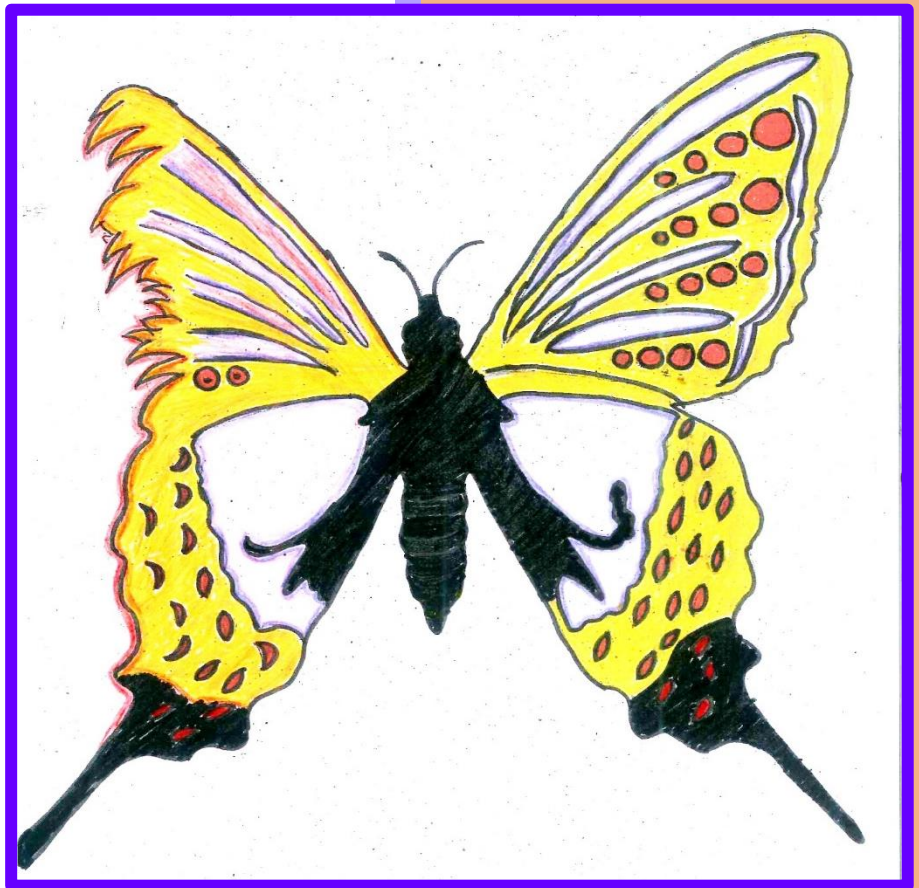




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for every child



LET ME BE A BUTTERFLY!



**WORKSHOP ON CHILD IN CONFLICT WITH LAW AND CHILD VICTIMS
(FOR DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES, PRINCIPAL MAGISTRATES AND
PANEL LAWYERS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS)**

30TH & 31ST OCTOBER 2021

EVENT REPORT



TAMIL NADU STATE JUDICIAL ACADEMY
and
TAMIL NADU STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
In association with
UNICEF

Workshop on Children in Conflict with Law and Child Victims
For the Secretaries of District Legal Services Authorities,
Principal Magistrates and the Panel Lawyers of
the Juvenile Justice Boards

(for the districts of Sivagangai, Theni, Thoothukudi, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Virudhunagar)

on 31.10.2021 at TNSJA Regional Centre, Madurai

10.00 a.m. – 10.05 a.m.	Invocation
	Welcome Address Mr. D. LINGESWARAN, Director, Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy
10.05 a.m. – 10.10 a.m.	Scope and Object of the Programme Mr. K.L. RAO, Chief, Social Policy, UNICEF Office for Tamil Nadu and Kerala
10.10 a.m. – 11.30 a.m.	Salient Features of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 Mr. E.V.CHANDRU @ E. CHANDRASEKARAN, Advocate, High Court of Madras
11.30 a.m. – 11.45 a.m.	Tea Break
11.45 a.m. – 01.00 p.m.	Functions of Juvenile Justice Board and Role of Lawyers in Strengthening Juvenile Justice System Ms. N. ALICIA, Assistant Sessions Judge, Additional Special Court for trial of criminal cases related to elected members of Parliament and members of Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu, Chennai
01.00 p.m. – 02.00 p.m.	Lunch Break
02.00 p.m. – 04.00 p.m.	Sharing of experiences and best practices Mr. P. KUMAR, Judicial Magistrate IV, Tiruchirappalli Mr. N. PANNEERSELVAM, Judicial Magistrate, Theni Mr. K. BASKAR, Principal District Munsif, Thoothukudi Free and Compulsory Education changes the life of Children in Conflict with Law Mr. E.V.CHANDRU @ E. CHANDRASEKARAN, Advocate, High Court of Madras
04.00 p.m. – 04.15 p.m.	Tea Break
04.15 p.m. – 05.00 p.m.	Discussion and Interaction



LET ME BE A BUTTERFLY!

