

**Promoting  
Volunteerism  
for  
Child  
Protection  
in  
Jammu  
and  
Kashmir**



# **Volunteer's Handbook**



**unicef**   
for every child

**Promoting  
Volunteerism  
for  
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Protection  
in  
Jammu  
and  
Kashmir**

**Volunteer's  
Handbook**



unicef   
for every child

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प्रो. अशोक ऐमा  
कुलपति  
Prof. Ashok Aima  
Vice Chancellor



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### Message

I am glad to learn that Department of Social Work has collaborated with UNICEF for working on child protection by running a UNICEF funded program on “Promoting Volunteerism for Child Protection in J&K”. In this era of cross –linkages and mutual sharing, such collaborations contribute significantly in ameliorating our society and nation at large.

The work on child protection holds immense importance in a trouble-torn state like Jammu and Kashmir so as to protect children from any kind of risk and vulnerability, which understandably is the first step in attainment of the goal of healthy society. I appreciate the efforts of the department to understand the collective responsibility; we as members of academia have been entrusted upon, to ensure a healthy and caring environment for children

Understandably, Volunteerism can act as bedrock for child protection and a well-designed handbook for use of student volunteers prepared by the department may emerge as a blue print to achieve the goal with emphasis on the specificities of the local context. I firmly believe that this initiative in the field of child protection by involving volunteers from the society would act as harbinger in achieving goal of child protection in the state.

I am hopeful that this program would generate a pool of committed and determined volunteers who would prove to be a catalyst in the field of child protection in Jammu and Kashmir.

I extend my thanks to United Nation’s Childrens Fund (UNICEF) for joining hands with Central University of Jammu for this noble cause and hope that our venture will go a long way in bringing a tangible positive transformation in the area of child protection through this program

My best wishes to Department of Social Work for all good work.

Godspeed

(Prof. Ashok Aima)



## Department of Social Work Central University of Jammu

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**Dr. Dharmendra Singh**  
Head of the Department



### Message

It gives me immense pleasure to share that Department of Social Work, Central University of Jammu in collaboration with UNICEF is bringing out handbook for use by student volunteers for child protection. I am overwhelmed by active engagement of department with partners like UNICEF addressing pressing need and bringing change in society. This program of promoting volunteers for child protection in J&K is itself a unique one with the aims of building a larger mass awareness and community sensitization for child protection. The idea of this program is to broaden the canvass of child protection from the institutional structures to the community responsibility which will be ensured through the participatory engagement of student volunteers.

Students, I believe, are potential human resource and an active agent of change. There is a dire need to acquaint students with requisite skills and direct them for initiating the change. This handbook will definitely serve as ready reference guide for use by students for child protection particularly in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

We at the department are working towards the creation of a better world where dreams of success are cherished. It is in this direction that this handbook will serve the purpose of eliminating the risk and vulnerabilities pertaining to children.

I congratulate the department and project team for working tirelessly in bringing out this handbook for use by student volunteers.

I am indebted to Hon'ble Vice chancellor Prof. Ashok Aima, for his unrelenting support and guidance at each and every moment.

I am hopeful that we will be able to deliver and get the desired outcomes as intended by the program.

I wish all the best to my team for future endeavors

Dr. Dharmendra Singh

Hilal Bhat  
Child Protection Specialist



### Message

I am delighted to share that Department of Social Work, Central University of Jammu under UNICEF funded program, “**Promoting Volunteerism for Child Protection in J&K**” is bringing out handbook for ready use by student volunteers. This handbook will serve as a guide for student volunteers who will be volunteering in field of child protection in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. UNICEF has been actively engaging with department for creating awareness regarding child protection. This handbook will be a nuanced engagement in itself for bringing a social change with respect to child protection. It is expected that this handbook will help in raising awareness regarding child protection by making student volunteers well informed about child protection mechanisms established in J&K. This initiative is a unique experiment in itself as it is for first time volunteering engagement is being promoted in the form of training student volunteers. The area of child protection is very close to my heart. The children in our state generally suffer from issues of stone pelting, child labour, sexual violence, drug addiction and school dropouts. They also get victimized due to volatile border and perpetual cross border shelling. Taking the specificity of the state in consideration child protection becomes more important. It is in this backdrop volunteering can serve the purpose of generating awareness. The role of volunteerism has been adequately emphasized by UNICEF worldwide. By engaging volunteers and encouraging volunteerism many positive outcomes have been generated in solving different social problems worldwide. The idea of creating volunteers in the field of child protection will be first of its kind in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. This initiative of bringing out handbook will serve the purpose of engaging students of colleges and universities in the field of child protection and thereby making the community aware about child protection service available. I am hopeful this handbook is going to serve the larger purpose of strengthening child protection mechanism in the state by making service delivery effective

I feel honoured to be part of this team and I congratulate them for preparing this much needed handbook which is a ready to use material for any student who wishes to volunteer for child protection in Jammu and Kashmir.

My Best Wishes!



Hilal Bhat

# Prologue

Childhood is one of the crucial phases of life span of a human being. From being vulnerable to multiple exigencies of life, childhood requires a nourishing and a caring environment. What we witness in current techno driven market economy is the emergence of concerns where children are in dire need of care and protection. Children are being treated in similar way as adults, which become impediment in their growth. Children have a right to protective environment and happy childhood. Society needs to ensure building a mechanism for child protection. There is a need for sensitizing and generating awareness in society for child protection. It is in this background conceptualization of UNICEF funded program, "Promoting Volunteerism for Child Protection in J&K" has taken shape. Volunteerism could serve as essential tool for awareness generation for child protection. Volunteerism is propelled by an intrinsic motivation of altruistic human welfare. The important agents of volunteerism are students. Student's intrinsic motivation can be augmented by requisite trainings for channelizing their potential for desired outcomes. The idea to bring out this handbook is to provide training to student volunteers in the field of child protection so as to generate mass awareness regarding child rights and child protection. Further, this will also lead to setting an agenda for making children concerns as issues of priority. Investment in child protection is to be seen as investment in healthy and prosperous society. It is worth to mention that investing in children helps in gaining outcomes in education, health and economy. All those governments who invest on child protection are in a way envisioning a long term benefits for creation of a society which is free from poverty, ill health and so on. We at Department of Social Work, Central University of Jammu, with active financial support from UNICEF laid out this programme for training student volunteers for child protection. It is envisioned that along with students from social work department, we will train pool of volunteers from National Service Scheme unit of Central University of Jammu and adjoining colleges of district samba. This path-breaking initiative is first step towards creating Child-friendly communities. We strongly believe that student community can bring a difference in lives of thousands of distressed children of Jammu and Kashmir. The State of Jammu

and Kashmir perhaps is one of the few which expressly speaks about Rights of Children and Happy Childhood in its Constitution. Drawing from it this handbook has been prepared as a ready reference guide for use by student volunteers. An effort has been made to develop a precise content with easy to understand language embedded in a local context.

I would like to thank Hon'ble Vice Chancellor, Central University of Jammu Prof. Ashok Aima, for his unrelenting support. Dr. Ravi Kumar, Registrar, Central University of Jammu has provided timely support for bringing out this handbook. Dr. Dharmendra Singh, Head Department of Social Work facilitated in carrying this project in time bound manner. My colleagues at department have been cooperative in taking active part in consultations and providing useful comments. Feedback by the students has been very encouraging in improvisation of this Handbook. Many, thanks to Dr. Ranvir Singh for his unrelenting support as and when I had to call him.

This handbook has been possible with generous financial support from UNICEF and an expert guidance by Mr. Hilal Bhat, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF, J&K. Mr. Manoj Tripathy and Ms. Asmita Mahajan deserve appreciation for putting their efforts in preparation of this handbook. Mr. Aditya, Mr. Muzamil and Mr. Haroon have also been kind in providing their assistance in preparing of handbook. Mr. Ashish Bali deserves thanks for coordinating all arrangements, consultations and other logistic support for the team all throughout. He worked tirelessly by responding to every demand timely.

Let us hope this Volunteer's Handbook serves purpose of creating a safe and secure environment for children to nourish and flourish.

Be a volunteer and make a difference!

Bhat Iqball Majeed  
Project Coordinator/Assistant Professor  
Department of Social Work  
Central University of Jammu



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## Preface

Children are considered potential human resource having right to protective environment. Every child has right to be cared by a loving and nurturing family, to live with dignity and to be protected from separation from his/ her family, violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation. Globally, we are witnessing children facing immense difficulties and circumstances in growing up in a conducive environment. In a country like India, with its multi- cultural, multi- ethnic and multi- religious population, the problem of socially marginalised and economically backward groups are immense. Within these vulnerable groups, the most vulnerable section is always the children. Children are not only vulnerable due to their age and dependency but also due to overlapping forms of discrimination, social exclusion and violence. Millions of children in the world are worst victims of violence, abuse and exploitation, so the need is to create a safety net and find out causes of shortfalls and inequalities that stand in the way of promoting child protection and effective implementation of policies and programmes.

Child Protection is fundamental right of every child. Child protection refers to creating safe and secure spaces for children where a child can relish his/ her full potential. It tends to reduce the vulnerabilities and violence against children. It also tends to make efforts for those children (children in difficult circumstances) as well who by any reason have fallen out of the safety net. Many times, child education, health, development are given due consideration but child Protection (protection of child rights, protection from abuse, violence) has remained largely unaddressed. Failure to ensure child protection adversely affects all other rights of the child. There is now a realisation that if such issues of child abuse, neglect, violence and trafficking are not addressed, it will affect future of the country.

The children in Jammu & Kashmir, as much as in rest of the world, are facing issues of severe neglect, abuse, exploitation, and violence. In the state of Jammu and Kashmir, persisting political turmoil with hostile international borders and line of control question of child protection assumes further significance. While lot still needs to be done, ensuring child rights and protection can be kick started by making already established governmental structures – laws and schemes – accessible to the concerned people. Besides this only strengthening existing structures is not going to deliver results as along there is no demand from society itself. It is in this context UNICEF funded program,

'Promoting Volunteers for Child Protection in Jammu and Kashmir', has been initiated by the Department of Social Work, Central University of Jammu, which aims to create a pool of young and dynamic student volunteers in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. It is imperative to mention here that volunteerism is considered as potential engagement of increasing societal participation for demanding the services and also owing of responsibility by the society itself. This program envisions building a pool of trained student volunteers who can induce sensitisation and awareness with regard to child protection at societal level by emphasising on societal role in child protection. These young student volunteers will serve as change agents who will act as facilitators and educators for encouraging society owns responsibility of child protection along with ensuring services are delivered by established structures of child protection in the state. This programme intends to introduce these young student volunteers to various aspects of child rights and child protection, and attempts to sensitise them how they can play an important role. With this objective in mind this handbook has been drafted for use of student volunteers who are going to engage for child protection in Jammu and Kashmir.

