



TRAINING REPORT

**ROLES AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE PUBLIC
PROSECUTORS IN ENSURING JUSTICE TO CHILDREN**

Organized by:

**Centre for Child Rights, National Law University
Odisha**

Supported by:

UNICEF, Odisha



Background

The criminal justice system in India is based on four important components namely, the Investigating Agency (police), the Judiciary, the Prosecution and the Prison and Correctional Services. Public prosecution forms an important component of the justice system. Public prosecutors are appointed by the government u/s 24 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the High Court and District Courts to conduct prosecution involving an offence. State governments also appoint Additional Public Prosecutors or Assistant Public Prosecutors for every district to conduct prosecutions in the Court of Magistrates. Whereas public prosecutors have assumed important role in all criminal proceedings to prosecute the offender but the involvement of the public prosecutors is crucial for administration of justice to children in the matters where child is in conflict with law (child is alleged to have committed offence) or child in contact with law (child is the victim or witness of the offence). As enunciated by the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, the duty of the public prosecutor is not confined to prosecution, but to ensure justice to the victims also. Any offences coming under the preview of the POCSO Act are triable by the Children's Court. Under the POCSO Act, children's court is designated as special court and it is deemed as the Court of Session. As per section 225 of the Cr.PC, in every trial before the Court of Session, the prosecution shall be conducted by a Public Prosecutor. Therefore the Special Public Prosecutors are appointed by the state government u/s 32 of the POCSO Act to prosecute offences committed under the Act. The Special Public Prosecutors or Public Prosecutors who conducts the proceedings of the POCSO matters shall act with sensitivity to respect right to privacy and confidentiality of the child, and to respect and protect rights, interests and privacy of the survivors and witness. Therefore the prosecution to the children related invokes special skills and knowledge from the public prosecutors.

In this backdrop, the National Law University Odisha (NLUO) undertook the training programme to strengthen the capacity of the public prosecutors for effective prosecution to ensure justice

to children. The Centre for Child Rights, established by NLUO to promote teaching, training research and advocacy on the children's rights, conducted this training programme with the support of UNICEF, Odisha under the project for the Effective Implementation of Children's Laws in Odisha. The programme was held in three batches for 2-day each from 27th June to 2nd July 2016 at the National Law University Odisha (NLUO), Cuttack. The training was attended by ninety four public prosecutors that included cadre and special public prosecutors from all thirty districts of Odisha. The purpose of the training was to bring a shared understanding among the public prosecutors about their roles and accountability in dealing issues related to children in conflict with law, victims of abuse and sexual exploitation, victim's assistance and prosecution. The training offered a discourse on the newly enacted children related laws especially the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 as well as the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013 to help public prosecutors to envisage their roles to ensure justice to children.

Objectives: The main objectives of the training programme were to:

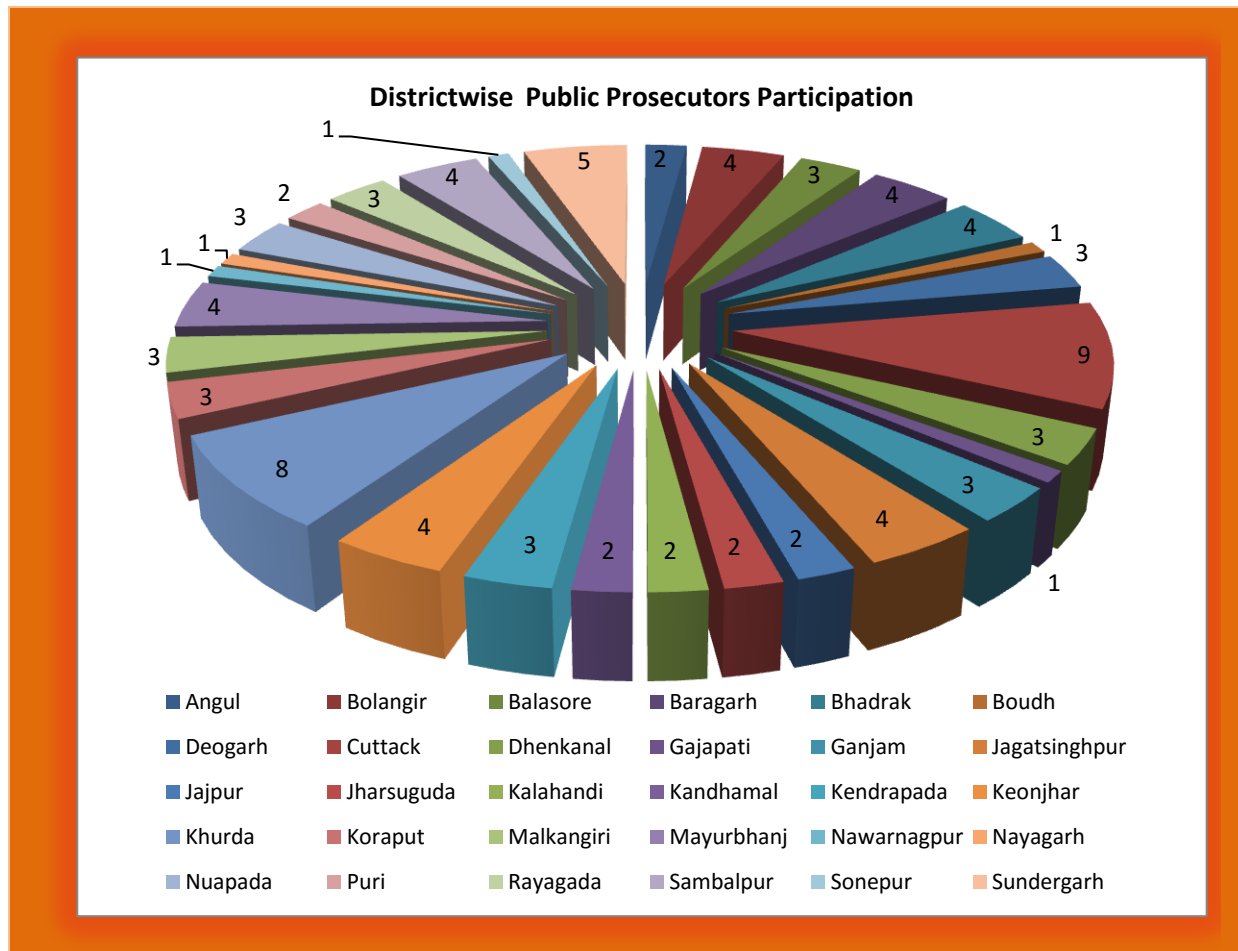
1. enable participants to understand and contextualize the rights of the children;
2. enhance the knowledge of the participants about international and national law relating to child rights;
3. develop a critical understanding on the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act and their interconnectivity with child protection structures.
4. orient them about different support and rehabilitation services available for the survivor(s) of sexual abuse under POCSO Act and rules.
5. develop capacity to foster linkage and coordination with key stakeholders for effective prosecution and justice to the survivors.

Agenda: There were eight thematic sessions at the training apart from the inaugural and concluding session. Total duration of the training was of twelve hours excluding refreshment and lunch breaks.