Concept Note

The famous proverb, “It takes a village to raise a child” rings true to this day. Even as we claim that children are the future of our nation, there are significant lapses in ensuring justice to the child. When a child goes astray, it reflects the neglect of society. Thus, a child in conflict with the law, should be seen not merely as a trouble maker who needs to be punished, but as a victim of failed social responsibility. Such a child is in dire need of care and protection, just as a child survivor of crime, through legislative and judicial intervention.

This programme is designed to enable the participants to engage in a closer analysis of the salient features of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 [JJ Act] and the role of various stakeholders in the juvenile justice system, particularly the functionaries of the Juvenile Justice Board.

It is pertinent to note that reform and rehabilitation- and not punishment- are the guiding principles of the JJ Act, 2015. Recognition of and respect for rights as human being and as a child is an important first step in the rehabilitation of a child in conflict with law, followed by extending the cause of social reintegration by providing for institutional care and other services to children.

Despite the constitutional mandates, legislative affirmations and judicial pronouncements, the child due to lack of agency and not being heard, is denied the right to have a safe childhood, making them prone to abuse and violence. Access to justice is the overarching principle ensuring the realisation of child rights. Access also implies availability and affordability, and in this light, the realisation of the right to free legal aid, and the expedient disbursement of the victim compensation fund, are crucial. The District Legal Services

Authority has been instrumental in realising the former right of all needy sections of society including children, as required by the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 enacted in furtherance of Article 39-A of the Constitution. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has reinforced this ideal vide its decision in holding that legal aid is not a mere formality.

Holistic education serves to protect and empower the child, and thus, the right to education is the cornerstone of child rights. However, this right is significantly eroded by child marriage, which is a much prevalent social evil, wherein the child is robbed of their innocence and is imposed with adulthood without due regard to its disastrous consequences. Therefore, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 needs to be read together with the Fundamental Right to Education enshrined in Article 21-A of the Constitution of India, which has led to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

This programme is intended to equip the participants on the mechanisms for restoring justice to children in conflict with law and child victims in their line of work. The outcome of the programme would enable the participants to implement the mechanisms and proliferate the same as best practices to be adopted in their respective districts.

The pandemic has further pushed the child to a precarious condition, leaving them with a bleak future. This programme presents an opportune time for judicial officers to re-orient themselves on centring the best interests of the child, in order to empower the child, on whom the future of our society rests.



TAMIL NADU STATE JUDICIAL ACADEMY

and

TAMIL NADU STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

in association with UNICEF

Workshop on Children in Conflict with Law and Child Victims
(for the Secretaries of District Legal Services Authorities, Principal Magistrates and the Panel Lawyers of the Juvenile Justice Boards)

30th & 31st September 2021 (Saturday and Sunday)

at TNSJA – Regional Centre, Madurai



Event Report

The workshop was organised for the districts of Ariyalur, Kanyakumari, Madurai, Perambalur, Pudukottai and Ramanathapuram on 30th October 2021, and for the districts of Sivagangai, Theni, Thoothukudi, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Virudhunagar on 31st October 2021. On both the days, the programme commenced with the invocation song, 'தமிழ்த்தாய் வாழ்த்து'.

Mr. D. Lingeswaran, Director, Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy welcomed the



dignitaries, resource persons and participants for both days of the workshop. He spoke how the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015 was enacted with a view to accord restorative justice to the child, and emphasised that a child in conflict with law is to be perceived and

treated as a child in need of care and protection. He emphasised on the unification of efforts of all stakeholders, to secure the constitutional mandate for children.

Mr. K.L. Rao, Chief, Social Policy, UNICEF, Chennai elucidated the scope and object of the programme on both the days. He expressed his concern over how children in conflict with law are treated, and stated that they are not able to get out of a difficult situation as they are not aware of their rights. He highlighted the difference that counselling and education makes,



in case of a child in conflict with law. He emphasised the need for multi-stakeholder convergence, and the need for coordination between the judiciary, police and other stakeholders, to accord due care and protection to the child. He also expressed the need to showcase success stories involving stakeholders dealing with children in conflict with laws, and to take forward such initiatives to all over India. He also highlighted that, the legal and judicial fraternity needs to deal with a child in conflict with law with empathy, through bringing certain nuances in the Act. It is not important what the law says, but how we interpret it.

The inaugural address on 30th October 2021 was rendered by Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.R. Swaminathan, Judge, High Court of Madras/ Member, Board of Governors,



TNSJA. His Lordship urged the participants to make full use of the resource persons and the workshop. He emphasised that the takeaway of the workshop is to instil the feeling of concern for the child, and highlighted the need for prioritising the reformation of the child in

conflict with law, and leading them by example. His Lordship expressed concern over the increase in those offences committed by children and emphasised the need to prevent such occurrences.

The sessions for the workshop on both the days began with the lecture of Mr. E.V. Chandru @ Chandrasekaran, Advocate, High Court of Madras, on the topic, "Salient Features of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015".

