



सत्यमेव जयते



Shri. Okram Ibobi Singh
Hon'ble Chief Minister
Manipur



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Manipur



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Hon'ble Chairperson
Manipur (SCPCR)



MANIPUR COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS

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INTRODUCTION

The Manipur Commission for Protection of Child Rights (MCPCR) is a statutory body which was set up on 12th November, 2012 by the Government of Manipur by virtue of power given to it u/s 17 of the Commission of Protection of Child Rights Act (CPCR Act), 2005 (Amended in 2006). MCPCR works in close coordination with the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), State Line Departments and other State Commissions. The role, power, function and other modalities of the MCPCR are enshrined in the Manipur Commission for Protection of Child Rights Rules, 2011 which was notified on 5th December, 2011. The Commission's objective is to protect, promote and defend Child Rights in the State. The Department of Social Welfare, Government of Manipur is the Nodal Department for the Commission in Manipur.

VISION

To protect, promote and defend Child Rights in the State of Manipur in the context of United Nations Convention on the Rights of a Child (UNCRC).

MISSION

- a) To ensure that the rights of all children irrespective of gender, religion, caste etc are protected.
- b) To inquire into cases of violations of Child Rights and recommend action against violators of the Child Rights.
- c) To examine all factors that inhibit the enjoyment of Child Rights and recommend appropriate remedial measures.
- d) To undertake research and studies in the field of Child Rights.

Manipur Commission for Protection Child Rights Mandate

The Commission's mandate is to ensure that all Laws, Policies, Programmes, Administrative Mechanisms and activities in the State, no matter whether managed by Government or Non-Government Organizations, are in conformity with the Child Rights perspective as proclaimed in the Constitution of India and the United Nations Convention on Rights of a Child (UNCRC), 1989 to which India is a signatory. The Commission ensures that all the rights of children are of equal importance and they are mutually reinforcing and independent. The mandate of the Commission is to ensure that children lead a life with dignity and their voices are heard with utmost sincerity and priority at every level. As a statutory entity against rights violation, the MCPCR strives to promote the best interest of children.

Composition and Tenure

The MCPCR consists of a Chairperson and six other Members appointed by the State Government. Out of six Members, two are Women. The Members are appointed from amongst persons of eminence, ability, integrity, standing and experience in i) education, ii) child health, care welfare or child development; ii) juvenile justice or care of neglected or marginalized children or children with disabilities; iv) elimination of child labour or children in distress; v) child psychology or sociology; and vi) laws relating to children.

Manipur Commission for Protection of Child Rights Role

The roles of the Commission can broadly be divided into five:

- **Public Awareness:** Creating greater public awareness on Rights of children and the role of all the Stakeholders.
- **Monitoring:** Monitoring of implementation of all laws, policies, programmes and activities and functioning of institutional mechanism relating to children in the State.
- **Recommendations:** Recommending concerned authorities to address gaps in legal and policy framework as well as their implementation ensuring Right-Based approach.
- **Grievance Redressal:** Receive complaints on Child Right violations and ensuring justice for the victims.
- **Research:** Undertake research and documentation on various aspects of Child Rights.

Powers and Functions

As per Section 13(1) of the CPCRA Act, 2005:

Functions of the Commission:-

(1) The Commission shall perform all or any of the following functions:

- a) To examine and review the safeguards provided by or under any law for the time being in force for the Protection of Child Rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation;
- b) Present to the State Government annually and at such other interval, as the Commission may deem fit, the reports upon the working of those safeguards;
- c) To inquire into the cases of violation of Child Rights and to recommend the authorities concerned to take action.
- d) To examine all factors that inhibit the enjoyment of Rights of children affected by terrorism, communal violence, riots, natural disaster, domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, trafficking, maltreatment, torture and exploitation, pornography and prostitution and recommend appropriate remedial measures.
- e) Look into the matters related to children in need of special Care and Protection including children in distress, marginalized and disadvantaged children, children in Conflict with Law, children without family and children of prisoners and recommend appropriate remedial measures;
- f) Study treaties and other international instruments and undertake periodical review of existing policies, programmes and other activities on Child Rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation in the best interest of children;
- g) Undertake and promote research in the field of Child Rights;