1	Welcome, Opening address, Objective sharing, Self-Introduction	60 Minutes
2	Constitutional and legal framework on children and law, policies and practices	90 Minutes
3	Situational analysis of children and juvenile justice system- Role of prosecution	75 Minutes
4	Children coming into contact with law, family laws and justice- Role of Prosecution	90 Minutes
5	Law, policy and practices of child sexual abuse- national and international framework	90 Minutes
6	Rights of children in legal proceedings as offender, witness, victim- Role of prosecution in legal safeguarding	75 Minutes
7	Importance of forensic evidence in prosecution	90 Minutes
8	POCSO Act- Experience and challenges in prosecuting offenders.	60 Minutes
9	Way forward: How prosecutors can make difference	60 Minutes
10	Valediction, Certification and Vote of Thanks	30 Minutes



The Participants: Public Prosecutors who are dealing cases at the Children’s Court or Juvenile Justice Board were the participants for the training. Altogether 94 Public Prosecutors from all 30 districts of Odisha state participated training. Among them 52 were cadre public prosecutors and 42 were non-cadre or special public prosecutors appointed by government to deal POCSO related cases. District-wise participation of the public prosecutors in the training is exhibited below.



The Resource Persons: The training was carried out by a team of professionals from the field of law and justice, prosecution service, forensic science, and probation services. They are as follows:

1. **Prof. (Dr) Srikrishna Deva Rao**, Vice-Chancellor, National Law University Odisha

2. **Mrs. Asha Menon**, Principal Judge, Family Court, Dwaraka, New Delhi.
3. **Mr. Gajendra Mohapatra**, Director of Public Prosecution, Government of Odisha.
4. **Mr. A. Dhanraj**, Former Deputy Director Public Prosecution, Government of Tamil Nadu.
5. **Ms. Geetanjali Goel**, Director, National Legal Services Authority, New Delhi.
6. **Prof. Uday Raj Rai**, Professor in Law, National Law University Odisha
7. **Dr. Geeta Sahoo**, Associate Professor, Forensic , S.C. Medical College & Hospital, Cuttack, Odisha
8. **Mr. S. Kannayiram**, Senior Programme Coordinator, Centre for Child Rights, NLUO & Former Field Officer, Probation Service, Department of Social of Social Defence, Government of Tamil Nadu.

Inaugural and Valedictory Session

The training programme was formally inaugurated by Mr. Gajendra Mohapatra, Director, Public Prosecution, Government of Odisha on 27 June 2016 in the presence of Dr. Dolly Jabbal, Registrar, National Law University Odisha. Dr. Jabbal extended warm welcome to all and highlighted the role of prosecutors in criminal justice system. She told that the prosecution of offenders is the responsibility for the executive organ of the State and the Public Prosecutors being the representative of the state institutions are to accompany the battle of judiciary in securing justice to children.

Mr. S. Kannayiram, Senior Programme Coordinator, Centre for Child Rights, NLUO explained the objectives and curriculum of the training. He told that ensuring access to justice to children, NLUO extends to join hands with the public prosecutors because prosecutors are the facilitators of the criminal justice system to arrive at a desired output. They play a very effective and proactive role. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 has many conflicts and contradictions and all the stakeholders in the system should work towards achieving satisfaction of the community with maximum satisfaction to victim. He further added

that importance of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 was felt strongly till the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 came into being. However, now times have changed. A bill on prevention of trafficking is awaiting approval from the government and likewise everything is being put on paper into legislations but the prosecution has to take care of safety and security of the community as well as the victims. The objective of this two day training programme is to generate full-fledged trained prosecutors. He also applauded the Government of Odisha for being the only state to take the initiative of providing special training to prosecutors with the combined effort of NLUO. The international scenario, constitutional law, changes in laws related to children everything would be discussed and there are clear linkages between all of them, which the prosecutor should be aware of to arrive at an effective criminal justice system.

Inaugural address was delivered by Mr. Gajendra Mohapatra, Director of Public Prosecution, Government of Odisha. He began with the statement 'Child is a golden image of God', however he suffers either as a victim or delinquent. There are a good number of legislations to deal with child abuse and several child welfare schemes also exist but



the result is not up to the expectations. The implementation and execution is important and it is crucial that the stakeholders work with a mindset to achieve what is laid down in paper. He viewed that the prosecutors must have the attitude to work towards the society at large with sincerity, effectiveness and competence. In relation to a proceeding before the court, the defence lawyer remains concerned for client alone, but the public prosecutor is answerable to state and the public at large. The conduct and performance of a public prosecutor has public accountability. Their empowerment lies not in official powers but in strive and hunger for knowledge. They should not only be updated with the law and be aware of provisions, guidelines of courts but also have the propensity to study child psychology. Rights and interest of victims should be given priority and prosecutors should take up more appeals under the

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 stressing on victim compensation ensuring that benefits under the law should be made available to all. He spoke that the Government of Odisha's victim compensation scheme amendments specify the role of prosecutors and must be adhered to. He opined that that the NLUO training programme will be resourceful and educative to enhance the public prosecutors for betterment of prosecution in the state.

Mr. Pramoda Kishore Acharya, Senior Research Associate, Centre for Child Rights, NLUO asserted that the Centre for Child Rights is a specialized research centre in National Law University Odisha, Cuttack with training, research, teaching and advocacy being the four aspects on which it works striving to promote and strengthen child rights in Odisha by effectively implementing the legislations. It was established in the year 2015 and specifically deals with how to handle cases related to children attain knowledge skill and attitude development. He further added that with the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection Of Children) Act, 2015 combined with Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 the prosecution plays a big role in securing justice as well as rehabilitation of the victims, who are in fact "survivors". Stressing on the importance of timely adjudication and delivery of justice as the main aim, he requested all the participants to make the programme an interactive session rather than a one-dimensional lecture.

Self Introduction: Inaugural session was followed by self-introduction of the participants to make them relax and acquaint with training environment. Participants introduced herself/himself him and name one positive characteristic about him by coining with the first letter of his/her name. The exercise helped participants to relax and ease into learning situation and to help participants know each other's name and personal as well as professional information. This activity was made to start training on a positive note that helped lowering the inhibitions of participants by sharing their personal attributes.

Thematic Discourse: There are seven thematic sessions at the training. Deliberation made by resource persons in each batch are consolidated and presented below.

Session-1: Constitutional and Legal Framework

Prof. Uday Raj Rai was the speaker for this session for first batch training. He threw light into the various provisions of the Constitution especially on Articles 15 (3), 21(A), 24, 39(e) and 45 and enabling legal framework to adhere constitutional declaration relating to the rights of children. In his



deliberation, Prof. Rai highlighted that criminal justice invokes impartial and scientific investigation, professionalism in prosecution, effective probation and independent judiciary. The basic requirement in any criminal justice system is that it should be credible, independent and competent with necessary facilities. Unfortunately these things are not present in our country. Even in any ordinary police investigation there is involvement of CBI, court monitoring, etc.

The choices of public prosecutors are circumscribed by two things – firstly, the investigation that the police have made. There is no coordination between the police and prosecution making it all the more difficult to establish a case. The growing demand for job of police should be bifurcated with the duty to maintain law and order being separated from duty to investigate. However, it is difficult for that to materialize hence the prosecution has to work within the limitation of facts provided by the police. Secondly, the necessary facilities are not available, whether for police, prosecution or judiciary. As a public prosecutor, even if there isn't enough credible evidence to convict the accused one must nevertheless prosecute by being more reflective while applying the laws instead of being purely mechanical.

He then explained about the 'due process of law' in the constitution, talking about Articles 20, 20(3), 22(1), 22(2) and the contribution of judiciary is establishing that 'no procedure is procedure established by law unless it is fair and just'. The executive plays a role in selection of a special judge for certain cases, which is to be examined by the said judge; this hinders the independence of judiciary. Therefore, there should be independent courts for effective securing of justice.