The lecture began with a discussion on what is meant by 'care' and 'protection', as envisaged under the JJ Act, and it was explained that when familial love (care) fails, the law steps in. The meaning of the term juvenile was discussed with reference to Section 10 of IPC, which defines man and woman. On the need for giving the child a privilege under the JJ Act, it was discussed that, it is the common belief that the child does not know the consequences of their act, for reason of their underdeveloped amygdala factor. This is why the preliminary assessment carried out by the JJB intends to assess whether the child in conflict with law has the mental and physical capacity to commit the offence, and whether they understand the consequences. The aspect of awarding death penalty for offences against children was discussed with the decisions in Seema Mohan Vs. State of Maharashtra, Manoharan Vs. State [(2020) 5 SCC 782], and Shabnam Vs. State of U.P. [(2015) 6 SCC 632].



The intent of the JJ Act was discussed with reference to the decision in Jugal Kishore Prasad Vs. State of Bihar [AIR 1972 SC 2522]. Section 6, Probation of Offenders Act, 1960 was discussed with reference to the decision in Elliamma Vs. State of Karnataka [11th Feb 2009]. The case of Pratap Singh Vs. State of Jharkhand, (2005) 2 SCC 638, was discussed, wherein the constitutional bench held

that age of juvenile has to be determined as on date of occurrence. The ratio in Ramji Missir Vs. State of Bihar [AIR 1963 SC 1088] was not followed in the case of Masarullah Vs. State of Tamil Nadu [AIR 1983 SC 654], however it was rectified in Sudesh Kumar Vs. State of Uttarakhand [(2008) 3 SCC 111]. The decisions of the Madras High Court in Ajith Kumar Vs. State [2016 SCC OnLine Mad 4351] and K. Vignesh Vs. State [2017 SCC OnLine Mad 28442] was discussed to highlight that there is no question of anticipatory bail, since the apprehended child is entitled to bail by default.

Section 21, JJ Act was discussed with the interpretation that a child cannot be awarded death sentence, but life sentence can be granted, but not without the possibility of release. In this context Sections 53, 57 of IPC and Sections 433, 433(f) CrPC was discussed, along with the decisions in Swami Shraddhananda @ Murali Vs. State of Karnataka [(2007) 12 SCC 288] and Union of India Vs. Sriharan [(2016) 7 SCC 1].

The manner of determining the age of a child was discussed with reference to Sections 94, 9, 14, 36 of the JJ Act. The decisions in Sanjeev Kumar Vs. State of U.P. [(2019) 12 SCC 385] and Mukarrab Vs. State of U.P. [(2017) 2 SCC 210], was discussed to highlight that age determination would be accurate only when the child is aged between 17 and 20. The general principles as enshrined in Section 3 of the JJ Act, was elaborately discussed. The concept of '*doli incapax*', was discussed with reference to the decision in Mukesh Vs. State (NCT of Delhi) [(2017) 6 SCC 1]. It was deliberated whether judges are following the practice of taking the assistance of support person or child psychologists. The issue of stereotypical reports by psychologists was discussed, and it was suggested that psychologists be issued guidelines pertaining to the JJ Act. The principles of equality and non-discrimination was discussed and it was highlighted that cases involving both the SC/ST Act and the POCSO Act, will be tried in the Special Courts for POCSO cases.

The principle of dignity and worth, and the shift from addressing a juvenile as a 'child in conflict with law' was discussed by referring to the decisions in Salil Balil Vs. Union of India [(2013) 7 SCC 705]; Subramanian Swamy Vs. Raju [(2014) 8 SCC 390]; CBI Vs. Swapan Roy [(2014) 15 SCC 659] and Gaurav Kumar @ Monu Vs. State of Haryana [(2019) 4 SCC 549]. With reference to the decision in Ms. Eera through Dr. Manjula Krippendorf Vs. State (NCT of Delhi) [2016 SCC OnLine SC 1678] it was discussed that under the POCSO Act, the age of a child is to be determined by biological age, and not mental age.

After the tea break, Ms. N. Alicia, Assistant Sessions Judge, Additional Special Court for trial of criminal cases related to elected members of Parliament and members of



Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu, Chennai deliberated upon the topic, "Functions of Juvenile Justice Board and Role of Lawyers in Strengthening Juvenile Justice System" on both the days. She provided various inputs on how to strengthen the juvenile justice system. She stressed the importance of developing a rapport with the child, and emphasised that

the appearance of the Board should be child friendly.

It was discussed that CWPO is not present in every district, and even they are, the child in conflict with law is produced by another police officer and not the CWPO. It was discussed that a para-legal volunteer is to assist the child. The rights of a child in conflict with law begins not when they are produced before the JJB, but the moment they are apprehended. The role of panel lawyers in providing assistance to the child, is to begin before they are produced before the JJB, and their presence at the CWPO is required to ensure the rights of the child are not violated by the police.