The handbook consists of six chapters on aspects of child rights, child protection, and volunteerism. The first chapter, '**A brief understanding on Child, Childhood and Child Rights**', is more about developing conceptual understanding on Child development. The second chapter, '**Instruments for Child Rights**,' describes provisions of child rights at international level, and also puts forth provisions for child rights in Jammu and Kashmir. The third chapter, '**Understanding Child Protection**', lays emphasis on child protection and the fourth chapter, '**Instruments for Child protection in J&K**', specifies laws/schemes for child protection in Jammu & Kashmir. The fifth chapter, '**Understanding Volunteerism**', explains general idea of volunteerism and its relevance to child protection. The Handbook concludes with sixth chapter on, "**Roles and Responsibilities of Volunteers Towards Protection of Child Rights**".

The handbook is a ready reference guide for use by student volunteers with various case studies included in it. Moreover, the handbook has been drafted in a very lucid language which can be understood by every student volunteer. The context of handbook has been developed in such a manner that students can easily relate with their own lived experiences.

# Glossary

Volunteer	The one who works by his will and without any compulsion
Instrument	A formal legal document
Convention	A legal agreement
Act	A law passed by a legislature/Parliament.
Rules	The Rules are an extension of an Act. The Rules provide the details that are not provided for in the Act, but by no means they can go beyond the power granted by the Act.
Policies	A set of guiding principles adopted by the Government for a specific public affair.
Schemes	A Government programme announced for welfare of a specific cross-section of the society.
Juvenile	A person who has not completed eighteenth year of age.
Fundamental Rights	Rights/entitlements of humans, by birth, which are guaranteed by the constitution to all citizens - individually and collectively.
Directive Principles	A set of principles to be followed while making law which are fundamental in governance of the country.
Ratify	To confirm by expressing a formal approval.



CHAPTER 1

A Brief Understanding of  
**Child, Childhood, and  
Child Rights**

## Who is a Child?

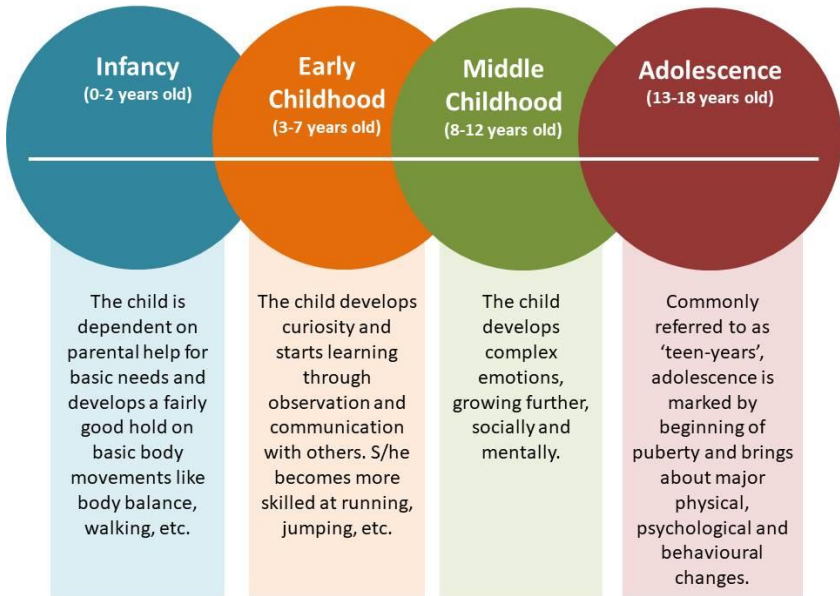
In local context, we use words like *kudi-munda*, *ladki-ladka*, *bacchi-bachha* to refer to a child who is younger in age. Sometimes, we use that word for adults who do not behave with maturity. Therefore, the perception of terming someone as a child varies from person to person. Although, in our context, a child can be defined primarily in three ways – biologically, socially, and legally. Biologically, a human being from the birth till the completion of puberty, i.e., sexual maturity, is considered to be a child. Socially, a child is an individual with a low-level maturity who needs adult protection, care, and love, and also, s/he is a member of a family / community. Now coming to the legal definition, different laws define children differently but the child-centric laws like The Jammu and Kashmir Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2013, The Jammu and Kashmir Protection of Children from Sexual Violence Act 2018, etc., define a child as a person below the age of eighteen years. Also, the preamble of National Policy for Children, 2013 defines child as a person below eighteen years of age.

**To bring Uniformity in our understanding let us understand that a child is a person whose age is below eighteen years.**

## 2. Understanding Childhood

Childhood refers to the period beginning from birth till the completion of adolescence. Though children develop at their own pace, but it is generally agreed that throughout this period a child goes through four stages of physical, behavioural, and psychological development – infancy, early childhood, middle childhood, and adolescence (Refer Figure 1).

**Figure1: Child Development Stages**



## **2.1 Happy Childhood vs Challenged Childhood**

An ideal childhood is one in which children receive quality education and play; conditions to grow healthy and confident; and love and encouragement from their family, friends, and community. Along with this, happy childhood is ensured when it is free from fear, violence, abuse, and exploitation.

Whereas, if a childhood lacks basic education, health and housing facilities, and is disturbed by any kind of neglect, abuse, violence and exploitation, then it will obstruct a healthy physical and psychological growth, leading to a challenged childhood.





The achievement of a happy childhood is the goal, therefore childhood is not simply the period between birth and adolescence, but refers to guaranteeing conditions for quality and joyful childhood.



### 3. What are Child Rights?

A ‘right’ is an agreement between the person who holds the right, i.e., a right-holder, and the person who is responsible to respect, protect, and fulfill that right, i.e., the duty-bearer. Child Rights are specialized human rights for all the humans below the age of eighteen years. In the case of child rights, a child is the ‘right-holder’ and the adults – parents, family members, school, civil society, police, and government – are the ‘duty-bearers’, who have the responsibility of not just guaranteeing the child rights but also to bring justice whenever these are violated. The table below gives some examples of the role of ‘duty-bearers’ to ensure child rights.

**A ‘right’ is an entitlement that comes by birth and is not a gift of anyone to the right-holder.**

**Table No. 1: Right-holders and Duty-bearers**

Rights	Children as ‘right-holders’	Adults as ‘Duty-bearers’
Survival	Right to Life	Ensure birth without sex-determination.
	Right to Health	Access to vaccinations and health facilities
	Right to Nutrition	Ensure best possible nutrition
	Right to Shelter	Ensure housing rights by implementing Housing Policies
	Right to Identity	Extend identity and inheritance
Development	Right to Education	Provide Compulsory and Free Education Motivation to gain knowledge.
	Right to Play and Recreational Activities	- Ensure availability and accessibility of schools and playgrounds.
	Right to Special Education and Care	Recognize the special need and provide necessary support.

<b>Rights</b>	<b>Children as 'right-holders'</b>	<b>Adults as 'Duty-bearers'</b>
<b>Protection</b>	Right Against Abuse	Protect them from any possible sexual, mental, or physical abuse.
	Right Against Labour	Enforcing laws that prohibit Child Labour.
	Right to Privacy	Respect and protect privacy
	Right Against Exploitation	Enforcing laws that prohibit Child Marriage, and Trafficking.
	Right to be Protected from Difficult Circumstances.	Enable a caring and safe environment Listen to their concerns.
	Right to Protection from Conflict.	Protection against forced recruitment or involvement in a war.
<b>Participation</b>	Non-discrimination	Promote and enforce inclusive policies. Ensure equal and fair platform for all the children irrespective of gender, caste, class, ethnicity, etc.
	Right to Information	Inform children about child rights
	Right to be Heard	Respect their opinions.
	Right to Freedom of Expression.	Listen to their views and opinion in a free and fair atmosphere
	Right to Think and Believe Independently	Motivate them to participate in the processes that impact them. Help them in making informed choices and decisions
	Right to Religion	Respect the choice of religion

### 3.1 Traditional Practices in Jammu & Kashmir to ensure Child Rights

Raising children with care and love is rooted in every culture. Some of the traditional nutritional practices followed in Jammu and Kashmir are:

- Early childhood nutritional practices like feeding breast-milk, freshly cooked nutrient-rich food, etc.
- Foster care by relatives in the absence of parental care.
- Raising children within the protective environment of family and community.
- Importance to the physical development of children along with mental development.

### 3.2 Common Child Rights violation in Jammu & Kashmir

Despite of the traditional practices of protecting child rights, there are serious issues of child rights violations in Jammu and Kashmir. Some of them are:

- Gender-based discrimination in access to education and nutrition.
- Pre-birth determination of sex of the child.
- Aborting the girl-child.
- Child Abandonment due to unwanted pregnancy or poverty.
- Child Trafficking
- Child Labour
- Child Sexual Abuse
- Physical Punishment to children at school and home.

**Do you think a girl child and a boy child are treated differently in your region/community? What kind of child right violation it is?**

**Think about it... Did you face or witness any child right violation in your childhood? Do you think it affected you as a child?**



Chapter 2

# Instruments for Child Rights

The first chapter of this handbook gave a brief understanding of child, childhood, and child rights. In this chapter, we will learn about the international instruments for safe-guarding and implementing child rights as well as the child rights in Jammu and Kashmir. Before proceeding, let us first understand the term 'instrument', an 'Instrument' is a formal or legal document. The table below lists the sequence of some important international events, which gave birth to child rights instruments, as we know them in the contemporary times.

## 1. Timeline of the Child Rights in the International Arena

Year	Convention/ Instrument	Description
1924	Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child	The Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the children was adopted in 1924. It established child rights important for material, moral, and spiritual development; special help when hungry, disabled or orphaned; relief in distress and freedom from economic exploitation.
1948	Universal Declaration of Human Rights	The United Nations General Assembly passed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Article 25 mentioned childhood as something 'entitled to special care and assistance'.
1959	Declaration of the Rights of the Child	The UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of the Child which identified the right to freedom from discrimination, education, healthcare, special protection, name, and nationality.