The Directive Principles of State Policy in the constitution speak of 'legal aid'. Furthermore, certain right like the right of bail also suffers a limitation because sooner or later a person is given bail as the government does not have enough prison houses to retain them. Additionally, the right is exercised at the discretion of the judges. The circumstances within which the system exists, whether direct or indirect, affects and influences the ways of working making the stakeholders also victims of the system.

Our constitution is largely aspirational and when it comes to child rights also, the main problem is instead of facing our problems we live in denial. The government is still not serious about actually prohibiting trafficking of children. A menace like child labour cannot be eliminated unless sufficient resources are provided to feed and sustain the child's family. A great contribution by the Supreme Court is Article 21-A, which makes Right to Education a fundamental right. Education is the most important element in a human's life and the quality of education matters. More importantly, there should be academic freedom, only then can the educational system really flourish. The stakeholders involved in securing justice to children should get a grip of child psychology. A sense of curiosity and thinking should be developed in a child rather than rote learning. The Right to Education Act, 2009 is commendable but lacks a proper child education policy to back it. He ended on a positive note stating that India has become conscious of education and all the imperfections that loom over the system now will gradually be rectified.

This session was dealt by **Ms. Asha Menon** in the second batch training. At the threshold she provided an overview to the international perspectives of the child rights. During World War I, children were the worst affected, hence the League of Nations gave to the world the first Declaration of Rights of Child in 1924, in which five principles were laid which are valid even today. This was followed by World War II after which UDHR 1948 came into force. Thereafter, the most important Convention on Rights of Child of 1989 came into force, which was ratified by India in 1992.

She further discussed about the constitutional provisions and how they have been reflected in the Juvenile Justice Act of 2015, which she expressed has gone a long distance compared to the previous statutes. Article 24 ensures protection to children with the aim to enable a child to reach its potential so that the child becomes a productive member of the society.

The words of Article 39(f) of the Directive Principles of State Policy should be guiding the prosecution to enable justice for children. She stressed on Articles 43, 47, 51A as well as Article 243(g) read with schedule 11, which speaks about the role of 'panchayats' in development of women and child. Furthermore, Sections 82 and 83 IPC and aspects of kidnapping, abandonment, foeticide, maintenance provisions and custody of children in cases of domestic violence were also discussed.

The speaker for this session at the third batch was **Ms. Geetanjali Goel**. She highlighted a number of important provisions as well as discussed certain relevant case laws to give clarity on the role and importance of prosecutors. She stated that the role of public prosecutors is very important especially with the concept of



children's courts coming into being. Referring to the case of *Lakshmikant Pandey v UOI* (AIR

1984 SC 469), she said that children are a supremely important national asset. The approach to children has evolved from status of property to a rights-based approach, hence stereotyping and biases should be done away with to give way to objective thinking. Children need to be treated differently because they are vulnerable and need special care. A number of offences committed against children are by children themselves, which is a cause for a visible increase in crime rate.

She briefly discussed the international conventions and history of child-related laws beginning from the League of Nations Declaration in 1924, which laid several principles still guiding the international community. Mentioning Articles 25(2) and 26 UDHR, 1948, first independent Declaration of the Rights of Child, 1959, ICESCR 1966, ICCPR 1966 and UN CRC 1989, she asserted that international conventions should be given due regard with the best interest of child being given paramount consideration.

She further discussed the constitutional provisions – Articles 15(3), 21, 21A, 22, 23, 24, 39, 39A, 45, 47 and 51A(k), which impose on the State the prime responsibility of ensuring that all needs of the children are met. Other legal framework, like various sections of IPC, various sections of CrPC, the Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 and the Right to Education Act, 2009 were also touched upon. Additionally, the issue of child labour was also discussed and Ms. Goel stated that wherever provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 are applicable, provisions of Bonded Labour Abolition Act 1976 should also be applied. Children are also entitled to legal aid under Section 12 of Legal Services Authority Act, 1987.

Cases under POCSO Act, 2012 should be dealt with by ‘children’s courts’, instead of being clubbed together with other regular courts, so that the judges can be trained accordingly and the cases can be dealt with sensitively. Additionally, sensitization of police officers is very important. Periodical training programmes should be conducted and investigative techniques should be looked into so that prosecution is ensured.

Applauding the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 she stated that it is the only legislation in the entire world which deals with both categories of children – child as offenders as well as child as

victims. The age of criminal responsibility is fixed at 7 years and children are not to be tried as adults.

Referring to the case of *Salil Bali v Uoi* [(2013) 7 SCC 705], Ms. Goel mentioned about the principles to be borne in mind while dealing with children, which are applicable to all whether Juvenile Justice Boards, Child Welfare Committees, courts or other stakeholders –

- Best interest of child
- Rehabilitation and restoration or reintegration of the child in the society
- Child is treated in a manner consistent with the promotion of his sense of dignity and worth
- Presumption of innocence

Public prosecutors as officers of the courts have the responsibility to bring the truth before the court. The real purpose is to find the circumstances, which led to the involvement of the child in the crime. In cases of children in need of care and protection, the prosecutor needs to be proactive and assess whether the child is in need of care and protection and accordingly put before the court so that the court may direct the investigating officer for the same.

She concluded with giving a clearer picture regarding the concept of age, stating that the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 does not mention about the age of 7 years, therefore up to the age of 7 years Section 82 IPC will prevail. However, from 7 to 12 years of age both IPC and Act of 2015 will be read into, whereas from the age of 12 to 18 years only the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 will be applied. Nonetheless, the most beneficial decision for the child must be taken.

Session-2: Situational Analysis of Children and Juvenile Justice System: Role of Prosecution

Mr. S. Kannayiram dealt this session. According to him when working in the system, one comes across many issues which may be contradictory to personal beliefs and principles, especially when dealing with children. Hence, the ground realities should be looked into

objectively and not just by mere application of the statutory provisions. Administration of juvenile justice is not being related to the real concerns of juveniles, therefore there should be a mechanism to address the problems in reality. Analysis of children in conflict with law is required. Statistics shows that more than 68% of children, who commit crimes, are illiterate and families to reveal high degree of correlation between juvenile crimes and poor family conditions. Children should be educated not just in terms of regular curriculum but also in relation to their bodily



changes, adolescence, sex education, etc. There is enough information available but channelizing these to target improvement of status of children is important.

He discussed the concept of '*parent patrie*' meaning that the State should be guardian of children and ensure their protection and safety. There is need to inculcate non-discrimination so that the best interest of people is achieved. Age-appropriate information must be provided and education must be as per the understanding ability of the child. Within the system, it should be the duty of every person involved to address the needs of a child when he/she comes before the system.

He further discussed about the juvenile justice system comprising of the special police, juvenile justice board, children's court, probation services, care homes and community participation; safeguarding provisions like, no police lock-up and custody, observation homes, special homes. Additionally, it is extremely important to have an assessment of the mental state and physical capacity of a child to commit a crime. The prosecution response must be intermediate sanction and supervision, guiding in the application of probation services to prevent conflict of interest, guiding on mental and physical capacity assessment, application of restorative justice methods like restitution, compensation, victim assistance, etc. Disposition options like, admonition, probation release to be governed by the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 were also discussed.