It was suggested that exclusive panel lawyers be nominated to the JJB, without assigning them any other duty.

It was suggested to set up a suggestion box to address the grievance of the child, which thereby increases their confidence in the juvenile justice system. It was also suggested that the court can also adopt its own simple procedures, and need not go by the summons procedure alone. A model of the rights of the Child in Conflict with Law, including their right to receive assistance in seeking education and employment opportunities, in Tamil, which can be displayed in the notice board of every JJB. It was suggested to have the sittings of the JJB in the morning rather than in the afternoon. It was discussed the juvenile should not attend the detention proceedings. A monthly roster of members of the JJB, are to be prepared, and they are to attend the detention proceedings.

FIR against CCL is to be registered only in case of heinous offences or in offences committed along with adults. It was suggested that if FIR is registered in petty and serious offences, it has to be returned, so as to make the police aware of the correct procedure. It was suggested that judges hold meetings with the police to discuss the offences for which a child can be apprehended. The duties and responsibilities of CWPO or SJPU was discussed. The parents are to be immediately informed upon apprehension of the child. The probation officer is to be notified, who will prepare the Social Investigation Report as per Form 6. The DLSA shall also be informed for providing free legal aid to the child. The post-production process as per Rule 10, JJ Rules, 2017 was discussed. It was emphasised that the cases must be disposed within the time limit prescribed by the JJ Act.

It was discussed that action can be taken against then police for registering FIR on child revealing their name. Revealing the name of the child in conflict with law is an offence as per Section 74, JJ Act, and the police can be prosecuted for the same. Further the police officials can be held accountable under Sections 21, 44, 41, 42 of the Tamil Nadu District Police Act, along with Sections 166, 166A of IPC, for

dereliction of duty. In this context, the cases of Superintendent of Police, Tiruvannamalai District Vs. The Judicial Magistrate Court, Cheyyar [Crl.O.P.No.12748 of 2015, dated 7th September 2015] and Jayant Vs. State of M.P, to highlight that the Magistrate can order registration of FIR under Section 156(3), CrPC.

It was discussed that petty offence cases can be disposed on the day of first hearing itself. Inquiry starts from the day the child is first produced before the Board. The child in conflict with law should not be insisted to attend every hearing. In case of absconding children, a notice to produce is to be issued and not a warrant. It was suggested that the case monitoring sheet can be affixed on the first page of the docket. Don't insist on bail, don't follow strict procedures, give priority to the best interests of the child. Final orders should be followed by an individual care plan. The JJB has the powers to amend its own orders, and in this regard, an example of extending stay in the observation home was discussed, to enable the child to write their exams. Judges were urged to make use of their power, and bear justice to the victim in mind, and not be veered by preconceived notions.

On 30th October the post lunch session began with the lecture of Mr. K. Rajasekar, Member Secretary, TNSLSA, Chennai on the topic 'Role of Legal Services Authority in providing Legal Assistance and Compensation to Children'. He began the session by



emphasising the powers, functions and responsibilities of the JJB as per Section 8 of the JJ Act, 2015. He elaborately explained the role and functions of various Legal Service Authorities in the State like the District Legal Services Authority and Taluk Legal Services Authority. He spoke about free legal assistance and victim compensation for children. He

explained the concept of victim compensation schemes and also pointed out various decisions of the Apex Court and High Courts with respect to victim compensation. The three types of victim compensation as per Section 357-A, CrPC was discussed,

along with the two schemes for victim compensation brought out in 2013 and 2018. It was emphasised that the stakeholders need to work efficiently and in coordination.

On 31st October, the participants from various districts shared their experiences and best practices. Mr. P. Kumar, Judicial Magistrate IV, Tiruchirappalli, shared that when a child in conflict with law comes for placement, an interaction is held with the child before ordering them for placement. Emphasised on Tamil Nadu JJ Rules, 2017, in focussing on the best interest of the child. It was suggested to provide pointers to the police for easy reference on the procedures. Terminating the case if the police report is not filed in time, is one measure to ensure speedy disposal of cases. Though the common practice is to give reasons for granting bail, but here the requirement is to give reasons for not granting bail.

The concept of cognizance under Section 190, CrPC was discussed with reference to the decisions in Hamant Yashwanth Dhage Vs. State of Maharashtra and Rupali Devi Vs. State of U.P. [(2019) 5 SCC 384], and it was highlighted that cognizance should be taken by considering its contextual meaning of taking note of the fact, and not get deviated by the lack of a definition for the term.

Mr. K. Baskar, Principal District Munsif, Thoothukudi, explained that, the child in conflict with law should be treated as the stakeholder's own child, and they need to be given space to talk, so that reformatory steps can be taken. Mr. N. Panneerselvam, Judicial Magistrate, Theni, explained that, there is a huge gap between the rules and reality. It was discussed that the judge can ask for the CD file, to deal with foisted cases. It was highlighted that the major issues contributing to juvenile delinquency are drugs abuse, child sexual abuse, child marriage, lack of parental guidance, and other socio-economic issues. Individual initiatives should become part of the system. In this regard, police are to be sensitised to take more initiatives for sponsorships for children. The funds available with the NGOs do not

reach the children in need. The need for individual talent support programme, for children was also discussed.