Year	Convention/ Instrument	Description
1989	Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	The UN General Assembly approved Convention on the Rights of the Child as a special instrument for children below the age of 18 years, after unanimously agreeing upon their need for special care and protection, different from adults.
1992	Ratification of Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC)	The Government of India acceded the Convention on the Rights of the Child(CRC) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.
1999	International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention 182	ILO Convention 182, the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour was adopted.
2017	Ratification of International Labour Organisation (ILO) Convention 138 and 182	In the month of June 2017, the Government of India ratified ILO Convention 138 and 182 on Child Labour.

### 1.1 The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)

In 1989, world leaders agreed upon a dire need for a special convention for human beings below the age of eighteen years, as, unlike adults, they need special care and protection. This general agreement led to the birth of the Convention (a formal agreement) of Child Rights, a legally binding and morally guiding, international instrument to include all the basic human rights that

children around the world must have. UNCRC is ratified by 193 nations around the world, out of a total of 195 nations. Child rights, as implemented across the world today, are in accordance with the UNCRC.

- With a total of 54 articles and two Optional Protocols, the Convention consists of four major categories of fundamental child rights - survival, development, protection, and participation.
- Article 1- 42 are child rights. Article 43-54 guide adults, international/national organizations, and governments on how to ensure child rights.

**1.2 The Government of India** ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in 1992 and therefore, promised to ensure the rights of survival, protection, development, and participation for all its citizens below the age of eighteen years.

## **2. Child Rights in Jammu and Kashmir**

The state of Jammu and Kashmir has a special status and is governed by a Constitution of its own, adopted by the State on 17th November 1956. The Acts passed by Indian government are applicable in the state of Jammu and Kashmir only after they are passed in the Jammu & Kashmir Legislative Assembly. Owing to this fact, except policies and schemes, the instruments of Child Rights are unique to the state; different from the rest of Indian states.

### **2.1 Jammu and Kashmir Constitution on Child Rights**

Child Rights in Jammu and Kashmir are primarily guided by the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. The constitution of Jammu and Kashmir is one of the first few constitutions, which spoke about '**Rights of Children**' and '**Happy Childhood**', way back in the 1950's, when rest of the world had only started discussing about it.

Under the Directive Principles of State policy of the Constitution of J&K:

- Section 19(b)–The state shall strive to take necessary measures to ensure that the tender age of children is not abused due to economic necessities.
- Section 20 - The State shall strive to secure the right to free education up to the University standard to all permanent residents and to provide compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years.
- Section 21 - The State shall strive to secure to all children the right to happy childhood with adequate medical care and attention; and to all children and youth equal opportunities in education and employment, protection against exploitation, and against moral or material abandonment.

## **2.2 Acts and Rules**

Some of the significant Acts and Rules applicable in the state of Jammu and Kashmir for child rights and protection are as follows:

- i. The Jammu and Kashmir State Commission for Protection of Women and Child Rights Act, 2018.
- ii. The Jammu and Kashmir Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2013.
  - Jammu and Kashmir Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2014
- iii. The Jammu and Kashmir Protection of Children from Sexual Violence Act, 2018.
- iv. The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 1986 (as amended in 2016).
  - The Jammu and Kashmir Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Rules, 1997. Read with Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment (Central) Rules, 2017



- v. The Jammu and Kashmir School Education Act, 2002 and its amendment in 2013.
  - The Jammu and Kashmir School Education Rules, 2010
- vi. The Jammu and Kashmir Infant Marriage Prevention Act, 1985 Samvat (1928 AD).
- vii. The Jammu and Kashmir Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Sex Selection/ Determination (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2002.
  - The Jammu and Kashmir Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Sex Selection/ Determination (Prohibition and Regulation) Rules, 2006.

### 2.3 Schemes

The following are some of the major schemes in place to ensure child rights in Jammu and Kashmir.

- i. Integrated Child Protection Scheme (now service) (ICPS)
- ii. Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS)
  1. Pre-school Education (*Anganwadi*)
  2. Kishori Shakti Yojana
  3. Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - Sabla Scheme
  4. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao
- iii. Sarva SikshyaAbhiyan
  1. Mid-Day Meal Scheme
- iv. National Health Mission
  1. Rashtriya Bal Swasthiya Karyakram
  2. Rashtriya Kishore Swasthiya Karyakram
  3. Janani Swasthiya Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
  4. Pulse Polio Immunisation
  5. Indra dhanush Routine Immunisation
- v. POSHAN Abhiyan

- vi. Rashtriya Madhmik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
- vii. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)
- viii. Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships
- ix. Homes (Nari Niketans, Bal Ashrams, etc.)

## **2.4 Administrative**

The following are some of the relevant administrative departments of Jammu and Kashmir government responsible for ensuring child rights in the state.

- Social Welfare Department (Directorate of Social Welfare, SC/ST OBC Corporation, Women Development Corporation, Gujjar & Bakerwal Advisory Board, J&K Social Welfare Board, Rehabilitation Council for Victims of Militancy, Directorate of Integrated Child Development Services)
- Department of Home Affairs
- Department of Labour and Employment
- Department of Education
- Jammu and Kashmir Higher Education Department
- Department of Technical Education
- Jammu and Kashmir Health & Family Welfare Department

Furthermore, there are various civil society organizations in Jammu and Kashmir which are actively involved in safeguarding child rights in the State.

A close-up, high-angle portrait of a young child with dark hair and a serious, almost somber expression. The child's eyes are dark and focused, looking slightly off-camera. The background is a soft, out-of-focus light beige color. The overall mood is contemplative and poignant.

CHAPTER 3

# Understanding Child Protection

The first two chapters of this handbook provide a general idea of the rights of children and of various governmental instruments, legal provisions and special policies meant for the protection of child rights. Chapter 1 gives a fair idea of the rights of children, followed by Chapter 2 which puts forth a brief understanding of various international and state-based instruments, legal provisions and other such special policies meant to protect the rights of children. The term 'Child Protection' draws its strength from one of the four broad categories of rights of children - 'the right to be protected'. Furthermore, the J&K constitution in Section-19B directs the state to take necessary positive measures to protect the tender age of children.

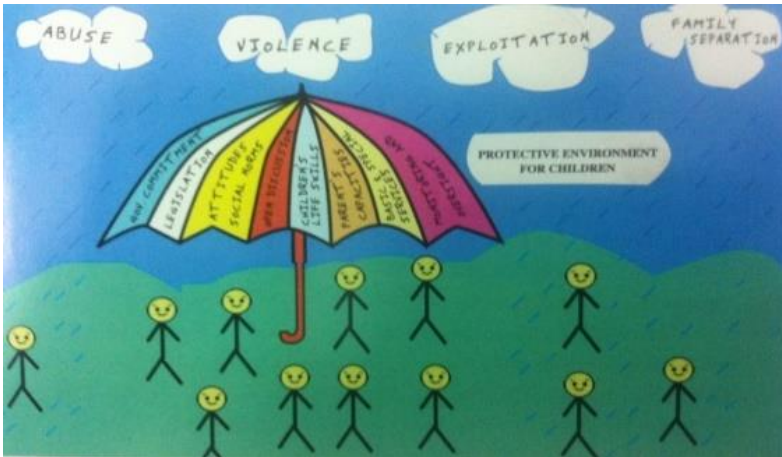
### 1. Why Child Protection?

A child grows with physical, mental, and emotional maturity towards adulthood through the stage of adolescence. Knowing the fact, Childhood is generally innocent and tender, so a child depends on the adult care-givers such as parents, family members, and teachers etc, for its day-to-day physical and mental well-being. This tenderness and dependence makes the child vulnerable to many physical harms and mental abuses.

- **Abuse:** The child has the right to be protected from all kinds of physical, mental, sexual, and emotional abuses.
- **Neglect:** The child has the right to be protected from all kinds of neglect of parents, family, teachers, neighbours, doctors, police, and other adult duty- bearers who are responsible to provide a safe and secure childhood to the child.
- **Violence:** The child has the right to be protected from all kind of violence, aggression, and extreme physical harm.
- **Exposure to hazard:** the child has the right to be protected from all forms of health hazards such as Chemical exposure, exposure to pollution, exposure to infections, etc.

## 2. What is Child Protection?

UNICEF uses the term 'child protection' to refer to preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse against children – including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage.



In other words, 'Child Protection' means protecting a child from any perceived or real harm to its life and well-being. It also includes responses towards reduction of risks and vulnerabilities due to which a child is insecure. Child protection system intends to create a safety net for children through:

- Strengthening the family - which is vulnerable to move the child out of family.
- Empowering communities - which can act as a watchdog to child protection issues.
- Strengthening institutions - such as schools, hospitals, etc. which can act as unconditional care-givers.

- Adopting policies - which will enable harmless environment everywhere.
- Enacting laws - that protect children from physical, mental, and emotional abuse.
- Enforcing laws - that rehabilitate the victim and retribute the offender.

### **3. How a Child can be Protected?**

The child protection system is responsible for preventing the child from being out of the protective net of the family. It is also responsible for restoring children, who are in need of care and protection, to a family or a place of safety.

#### **3.1 Principles of Child Protection**

A child, who is below the age of 18 years, has the right to be protected from all kind of difficulties based on following principles of child protection:

- i. Principle of Presumption of Innocence
- ii. Principle of Non-stigmatisation
- iii. Principle of Dignity and Worth
- iv. Principle of Equality and Non-discrimination
- v. Principle of Right to be Heard
- vi. Principle of Right to Privacy and Confidentiality
- vii. Principle of Best Interest
- viii. Principle of Last Resort
- ix. Principle of Family Responsibility
- x. Principle of Repatriation and Restoration
- xi. Principle of Safety
- xii. Principle of Fresh Start
- xiii. Principle of Positive Measures
- xiv. Principle of Non-waiver of Rights

### 3.2 Who is Responsible for Child Protection?

- **Parents:** The biological, foster or adoptive parents are primarily responsible to provide a safe and secure childhood to their child. Parents are also required to prevent all possible harm to a child.
- **Family:** The family is recognized as the best suitable place for a child, which can enable the child to enjoy a positive physical, mental and emotional development. Family is considered as the best place for the holistic development of the child. All family members are required to be sensitive towards the physical and mental well-being of the child in a family.
- **Community:** A community bears a collective responsibility to be sensitive towards creating an environment that prevents and protects its children from all kinds of abuse, neglect, and violence. It should act as a watchdog for any kind of child protection issue in their sphere.
- **Institutions:** In social processes, the child comes across many institutions from birth till adulthood such as hospitals, schools, religious institutions (Temple, Gurduwara, Church, Mosque, etc), police stations, courts, etc. The functionaries in the institutions dealing with children are responsible to protect the child from abandonment, punishment, intimidation, harassment, and other such acts that affect the child physically and mentally.
- **Government:** Governments are duty-bound to provide policies, laws, system, structures, and services to prevent children from heading towards a difficult situation. Government is also the custodian for children living without family or living in various other difficult circumstances. It is also responsible for constituting statutory framework to safeguard the protection-interests of children and take timely measures for improving life of children living in difficult circumstances.
- **Police:** The police are responsible to prevent all forms of abuse and violence faced by children, and must protect children from any kind of crime against them.

