories cover all civil,

- (i) Article 39(f) provides that the state shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.
- (j) Article 45 provides that the State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.
- (k) Article 47 provides that the State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties.
- (l) Article 51A(k) provides that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

4. Other Legislations

Apart from the Constitution there are a number of legislations which deals with children. The following are some of them:

- (a) The Guardian and Wards Act 1890
This Act deals with the qualifications, appointment & removal of guardians of children by the courts & is applicable to all children irrespective of their religion.
- (b) The Child Labour (Prohibition And Regulation) Act 1986
This Act came into force to prohibit the engagement of children in certain employments and to improve the conditions of work of children in certain other employments. Under the act "Child" means a person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age. The Act is intended to ban the employment of children i.e., those who have not completed their 14 years in specified occupations and processes.

- (c) The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act 1994

This Act provides for the regulation of the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for the purpose of detecting genetic or metabolic or chromosomal abnormalities or certain congenital malformation or sex-linked disorders & for the prevention of the misuse of such techniques for the purpose of pre-natal sex determination leading to female foeticide.

- (d) JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2000

This Act deals with the law relating to juveniles in conflict with law & children in need of care & protection, by providing for proper care, protection & treatment by catering to their development needs & by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication & disposition of matters in the best interest of children & for their ultimate rehabilitation through various institutions established under the Act.

- (e) THE COMMISSIONS FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS ACT, 2005

This Act provides for the constitution of a National Commission and State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights and Children's Courts for providing speedy trial of offences against children or of violation of child rights and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

- (f) THE PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT, 2006

This Act restrains the solemnization of child marriages by laying down the minimum age for both boys & girls. According to Section 2(a) of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, a "child" means a person who, if a male, has not completed twenty-one years of age, and if female, has not completed eighteen years of age.

- i) All other words and expressions used but not defined in this Scheme and defined in the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (39 of 1987) or the National Legal Services Authorities Rules, 1995 or National Legal Services (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010 shall have the same meaning respectively assigned to them in the said Act or Rules or Regulations.

8. Objective

8.1 In Delhi, 16-year-old 'X' is accused of stealing a cell phone. In Mumbai, 12-year-old 'Y' is the victim of sexual abuse. In Calcutta, 10-year-old 'Z's parents are fighting over his custody. In Chennai, 13-year old 'S' was rescued from a factory who found to be trafficked. Everyday children such as these come in contact with the justice system, where formal and informal justice providers make decisions that have the potential to influence the future course of their lives. What rights do these children have when they come in contact with the law? Are they entitled to any type of legal assistance? If so, how might those services best be made available and actually reach children in crisis or in need? How can legal services be made "child-friendly" given logistical and financial limitations? And how does the concept of child-friendly justice play out in informal justice systems? The purpose of this Scheme is to suggest a conceptual and practical framework for addressing these questions, with the ultimate goal to provide children with meaningful, effective, affordable, and age-appropriate legal assistance "on the ground."

8.2 The main objectives of the Scheme are :-

- i) To outline the basic rights and benefits that should be afforded to children.
- ii) To ensure legal representation to the children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law at all levels;
- iii) To strengthen legal services, institutional care, counselling and support services at the national, state, district and Taluka levels;

- iv) To create an environment in the juvenile justice system, in which children are valued, encouraged and affirmed and have their rights respected and are treated as individuals.
- v) To enhance capacities at all levels, of all functionaries including, PLVs, Panel Lawyers, counsellors, service providers, NGOs, local bodies, police, judiciary and other concerned departments of State Governments, to undertake responsibilities for providing child friendly legal services;
- vi) To ensure that mandatory authorities and institutions, like JJBs, CWCs, other welfare committees, observation and shelter homes, psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home, commissions, boards, office of probation officers etc. under various child friendly legislations have been set up;
- vii) To have database of all the existing central or state schemes, policies, regulations, SOPs, police directives, conventions, rules, declarations, comments, and reports etc. available for child welfare and protection;
- viii) To organise awareness programmes to educate public at large including all stakeholders i.e. PLVs, Panel Lawyers, member of JJBs and CWCs, welfare officers, counsellors, probation officers, police, public prosecutor, judicial officers, care takers of various homes, educational and medical institutions etc., on child rights and their protection on available child protection services, schemes and structures at all levels;
- ix) To undertake and organise training, orientation and sensitization programs, for senior police officers, SJPU, JWOs, panel lawyers, PLVs, member of JJBs and CWCs, welfare officers, counsellors, probation officers, public prosecutor, judicial officers, care takers of various homes for their skill enhancement and for creating a sense of responsibility amongst them;
- x) To organize seminars, colloquia, workshops and conferences relating to law and schemes on child rights and allied fields.

2005, State is under obligation to constitute State Commissions. SLSAs shall ensure that such commission u/s 17 of Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act 2005 has been constituted and working effectively. (Re. **Exploitation of Children in Orphanages in the State of Tamil Nadu Vs. Union of India (UOI) and Ors. (2014)2SCC180**).

- (g) Under section 16 of The Prohibition Of Child Marriage Act, 2006, the State Government is authorised to appoint for the whole State, or such part thereof as may be, an officer or officers to be known as the Child Marriage Prohibition Officer to prevent child marriage and to deal the matters connected thereto. SLSA shall take up the matter with state for appointment of the Child Marriage Prohibition Officer, wherever they have not been appointed.