On both the days, 'Free and Compulsory Education changes the life of Children in Conflict with Law' was dealt by Mr. E.V. Chandru @ Chandrasekaran, Advocate, High Court of Madras. He highlighted the importance of formal education, especially for children in conflict with law. He discussed that intention of the law is to promote the weaker and marginalised sections. He stressed on the importance of free and compulsory but also better education and how it changes the life of children in conflict with law.

The case of Peoples Union for Democratic Liberties Vs. Union of India [AIR 1982 SC 1473] (ASIAD case), where children aged 14-years were employed, was discussed, along with the decisions in Labourers working on Salal Hydro-Project Vs. State of Jammu and Kashmir [(1983) 2 SCC 181]; Bachpan Bachao Andolan Vs. Union of India [AIR 2011 SC 3361] and Rajangam, Secretary, District Beedi Workers' Union Vs. State of Tamil Nadu [(1992) 1 SCC 221]. The Constitutional provisions pertaining to child rights were also discussed. With reference to the decision in Revanasiddappa & Anr. Vs. Mallikarjun [(2011) 11 SCC 1], it was discussed that when illegitimate children had a right to their parents' property, why do they not have a right to ancestral property.

The right to free and compulsory education, and its transition from a Directive Principle to a Fundamental Right, was discussed with reference to the decisions in M.C. Mehta Vs. State of Tamil Nadu [(1996) 6 SCC 756]; Unni Krishnan Vs. State of AP [1993 SCR (1) 594] and Mohini Jain Vs. State of Karnataka [1992 SCC (3) 666], which was the foundation for the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, and Section 14A therein, was discussed to highlight that, children aged below 14 years should not be employed to work in any factory. It was discussed that the predominant reasons for denying education is poverty and untouchability.

The Tamil Nadu Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Rules, 2011, was discussed, with specific reference to Rules 4 and 5 therein, which provides for establishment of schools closer to the residence of children, and availability of free text books and uniform for the children. It was discussed that the 2009 Act insists on admission, attendance, completion of education, and in this context the responsibility of schools and teachers was discussed. It was discussed that the definition of 'child' varies across legislations depending on the object of the legislation. It was highlighted the mandate of Article 17 of the Constitution of India has not yet been accomplished.

The next session was an interactive discussion followed by a question-answer session. It was discussed that children engaged in familial business, art, culture, sports need to get permission from collector. The case of Ankush Shivaji Gaikwad Vs. State of Maharashtra [(2013) 1 SCC 770] was discussed, with regard to the procedure for disbursing victim compensation was discussed. No inquiry is required before ordering interim compensation. The concept of honourable acquittal was also discussed. The decision in Indra Sarma Vs. V.K.V. Sarma [2013] which held that for a legally tenable live-in relationship the essentials of marriage need to be satisfied, was discussed.

The programme concluded with Mr. S. Muthu Maharajan, Deputy Director, TNSJA, Regional Centre, Madurai, proposing the Vote of Thanks. He thanked the resource persons, participants and staff of TNSJA for making the programme a grand success. Certificates were distributed to all the participants.



TAMIL NADU STATE JUDICIAL ACADEMY
and
TAMIL NADU STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
In association with
UNICEF

**Workshop on Children in Conflict with Law and Child Victims
For the Secretaries of District Legal Services Authorities,
Principal Magistrates and the Panel Lawyers of
the Juvenile Justice Boards**
(for the districts of Ariyalur, Kanniyakumari, Madurai, Perambalur, Pudukkottai and Ramanathapuram)
on 30.10.2021 at TNSJA Regional Centre, Madurai

List of Participants

I. HON'BLE JUDGE	
1.	Hon'ble Mr. Justice G.R. SWAMINATHAN Judge, High Court of Madras/Member, Board of Governors, TNSJA

II. OFFICIALS FROM UNICEF	
2.	Mr. K.L. RAO, Chief, Social Policy, UNICEF Office for Tamil Nadu and Kerala
3.	Mr. G. KUMARESAN, Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF

III. RESOURCE PERSONS	
S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
4.	K. RAJASEKAR, Member Secretary, TNSLSA, Chennai
5.	D. LINGESWARAN, Director, TNSJA
6.	Ms. N. ALICIA, Assistant Sessions Judge, Additional Special Court for trial of criminal cases related to elected members of Parliament and members of Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu, Chennai
7.	E.V.CHANDRU @ E.CHANDRASEKARAN, Advocate, High Court of Madras

IV. OFFICERS, TNSJA REGIONAL CENTRE, MADURAI	
S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)

IV. OFFICERS, TNSJA REGIONAL CENTRE, MADURAI	
S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
8.	S. MUTHU MAHARAJAN, Deputy Director, TNSJA Regional Centre, Madurai
9.	S. SANTHANAKUMAR, Assistant Director, TNSJA Regional Centre, Madurai