- **Judiciary:** The judiciary keeps an eye on the formulation of laws to protect children and also monitors their effective implementation in letter and spirit.
- **Civil society:** The child protection response cannot work in isolation and solely on the basis of the government system without any partnership inputs from the civil society. The civil society is responsible for identifying and bridging the gap between the system and the beneficiaries. It is also expected to create innovative and sustainable models for the protection of children.

#### 4. Categories of Children Who Need Protection

We have read about some common violations of child rights in the Chapter 1 in a general manner, but as discussed earlier, 'Right to be Protected' is one of the major categories of rights of children. Let us now read about the four primary categories of children who need protection.

- a) **Child in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP):** A child who is living in difficult circumstances without care and protection is called as child in need of care and protection.(As defined under Juvenile Justice Act)
- b) **Child in Conflict with Law (CCL)/Juvenile in Conflict with Law (JCL):** A child who is alleged to have committed an offence and s/he has not completed the age of 18 years as on the date of commission of such offence. (As defined under Juvenile Justice Act)
- c) **Child in Contact with Law:** A child who is a witness to or a victim of an offence committed by an adult or other child.
- d) **Other Vulnerable Children:** A child who is living under difficult circumstance but doesn't fall under legal purview of CNCP.



#### 4.1 Some Common Child Protection Issues:

The following are some of the child protection concerns seen in specific:

<p><b>Child in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children living without parental care, means of living, and a place to live such as abandoned and destitute children.</li> <li>• Children found begging in streets, bus stops, railway stations, etc.</li> <li>• Children engaged in hazardous work.</li> <li>• Children found roaming in streets, often out of schools.</li> <li>• Children living with incapacitated parents/guardians.</li> <li>• Child living with hostile person/persons.</li> <li>• Children likely to be engaged in drug abuse/ drug peddling</li> <li>• Children who have suffered physical, mental, or sexual abuse.</li> <li>• Children engaged in illegal trade /commercial practices</li> <li>• Children affected by armed conflict, civil issues, and manmade/natural disaster.</li> <li>• Children at an imminent danger of being married before the legal age of marriage.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Child in Conflict with Law (CCL)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children against whom an allegation of offence has been made and the child is undergoing examination or found to have committed an offence.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Child in Contact with Law</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A child who is a witness to an offence or a child who is victim of an offence committed against him or her.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Other Vulnerable Children</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children with special needs</li> <li>• Children suffering with terminal illness such as HIV</li> <li>• Children who abuse substances</li> </ul>

## 4.2 Child Protection Concerns in Jammu and Kashmir

As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, in 2016, 222 cases of crime were reported against children. 198 cases were reported where in children were alleged to have committed an offence. 1070 children were found to be missing from the state and were untraced as on 2016. Further, 25 cases of child sexual abuses were reported during 2016, out of which 21 cases were of rape. Five other such unnatural offences were also reported. 167 children were kidnapped and abducted in 2016. According to National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS) (2015-16), around 9% of women in the age group of 20-24 were found to be married before 18 years of age.

The above figures, though give an idea on the status of some of the child rights violations in Jammu and Kashmir, but they do not provide the complete picture. A large number of cases of violation against children go unreported.

**Student Volunteers may keep a vigil on various crimes happening in their communities against children so that these can be prevented or reported.**

A young child with dark hair and rosy cheeks stands on a green lawn. The child is wearing a dark blue sweater with a white geometric pattern and black pants. The background is a blurred green hedge.

CHAPTER 4

**Instruments for  
Child Protection in  
Jammu and Kashmir**

As discussed in the previous chapters, a child is a right holder and is entitled to be protected from all kinds of abuses, violence, etc. It is the duty and responsibility of the duty-bearers to ensure such protection. The government as a major duty-bearer is bound to formulate and implement laws, policies, guidelines, schemes, and services to protect children. In this Chapter, we will discuss about some of the important laws and schemes specific to the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

### Laws/Schemes for Child Protection in Jammu & Kashmir

<b>The Jammu and Kashmir Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2013</b>					
<b>Purpose</b>	To deal with matters related to children living in difficult circumstances and children alleged to have committed an offence.				
<b>Children (Beneficiary)</b>	Child in need of Care and Protection (CNCP)		Juvenile in Conflict with Law (JCL)		
<b>Facilitator (Reporting)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police</li> <li>- Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU)</li> <li>- Public Servant</li> <li>- Voluntary Organisation</li> <li>- Social Worker or Citizen</li> <li>- Children Themselves</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police</li> <li>- Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU)</li> </ul>		
<b>Adjudicator (Decision-Making)</b>	Child Welfare Committee (CWC)		Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)		
<b>Support Service Provider</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitation Support</li> <li>- Counselling</li> <li>- Emergency Outreach</li> <li>- Financial Support,</li> </ul>	Institutional Care	Legal Aid and Victim Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitation Support</li> <li>- Probation Officer</li> </ul>	Institutional Care
	District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	Children Home registered under JJA	District Legal Services Authority	District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	Observation Home/ Special Home registered under Juvenile Justice Act (JJA)

<b>The Jammu &amp; Kashmir Protection of Children from Sexual Violence Act, 2018</b>		
<b>Purpose</b>	To protect children from sexual abuse and use of children for pornographic purposes.	
<b>Children (Beneficiary)</b>	Victims of Sexual Abuse	
<b>Facilitator (Reporting)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police</li> <li>- Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU)</li> </ul>	
<b>Adjudicator (Decision-Making)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Special Court (District Session Court)</li> <li>- Child Welfare Committee(CWC)</li> </ul>	
<b>Support Service Provider</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitation Support</li> <li>- Counselling, etc.</li> </ul>	Legal Aid and Victim Compensation
	District Child Protection Unit (DCPU)	District Legal Services Authority

<b>The Infant Marriage Prevention Act, 1985 Samvat. (1928 A.B)</b>		
<b>Purpose</b>	To prevent child marriages	
<b>Children (Beneficiary)</b>	Children at the risk of being married.	
<b>Facilitator (Reporting)</b>	Police	
<b>Adjudicator (Decision-Making)</b>	Judicial Magistrate of the First Class	
<b>Support Service Provider</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitation Support</li> <li>Counselling, etc.</li> </ul>	
	District Child Protection Unit (DCPU)	

<b>The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (Amendment 2016)</b>		
<b>Purpose</b>	To prohibit and regulate engagement of children in hazardous and non-hazardous work.	
<b>Children (Beneficiary)</b>	Child Labour	
<b>Facilitator (Reporting)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inspectors notified under the Act</li> <li>- Labour Inspectors</li> <li>- Panchayat Inspectors</li> </ul>	
<b>Adjudicator (Decision-Making)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Judicial Magistrate of the First Class</li> <li>- Child Welfare Committee (CWC)</li> </ul>	
<b>Support Service Provider</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitation Support</li> <li>- Counselling</li> <li>- Emergency Outreach</li> <li>- Financial Support, etc.</li> </ul>	Institutional Care
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District Labour Officer (DLO)</li> <li>- District Child Protection Unit (DCPU)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education Department</li> <li>- Fit Institution</li> <li>- Children Home.</li> </ul>

<b>Child Trafficking under The J&amp;K Ranbir Penal Code</b>			
<b>Purpose</b>	To protect children from being trafficked.		
<b>Children (Beneficiary)</b>	Trafficked Children		
<b>Facilitator (Reporting)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police</li> <li>- Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Unit (IAHTU)</li> </ul>		
<b>Adjudicator (Decision-Making)</b>			
<b>Support Service Provider</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitation Support</li> <li>- Counselling</li> <li>- Emergency Outreach</li> <li>- Financial Support, etc.</li> </ul>	Institutional Care	Legal Aid and Victim Compensation
	District Child Protection Unit (DCPU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education Department</li> <li>- Children Home</li> </ul>	District Legal Services Authority

<b>Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)</b>					
<b>Purpose</b>	To facilitate the Juvenile Justice system by ensuring the best interest of children and protecting the child rights.				
<b>Children (Beneficiary)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children in Need of Care and Protection</li> <li>• Children in Conflict with Law</li> <li>• Children in Contact with Law</li> <li>• Other Vulnerable Children</li> </ul>				
<b>Facilitator (Reporting)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) consisting of the District Commissioner assisted by District Child Protection Officer (DCPO) and other professionals.</li> <li>• Mission Directorate, ICPS</li> <li>• (State Child Protection Society) consisting of the Mission Director assisted by Programme Manager and other such professionals</li> </ul>				
<b>Adjudicator (Decision-Making)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Mission Directorate help setting-up of District Child Protection Unit and constitution of other statutory bodies such as Child Welfare Committee (CWC) CWC, Juvenile Justice Board (JJB), etc. The Directorate plays central role to plan, execute and supervise the scheme in the state</li> <li>• The District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) facilitates the Juvenile Justice and Child Protection Functions of Child Welfare Committee (CWC) and Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) with executive and financial support.</li> </ul>				
<b>Support Service Provider</b>	Institutional Care for child in need of care and protection (CNCP)	Institutional care for child in conflict with law (CCL)	Preventive Sponsorship	Rehabilitation Sponsorship	Emergency Outreach
	Children's Home, Shelter Home, Special Unit etc.	Observation Home, Special Home or a Place of Safety.	Rs.2000 per month for a maximum period of 3 years to prevent a child from being hostile or vulnerable	To restore a child from difficult circumstances and rehabilitate in a family.	For rescuing children from the situations of emergency. CHILDLINE provides this service on a toll free helpline no. 1098.

For a detailed reading of Child Protection Instruments in Jammu and Kashmir, refer to Annexure II.