Interpretation of laws should be to facilitate a positive outcome despite circumstantial limitations. It is also necessary to educate and orient the police and other investigating agencies so that when they release a child offender an intervention is made with the probation officer. For successful delivery of justice mechanism, there should be accountability created at every stage by the prosecution. Prosecutors can create opportunities for betterment – in every district there are child welfare schemes and officials specifically working on it, who should be made accountable for their work. Accountability and responsibility of parents is also involved in the juvenile justice system, which needs to be probed by the prosecutors. Public prosecutors should take more initiatives, be proactive and act as facilitators for change. The system should take care of victim's interest as well as the community's interest. Conflict of personal interests should be kept aside and professional ethics ought to be given more importance.

Mr. Kanniyiram further added that the Probation of Offenders Act does not define who a probation officer is and Section 14 of the Act gives way for voluntary probation officers, which must be promoted. The needs should be assessed and accordingly the number of officers should be appointed. He expressed concern over the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act not being invoked and appealed for innovative sentencing options that should be looked into. Presently, there is no accountability, no training of probation officers however; there should be cadre recruitment with intensive training on intake process, social responsibility, etc.

Session-3: Children coming into Contact with Law, Family Laws and Justice – Role of Prosecution

The speakers for this session were Mr. A. Dhanraj and Ms. Geetanjali Goel. Mr. Dhanraj began with the most fundamental concept related to the juvenile justice system – correct detection of age. He explained that a juvenile is one who has not 'completed' 18 years of age but 'attained' 18 years. This would establish prima facie whether a person comes within the purview of juvenile under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. Under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 a "child" is one who is below 18, meaning not attained the age of 18 years. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 deals

with girl, who has completed 18 years of age and a boy, who has completed 21 years of age. Under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 a child is one, who is below 14 years of age. Hence, in length discussion was held on the concept of difference between 'completed', 'attained' and 'below' in terms of age so that there is absolute clarity because as public prosecutors, first and foremost, the age has to be ascertained correctly. Thereafter, he discussed in details several important provisions of the JJ Act of 2015, which are significant for the prosecutors in securing justice to the child.

A child may either be a victim or in conflict. Section 94 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 prescribes how to reckon the age – based on matriculation certificate, certificate issued by schools, birth certificate issued by corporations like municipality, panchayats, etc. In case no certificate is available, medical evidence is relied upon. However, it is the duty of prosecutors to see that even an authenticate proof is further scrutinized to be completely sure of the age.

A juvenile undergoes an 'inquire' and usage of the word 'trial' per se is refrained from. The same is conducted before a Juvenile Justice Board. If an accused is charged with an offence when he is under the age of 16 years but by the time the proceedings are carried out he has completed 18 years of age, the proceedings would still continue before the Board because the age at the time of committing the offence is taken into consideration. A juvenile has to be kept in a separate place of safety during trial. He gave reference of the *Ghulam Mustafa Laskar vs. State of West Bengal* [(2005) CriLJ 2421] case, where the court has opined that minor cases should be dropped or withdraw, wherever reasonably possible, so that unnecessary pendency of cases can be avoided.

If there are cases pending from prior to the constitution of a Juvenile Justice Board, then Section 6 enables the trial to be conducted in a regular court, however the decision is to be given by the Board. All offences under the Act are bailable and as per Section 12, the Juvenile Justice Board has to decide whether the accused released on bail should be given to the parents/guardian or be sent to a juvenile home. This is decided keeping in mind the possibility

of whether the child will come in contact with any criminal or persons of detrimental effect, when released.

Mr. Dhanraj further explained the difference between 'arrest' and 'apprehension', asserting that in case of children only the latter is applicable, whereas 'arrest' pertains only to adult offenders. If there are times when the Juvenile Justice Board is not 'sitting' then the child can be produced before any member of the Board, who can decide the issue and get it approved by the Principal Magistrate and thereafter within 24 hours the child must be produced before the entire Board.

He further discussed the difference in provisions for adult offenders and children in conflict with law, highlighting the importance of Section 21, which prohibits disclosure of identification of the child to anyone. If there is violation of the same, the Juvenile Justice Board can take action against the concerned persons under Section 22. If a juvenile escapes from the juvenile home, the in-charge has to report the same to the Juvenile Justice Board and Section 224 of the Indian Penal Code, which deals with punishment to a person, who resists his lawful apprehension, is not applicable in such cases. Furthermore, Sections 23 to 26 were also discussed. There has to be proper collection of evidence and the police should be more involved, so that the real offender does not get away.

Mr. Dhanraj very affirmatively stressed on proper and due investigation of cases dealing with 'missing children' because in such cases there are high chances of the child being subjected to further atrocities like trafficking, begging, etc. Hence, these cases should be looked into with the possibility of the



consequential acts that might follow after the child went missing. Adequate compensation must be given to parents in cases where the child cannot be procured back.

Ms. Asha Menon told that the benefits given to juveniles are exploited by adults trying to get away as juveniles and therefore, determination of age is to be carefully assessed. If it cannot be established from preliminary examination, then one has to go forward to medical examination, however ossification test should be the last resort. NGOs dealing with juveniles should be given training and trafficking issues should be taken up seriously by prosecutors. She appealed the participants to develop a feeling of 'concern' towards the children, whether as victim or in conflict with law, so that they can ensure that justice is delivered.

Speaking at this session, **Ms. Geetanjali Goel** advised prosecutors to primarily analyze the circumstances in which the crime has been committed. The role of prosecutors is essential in securing fair and effective prosecution. There are no general standards to be laid down and each case is to be analyzed on its own. Public prosecutors should be free from influence, unbiased and conduct themselves professionally.

Referring to the case of *Shiv Kumar v Hukam Chand* [(1999) 7 SCC 467], Ms. Goel expressed that the interest of prosecutors should not be just conviction of the accused but the expected attitude is to be fair not only to the court but also the investigative agencies. The case of *Queen Empress v Durga* (ILR 1894 All 94) was also mentioned to further reiterate that even if something is in favour of the accused the prosecutor should bring that before the court.

A child belonging to a disruptive family, may be a victim of circumstances, which leads to mental pressure, social stigma, perhaps financial burden, etc. Thus, when dealing with such cases all the aspects should be delved into. In cases of missing children, immediate FIR is to be registered because there is a possibility of the child being trafficked. On recovery, if parents do not claim the child within 60 days, then the Child Welfare Committee declares the child legally open for adoption.

Session-4: Law, Policy and Practices of Child Sexual Abuse

The session was jointly taken by Mr. A.Dhanraj and Mr. S.Kannayiram. Mr. Dhanraj highlighted the issues of missing/run away children, trafficked children and probable socio-legal

interventions to address these issues. He told that the need of the hour is preventive action by police and other stakeholder, which should be achieved through sensitization, which he defined as physical participation after having knowledge of the fact. Reiterating the importance of missing persons' cases he stated that to sensitize there must be prompt action by the authorities in respect of missing person cases. While dealing with such cases, it is pertinent to write the relevant provisions applicable, in the FIR. Section 157, CrPC deals with procedure related to investigation and the police have to analyze the possible offences that can happen with the missing person and based on that possibility the police has to go ahead with the investigation. The public must be sensitized so that they are helpful not only to the victims but also instrumental in enabling prosecution by coming forward as witnesses. In the name of employment children are sexually exploited, so parents must be sensitized in order to avoid getting duped into such things. Mr. Dhanraj opined for inclusive policy for poverty eradication. He also stressed on prevention of sexual literature that is freely available to the youth today and the need for counseling to such people, so that sexual offences decline in number. Stringent steps should be taken to prevent offences against children, so that it acts as a deterrent for those who commit such offences.