V. SECRETARIES OF DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES	
S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
10.	C. KATHIRAVAN, Sub Judge, Ramanathapuram / Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Ramanathapuram (i/c)
11.	V. DEEPA, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Madurai
12.	R. LATHA, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Perambalur
13.	B. RAJA, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Pudukkottai

VI. PRINCIPAL MAGISTRATES OF JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS	
S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
14.	G. GENGARAJ, Principal District Munsif, Nagercoil
15.	M. ARIVU, Judicial Magistrate I, Pudukkottai
16.	M. PADMANABAN, Judicial Magistrate II, Madurai
17.	P. CHANDRASEKAR-II, Judicial Magistrate I, Ariyalur
18.	P. SUBBULAKSHMI, Judicial Magistrate I, Perambalur
19.	M. CHITTIBABU, Judicial Magistrate I, Ramanathapuram

VII. ASSISTANT PUBLIC PROSECUTORS	
S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
20.	S. PERIAMARATHI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade II, Juvenile Justice Board (i/c), Ariyalur
21.	M. YASIN MUBARAK ALI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade I, DM/JMC, Boothapandi and Juvenile Justice Board (i/c), Nagercoil
22.	V. LOGANATHAN, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade I, Judicial Magistrate Court (CCIW) No.III, Madurai and Juvenile Justice Board (i/c), Madurai
23.	K. BABY SAKILA, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade II and Juvenile Justice Board (i/c), Perambalur

VII. ASSISTANT PUBLIC PROSECUTORS	
S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
24.	R. ASAITHAMBI, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade II, and Juvenile Justice Board (i/c)
25.	G. ELANGO, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade II, Judicial Magistrate No-I Court, Ramanathapuram and Juvenile Justice Board (i/c), Ramanathapuram

VIII. PANEL ADVOCATES OF JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS	
S. No.	Name of Advocates (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
ARIYALUR DISTRICT	
26.	S. VIJAYAKUMAR
27.	D. RAJKUMAR
28.	P.K. SELVAMANI
29.	T. KAMALAKANNAN
30.	K. PANDIDURAI
31.	S. SHANMUGAM
32.	A. ARIVAZHAGAN
KANNIYAKUMARI DISTRICT	
33.	S. PAULNESAN
34.	K.T.K. JANAKIRAM
35.	S. SUNIL MAGLIN
36.	S. LOVELIN
37.	A. JAYACHANDRA
38.	R. ARIHARAN
39.	N. KUMAR MARTANDAM
40.	G. VELAM
41.	P. VIJAYAMAYIL
42.	G. MAHILA
43.	A. RASEEN
44.	D. VEERA MANIKANDAN

VIII. PANEL ADVOCATES OF JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS	
S. No.	Name of Advocates (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
45.	K. JUSTIN CHRISTOPER
46.	D. ANBU VIGILS
MADURAI DISTRICT	
47.	S. LATHA
48.	M. THEIVAKANI
49.	S. RAJALAKSHMI
50.	M. SATHIADEVI
51.	R.SEETHALAKSHMI
52.	S. MUGIL
53.	P.M. SURESHKUMAR
54.	M. SENTHILPRASAD
55.	D. MUTHUKUMAR
56.	S. JUDE JOSEPH RAJ
57.	C. PRASANNA
58.	K. MANIMEGALAI
59.	M. MANIKANDAN
60.	V. ARIVUKKARASAN
61.	B. MAHESWARI
62.	V. NITHYA
63.	C. KASI
PERAMBALUR DISTRICT	
64.	R. TAMILARASAN
65.	P. SAKTHIVEL
66.	G. SELVAM
67.	P. KAVIYARASU
68.	P. KRISHNA ARJUN
69.	A. KARTHICK
70.	E. MANAKSHA

VIII. PANEL ADVOCATES OF JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS	
S. No.	Name of Advocates (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
71.	N. ARUN PRASAD
72.	S. SATHYARAJ
73.	M. SATHIYASEELAN
74.	T. MANI
75.	K. PONNUVEL
76.	A. OOMADURAI
77.	R. SHANKAR
78.	P. CHINNATHAMBI
PUDUKOTTAI DISTRICT	
79.	P. VIMAL AROCKIA JOSEPH
80.	R. SHANKAR
81.	T. SATHYA
82.	K. RENGABATHAGADEVI
83.	S. AHAMED BHUHARI WASIM ASKAR
84.	S. SIVAKAMI
85.	M. SURESH
86.	S. KALEESHWARAN
87.	M. YOGAMALAR
88.	S. SURESH KUMAR
89.	P.M. SHAIKDEEVAN
90.	S.LAZAR
91.	V. RAJENDRAN
92.	V. SURESH KUMAR
93.	P. KALAIVANI
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT	
94.	R. SALEEM
95.	G. VIJAYANAND
96.	M. KALEESWARAN