A high-angle photograph of five children of South Asian descent looking up at the camera. The child at the top is eating a small, square, golden-brown snack. The child on the left has a serious expression. The child in the center is wearing a purple dress. The child in the foreground is wearing a red t-shirt and has a slight smile. The child on the right is wearing an orange patterned dress. The ground is dry and dusty.

**A General  
Understanding of  
Volunteerism**



Have you ever heard about NSS in your school or college? What do you think they do? Have you ever been part of any such Unit? In this Chapter we will learn about Volunteerism, which is the idea that drives NSS and other such voluntary organisations towards social and community work.

## 1. Understanding Volunteerism

Volunteerism is a practice of dedicating one's time or talents for the benefit of others or for the betterment of the society, without expecting financial gains in return. You might hear sometimes volunteerism is altruistic. This means you benefit others without caring for yours own immediate benefit. The idea of volunteerism is to give something back to society wherein one is keen to make a positive impact. Volunteerism is essential for the development of a society and community.

### 1.1 Glimpses of Volunteerism from Across the Globe

Around the world, volunteerism has been a great source of development and has even played a major role in resolving social issues. Some of the achievements of volunteer work world-wide are as following:

- a. Volunteering in **Africa** strongly helped in promoting the women's rights and creating awareness related to HIV/AIDS in eastern and southern Africa. Their efforts resulted in developing new laws for women, especially around violence, sexual harassment, rape, and the rights to inheritance.
- b. In **Bangladesh, Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam** – volunteers have been actively engaged in disaster management to provide relief to people affected by environmental disasters such as earthquakes and floods.
- c. In **Uttarakhand**, local women, supported by a community-based organization, Uttarakhand Environment Education Centre developed preschool education centres -*balwadi* centres. Eventually this informal educational network made up of over 450 groups spread to seven districts across Uttarakhand.

- d. The massive protests in India after the rape and subsequent death of a woman student in **New Delhi** in December 2012 led to the revision of laws for the protection of women.

## **1.2 Volunteerism in Jammu and Kashmir**

Volunteerism is traditionally rooted in the culture of Jammu and Kashmir; Mian Dido acted as a champion for the cause of his people of Jammu Hill States. In the first two decades of 1800's, he along with young volunteers of the region safeguarded the rights of the peasants from the atrocities of the landlords and brought them justice. Dogra Sadar Sabha in Jammu, as one of the volunteer social group, led by Sardar Budh Singh, Assadullah Shah, Lala Hans Raj Mahajan, Sahibzada Hazrat Shah, along with Kashmir Sabha, Kisan Mazdoor Sabha, etc, demanded their rights from the ruler of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir in the 1920's. On their demand, Maharaja Hari Singh had to introduce right to education and ban child marriage in the State. Maharaja also had to lift the ban on the press and various political organisations in the State. In 1942, Abdul Khaliq Ansari, along with his classmates Ved Bhasin, Balraj Puri and Om Mehta founded Jammu Students Union in Prince of Wales College in Jammu. They led 'Roti Agitation' against the government's failure to provide food grains to citizens in 1943. They further successfully revoked the government decision of setting up separate kitchens in the college hostel on communal lines by going on a hunger strike in 1945.

More recently, as a result of consistent volunteer efforts under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, two Panchayats of district Samba namely Bagla and Jakh have been announced Open Defecation Free, with 100% households having access to sanitation facilities. The Haji Public School in the remote village of Breswana in Doda district has been working with volunteers coming from all around the world to teach the local kids. During 2014 Kashmir Floods, a major role was played by local youth volunteers in the self-led relief and rescue operation of thousands of people. Khalsa Aid as a volunteer group has effectively done works in disasters in various places of the world. SECMOL in Laddakh is also doing wonderful work in education sector.

## 2. About a Volunteer

A volunteer is a person who willingly offers herself or himself for a service. They are someone who does work without being paid for it because they want to do it. They consider the responsibility of working towards the society as a part of their own responsibility. In simple words, any person who helps other person/persons without being forced to do so is a volunteer. A volunteer can be a willing individual of any caste, creed, religion, gender, age, etc.

### 2.1 Why Volunteer?

Volunteering as an activity can be undertaken by anyone because of the following primary reasons:

- a. A volunteer has the **power to make a difference** in the life of the people; and by doing so she/he can serve humanity in the highest form.
- b. A volunteer can contribute in a great way to **create a healthy and safe environment** for the community in which he/she works.
- c. Volunteers get **self-satisfaction** by playing an important role in the betterment of the society.
- d. The volunteers who are working within their own community get to know the local community very closely. They **gain respect and recognition** in their community.
- e. By dedicating time to volunteer works, a volunteer **gets exposure** and is able to make new friends, expand the network, and boost social skills.

### 2.2 Qualities of a Volunteer

- **Motivation:** Right motivation is the key to volunteering. Motivation comes from the belief of making everyone in the society more peaceful, happy, and content fulfilled.
- **Devotion:** A volunteer should have a sense of devotion towards the interests of others. It develops from the feeling of caring, sharing, and realizing the inter-connectedness of all human beings.

- **Working in cooperation:** Cooperation, rather than competition, across barriers of class, religion, community and nation, is the core characteristic of volunteerism.
- **Responsibility:** As a volunteer one should work not just for oneself, one's own family or one's nation; but for the benefit of all human beings.
- **Commitment and patience:** Becoming an effective volunteer requires a strong degree of commitment to extend service for a greater cause. The effective volunteering requires the ability to listen deeply to the people with whom one is engaging.

### 3. Introduction to Voluntary Organisations

#### 3.1 United Nation Volunteer (U.N.V)

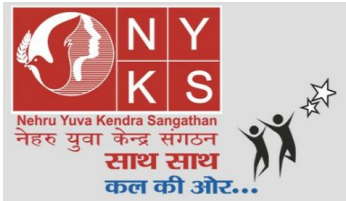
The United Nations Volunteers (UNV) is a United Nations programme that contributes to peace and development through volunteerism worldwide. UNV's main goal is creating volunteers to enable more people to get directly involved in humanitarian, peace building and post-conflict recovery, as well as sustainable development and ending poverty. International Volunteers day is celebrated on 5<sup>th</sup> December worldwide since 1985. On International Volunteer Day (IVD) 2018, the theme of the year- "**Volunteers Build Resilient Communities**", recognised volunteers worldwide – with a special focus on local community volunteers who contribute to making their communities more resilient against natural disasters, economic stresses, and political shocks.

#### 3.2 NSS and Other Voluntary Organisations

NSS is a voluntary organisation where students from schools, colleges, and universities work as volunteers. NSS volunteers work to ensure that every needy person gets help and leads a dignified life. Under NSS 3.8 million students (March 2018) are successfully working across India to eradicate problems in the field of education, environment, health, etc.



Recently UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) collaborated with NSS for promoting and ensuring child rights and protection in the states like Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Chhattisgarh.



Nehru Yuva Kendra is another such organisation which works for creating volunteers focusing on youth by raising their skills, creating awareness about health, and generating self-employment. Red Cross society is another volunteer organisation which works to protect human life and health in India. All these organisations have achieved great success in solving different issues of the society by mobilizing different volunteers across the nation.

**Role and  
Responsibility of  
a Volunteer Towards  
the Protection of  
Child Rights**

As mentioned in Chapter 1, it is a collective moral responsibility of all the adults - 'duty-bearers' - to ensure child rights and their protection. But as volunteers, people can play a specialized role towards protection of child rights both directly and indirectly. They can choose to work directly towards child protection but can also indirectly act as pressure groups, which ensure that all the 'duty-bearers' work actively towards safeguarding the child rights. They can further initiate a channel of disseminating information among the duty-bearers, thereby acting as binding agents.

### **1. Roles and Responsibilities**

Volunteers, when it comes to protection of child rights, can work primarily on three levels – Prevention, Intervention, and Rehabilitation. On the level of 'prevention', volunteers can play an important role by spreading awareness in their community so as to forestall any possible harm to the children. They can intervene by protecting children from any situation of vulnerability by working towards providing immediate relief and assistance on the level of 'intervention'. After successful intervention, volunteers can play an active role in the 'rehabilitation' of the child victim by ensuring short-term or long-term care and counselling until the latter turns 18. The Table below describes roles and responsibilities of a volunteer towards the protection of child rights.

**“Best way to  
find yourself is to  
lose yourself in the  
service of others”**

**-M.K.Gandhi**



Role (At the level of)	Subject	Responsibility (The volunteers can)
<b>Prevention</b>	Sensitization and Awareness Building	1. Sensitize the community by creating awareness about child rights and 'happy childhood' by approaching individuals or key-people (influential people).
	Laws and Policies	2. Create awareness about available government institutes and policies for child protection.
	Protocols and Mechanisms	3. Recognize issues related to child protection within their community, and plan and introduce preventive measures accordingly.
	Building Relationships	4. Help in developing relationship between government bodies and local community, thereby making the former approachable.
		5. Help in building inter-community links.
	Providing Support	6. Extend their support towards the successful implementation of child care practises like, early child immunization.
	Raising Volunteers	7. Motivate and train members of the community to volunteer for child protection.



Role (At the level of)	Subject	Responsibility (The volunteers can)
<b>Intervention</b>	Immediate Relief (SOS)	1. Ensure immediate care; and specifically ensure immediate medical check-up and treatment in case of child abuse and violence.
	Laws and Policies	2. Inform the victim's family/community about government institution/s they should approach.
	Access and Assistance	3. Assist the family/community during the entire process. 4. Bring the child victim without custodial care to the children's home for immediate relief.
	Initiate the process of punishing the violators	5. Bring the case of child rights violation to the notice of the concerned authorities. 6. May initiate the process of bringing violators to justice. For example, they can ensure that the crime is reported and an FIR is made by helping out the family of the victim during the entire process.

Role (At the level of)	Subject	Responsibility (The volunteers can)
<b>Rehabilitation</b>	Laws and Policies	1. Inform the parents/guardians about the relevant laws and schemes/service providers to rehabilitate the victim.
	Sensitization and Awareness Building	2. Sensitise the family and community about the condition of the child victim, so as to ensure long-term care and safety.
	Provision for Care and Counselling until the victim turns 18	3. Ensure long term professional counselling and care for a child who has undergone through grave trauma by connecting the victim with the relevant bodies.
	Capacity Building - Training community on the aspect of rehabilitation.	4. Work towards enabling the community, in the long-term, to protect child rights by building trustworthy and direct linkages between the state

A volunteer, therefore, can choose to play any role and undertake any responsibility depending on her/his interest, time, and location. However, to become a child protection volunteer in a community, one needs to begin by making oneself aware. To begin with, by making herself/himself aware of the governmental laws and schemes on child protection, a volunteer can play an effective role by bridging the gap between available government structures and the people who are in need of the same. Thereby, volunteers can emerge as impulsive agents of change and social transformation, leading to an overall progress and development of the community/society/nation.