- h) Spread Child Rights Literacy among various sections of the society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for protection of these rights through publications, media, seminars and other available means;
 - i) Inspect or cause to be inspected any juvenile custodial home, or any other place of residence or institution meant for children, under the control of the Central Government or State Government or any other authority, detained or lodged for the purpose of treatment, reformation or protection and take up with these authorities for remedial action, if found necessary;
 - j) To inquire into complaints and take *suo moto* notice of matters relating to:-
 - i. Deprivation and violation of Child Rights;
 - ii. Non-implementation of laws providing for protection and development of children;
 - iii. Non-compliance of policy decision guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships to and ensuring welfare of the children and to provide relief to such children, or take up the issues arising out of such matters with appropriate authorities.
 - k) Such other functions as it may consider necessary for the promotion of Child Rights and any other matter incidental to the above functions.
- (2) The Commission shall not inquire into any matter which is pending before a State Commission or any other Commission duly constituted under any law for the time being in force.

Powers relating to inquiries

As per Section 14(1) of the CPCr Act, 2005:

- (1) The Commission shall while inquiring into any matter, have all the powers of a Civil Court trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and, in particular, in respect of the following matters namely:
 - a) Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him/her on oath.
 - b) Discovering and production of any document;
 - c) Receiving evidence on affidavits;
 - d) Requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office; and
 - e) Issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents;
- (2) The Commission shall have powers to forward any case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the same and the Magistrate to whom any such case is forwarded shall proceed to hear the complaint against the accused as if the case has been forwarded to him under Section 346 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974).

Steps after inquiry

On completion of inquiry conducted under this Act, the Commission may take any of the following steps namely:

- i. where the inquiry discloses the Commission of violation of Child Rights of a serious nature or contravention of provisions of any law for the time being in force, it may recommend to the concerned authority or the Government to initiate of proceedings for prosecution or such other action as the Commission may deem fit against the concerned person or persons;

- ii. approach the Supreme Court or the High Court concerned for such directions, orders or writs as that Court may deem necessary;
- iii. to recommend to the concerned authority or the Government for grant of interim relief to the victim(s) or the members of his family as the Commission may consider necessary.

Major Focus

While the rights of every child are equally important for the MCPCR, there are some state-specific children's issues that necessitate urgent and focused attention. Therefore, the Commission in consultation with civil societies and other stakeholders has decided to focus its work around a few specific child issues on priority basis at the initial stage while keeping an eye and taking up all cases of Child Rights violations with the same intensity and sincerity. It has identified the following state-specific Rights or issues of children for urgent attention:

- Right to Education: compliance of the provisions of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.
- Right to Protection: Child Marriage, Child Labour, Child Trafficking and Migration, Corporal Punishment, Street Children and Child Beggars, Sex Selection Abortion (declining Sex Ratio) and Children in Institutional Care.
- Health and Nutrition: Malnutrition, Mid-Day-Meal in ICDS and Schools, Immunization and Drug Abuse.

Special attention to children due to economic or social exclusions or those subjected to physical, mental or sexual abuse, in need of care and protection, victims of natural or man-made disasters and children in Conflict with Law, etc.

Who can approach the Commission?

The child victim or on his/her behalf his/her parents/guardian or any child or a public spirited citizen or an institution or any voluntary organization can contact the Commission to register any complaint or share any grievance or raise any issue of importance for best interest of children. However, no anonymous complaint would be entertained by the Commission. The identity of the complainant may be kept secret, if the complainant desires so within the limit of Law.

When and How to approach the Commission?

One of the core mandates of the Commission is to inquire into complaints of Child Rights violations. The Commission can also take *suo moto* cognizance of serious cases of violation of Child Rights. It can be contacted to register complaint against violation of children's rights. Anyone can contact the Commission to take precautionary measures, when one apprehends any danger or risk to any child or a group of children who are vulnerable and most likely to be abused or exploited.