VIII. PANEL ADVOCATES OF JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS	
S. No.	Name of Advocates (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
97.	A. ARUL JEBADURAI
98.	V. JEYA MURUGAN
99.	A. BHARATHI RAJA
100.	P. THIRUMALAIKUMAR
101.	P. MEENA DEVI
102.	K. RAMALAKSHMI
103.	J. CHANDRALEGA
104.	I. SHALINI

IX. NODAL OFFICERS	
S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
105.	M. LATHAA, Administrative Officer, TNSJA
106.	B. WILSON, Section Officer, TNSJA

X. RESEARCH ASSISTANTS OF TNSJA	
S. No.	Name (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
107.	K. JITHIN GEORGE JACKSON
108.	THEJASWINI SRIKANTH
109.	K.INDULEKHA

XI. STAFF MEMBERS OF TNSJA HEADQUARTERS, CHENNAI	
S. No.	Name (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
110.	K. THIRUGNANA SAMPANTHAM, Assistant Section Officer
111.	S. RAHMATHUNNISA, Assistant
112.	S. MONISHA, Xerox Operator

XII. STAFF MEMBERS OF TNSJA, REGIONAL CENTRE, MADURAI	
S. No.	Name (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)

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S. No.	Name (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
113.	K. HARIHARA SUBRAMANIYAN, Librarian
114.	S. SUGUMAR, Section Officer
115.	S. KALIDASS, Section Officer
116.	T. BAGAVATHY, Technical Assistant to Librarian
117.	M. RAJA RAJESWARI, Assistant Section Officer
118.	P. KANDASAMY, Assistant Section Officer
119.	R. RAJA, Assistant Section Officer
120.	K. SARAVANA KUMAR, Assistant Section Officer
121.	M. ARIVUCHUDAR, Personal Assistant



TAMIL NADU STATE JUDICIAL ACADEMY
and
TAMIL NADU STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
In association with
UNICEF

**Workshop on Children in Conflict with Law and Child Victims
For the Secretaries of District Legal Services Authorities,
Principal Magistrates and the Panel Lawyers of
the Juvenile Justice Boards**
(for the districts of Sivagangai, Theni, Thoothukudi, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Virudhunagar)

on 31.10.2021 at TNSJA Regional Centre, Madurai

List of Participants

I. OFFICIALS FROM UNICEF	
1.	Mr. K.L. RAO, Chief, Social Policy, UNICEF Office for Tamil Nadu and Kerala
2.	Mr. G. KUMARESAN, Social Policy Specialist, UNICEF

II. RESOURCE PERSONS	
S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
3.	D. LINGESWARAN, Director, TNSJA
4.	Ms. N. ALICIA, Assistant Sessions Judge, Additional Special Court for trial of criminal cases related to elected members of Parliament and members of Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu, Chennai
5.	E.V.CHANDRU @ E.CHANDRASEKARAN, Advocate, High Court of Madras

III. OFFICERS, TNSJA REGIONAL CENTRE, MADURAI	
6.	S. MUTHU MAHARAJAN, Deputy Director, TNSJA
7.	S. SANTHANAKUMAR, Assistant Director, TNSJA

IV. SECRETARIES OF DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES	
S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
8.	M. PARAMESWARI, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Sivagangai
9.	M. BREETHA, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Thoothukudi
10.	K. RAJMOHAN, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Theni
11.	K. VIVEKANANTHAN, Principal Sub Judge, Tiruchirappalli/ Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Tiruchirappalli (i/c)
12.	J. SELVAN JESU RAJA, Principal Sub Judge, Srivilliputhur/ Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Srivilliputhur (i/c)
13.	A. BISMITHA, Special Sub Judge, Special Sub Court to deal with MCOP cases, Tirunelveli/ Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Tirunelveli (i/c)

V. PRINCIPAL MAGISTRATES OF JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS	
S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
14.	A. MARUTHUPANDI, Judicial Magistrate I, Virudhunagar
15.	P. KUMAR, Judicial Magistrate IV, Tiruchirappalli
16.	N. PANNEERSELVAM, Judicial Magistrate, Theni
17.	K. BASKAR, Principal District Munsif, Thoothukudi
18.	INIYA KARUNAGARAN, District Munsif, Sivagangai
19.	V. VIJAYALAKSHMI, Judicial Magistrate V, Tirunelveli

VI. ASSISTANT PUBLIC PROSECUTORS	
S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
20.	S. SHAKILABANU, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade II, Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Sivagangai / Juvenile Justice Board (i/c), Sivagangai
21.	P. KATHIRAVAN, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade II, Judicial Magistrate Court, Theni / Juvenile Justice Board (i/c), Theni
22.	MICHAEL GERALD, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade II, Judicial Magistrate Court No. V, Tirunelveli and Juvenile Justice Board (i/c), Tirunelveli
23.	T.T. KARIKALAN, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade II, Judicial Magistrate Court No. VI, Trichy and Juvenile Justice Board (i/c), Trichy
24.	V. MURUGAPERUMAL, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade II, Judicial Magistrate Court No. I, Thoothukudi / Juvenile Justice Board (i/c), Thoothukudi
25.	K.S. RAMASAMY, Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade I, CCIW, Virudhunagar/ Juvenile Justice Board (i/c), Virudhunagar