Thereafter, he discussed the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1986 which deals with sexual offences against girl child and women. He emphasized on reading the preamble of a statute first, before reading the provisions of the Act in order to understand the statute better. The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1986 was passed to combat commercialization and exploitation of children. Under the statute, only male members involved in an act of immoral trafficking will be prosecuted and the female involved will be treated as a victim and rehabilitated. Transgender are also included under the Act. He explained several important provisions under the statute, like:

- Section 3, which deals with 'brothels'
- Section 2A, a new provision, which is a presumption clause based on which the owner can be prosecuted.
- Section 4 – living out of the earnings of a prostitute.

- Section 5 – procuring, inducing or taking a person for prostitution. He explained the difference between ‘procuring’, ‘taking’ and ‘kidnapping’ for better clarity of the provision.
- Section 6 – detaining a person for prostitution
- Section 7 – when a brothel is within public vicinity, this section is to be applied read along with section 3. This would help in securing prosecution.
- Section 9 – commercialization of sexual offences within an orphanage. The person in charge of the orphanage is to be prosecuted.

It is the prosecutor, who has to insist and direct the police officer to conduct investigation and collect medical evidence, wherever possible so that chances of prosecution is more. The police must conduct investigations properly based on the proper application of the relevant provisions. In case, a dead body is found DNA profiling plays a vital role in identifying the deceased and also in establishing proof against the accused. Scientific evidence along with eye-witnesses and circumstantial evidence ensures higher chances of prosecution. Scientific officers must be appointed to assist in successful prosecution.

Mr. Dhanraj, further explained the term ‘trafficking’, which he said includes – transport, receiving, harboring, recruiting or transferring of a girl child or woman. When either of the acts is committed, the offender would be liable for prosecution. Section 370 of IPC can also be invoked when the doing of the act is not established and there has been only an attempt. When the act has been committed, Section 370A, IPC can be invoked. Thereafter, he discussed in details the provisions from Section 376 A to 376 E of IPC.

He also explained the term ‘outraging modesty’, which is also a kind of sexual offence. He said that a clear understanding of the concept of outraging modesty of a woman was important for the investigating officer and prosecution to establish before the court that modesty was outraged. Modesty, he said, is an inherent quality or characteristic in women and is not an external factor. Hence, the investigating officer must ascertain from the victim herself the type of force or assault that was committed. In this context the following provisions of the IPC were referred by him.

- Sections 354 and 354A IPC is attracted when comments or colourful remarks are made against a woman
- Section 354B is attracted when disrobing a woman is committed.
- Section 354C deals with voyeurism.
- Section 354D deals with stalking.

In such cases the police officer need not summon the victim to the police station, instead the officer has to go to the victim and record her statement. It is also mandatory that the officer has to be female and also the investigation should be conducted by a female officer. Additionally, he mentioned that Section 160 CrPC states that no person below the age of 15 years can be summoned to a police station and violation of the same can lead to prosecution with imprisonment up to 1 year under Section 166A CrPc, which is a protective provision for children. Even when recording statements under Section 164 CrPC, children must be carefully handled and evidence must be recorded accordingly.

Addressing the session **Mr.Kannayiram** provided a glimpse of the international legal framework on human trafficking. He emphasized on inter-country cooperation to international framework to address trafficking. Several steps like United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and International Labour Organization (ILO)



collaboration, world tourism network on child protection creating a global code of ethics on tourism, exhibiting short films/documentaries in international airlines to spread awareness and

sensitization, etc. have been initiated. There has also been an increase in number of 'escort service', which needs immediate attention.

Besides, international conventions like the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and similar legal documents, religious organizations should also shoulder the responsibility of combating human trafficking. India has ratified a number of international conventions like the United Nations Convention on Rights of Child, United Nations Convention on Rights of Child Optional Protocol, United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, Convention against Trafficking in Person Protocol, etc. Apart from these international guiding conventions, there are ample number of national law provisions – provisions in Indian Penal Code that link trafficking, the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1986, the Information Technology Act 2000, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015, the Bonded Labour Abolition Act 1976, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012, etc. along with policies by the Government of India, like the *Ujjwala* scheme, *Swadhar Greh* for Women, shelter homes, etc. Laws and legislations are adequate but implementation is of utmost importance and as public prosecutors it is important that all the issues surrounding the victim must be taken into consideration.

Session-5: Rights of Children in Legal Proceedings as Offender, Witness, Victim and Legal Safeguarding – Role of Prosecutors

Mrs. Asha Menon discussed certain crucial facets of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 providing for trial and how to deal with a child in conflict with law and the POCSO Act, 2012, which lays down how to deal with a child as a victim. She asserted that one of the major changes that has been brought is the possibility of Sessions Court dealing with child offenders. Public prosecutors should know the law and not just merely be familiar with the law, so that they can effectively deal with children in conflict with law. Fundamentally the legal proceedings have to be 'child friendly' as defined in Section 2(15) of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. The best interest of the child should be a priority. She stated that there is a correlation between poverty and child delinquency, hence prosecutors should develop an attitude of 'child friendly' and be

more like a counselor. In case of juveniles it is not a 'trial', rather an 'inquiry', therefore the framing of charge is also different. Even in case of heinous crimes, it is to be treated as 'summons case'. If the Juvenile Justice Board transfers the case to Sessions Court, then the role of a prosecutor becomes all the more important, in which case the degree of protection towards the dignity of the child is to be maintained, even though practical difficulties are unavoidable.

Rehabilitation measures are present in most statutes but are not invoked. Thus, public prosecutors should know about these provisions and apply the same. For example, especially in cases where the child is both an offender and a victim, like in case of drug abuse, there should be rehabilitation measures adopted. Section 3 of the Act states the fundamental principles while implementing the statute, which should time and again be referred to as a guiding force.

A 'child friendly' area in a police station, where the environment is different and more conducive to children has to be maintained. The tone and tenor used by police officers should be different while treating juveniles as compared to adults. Further, the Juvenile Justice Board has to interact with the child, i.e. a one-to-one interaction in a free atmosphere. The child should be given assurance of no harm and of 'not being condemned'; further, if necessary presence of psychologists should be welcomed. The Board should communicate and spend time with the child and assessment made under Section 15 cannot be superficial or frivolous. Section 17(2) asserts that a child has to be rehabilitated into a better environment.

A child may commit either a petty, serious or heinous offence. If the child is below 16 years of age, then there is no inquiry because presumption is that the child did not understand the outcome. However, if the child is between 16 to 18 years, then there has to be a preliminary assessment of mental capacity after which the board may conclude whether it'll be dealt with by the Juvenile Justice Board or the Sessions Court. The prosecutor has to look into special needs of the child, fair trial and be child friendly. Additionally, when the case comes before the Sessions Court, the role of the prosecutor also changes as he becomes a prosecutor of the board and not the court. It is not an ordinary sentencing like in an adult case, so the prosecutor has to seek rehabilitation.

She concluded with Sections 19 and 20, under which a periodical report should be submitted to the court so that the progress or reformative change in the child can be assessed and evaluated. Thereafter, the court can decide whether to release the child under conditions it deems fit or whether he should complete the remaining period. She, further, reiterated that till 21 years of age the juvenile has to be kept in a separate place of safety, rather than with regular adult offenders.