## Annexure I

### Child Rights Activity Sheet

Right to life	Right to a name and an identity	Right to live with your parents	Right to your opinions and for adults to listen to them
Right to find out things, including through the media	Right to choose your own religion and beliefs and to practice your religion, language, and culture	Right to choose your friends and set up groups	Right to privacy
Right to special care and help if you need it e.g. if you are disabled, neglected, or a refugee	Right to health, including health care, safe water, nutritious food, a clean and safe environment, and information to help you stay well	Right to food, clothing, and a safe place to live	Right to a good quality education
Right to play and rest	Right to know your rights	Right to fair treatment if you break the law	Right to protection from being hurt, in body or mind, including protection from sexual abuse, war, kidnap, and work that is harmful to you

## Annexure II

### Further Reading on the Laws/Schemes for Child Protection in Jammu and Kashmir

#### 1. The Jammu and Kashmir Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act, 2013.

This act came into force on 25<sup>th</sup> April 2013, and is an extension to the existing provisions for proper care, protection, and treatment by catering to developmental needs of children. It also looks into the adjudication and disposition of child matters, thereby keeping in mind their interests and their rehabilitation. The act deals with various issues related to detention, prosecution, penalty or sentence of imprisonment of juveniles in conflict with law.

It defines a “Juvenile” or a “child” as a person who has not completed 18 years of age. The act renders provisions for two categories of children.

- a. Child in need of care and protection.
- b. Juvenile in conflict with law

#### **a. Child in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP)**

A child in need of care and protection is the one:

- Who is found without any home or settled place or abode and without any ostensible means of subsistence?
- Who is found begging, or who is either a street child or a working child;
- who resides with a person (whether a guardian of the child or not) and such person-
  - i. has threatened to kill or injure the child and there is a reasonable likelihood of the threat being carried out ; or
  - ii. has killed, abused or neglected some other child or children and there is a reasonable likelihood of the child in question being killed, abused, or neglected by that person;

- Who is mentally or physically challenged, or ill child/ children suffering from terminal diseases or incurable diseases having no one to support or look after
- Who has a parent or guardian and such parent or guardian is unfit or incapacitated to exercise control over the child.
- Who does not have parents and no one is willing to take care of, or whose parents have abandoned or surrendered him, or who is missing and run away child and whose parents cannot be found after reasonable inquiry.
- Who is being or is likely to be grossly abused, tortured, or exploited for the purpose of sexual abuse or illegal acts.
- Who is found vulnerable and is likely to be inducted into drug abuse or trafficking.
- Who is being or is likely to be abused for unconscionable gains.
- Who is a victim of any armed conflict, civil commotion, or natural calamity.

**b. Juvenile in Conflict with Law (JCL)**

A juvenile in conflict with law is a person below the age of eighteen years who is alleged to have committed an offence.

**This act confers power to the government to constitute the following statutory bodies and supporting units in the state:**

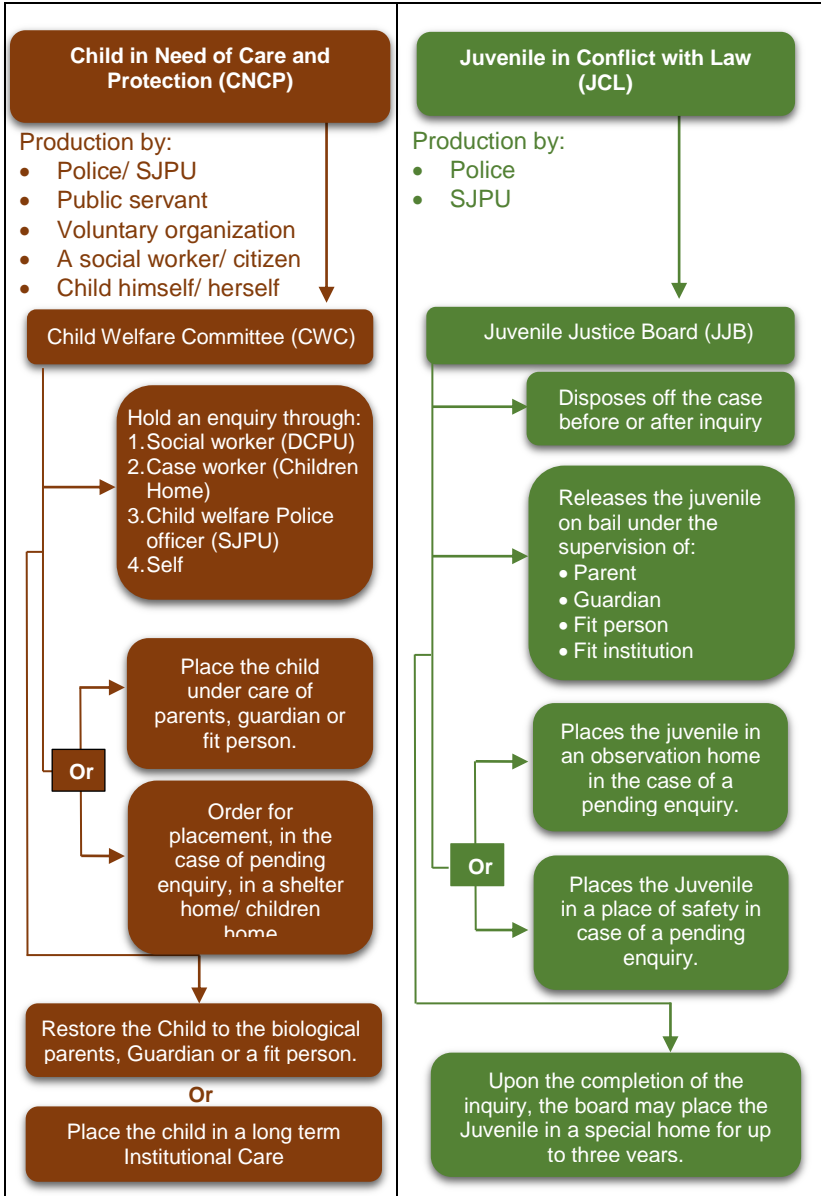
Statutory Bodies:

1. Child Welfare Committee
2. Juvenile Justice Board

Supportive structure:

1. State Child Protection Unit
2. Special Juvenile Police Unit
3. District Child Protection Unit

<b>Statutory Bodies</b>	
<b>Child Welfare Committee (CWC)</b>	<b>Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)</b>
<p>CWC is a statutory body with quasi-judicial powers constituted in every district to discharge duties and for exercising powers conferred to the committee in relation to the child in need of care and protection. It possesses the authority to dispose of the cases for the care, protection, treatment, development, and rehabilitation of the children in need of care and protection as well as to provide for their basic needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The committee function as a bench of magistrate in dealing with the matters related to child in need of care and protection.</li> <li>● All the cases related to protection of children must be reported and such children should be produced before the committee.</li> </ul>	<p>JJB is a statutory body with quasi-judicial powers constituted in every district to discharge duties and for exercising powers conferred on the board in relation to juvenile in conflict with law. It has the power to deal exclusively with all matters related to juveniles in conflict with law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The committee functions as a bench having two social workers as members and one judicial magistrate of the first class as the principal magistrate.</li> <li>● All the cases involving a child alleged to have committed an offence must be reported to the board.</li> </ul>



Supportive Units		
State Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU)	State Child Protection Unit(SCPU)	District Child Protection Unit (DCPU)
<p><b>SJPU</b> is created in every district to deal exclusively with juveniles and juvenile crime and to perform the function of police more effectively. It aims to co-ordinate and upgrade police treatment towards the juveniles or the child. The Juvenile Welfare Officer belonging to every police station is the members of special Juvenile Police Unit.</p>	<p><b>SCPU</b> is constituted in state as a support structure to take up matters related to child in need of care and protection and juveniles in conflict with law with a view to ensure the implementation of the act including the establishment and maintenance of homes, notification of competent authorities in relation to these children and their rehabilitation and coordination with various official and non-official organisation.</p>	<p><b>DCPU</b> is created under ICPS in every district to support the functions under Juvenile Justice Act and other such child protection legislations. It works with following personnel in the unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Child Protection Officer.</li> <li>• Protection officer (Institutional care)</li> <li>• Protection care (Non-institutional care)</li> <li>• Legal-cum-probation officer.</li> <li>• Counsellor</li> <li>• Social worker (1 male and 1 female)</li> <li>• Outreach worker.</li> </ul>



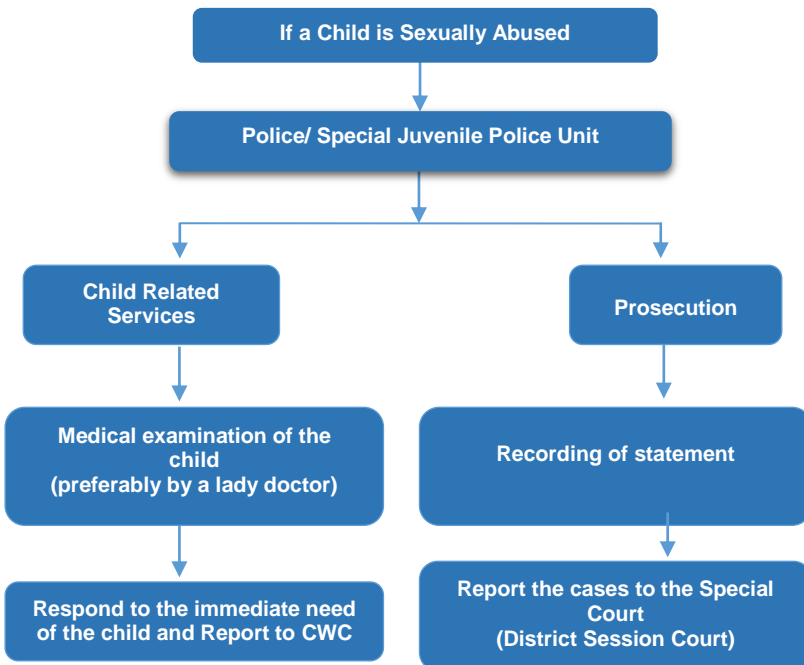
## 2. The Jammu and Kashmir Protection of Children From Sexual Violence Act 2018

This Act came into force on 7<sup>th</sup> December, 2018. It lays provision to protect children from sexual violence including offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and use of children for pornographic purpose. This also provides for establishment of special courts for trial of such offences.