Grounds for lodging complaint(s)

*Child Labour *Child Marriage *Child Sexual Abuse *Child in Difficult Situation *Violation of Right to Education *Child Trafficking *Child Torture or Death due to Torture or Negligence *Child in Need of Care and Protection *Child Legal Rights Violation *Child Mal-Nourishment, ill-treatment and exploitation *Child Corporal Punishment *Child Drug Peddling and Smuggling. *Child Begging, *Child Organ Trade, *Prohibition or Disclosure of Identity of Children, *Illegal Child Adoption-Selling and Buying Children, *Child Recruitment by Military Groups, *Offences Committed on Disabled Children *Any other Acts of violation inhibiting the enjoyment of Child Rights.

Procedures of Filing Complaint

Complaint must be sent to the Chairperson/Secretary, Manipur Commission for Protection of Child Rights in written form either in Manipuri or in English through post/mail/fax or in person. Complaint over phone should be the least preferred one, as it is necessary to have a written complaint to pursue the matter legally. No fee shall be charged on such complaints. The Commission may seek further information/affidavits as may be considered necessary.

While making a complaint, please ensure that the complaint is:

- a) Clear and legible and not vague, not anonymous or not pseudonymous.
- b) Genuine, not trivial or frivolous.
- c) Not related to civil disputes such as property rights, contractual obligations and the like.
- d) Not related to service matters.
- e) Not pending before any other Commission duly constituted under law or sub-judice before a court/tribunal.
- f) Not already decided by the Commission.
- g) Not outside the purview of the Commission on any other grounds.

How does the Commission address a Complaint?

Once the complaint is received, it is screened and examined carefully by the Commission to see that if it falls within the mandate of the Commission, and gives a clear picture of the matter leading to the complaint. Then it is classified and registered officially and given a special reference number for follow-up and future correspondence. At this stage, it acknowledges receipt of the complaint and may seek for more information or affidavits as may be considered necessary. The complaint then, if required, is referred to a special committee/group of members/Member in-charge of District to chalk out a course of actions and is followed up with concerned persons/authorities until its logical conclusion. The Commission may opt for field investigation in the matter and collect evidences in the matter to explore the facts of the case. The Commission shall follow the procedure explained under “Power relating Inquiry” mentioned earlier while adjudicating the case. It shall always keep the complaint informed in the progress of the matter.

Parameters of Justice

The Commission keeping its mandate in view has set for itself a set of parameters mentioned below to be used to adjudge the efficiency of its justice delivery mechanisms or processes.

- Voices of Children are adequately heard and recorded.
- The processes followed during adjudication of the case are child friendly that respect the dignity of the child.
- The judgement or the final settlement of the matter serves the best interest of the child.
- The concern raised or complaint filed is resolved within a minimum time period.

Who is a Child?

MCPCR considers every person who is below 18 years of age a Child.

What is Child Rights?

Child Rights are specially classified human rights of persons below the age of 18 years. As per Article 15(3) of the Constitution of India, the State can make special provision for children and such special provisions cannot be construed as violation of Right to Equality (Article-14) is enshrined in the Constitution. As per 2(6) CPC Act 2005 'Child Rights' includes the children's rights adopted in the UNCRC on the 20th November, 1989 and ratified by the Government of India on the 11th December, 1992.

The rights conferred on children in UNCRC can broadly be classified into four kinds of rights:

- Right to Survival:** A child's right to survival begins before a child is born. According to Government of India, a child life begins after twenty weeks of conception. Hence the right to survival is inclusive of the child rights to be born free right to minimum standards of health, food, shelter and clothing, and the right to live with dignity.
- Right to Development:** Children have the right to all forms of development: Emotional, Mental and Physical. Emotional Development is fulfilled by proper care and love of a support system, Mental Development through education and learning and Physical Development through recreation, play and nutrition.
- Right to Protection:** A child has the right to be protected from neglect, exploitation and abuse at home, and elsewhere.
- Right to Participation:** A child has a right to participate in any decision making that involves him/her directly or indirectly. There are varying degrees of participation as per the age and maturity of the child.

How does the Commission interact with children?