10.2 Observation and Shelter Homes

- (a) Juvenile in conflict with law are kept in a home and not in jail or lockup. There are two categories of homes for juveniles in conflict with law, namely observation homes and special homes. Juvenile is kept in the Observation Home pending inquiry against him by the Board and such home are to be established and maintained by the State Government in every district or group of districts (section 8 of JJ Act r/w rule 16(1) of JJ Rules).
- (b) Similarly, special homes are to be set up in every district or group of district separately for boys and girls to house juveniles, if found guilty on conclusion of inquiry (section 9 of JJ Act r/w rule 16(1) of JJ Rules).
- (c) Under section 34 of JJ Act, State Governments have been empowered to establish and maintain either by themselves or in association with voluntary organizations, children homes in every district or a group of districts for the reception of child in need of care and protection during the pendency of any inquiry and subsequently for their care, treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation

- (d) SLSAs shall keep the updated record of as to how many institutions i.e. children homes, shelter homes and observation homes, either run by the State Governments or by Voluntary Organisations for Children in need care and protection or children in conflict with law are there in the state.
- (e) All such homes or institutions run by the State Governments or by Voluntary Organisations for Children in need care and protection have to be registered under the provisions of Section 34 of JJ Act, read with Rule 71 of the said Act.
- (f) Any unregistered institutions for children in need of care and protection are there then they have to be shut down or taken over by the State Governments. (Re. **Exploitation of Children in Orphanages in the State of Tamil Nadu Vs. Union of India (UOI) and Ors. (2014)2 SCC 180**). In this regard SLSAs shall take up the matter with the state Government so that needful could be done in respect of unregistered institutions.
- (g) SLSAs shall ensure that there are observation homes, shelter homes and child care homes in sufficient numbers registered with the government to house the juvenile in conflict with law and child in need of care and protection.
- (h) Each SLSA shall constitute a committee namely "Observation and Children Home Committee" for every district in the state comprising of District Secretary as chairperson, one panel lawyer and probation officer as members. The committee so constituted shall formulate a calendar of its visit to each of home situated in the district at least once in a month.
- (i) Broadly the functions of the committee would be to see that observation homes, special homes and children homes are child friendly and it should not look like a jail or lockup and should have a good quality of care and facilities. It should have sanitation and hygiene, clothing and bedding, meals and diet, medical and mental health care, tie up with local primary health centre,

- (b) Every State Legal Services Authority shall coordinate with the head of the concerned Police Department to ensure that a Standing Order outlining the roles, responsibilities and functions of Special Juvenile Police Units and Juvenile/ Child Welfare Officers is issued. Such Standing Order shall be based on the JJ Act, JJ Rules / the applicable Rules (If State Government has notified its own Juvenile Justice Rules) and the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Sheela Barse V. Union of India (1986 SCALE (2) 230): (1987)3SC50*. State Legal Services Authority shall render assistance in drafting and preparing such Standing Order. State Legal Services Authority shall also ensure that such Standing Order is translated into local language and is made available at all the Police Stations.
- (c) In order to be effective, the concepts and potential of legal service to serve children must be communicated effectively. This requires that Legal Service Providers, whether they are lawyers, PLVs, Police Officer or Judicial Officers require effective training in how to communicate with children.
- d) Children legal service providers, judicial officer, panel lawyers, police officers, JJB's, CWCs whether or not formally trained with the law, should receive on-going training in the areas of relevance to the rights of the children.
- (e) To the extent possible, training in substantive legal concepts and applicable laws, regulations and rules as well as skills training in advocacy should be problem based and interactive.
- (f) Law relating to Juveniles is comprised of constitutional provisions, legislations, schemes, reports, international convention, rules. The challenge is how to convey this information in meaningful way to those who are working on the ground on behalf of the children. Therefore, the training material for such functionaries should contain all important information which is necessary for solving the problem of children.

10.6 Legal Awareness

- (a) All SLSAs shall publish booklets/pamphlets/legal service manual containing the details of the available schemes pertaining to the child rights. Copies of booklets/pamphlets/ legal service manual shall be kept available in all front offices, legal services clinics, JJBs, CVCs, police stations etc.
- (b) Information regarding the above details should also be disseminated through Doordarshan, All India Radio and Community Radio.
- (c) All SLSAs shall spread awareness amongst the public about children rights and their protection in collaboration with educational institutions, State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, NGOs etc.
- (d) Essay competitions, street play competitions, poster making competitions, painting competitions and even debate are other means of spreading awareness of child rights amongst school and college students.
- (e) PLVs may be asked to create an effective outreach campaign through the distribution of posters using child appropriate messaging.
- (f) In addition to informing individual children about their right to legal assistance, it is also important to engage in outreach to communities and public and private agencies as a way of building support for legal empowerment and an effective working relationship with Legal Service providers.
- (g) Many children in need of legal service live in remote rural areas. As a result, the children often find it impossible to physically access legal services where they live. To overcome this barrier, SLSAs may take some initiative including mobile clinic and one Stop Centre programmes offering a range of legal services to the children at the same location.