Following sexual abuses of children are treated as offence:

S. No.	Offence	Punishment
1.	Penetrative sexual assault	Not less than 10 years imprisonment but upto life imprisonment with fine.
2.	Aggravated Penetrative sexual assault	Not less than 12 years rigorous imprisonment but up to life imprisonment with fine.
3.	Sexual assault	Not less than three years but upto five years of imprisonment with fine.
4.	Aggravated sexual assault	Not less than seven years but upto ten years of imprisonment with fine.
5.	Sexual Harassment	Upto three years of imprisonment with fine
6.	Use of child for pornographic purposes	<b>First event:</b> Upto five years of imprisonment with fine. <b>Second or subsequent event:</b> Upto seven years of imprisonment with fine <b>Direct participation:</b> More severe punishment.

S. No.	Offence	Punishment
7.	Abetment to commit a sexual offence	Applicable for corresponding offence.
8.	Attempt to commit an offence	One half of the imprisonment of life or one half of the longest imprisonment with or without fine.
9.	Not reporting an offence	Upto six months with or without fine.
10.	Any person in charge of an institution	Upto one year with fine.



### 3. The Infant Marriage Prevention Act, 1928 Samvat. (1928 A.B)

This extends to the whole state of Jammu and Kashmir. A girl who has not completed 18 years of age is an infant girl and likewise a boy who has not completed 21 years of age is an infant boy under this act. A marriage in which any one of the side or both the sides are infants, will be treated as infant marriage.

S.no.	Offence	Punishment
1.	A man above twenty-one years of age marrying an infant girl	Simple imprisonment upto one year with or without fine upto one thousand rupees.
2.	Any person who causes infant marriage	Simple imprisonment of upto one year with or without fine upto one thousand rupees
3.	An old man marrying an infant girl	Imprisonment of upto 4 years with or without fine upto two thousand rupees
4.	Any person causing marriage of an infant girl with an old man	Imprisonment of upto 4 years with or without fine upto two thousand rupees

### 4. Child Trafficking

Trafficking of Children is an offence under section 370 of Ranbir Penal Code.

S. No.	Offence	Punishment
1.	Trafficking of a child	Rigorous punishment up to 5 years with fine.
2.	Trafficking of more than one child	Rigorous Punishment from 10 to 15 years with fine
3.	Trafficking of children in more than one occasion	Life imprisonment with a fine upto one lakh

## 5. The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

This Central Act extends to whole of India including the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The Act came into force on 23<sup>rd</sup> December 1986 and was amended on 29<sup>th</sup> July 2016. It defines a 'child' as a person who has not completed fourteenth years of age and an 'adolescent' as a person who has not completed eighteenth years of age. Employment of children in any work is prohibited under this law. Likewise, employment of adolescent in certain hazardous work is prohibited. All offences committed under this Act are cognizable means an offence for which the police officer can arrest the accused without warrant. Punishment for engaging a child in any work or an adolescent in hazardous work shall be imprisonment of up to two years with or without fine up to fifty thousand rupees.

## 6. Integrated Child Protection Scheme/Services (ICPS)

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) now changed to service is a centrally sponsored scheme/service, which enables protection of Child Rights in general and facilitates Child Protection in specific. It aims to build a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances as well as for other vulnerable children through Government-Civil Society Partnership.



*The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of India on 19<sup>th</sup> September 2013 to implement this scheme in the State.*



*The Social Welfare Department in the Government of Jammu and Kashmir implements this scheme in the State through a Mission Directorate of Integrated Child Protection Scheme.*

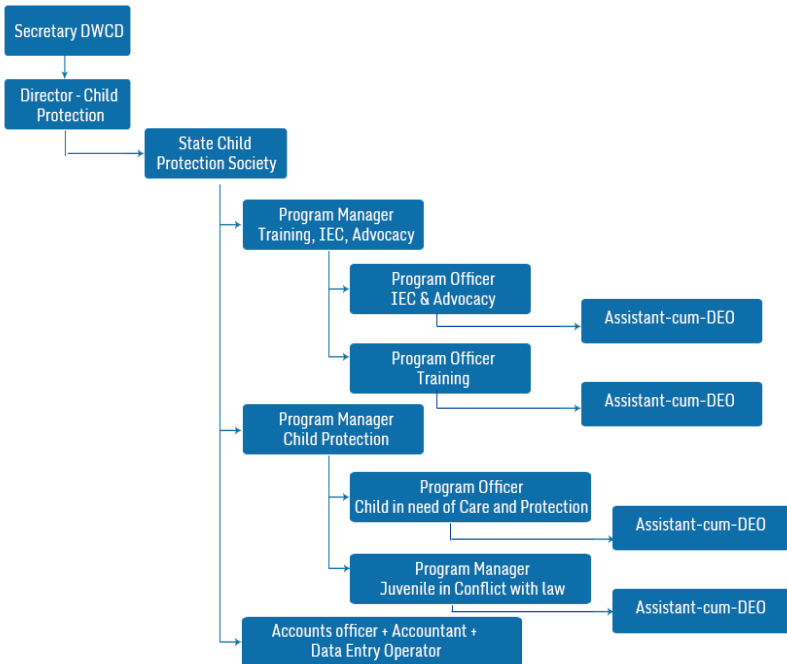
The scheme adopts a set of guiding principles for implementing its provisions, the following being two fundamental principles;

- Best interest of the child (should be the first consideration in all cases)
- Protection of child rights (must not be compromised in any case)

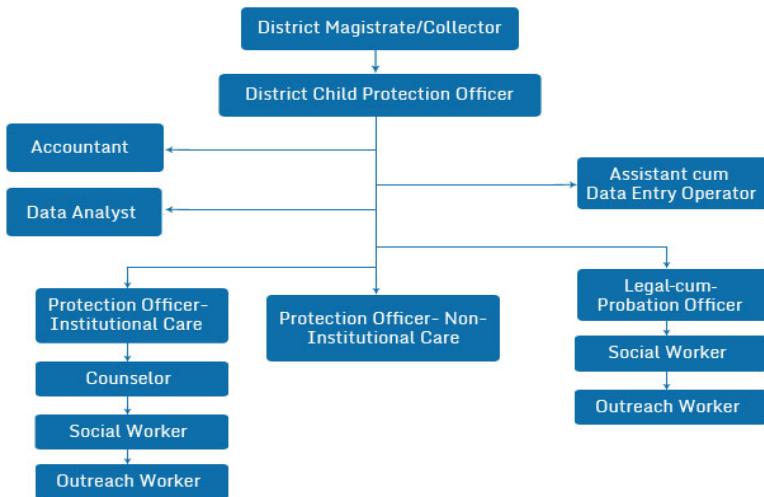
The Integrated Child Protection Scheme provides System, Structure, Human Resource, and Finance for facilitating the Juvenile Justice System and Child Protection.

**a. Service Delivery Structures:**

- i. **State Child Protection Society:** The Mission Directorate, Integrated Child Protection Scheme in Jammu and Kashmir functions as the State Child Protection Society (SCPS) in the State. The State Mission Director (ICPS) is the functional head of ICPS in the state. She/he will be supported by a group of professionals in the following manner:



- ii. **District Child Protection Unit (DCPU):** The District Child Protection Units have been set up in all the districts of Jammu and Kashmir. DCPU facilitates legal and support system directly at the intervention level. The District Magistrate / DC of each district is the functional head of the DCPU for the concerned district supported by a group of professionals in the following manner:



**b. Care, Support, and Rehabilitation Services:**

- i. **Institutional Care:** The Integrated Child Protection Scheme provides operational and financial support for following types of Child Care Institutions.
- Children Home: For Children in Need of Care and Protection
  - Open Shelter: Interim shelter homes with day care facilities and with community linkage in Semi-urban areas.
  - Special Unit: For children with special needs such as Children living with HIV/AIDS, Children abusing substance, etc.

- Observation Home: For Children in conflict with law under examination.
  - Special Home: For Children in conflict with law after examination. This scheme also supports the District Inspection Committee constituted under the Jammu and Kashmir Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2013, to monitor the standards of care in the institutions.
- ii. **Non-institutional Care:** The Integrated Child Protection Scheme provides operational and financial support for following types of family-based non-institutional care;
- Sponsorship: This is a condition-based financial assistance aimed at preventing a child from being vulnerable (preventive) and restoring back a child in her/his family (rehabilitative) with education, nutrition and development. As per ICPS (2014) norms, a child can be given Rs. 2000/- per month sponsorship grant up to a period of three years. For this purpose, a Sponsorship Foster Care Approval Committee should be constituted in every district.



## Annexure III

### Case Studies for Activity on Volunteerism

1. Seema is a student of class 10<sup>th</sup> living in R.S Pura, her village/area had an acute shortage of water supply and the sewage system was poor. This problem has been prevalent from many years and as a result of sewage issues, infections spread due to which many people started to fall ill. Seema and two of her friends, Fatima and Sushil, understood the problem and decided to put their efforts to put an end to this problematic issue. With their constant volunteer efforts, the problem of water supply and the various sewage issues were brought to the notice of the local authorities. Finally after a few months the village got constant supply of water and sewage issues were resolved and in this manner life of many villagers was saved.
2. Karim is a boy of village Bishnah studying in class 11<sup>th</sup>, in whose village many people died as a result of road accidents. From his childhood he has been a witness to many young boys and adults dying, and their families getting shattered as a result of these deaths. The local hospitals did not have adequate blood supply to save the life of the patients. The road accidents resulted in the heavy bleeding from the patient's body and as result of lack of blood supply many people died. Karim was very disturbed after noticing all these incidents and took a pledge to save the life of people in future. He along with his school friends, Sunil and Sugandha, started donating blood to the needy patients in such cases of road accidents. Their efforts started showing positive results with many students from colleges and university also joining their blood donation group. From the last four years their village hospital is efficiently working to save the lives of the people.
3. Ashish is a boy who lives in Mahoor area in Akhnoor and is studying in a local college. In that area there were very less toilets and people had to go for open defecation to nearby agricultural fields to attend nature's call. Women, men, and other elderly people had to face a lot of problems. The women had to feel very uncomfortable and they had to wait for a long

time for their turn. The health issues were also faced by the people due to infection which was prevailing as a result of open defecation in the area. But, Ashish took the challenge and came in contact with the NSS (National Service Scheme), which was working to eradicate open defecation from the villages as a part of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. After joining NSS, Ashish raised awareness about the scheme of the government and with his help most of the people constructed toilets and adopted healthy hygiene and environment.