There are various mechanisms and ways by which the Commission interacts with children of the state. Some of the ways being practiced are mentioned below:

- Direct interaction during field visit (to family, community, ICDS centres, schools, shelter, child care institutions, children homes, observation homes, special homes and Bal Bhawans, etc).
- Attending children's functions.

- Soliciting children's opinion or suggestion on various matters.
- Inviting children or their group to meetings/consultations/workshops organized by MCPCR itself or on its behalf by any voluntary organization/s.
- Listening to children during public hearings.

What should you do?

The MCPCR expects every concerned citizen to:

- Respect the rights and dignity of children.
- Refrain from violating Child Rights and stop others to do so.
- Report violation of children's right to the Commission and other child right mechanisms at the earliest.

ROLE OF MANIPUR COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS UNDER JJ ACT, 2015

Section 109 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 provides for the Monitoring of Implementation of JJ Act as follows:

- (i). The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 3, or as the case may be, the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights constituted under section 17 (herewith referred to as the National Commission or the State Commission, as the case may be), of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005, in addition to the functions assigned to them under the said Act, also monitor the implementation of the provisions of this Act, in such manner, as may be prescribed.
- (ii). The National Commission or, as the case may be, the State Commission, shall, while inquiring into any matter relating to any offence under this Act, have the same powers as are vested in the National Commission or the State Commission under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.
- (iii). The National Commission or, as the case may be, the State Commission, shall also include its activities under this section, in the annual report referred to in section 16 of the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The Central Government, the State Governments, the Board, and other agencies, as the case may be, while implementing the provisions of this Act shall be guided by the following fundamental principles, viz:

- (i) Principle of presumption of innocence:** Every child shall be presumed to be an innocent of any *mala fide* or criminal intent up to the age of eighteen years.
- (ii) Principle of dignity and worth:** All human beings shall be treated with equal dignity and rights.
- (iii) Principle of participation:** Every child shall have a right to be heard and to participate in all processes and decisions affecting his interest and the child's views shall be taken into consideration with due regard to the age and maturity of the child.
- (iv) Principle of best interest:** All decisions regarding the child shall be based on the primary consideration that they are in the best interest of the child and to help the child develop full potential.
- (v) Principle of family responsibility:** The primary responsibility of care, nurture and protection of the child shall be that of the biological family or adoptive or foster parents, as the case may be.
- (vi) Principle of safety:** All measures shall be taken to ensure that the child is safe and is not subjected to any harm, abuse or maltreatment while in contact with the care and protection system, and thereafter.
- (vii) Positive measures:** All resources are to be mobilized including those of family and community, for promoting the well-being, facilitating development of identity and providing an inclusive and enabling environment, to reduce vulnerabilities of children and the need for intervention under this Act.
- (viii) Principle of non-stigmatizing semantics:** Adversarial or accusatory words are not to be used in the processes pertaining to a child.
- (ix) Principle of non-waiver of rights:** No waiver of any of the right of the child is permissible or valid, whether sought by the child or person acting on behalf of the child, or a Board or a Committee and any non-exercise of a fundamental right shall not amount to waiver.
- (x) Principle of equality and non-discrimination:** There shall be no discrimination against a child on any grounds including sex, caste, ethnicity, place of birth, disability and equality of access, opportunity and treatment shall be provided to every child.

- (xi) **Principle of right to privacy and confidentiality:** Every child shall have a right to protection of his privacy and confidentiality, by all means and throughout the judicial process.
- (xii) **Principle of institutionalization as a measure of last resort:** A child shall be placed in institutional care as a step of last resort after making a reasonable inquiry.
- (xiii) **Principle of repatriation and restoration:** Every child in the juvenile justice system shall have the right to be re-united with his family at the earliest and to be restored to the same socio-economic and cultural status that he was in, before coming under the purview of this Act, unless such restoration and repatriation is not in his best interest.
- (xiv) **Principle of fresh start:** All past records of any child under the Juvenile Justice system should be erased except in special circumstances.
- (xv) **Principle of diversion:** Measures for dealing with children in conflict with law without resorting to judicial proceedings shall be promoted unless it is in the best interest of the child or the society as a whole.
- (xvi) **Principles of natural justice:** Basic procedural standards of fairness shall be adhered to, including the right to a fair hearing, rule against bias and the right to review, by all persons or bodies, acting in a judicial capacity under this Act.