Speaking in the session, Mr. A.Dhanraj discussed the case of *Gaurav Jain v UOI* in which the Supreme Court constituted an advisory committee to look into the laws related to women and children. New statutes came into force based on the report of the advisory committee. The first law passed was Children's Law of 1960 but it did not serve any useful purpose. Then Juvenile Justice Act of 1986 was passed, under which a 'juvenile' is one who has not completed the age of 18 years. This was followed by the Juvenile Justice Act of 2000 and then the Juvenile Justice Act of 2015, which is now existent and in force. Under the new provisions, a 'juvenile' cannot be referred to as an 'accused' but is instead referred as a 'juvenile in conflict with law'; and instead of the word 'arrest', the word 'apprehended' is used. It is imperative that adult offenders and juveniles are to be treated differently.

He also discussed about child labour under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. In this Act, a child is defined as a person below 16 years of age and any person employing such a child is liable to be prosecuted. As per the Factories Act, 1948 children cannot be employed in



hazardous places or during night. Sections 316-318 of IPC were also discussed in length. Under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, a girl who has 'completed' 18 years of age is an adult. As per sections 9 to 11 of the Act, such a marriage is null and void.

He also expressed concern over children being involved in begging and any person involved in such activities should be prosecuted under Sec 76 of the Juvenile Justice Act of 2015. Under this Act, children's courts have been constituted to try offences with punishment of more than 7 years of punishment, in case of heinous crimes which has been proved by preliminary investigation. In case of non-heinous crimes, cases are tried by Juvenile Justice Boards.

Mr. Dhanraj threw light into relevant provision of Cr.PC relating to arrest. Section 41 Cr.PC i.e. power of police officer to arrest and the procedure to be followed under Section 46 CrPC, which can be either by oral/commanding words or by physically confining the person in his custody. However, in case of juveniles, Sections 10 and 13 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 are applicable and not Section 46 CrPC. A juvenile in conflict with law cannot be put into confinement and even if the juvenile tries to escape no force or violence can be used. After apprehension, no records that are relevant in adult arrest is necessary; only a normal report is required to be produced before the Juvenile Justice Board for their orders on whether to release the juvenile on bail or send him to an observation home. The parents are to be informed so that they are available in the Juvenile Justice Board. Identity of juvenile cannot be disclosed and has to be confidential at all times.

In case of escaped juveniles, under Section 224 IPC, the police office is to make a report to the Juvenile Justice Board, which will decide whether any action is to be initiated. When a juvenile is a victim, who has been employed as a domestic help and is subjected to cruelty, manhandling or not given proper food, Section 75 of the Act of 2015 would apply.

Under Section 77, any person who intoxicates a juvenile may get up to 7 years of imprisonment. Under Section 78, if a juvenile is used for the purpose of selling liquor, the adult or employer is to be prosecuted. In case of bonded labour, Section 79 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and Section 370 IPC will be applicable. Section 80 of the Act deals with adoption and when procedure of the Adoption Act is not followed both the giver and receiver of the child are to be prosecuted. Section 81 makes buying and selling of children punishable. Section 83 of the Act deals with children being used for militant purposes and person involved in such activity is to be

prosecuted. If a juvenile victim is disabled, then the punishment accorded to the accused is twice the punishment that is meted under normal circumstances.

Ms. Geetanjali Goel spoke in the session. She began with the scope of age inquiry, referring to the case of *Ashwani Kumar Saxena v State of MP* [(2012) 9 SCC 750]. If there is a claim of juvenility after conviction and if the conviction is specifically not challenged, then the conviction will be upheld but sentencing will be modified. In case of petty offences, police may dispose of the case at the police station itself. However, for offences entailing above 7 years of punishment, the child may be apprehended only where same is necessary in the interest of child. The Child Welfare Police Officer has to prepare a Social Background Report.

The following points have to be kept in mind at all times:

- Child is not to be handcuffed.
- He is not to be made to confess to his guilt.
- The child is not to be kept with adult offender.
- He should not to be subjected to cruel or degrading treatment.

Time period for completion of investigation, with the objective being expeditious disposal of cases, in case of offences up to 7 years of punishment the final report has to be filed within three months of date of offence or registration of FIR. At this juncture, she referred to the case of *Sheela Barse v UoI* (AIR 1986 SC 1773), adding further that even in cases with more than 7 years of imprisonment, the final report should be filed at the earliest.

For children in conflict with law, bail can be granted with or without surety. Bail can be refused only when the Board has reasons to believe that releasing him on bail would –

- Expose him to moral, psychological or physical danger,
- Defeat the ends of justice, or
- Bring him in contact with bad company.

It is important to note that the nature of offence, however heinous it may be, cannot be a ground for refusal of bail. No charges are framed even in heinous matters; only a notice is served upon the juvenile and the procedure of summons trial is followed. Additionally, it is to

be remembered that juveniles undergo 'inquiry' not trial and an inquiry is not conducted in the spirit of strict adversarial proceedings.

Under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 a preliminary assessment of child, who has completed or is above 16 years of age, is done in terms of mental and physical capacity to commit such offence, ability of the child to understand the consequences of his act, circumstances in which the child committed the offence. The Board has to consider many factors like mental illness, the child being prone to taking drugs, influence, involved in previous offences, victim of offence in the past, etc.

She urged the participants to give importance to the victim compensation scheme and ensure that child witnesses or victims should be handled sensitively. At no point, should they be harassed and questions should be asked accordingly in a conducive environment making him comfortable. Besides, the identity of the child has to be protected at all costs.

Session-6: POCSO Act- Challenges in Prosecuting the Offenders

The session was dealt by Mr. A.Dhanraj wherein steps to bring offenders to the court of law was briefly discussed. Steps like publication of proclamation as offender must be taken, where 30 days from proclamation the property of the accused would be attached. The provisions lay down under Sections 82, 83, 84 and 85 CrPC need to be invoked. Another effective measure is maintain a 'Long Pending Case' (LPC) Register under which till the accused is secured the case remains pending so that an accused does not get an opportunity to escape from the hands of law (Section 299 IPC). Public prosecutors have the authority for withdrawal of cases and without their authority a court cannot reject a case. So they have to be sterner to ensure that offenders do not get away. If a victim is untraceable, then efforts should be to contact other witnesses available.



Session-7: Importance of Forensic Evidence in Prosecuting Sex Offenders

The session was dealt by **Dr. Geeta Sahoo**. She spoke about medico-legal aspect of the forensic evidence to help prosecution. She stated that abuse of any kind is physically and emotionally shattering for a child, whether physical, sexual or emotional maltreatment or neglect of child. It leads to lack of



trust, self-loathing, either excessive promiscuity or inability to have intimate relations or they may grow up to be perpetrators of the crime. Instances like humiliating a child, bullying, lack of proper food, hygiene, physical harm or injury, etc. which are not given significant importance sometimes may have equally bad repercussions.

She explained that child sexual abuse need not always involve body contact; exposing to sexually explicit situation without physical contact is also sexual abuse. There are warning signs for physical abuse – frequent injuries, unexplained bruises, patterned injuries; the child shies away from touch, different age of injuries indicate repeated abuse, etc. Similarly, there are warnings signs of sexual abuse as well – beyond his age show interest in sexual matters, difficulty in sitting/walking, avoids interacting with people, avoids a specific person without reason, etc.

Referring to the definition of sexual violence given by World Health Organization, she said that sexual violence may involve stalking, rape, intimate partner violence, incest, genital mutilation and much more. These acts have consequences, which range from increased risk of mental/physical/ reproductive health problems to increased exposure to sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) increase in negative health behaviours, etc.