VII. PANEL ADVOCATES OF JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS	
S. No.	Name of Advocates (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
SIVAGANGAI DISTRICT	
26.	R. DHANABALAN
27.	I. SARAVANAN
28.	A. PANDI KANNAN
29.	K. KANNAN
30.	A. KANNAN
31.	S. SENTHIL
32.	I. SATHISHKUMAR
33.	A. CHANDRA VIJAY
34.	G. VIJAY ANANTH
35.	I. MUNIANDI
36.	N. NAGESWARAN
37.	S. VALMEKANATHAN
38.	K. BALACHANDRAN
THENI DISTRICT	
39.	P. SELVAN
40.	S. SUNDARA RAJAN
41.	C .GOBALA KRISHNAN
42.	R. JANSI
43.	A. VELLAICHAMY
44.	M. MUTHU
45.	M. SIVASUBRAMANIAN
46.	V. THANGAPPA
47.	A.C. SANTHANAKRISHNAN
48.	K.G. BALAJIE

VII. PANEL ADVOCATES OF JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS	
S. No.	Name of Advocates (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
49.	T. SINDHU
50.	M. SASIKALA
51.	M. JOTHI SOROOBAN
THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICT	
52.	V. NEELAVENI
53.	K. KALAISELVI
54.	N. NAMACHIVAYAM
55.	M. NARMADA DEVI
56.	K. MURUGAN
57.	J. JEBASOBANA
58.	R. SANTHANA SELVAM
59.	K. RATHINASEELI
60.	R. IYYAPAN
61.	E. JESLIN PRASANNA
62.	P. SENTHIL KUMAR
63.	A. ANANDPRABHU
64.	N. ILAYAVALAVAN
TIRUCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT	
65.	M. PRIYA
66.	P.L. JANSI RANI
67.	C. PRABHA
68.	R. RATHI
69.	S. SHEELA
70.	N. RAJALAKSHMI
71.	T. GEETHA
72.	H. SAHUL HAMEED
73.	S. KAMBAN
74.	K. SURESH
75.	S. SIVA KUMAR

VII. PANEL ADVOCATES OF JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS	
S. No.	Name of Advocates (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
76.	K. SURESH KUMAR
77.	K. SATHISH KUMAR
78.	A. AMARESH KUMAR
79.	S. BALAMURUGAN
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT	
80.	R. SUJITHA
81.	A. KANNAGI @ MALATHY
82.	C. PARVATHY
83.	T. KANCHANA
84.	R. RAJILA
85.	A. NILOFER BARVIN
86.	S. VISALATCHI
87.	K. MAGESH @ MARIAMMAL
88.	R. LAKSHMI
89.	M. ARIEF BATCHA
90.	P. VENKATESAN
91.	K. VINOOTH DASAN
92.	K. NELSON JEBARAJ
93.	S. KAMARAJ
94.	V. JAIKRISHNAN GOHILAN
VIRUDHUNAGAR DISTRICT	
95.	G. NEERKATHALINGAM
96.	P. KATHIRESAN
97.	S. PATHAIRAM
98.	K. PARANTHAMAN
99.	K. VELLAISAMY
100.	V. SENTHIL
101.	T. SRI JEYA

VII. PANEL ADVOCATES OF JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS	
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102.	A. MURUGAN
103.	P. MARIMUTHU
104.	N. SELVAKUMAR
105.	V. SARAVANAKUMAR
106.	P. MUNEESWARAN
107.	G. RADHA
108.	C. MAREES
109.	P. RAMESH

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S. No.	Name and Designation (Mr./Ms./Mrs.)
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111.	B. WILSON, Section Officer, TNSJA

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113.	THEJASWINI SRIKANTH
114.	K.INDULEKHA

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126.	M. ARIVUCHUDAR, Personal Assistant

LET ME BE A BUTTERFLY!

*She trespassed your land,
Laid me in your Lawn!*

*I Managed to eat
Few of your leaves and
Destroyed some plants*

*Oh! Gardener!
Do not stamp me out!*

*Few days later- I
Cocooned like a shell;
To protect me from hell*

*Oh! Gardener!
Crush me not
To a cruel death!*

*Flapping my wings;
Causing no typhoons!*

*Oh! Gardener!
Believe no Lorenz!*

*Netting me Strong;
Letting out not
Is not at all right!
Have no Strength
Today to fight;
Morrow I may not
Be a Butterfly!*

- Lee



TAMIL NADU STATE JUDICIAL ACADEMY, HEADQUARTERS, CHENNAI
No. 30(95), "Malligai" P.S.K.R. Salai, Greenways Road, R.A. Puram, Chennai - 600 028.

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