ROLE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD AS PER J. J. ACT, 2015.

Section 2(10) “Board” means a Juvenile Justice Board constituted under section 4

JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD

Section 4 of J.J, Act, 2015

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the State Government shall, constitute for every district, one or more Juvenile Justice Boards for exercising the powers and discharging its functions relating to children in conflict with law under this Act.
- (2) A Board shall consist of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of First Class not being Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or Chief Judicial Magistrate (hereinafter referred to as Principal Magistrate) with at least three years experience and two social workers selected in such manner as may be prescribed, of whom at least one shall be a woman, forming a Bench and every such Bench shall have the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 on a Metropolitan Magistrate or, as the case may be, a Judicial Magistrate of First Class.

Role of JJB as per J.J. Act, 2015

- 1. Identification of Fit Facility,**
- 2. Identification of Fit Person,**
- 3. Transferring Child to CWC,**
- 4. Receiving a written complaint from the Committee,**
- 5. Functions of Juvenile Justice Board under Section 8 of J.J. Act, 2015:**

- (a)** Ensuring participation of the child and the parent or the guardian, in every step of the process;
- (b)** Ensuring the protection of the child's rights throughout the process of apprehending the child, inquiry, aftercare and rehabilitation;
- (c)** Ensuring availability of legal aid for the child through the legal services institutions;
- (d)** Wherever necessary the Board shall provide an interpreter or translator, having such qualifications, experience, and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed, to the child if he fails to understand the language used in the proceedings;
- (e)** Directing the Probation Officer, or in case his/her unavailability, the Child Welfare Officer or a Social Worker, to undertake a social investigation into the case and submit a social investigation report within a period of fifteen days from the date of first production before the Board to ascertain the circumstances in which the alleged offence was committed;
- (f)** Adjudicate and dispose of cases of children in conflict with law in accordance with the process of inquiry specified in section 14;
- (g)** Transferring to the Committee, matters concerning the child alleged to be in conflict with law, stated to be in need of care and protection at any stage, thereby recognizing that a child in conflict with law can also be a child in need of care simultaneously and there is a need for the Committee and the Board to be both involved;
- (h)** Disposing of the matter and passing a final order that includes an individual care plan for the child's rehabilitation, including follow up by the Probation Officer or the District Child Protection Unit or a member of a non-governmental organization, as may be required;
- (i)** Conducting inquiry to declare fit person regarding care of children in conflict with law;
- (j)** Conducting at least one inspection visit every month to the residential places/facilities for children in conflict with law and recommend action for improvement in quality of services to the District Child Protection Unit and the State Government;
- (k)** Order the police for registration of First Information Report (FIR) for offences committed against any child in conflict with law, under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, on a complaint made in this regard;

- (l) Order the police for registration of first information report for offences committed against any child in need of care and protection, under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, on a written complaint by a Committee in this regard;
- (m) Conducting regular inspection of jails meant for adults to check if any child is lodged in such jails and take immediate measures for transfer of such a child to observation home, if found; and
- (n) Any other function as may be prescribed.

- 6. **Conducting of Inquiries,**
- 7. **Submit a quarterly Report to CJM,**
- 8. **Removing Recognition of Fit Person / Fit Institutions,**
- 9. **Providing for Disclosure of Child's Details in Press,**
- 10. **In case, where any corporal punishment is reported in a institution,**
- 11. **Presumption of Determination of Age,**
- 12. **Determining the age of Child,**
- 13. **Transfer of Child,**
- 14. **Granting Leave to a Child,**
- 15. **Amend its own orders.**

ROLE OF CWC AS PER J. J. ACT, 2015.