Dr. Sahoo threw light on the accountability of the doctors to the medical examination of the victim. The Criminal Amendment Act, 2013 provides under Section 357C CrPC, that even if any

victim approaches the doctor without informing the police, the doctor, whether government or private, is bound to provide treatment and first aid free of cost and then inform the police. If victim or parents are reluctant to inform the police, the doctor will nevertheless inform but will also specify the reluctance of the victim/parents about providing information. As per Section 164A CrPC, medical examinations should be done without delay and consent for the same should be taken.

She explained that under section 27 of the POCSO Act, 2012 medical examination of a girl child should be done by a female doctor only and one or both parents should be allowed to be present during examination. If parents are not known or not present at that time, then a person nominated in the hospital for such situations shall be present. She further discussed about Sections 19 to 24 of the Act of 2012 to highlight that it is the duty of the doctors to provide medical support to the survivor and adapt uniform method of examination and evidence collection, contrary of which hinders in the judicial process.

Dr. Sahoo illustrated the example of the Stop Crisis Centre called 'Sakhi' which is established by Odisha government at the Capital Hospital, Bhubaneswar and it is opened for 24 hours and specializes in dealing with victims of sexual offences. The centre provides medical assistance and treatment and also helps to lodge a FIR. A panel of doctors is readily available and will be called for if required. Counsellors are also present in case psychological support is required. Sexual Assault Forensic Examination (SAFE) Kit for collection of evidence is also available, which contains all the instruments and necessary items required for collection of evidence.

She elaborated on the concept of informed consent/refusal. The victim or parent, whoever, is giving the consent should be explained what exactly they are giving the consent for. The samples that will be collected, if any, and the reason why the same is needed. Every step of the examination and treatment should be explained and in case of refusal or denial to given samples, the doctor should further explain the benefit of the examination. (Sections 89 and 92 IPC)

If the victim is a person with disability, then a special educator or interpreter is procured or the preferably the help of parents is sought to communicate with the child. Transgender and

intersex victims are admitted with the gender that they specify and it is the duty of the doctor to keep the gender confidential, if the person wants so. It is vital that whatever gender the person states, the same is carried forward in all documents.

Along with physical support, psycho social care and adequate advice should be given. The victim should be given reassurance of confidentiality being maintained and the examination is to be conducted in a private space. It is important to gain the trust of the victim and inform her about referral legal rights. Furthermore, the family and friends should also be involved in the healing process, so that the goal is achieved faster. Dr. Sahoo further mentioned about the 'LIVES' approach by WHO –

- Listen
- Inquire
- Validate
- Enhance safety
- Support

It is, further necessary to keep in mind that while taking the history of the victim, the doctor is sensitive and creates a relationship of trust so that vital details of the incident like date, time, place, act, no. of assailants, post-act activities like bathing, cleaning, urinating, etc. can be obtained with least errors. Relevant medical or surgical history should also be noted down.

The purpose of sexual assault victim's medical examination is primarily to collect material evidences in order to secure prosecution. Things that one has to keep in mind are:

- Any kind of physical or genital injury should be tested for
- Lab test of seminal fluid, if available, should be done
- If the incident is beyond 96 hours then vaginal swab is not needed
- Unless there is no history, no bruise , vaginal or anal swab needs to be collected.
- Whatever the police says need not always be followed and the doctor should analyze whether a particular test needs to be done or not.

Another crucial point that Dr. Sahoo highlighted was that the hymen in pre-pubertal children is positioned differently from that in puberty attained girls. Hence, it is quite possible that in pre-pubertal girls the hymen might remain intact despite sexual assault. So, the doctor needs to keep that in mind and analyze the same before writing the report. Hymen injury is expected in grown up girls but need not necessarily be present in younger girls. Hymen notches, symmetrically present on both sides, are different from hymen tears, which the doctor should carefully look into.

She explained the guidelines of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare pertaining to treatment of victims of sexual offences, which are to be mandatorily followed by all doctors doing the examinations. She further discussed about the possible medical conditions that the victim might suffer from, like HIV, Hepatitis B, pregnancy, etc. and the corresponding treatments that can be provided. Dr. Sahoo stressed on the fact that a child should not to be exposed to examinations which are unnecessary, like ossification tests or x-rays for determining the age. Where the same can be done with a simpler and less harmful procedure like dental age or a minor x-ray of the wrist joint, other complicated and harmful tests should be avoided. If documentary age proof is available, then no age examination is to be done. Thereafter, follow-ups are to be done, re-examination, psychological sessions, etc. need to be taken up and the doctor has to advice the victim on a proper time period when the victim should visit again so that she can be assessed for rape trauma syndrome, suicidal tendency or test for pregnancy. It is important that doctors give a preliminary reasoned opinion so that transparency is maintained and the examining doctor should clarify in court that normal examination findings neither refute nor confirm a sexual offence.

Opinions and Feedbacks

The overall feedback of the training programme has been extremely positive and the participants have gained better understanding of the laws, policies as well as implementation of the same. They found all the resource persons extremely helpful, innovative in their approach as well as informative in their respective sessions. Few suggested that the investigative agencies should also be given similar training to increase sensitivity and enhance cooperation between them and the prosecutors. The programme was highly productive, interactive and well-informed. The resource persons imparted not only relevant statutory provisions but also shared their personal experiences and gave an insight of how prosecutors can avoid or deal with the practical hurdles. The participants were extremely receptive putting up questions and concerns that they face during their role as prosecutors; which were addressed by the corresponding resource persons. Each session was equally gripping and enlightening, helping the participants to develop sensitivity towards children and identifying ways in which they can ensure securing justice for children – both as victims or in conflict with law. Feedbacks provided by participants are consolidated and presented below.

1.What is the perception of participants about the sessions				
Sl.no	Description of session	Response %		
		Necessary	Not necessary	No comments
1.1	Constitutional and legal framework on children and law, policies and practices	96.6	0.0	3.4
1.2	Situational analysis of children and juvenile justice system- Role of prosecution	98.8	1.2	0.00
1.3	Children coming into contact with law, family law & justice- Role of prosecution	97.7	0.00	2.3
1.4	Law, policy and practices and child sexual abuse- National and International Framework	95.5	2.0	2.5
1.5	Rights of Children in legal proceedings as offender, witness, victim and legal safeguarding- Role of prosecution	96.6	0.00	3.4
1.6	POCSO Act- Challenges in prosecuting offenders	91.0	5.0	4.0
1.7	Importance of forensic evidence in prosecuting sex offenders	93.2	0.0	6.8

2. How effective was training and orientation				
	Description	Yes	No	No opinion
2.1	The sessions were carefully designed and helped me to acquire professional skills to discharge my duties.	96.0	4.0	0.00
2.2	The programme was informative and I am confident to create dimension of prosecution service	95.4	3.0	1.6
2.3	Understand the inter-linkage of legislations and opportunities for more conviction in criminal cases	89.8	9.0	2.3
2.4	Understand the scientific evidences are more important and could be collaborative	91.0	0.0	9.0
2.5	Fully equipped with the knowledge on the importance of prosecution	85.3	7.5	7.2

Valediction & Certification

The valedictory session was graced by Prof. Srikrishna Deva Rao, Vice-Chancellor, NLUO. He congratulated the participants on successful completion of their training and stated that justice to children requires a proactive participation and commitment from all stakeholders. The Juvenile Justice Committee at the Supreme Court has further triggered Juvenile Justice Committees in State High Courts and it is important that the prosecutors keep their knowledge updated so that they can make positive efforts towards providing justice to children. The need of the hour is 'Prosecutorial Activism', where public prosecutors have to take a more proactive role. He, further expressed that children require help and assistance, and prosecutors should avoid criminalization tendencies and try to extend a hand towards children for reformation, rehabilitation, re-association and repairing of criminal tendencies in children. It has to be a combined effort of all stakeholders.