**Points to discuss from the case studies:**

1. In which field the volunteer work was carried out and what was the purpose of the work?
2. Can you draw a plan as to how you would work as volunteer in cases as described.
3. What were the benefits to the society from the volunteer work in the field?
4. Will you like to work the way volunteers have worked in the above case studies and if yes what will be the reasons?

## Annexure IV

### Case Studies for Activity on Child Protection Issues

#### Case Study No. 1

**Child engaged in Drug Abuse** - Ramesh is a boy who lives in Samba district, and is the only son of his parents. His father is a farmer and mother is a housewife, Ramesh studies in 9<sup>th</sup> standard in Govt. School Samba and is good at studies. He has friends who are also good at studying. But, when he passed his 9<sup>th</sup> class and was into 10<sup>th</sup> standard he came in company of some new friends who were less inclined towards studies. The company of such friends also introduced him to some new experiences like tasting of drugs like *heroin* and *marijuana*. Initially, he was hesitant to consume the drugs, but the company and insistence of his friends who were used to taking drugs led him to join them in taking drugs too, as they told him that he will get a pleasurable experience. He could not control himself and fell in the trap. Slowly and steadily he started taking drugs regularly and got addicted to these. He started forcing his parents to give him money which they could not afford and he started stealing money from his house. His studies started hampering and his performance in the class also got impacted considerably. His family atmosphere started to become tense and his parents started to have sleepless nights. Every time his relatives came home his parents will start crying thinking that their boy would die soon. Later on, he developed health issues and had frequent headaches and vomiting but he could not bring himself out of the drugs.

#### Points for Discussion-

- a. Which act applies in the above case study?
- b. What are the services available from the government for the child in the present case?
- c. To whom volunteers can report to help the child in the present case?
- d. What will be a volunteer's role in saving Ramesh and ensure a better life for him?
- e. Why do you feel that it is necessary for you to help the child in the present case?
- f. What according to you is the impact of such incidents on the society at large?

## Case Study No. 2

**Child affected by border conflict** – Haroon is a boy who lives in Keso village which is located on the border region known as Ramgarh sector in Samba. Haroon's family consists of his parents and two of his sisters. He studies in 10<sup>th</sup> class in a private school, and is the topper of his class, due to which he is in the good books of his teachers. But, due to constant firing at the border he and his family remained vulnerable. His family had to shift to the nearby shelter camps made for protecting the border affected people. Due to shelling his family lost their livestock of cows and buffalos. The schools in the area were closed due to frequent shelling as a result of which Haroon had to stay back home and his education was affected badly. He had to discontinue his studies many a times and with the fear of death at the back of his mind he had nightmares. Unfortunately one night firing broke out and his parents and two sisters died inside the home, and he was left alone in the family with a fractured and a shocking state of mind.

### Points for Discussion-

- a. Which act applies in the above case study?
- b. What are the services available from the government for the children in the present case?
- c. To whom volunteers can report to help the child in the present case?
- d. What will be the volunteer's role in saving Haroon and ensure a better life for him?
- e. Why do you feel that it is necessary for you to help the child in the present case?
- f. What according to you is the impact of such incidents on the society at large?

## Case Study No. 3

**HIV affected Child** - Bhagat is a 7 years old boy resident of Parmandal village, whose family consists of his parents and one sister. His family leads a smooth life and live happily. Bhagat is fond of playing games like cricket and football, but one day his family met with a terrible revelation as both of his parents were tested to be H.I.V positive. After one year his parents died and he was left along with his sister all alone in the family. He stopped

going to school after this incident and started to disconnect himself socially. Even the community members started neglecting him and all of his friends in the community stopped talking and playing with him.

#### **Points for Discussion-**

- a. Which act applies in the above case study?
- b. What are the services available from the government for the child in the present case?
- c. To whom a volunteer can report to help the child in the present case?
- d. What would be a volunteer's role in saving Bhagat and ensuring a better life for him?
- e. Why do you feel that it is necessary for you to help the child in the present case?
- f. What according to you is the impact of such an incident on the society at large?

#### **Case Study No. 4**

**Child Sexual Abuse** - Ghazal, a resident of Samba town, was six years old when she was sexually abused by her uncle. She did not understand what happened to her but she felt deep pain. Her trauma continued as the uncle used to visit them regularly. Terrified, she told her elder sister and mother. Her mother asked both of them to forget about it. Left with no choice, she became depressed and could not study. She also stopped playing in her neighbourhood or going out for family functions.

#### **Points for Discussion-**

- a. Which act applies in the above case study?
- b. What are the services available from the government for the children in the present case?
- c. To whom a volunteer can report to help the child in the present case?
- d. What will be volunteer's role in saving Ghazal and ensure a better life for him?
- e. Why do you feel that it is necessary for you to help the child in the present case?
- f. What according to you is the impact of such incidents on the society at large?

### Case Study No. 5

**Child Labour-** Anil is 14 years old boy who belongs to Sumbh area of district Samba. He used to study in class 5<sup>th</sup> but had to leave his studies due to poor financial condition of his family. He started working in a *Dhabba* (Food point). He is working there from the last one year. His school friends do not contact him anymore. He used to study well in his school but now he is not in touch with his books. At his work place, he is mostly in touch with people who are elder to him .He does not find time to play with the children of his age. At his work place he is bullied and beaten at the hands of the owner whenever he is not able to perform well, or at times for no fault of his.

#### Points for Discussion-

- a. Which act applies in the above case study?
- b. What are the services available from the government for the children in the present case?
- c. To whom volunteers can report to help the child in the present case?
- d. What will be a volunteer's role in saving Anil and ensure a better life for him?
- e. Why do you feel that it is necessary for you to help the child in the present case?
- f. What according to you is the impact of such incidents on the society at large?

### Case Study No. 6

**Child Corporal Punishment** - Nagma is a twelve-year-old girl from Bhangdor village, Samba district, who belongs to a poor family. Her mother works as a house-help and father is a daily-wage labourer. A very hard-working Nagma goes to school by the day and in the afternoon manages house-work along with taking care of her two younger brothers. One day, her father fell ill because of which Nagma, a student of class 6<sup>th</sup>, could not finish her homework. Next day she was beaten mercilessly by her class-teacher and later, was forced to stand under the hot sun for two-hour straight, as a form of punishment. Nagma fell sick and was unable to go to school for next one week, and her grades dropped subsequently.

### Points for Discussion-

- Which act applies in the above incident?
- What are the services available from the government for the child in the present case?
- To whom volunteers can report to help the child in the present case?
- What will be a volunteer's role in saving and ensuring a better life for the child?
- Why do you feel that it is necessary for you to help the child in the present case?
- What according to you is the impact of such incidents on the society at large?

### Reference Table for Case Study Exercise

Issues	Whom to Report	Contact No.	Applicable legal framework	Support System
Children engaged in drug abuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police</li> <li>- District Child Protection Officer.</li> <li>- Child welfare committee</li> </ul>	<p>100</p> <p>9419102019</p>	<p>J&amp;K Juvenile Justice ( Care and Protection of Children), Act 2013</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Counselling at the nearest counselling centre</li> <li>- Therapy and harm reduction at the nearest Drug De-addiction centre.</li> <li>- Institutional Care at the nearest special unit for children with special need or at a children home.</li> </ul>

Issues	Whom to Report	Contact No.	Applicable legal framework	Support System
<b>Child affected by armed conflict</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police</li> <li>- District Child Protection Officer</li> <li>- CWC</li> </ul>	<p>100 9419102019</p>	J&K Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children), Act 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Counselling</li> <li>- Compensation upto Rs. 2 lakhs under J&amp;K victim compensation scheme 2013.</li> </ul>
<b>Child Labour</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police</li> <li>- District Child Protection Officer</li> <li>- District Labour Commissioner (Jammu)</li> <li>- Inspector notified under Child Labour Act</li> </ul>	<p>100 Child Welfare Committee Samba, 9419102019 DLC 01912548557</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986</li> <li>- The J&amp;K Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Rules, 1997</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Restoration to family through rehabilitative sponsorship. (under ICPS)</li> <li>-Educational rehabilitation through enrolment of the child in the nearest school.</li> </ul>
<b>Children affected by HIV</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Counsellor of Integrated Counselling and Testing Centre</li> <li>- District Child Protection Officer</li> <li>-CWC</li> </ul>		J&K Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children), Act 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- HIV screening at the nearest Integrated counselling and testing centre.</li> <li>-Linking to the nearest ART ( anti-retro viral therapy) centre if required.</li> </ul>



Issues	Whom to Report	Contact No.	Applicable legal framework	Support System
<b>Child Sexual Abuse</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police</li> <li>- Special Juvenile Police Unit</li> <li>- Legal cum Probation Officer of District Child Protection Unit</li> <li>- CWC</li> </ul>	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jammu &amp; Kashmir Protection of Children from Sexual Violence Ordinance, 2018</li> <li>- Code of Criminal Procedure Act, Samvat 1989, 1932 A.D.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Counselling at the nearest counselling centre</li> <li>- Compensation upto Rs. 3 lakhs under J&amp;K victim compensation scheme 2013.</li> <li>- Institutional care, if required</li> </ul>
<b>Child Corporal Punishment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police</li> <li>- Chief Education Officer/Zonal Education Officer</li> <li>- District Child Protection Officer</li> </ul>	100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- J&amp;K School Education Amendment Act, 2013</li> <li>- Ranbir Penal Code, Samvat 1989, 1932 A.D.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Counselling at the nearest counselling centre</li> <li>- Educational Rehabilitation</li> </ul>
<b>Children in conflict with law</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Police</li> <li>- Special Juvenile Police Unit</li> <li>- Juvenile Justice Board</li> <li>- Legal cum Probation Officer of District Child Protection Unit</li> </ul>	100	J&K Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children), Act 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Institutional care in observation home, special home, or a place of safety</li> </ul>



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