Section 2(22) "Committee" means a Child Welfare constituted under section 27

Section 27 of J.J, Act, 2015

- (1) The State Government shall by notification in the Official Gazette constitute for every district, one or more Child Welfare Committees to exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred on such Committees in relation to children in need of care and protection under this Act and ensure that induction training and sensitization of all members of the committee is provided within two months from the date of notification.
- (2) The Committee shall consist of a Chairperson and four other members as the State Government may think fit to appoint, of whom atleast one shall be a woman and another, an expert on the matters concerning children.
- (3) The District Child Protection Unit shall provide a Secretary and other staff that may be required for secretarial support to the Committee for its effective functioning.

Role of CWC as per J.J. Act, 2015

- 1. **Identification of Fit Facility,**
- 2. **Identification of Fit Person,**
- 3. **Placement of Child in Foster Care,**
- 4. **Identification of Guardian,**
- 5. **Receiving and declaring a child as Surrendered,**

- 6. Receiving Children Transferred from the Board,**
- 7. Send a written complaint to the Board regarding offences committed against a Child in Need of Care and Protection,**
- 8. Functions of Child Welfare Committee under Section 30 of J.J. Act, 2015:**
 - (i)** Taking cognizance of and receiving the children produced before it;
 - (ii)** Conducting inquiry on all issues relating to and affecting the safety and wellbeing of the children under this Act;
 - (iii)** Directing the Child Welfare Officers or probation officers or District Child Protection Unit or non-governmental organizations to conduct social investigation and submit a report before the Committee;
 - (iv)** Conducting inquiry for declaring fit persons for care of children in need of care and protection;
 - (v)** Directing placement of a child in foster care;
 - (vi)** Ensuring care, protection, appropriate rehabilitation or restoration of children in need of care and protection, based on the child's individual care plan and passing necessary directions to parents or guardians or fit persons or children's homes or fit facility in this regard;
 - (vii)** Selecting registered institution for placement of each child requiring institutional support, based on the child's age, gender, disability and needs and keeping in mind the available capacity of the institution;
 - (viii)** Conducting at least two inspection visits per month to the residential places/facilities for children in need of care and protection and recommending action for improvement in quality of services to the District Child Protection Unit and the State Government;
 - (ix)** Certifying the execution of the surrendered deed by the parents and ensuring that they are given time to reconsider their decision as well as making all efforts to keep the family together;
 - (x)** Ensuring that all efforts are made for restoration of abandoned or lost children to their families following due process, as may be prescribed;
 - (xi)** Declaration of orphan, abandoned and surrendered child as legally free for adoption after due inquiry;
 - (xii)** Taking *suo motu* cognizance of cases and reaching out to children in need of care and protection, who are not produced before the Committee, provided that such decision is taken by at least three members;
 - (xiii)** Taking action for rehabilitation of sexually abused children who are reported as children in need of care and protection to the Committee by Special Juvenile Police Unit or local police, as the case may be, under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012;
 - (xiv)** Dealing with cases referred by the Board under sub-section (2) of section 17;

(xv) Coordinating with the police, labour department and other agencies involved in the care and protection of children with support of the District Child Protection Unit or the State Government;

(xvi) In case of a complaint of abuse of a child in any child care institution, the Committee shall conduct an inquiry and give directions to the police or the District Child Protection Unit or labour department or childline services, as the case may be;

(xvii) Accessing appropriate legal services for children;

(xviii) Such other functions and responsibilities, as may be prescribed.

9. Conducting of Inquiries,

10. Submit a quarterly Report to DM in prescribed format,

11. Other Orders that may be passed,

12. Declaring a child free for Adoption,

13. Restoration of a child,

14. Determining criteria for Foster Care,

15. Inspection of Foster Families,

16. Removing Recognition of Fit Person / Fit Institutions,

17. Providing for Disclosure of Child's Details in Press,

18. Dealing with Cases, of Children where Parents have abated the begging,

19. In case, where any corporal punishment is reported in an institution,

20. Presumption of Determination of Age,

21. Determining the age of Child,

22. Transfer of Child,

23. Granting Leave to a Child,

24. Amend its own orders.

ROLE OF DCPU AS PER J. J. ACT, 2015.