Each batch training ended with distribution of certificate to the participants and vote of thanks.

Annexure- LIST OF PUBLIC PROSECUTORS PARTICIPATED AT THE PROGRAMME

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Mobile Number & Email	District
1	Mr. Saraj Kumar Pattaanaik	Special Public Prosecutor	9937544308	Angul
2	Mr. Jyoti Prakash Mohapatra	Cadre APP	9853500900	
3	Mr. Priya Ranjan Bohidar	Special Public Prosecutor	9437241872	Bolangir
4	Miss. Nidarsini Rath	Cadre APP	9776965324	
5	Mr. Rabi Naryan Bhoi	Cadre APP	9938671273	
6	Mr. Amiya Kumar Mohanty	Special PP	8763530605 akm.advocate@yahoo.co.in	
7	Mr. Biren Kumar Panda	Cadre PP	9437373789	
8	Mr. Pranab Kumar Panda	Special PP	9438355255	Balasore
9	Mr.Chandrakant Das	Cadre PP	9040295459	
10	Mr. Jaya Bihari Kadam	Cadre PP	9178263777	
11	Mr. Kalicharan Das	Special PP	9937467964 kalicharan.dash24@gmail.com	Baragarh
12	Mr. Manoj Kumar Ekka	Cadre PP	9853529094	
13	Mr. Debaraj Chinda	Special PP	9439310631	

14	Mr. Monoranjan Das	Special PP	9438047916	Bhadrak
15	Mr. Trilochan Patra	Cadre APP	9437740974 trilochanpatra65@gmail.com	
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17	Ms. Ananga Manjari Naik	Special PP	9777061261	
18	Mr.Hemanta Kumar Swain	Cadre PP	9439344288	Boudh
19	Mr. Gadadhar Sahu	Cadre PP	9861478704	Deogarh
20	Mr.Bibhuti Gangdev	Special PP	8895629826	
21	Mr.Ashok Kumar Sahu	Special PP	9937230743	
22	Mr. Ajit Kumar Pattnaik	Cadre PP	9437113885 ajitpattnaik_prosecutor@yahoo.com	
23	Mr. Biswajit Baral	Cadre APP	9778238203 biswajitbaral7@yahoo.com	Cuttack
24	Mr. Bikram Kesshire Singh	Special PP	9438300693	
25	Mr. Smurti Ranjan Kanungo	Special PP	9861120120	
26	Mr. Bijay Kumar Mishra	Assistant PP	9437766885	
27	Mr. Pradyumna Kumar Mohanty	Assistant PP	9937375046	

28	Mr. Kabinarayan Jena	Asst. PP	8895979508	
29	Mr. Mitrabhanu Mohanty	Asst. PP	9337509967	
30	Mr. Bijay Kumar Panda	Public Prosecutor	9861356717	
31	Mr. Pranab Kumar Pradhan	Cadre PP	9439295945	Dhenkanal
32	Mr. Durga Prasad Majhi	Special Prosecutor	9437548682	
33	Ms. Jonalin Rout	Cadre APP	9438137829 jonalinrout53@gmail.com	
34	Mr. VSN Raju	Special PP	9437259886	Gajapati
35	Mr. Mishra Jameswar	Cadre PP	9438339980 mishrajameswar@gmail.com	Ganjam
36	Mr. Epali Gobinda	Special PP	9937096708	
37	Ms. Sobhygyabati Alaymani Pattnaik	Cadre PP	9777649578	
38	Mr. Nalinikanta Moharana	Cadre PP	9437181088	Jagatsinghpur
39	Mr. Siba Prasad Majhi	Special PP	9937588716	
40	Mr. Debendranath Swain	Special PP	9937170160	
41	Ms. Sabita Kumari Panda	Cadre APP	9438558342	
42	Mr. Ajay Kumar Das	Special PP	9861274714	Jajpur

43	Mr. Naryan Dhal	Special PP	9938594642	
44	Mr. Pradeep Kumar Das	Cadre PP	9861366851	Jharsuguda
45	Mr. Manas Ranjan Behera	Cadre APP	9040820945	
46	Mr. Susanta Kumar Sahu	Special PP	9437153777	Kalahandi
47	Mr. Sudhamaya Dash	Special PP	9437092297	
48	Mr. Bishnu Prasad Mohapatra	Cadre PP	9437037174	Kandhamal
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50	Mr. Bhimasen Bhuyan	Special PP	9937179292	Kendrapara
51	Mr. Sanjay Kumar Jena	Special PP	9437442324	
52	Mr. Sangram Keshire Mishra	Cadre APP	9040140492	
53	Mr. Siba Prasad Nayak	Cadre PP	9040322943	Keonjhar
54	Mr. Ganesh Kumar Behera	Cadre APP	9937586467 ganeshbehera.835@rediffmail.com	
55	Mr. Sanjeeb Kumar Paikray	Special PP	9937882195	
56	Mr. Aswini Kumar Mallick	Cadre APP	9853140073	

57	Mr. Anil Kumar Pradhan	Cadre PP	9439222688	Khurda
58	Mr. Subrata Priyadarshi	Special PP	9853000007	
59	Mrs. Bisweswari Mohanty	Special PP	9337013311	
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61	Mr. Sudhansu Sekhar Panda	Addl.PP	9437333100	
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63	Mr. Dibesh Kumar Singh	Asst. PP	9438360064	
64	Mr. Laxmidhar Parida	Asst. PP	9437184588	
65	Mr. Ramanath Mishra	Special PP	9437234263	
66	Mrs. Sailaja Pattnaik	Cadre PP	9437836847	
67	Mr. Bineash Patnaik	Special PP	9437102571	
68	Mr. Gupteswar Mohapatra	Cadre PP	9438315058	Malkangiri
69	Mr. Joseph James	Special PP		

70	Mr. Gopal Krushna Panda	Special PP	9437236706	
71	Mr. Sarat Chandra Pradhan	Cadre APP	9861457453	Mayurbhanj
72	Mr. Abhinna Pattnaik	Special PP	9437239839	
73	Ms. Parbati Barik	Special PP	9853100425	
74	Mr. Brundaban Nayak	Cadre PP	9937124296	
75	Mr. Bidhu Bhusan Mohanty	Cadre PP	9438817445	
76	Mr. Bainsdhar Routray	Special PP	9776301170	Nayagarh
77	Mr. Raj Kumar Agrawala	Cadre PP	9861879895	Nuapada
78	Mr. Ghasiram Bag	Special PP	9437327646	
79	Mr. Ashok Kumar Agasti	Special PP	9437327776	
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82	Mr. Ajit Kumar Patnaik	Cadre PP	94371111717	Rayagada

83	Mr. Ch. Srinivas Rao	Special PP	943738977	
84	Ramprasad Patra	Special PP	9437011031	
85	Mr. Goura Mohan Das	Special PP	9437361710	Sambalpur
86	Mr. Benulal Pradhan	Cadre APP	9437362583	
87	Mr. Swarup Ranjan Rath	Cadre APP	9853053100	
88	Mr. Laxmidhar Mohanty	Special PP	8763025222	
89	Mr. Sitaram Prasad Mishra	Special PP	9777283367	
90	Mr. Trilochan Patra	Cadre PP	9937179268	Sundergarh
91	Mr. Ajay Kumar Pradhan	Cadre APP	9937700145	
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94	Mr. Sudam Chandra Das	Special PP	9437244693	