“District Child Protection Unit” means a Child Protection Unit for a District, established by the State Government under section 106, which is the focal point to ensure the implementation of this Act and other child protection measures in the district. Role of DCPU as specified is as follows:

1. Identification of Foster Care,

2. Follow up of Inspection Visit of J.J. Board,

3. Assisting in Post Restoration follow up of the Board / Children's Court,

4. Providing Staff to the Child Welfare Committee,
5. Follow up of Inspection Visit of CWC,
6. Assisting in Post Restoration follow up of the Committee,
7. Assisting CWC in Coordination with other Departments,
8. Following orders in case of Abuse as received from CWC,
9. Production of Child before the CWC,
10. Point for Mandatory Reporting of child separated from guardian,
11. Disbursement of Funds for Foster Care,
12. Receiving a report from Inspection Committee within 1 week,
13. Acting on report from Inspection Committee within 1 month.

Existing Child Rights Acts:

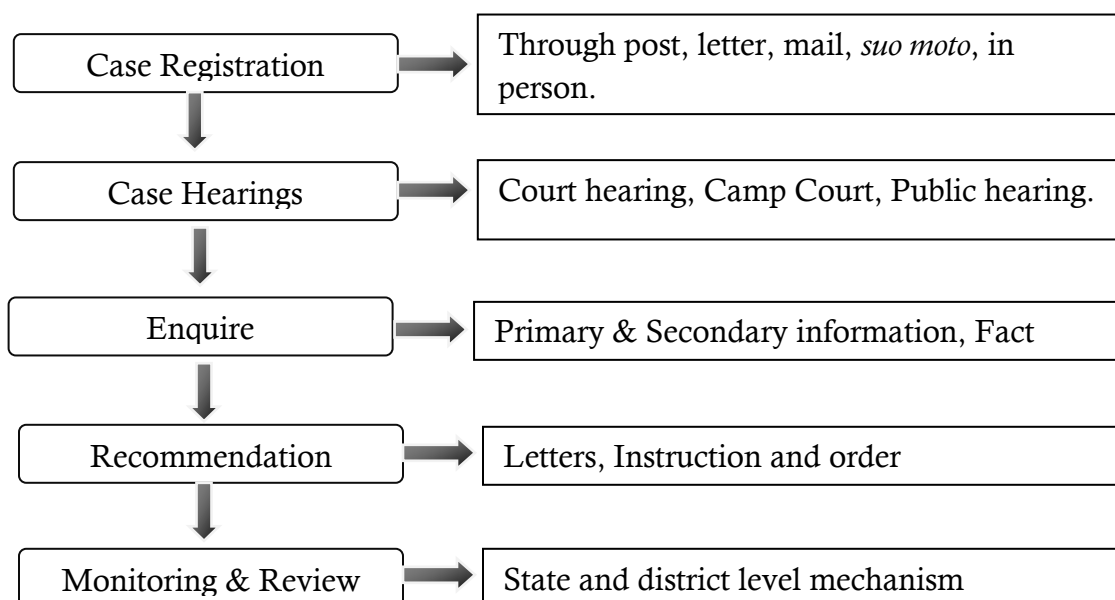
- 1).1956: Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (amended in 1986)
- 2).1956: Probation of Offenders Act
- 3).1960: Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act
- 4).1976: Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act
- 5).1986: Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act
- 6).1987: Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act
- 7).1989: Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
- 8).1992: Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act
- 9).1994: Transplantation of Human Organ Act
- 10).1996: Persons with Disabilities (Equal Protection of Rights and Full participation) Act
- 11).2000: Information Technology Act
- 12).2000: The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Amendment Act
- 13).2002: The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Amendment Act
- 14).2005: The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act - Commission's Parental Act
- 15).2006: The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (Amendment) Act
- 16).2006: Prohibition of Child Marriage Act
- 17).2009: The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE)
- 18).2011: Manipur Commission for Protection of Child Rights Rules- Commission's Parental Rule.

- 19).2012: Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act-2012 (POCSO)
- 20).2012: Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Notified Rules - 2012
- 21).2012: The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012
- 22).2013: The National Policy for Children announced by the Government of India.
- 23).2016: Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015.

Contact Details of the Chairpersons and Members of the Commission

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Present Complain Redressal System



THE MANIPUR COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS



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