



Optional Protocol to the  
Convention on the Rights of the Child  
on the  
Involvement of Children  
in  
Armed Conflict

2011



Ministry of Women and Child Development  
Government of India



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## Abbreviations

CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education
CPF	Central Paramilitary Forces
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
DAVP	Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme
IMA	Indian Military Academy
JJ Act, 2000	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
JJ (Amendment) Act, 2006	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2006
JJ Rules, 2007	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2007
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
NCG	National Coordination Group
NCPCR	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
NDA	National Defence Academy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
OP	Optional Protocol
OTA	Officers Training Academy
PT	Physical Training
RIMC	Rashtriya Indian Military College
SCPCR	State Commission for Protection of Child Rights
SHRC	State Human Rights Commission
SJPU	Special Juvenile Police Unit
SSB	Service Selection Board
SSC	Short Service Commission
UPSC	Union Public Service Commission

## Glossary

<i>Jawans</i>	Soldier
<i>Rozgar Samachar</i>	Employment News



## Introduction

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1. The Optional Protocol (OP) on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict was ratified by India on November 30, 2005, and is in effect since December 30, 2005. This is the first report by India on the status of implementation of the OP to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. The nodal ministry, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), has prepared the report in consultation with other concerned ministries and agencies, following the general guidelines issued by the Committee on the CRC.
2. A High Powered Committee, comprising representatives of the different Government Ministries, 18 State Governments and representatives of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), academic institutions and international agencies, was constituted by the MWCD in December 2006, to guide the preparation of the CRC report and the reports on the two OPs. The High Powered Committee met in February 2007 to discuss the process of preparation of these reports. The collection of information for this OP was done simultaneously with the process of CRC report preparation, as the Government had taken the decision to submit the OP reports along with India: Third and Fourth Combined Periodic Report on the CRC.
3. Guidelines to the State Governments and relevant Central Government Ministries and Departments dealing with issues related to children were sent for submission of their inputs to the national report on the CRC and its two OPs.
4. Five regional-level consultations were held between July and October 2007, to obtain information from the States on CRC implementation for preparation of India: Third and Fourth Combined Periodic Report on the CRC and its OPs.

### Article 1

*Please provide information on all measures taken, including of a legislative, administrative or other nature, to ensure that members of the armed forces who have not attained the age of 18 years do not take a direct part in hostilities. In this respect, please provide information notably on:*

- *The meaning of “direct participation” in the legislation and practice of the State concerned.*
  - *The measures taken to avoid that a member of the armed forces who has not attained the age of 18 years is deployed or maintained in an area where hostilities are taking place and the obstacles encountered in applying these measures.*
  - *When relevant, disaggregated data on members of the armed forces below the age of 18 years who were made prisoners, whereas they did not directly participate in hostilities.*
5. The minimum age for recruitment of prospective officers into the Armed Forces of India (Army, Air Force and Navy) is 16½ years. However, after enrolment, the

recruits undergo training. They are sent to the operational areas only after attaining 18 years of age. The minimum age for recruitment to Central Paramilitary Forces (CPF) is 18 years. Both the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and the Ministry of Defence have stated that no soldier below 18 years of age is deployed.<sup>1</sup> The provisions of Fundamental Rights, as enjoined into the Constitution of India, are adequate safeguards to prevent the State from coercing the citizens to join the Armed Forces.<sup>2</sup>

## Article 2

*Please indicate all the measures taken including of a legislative, administrative or other nature, to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of 18 years are not compulsorily recruited into the armed forces. In this regard, reports should indicate among others:*

- *Detailed information on the process of compulsory recruitment (i.e. from registration up to the physical integration into the armed forces) indicating the minimum age linked to each step, and at what time in that process, recruits become members of the armed forces.*
  - *The reliable documents to verify age, which are required prior to acceptance into compulsory military service (birth certificate, affidavit, etc.).*
  - *Any legal provision enabling the age of conscription to be lowered in exceptional circumstances (e.g. state of emergency). In this respect, please provide information on the age it can be lowered to, the process and the conditions for that change.*
  - *For State Parties where compulsory military service has been suspended but not abolished, the minimum age of recruitment set up in the previous regime and how, and under what conditions, this previous system can be re-installed.*
6. There is no forced and coerced recruitment into the Armed Forces of India. Hence, Article 2 of the OP does not apply to India.<sup>3</sup>

## Article 3

### Para 1

*Reports should notably indicate:*

- *The minimum age set out for voluntary recruitment into the armed forces, in accordance with the declaration submitted upon ratification or accession or any change thereafter.*
- *When relevant, disaggregated data on children below the age of 18 years voluntarily recruited into the national armed forces (e.g. by gender, age, region, rural/urban areas and social and ethnic origin, and military ranks).*
- *When relevant, pursuant to Article 38, paragraph 3 of the CRC, the measures taken to ensure that in recruiting those persons who have attained the minimum age set out for voluntary recruitment but who have not attained the age of 18 years, priority is given to those who are the oldest. In this respect, please provide information on the measures of special protection adopted for recruits under 18 years.*



7. Recruitment to the Armed Forces in India is purely voluntary and a person below 18 years of age cannot be inducted directly into the Armed Forces and hence, does not take direct part in hostilities. Recruitment of *jawans* in the Army is carried out through open recruitment rallies and those in the age group of 18-42 years are eligible to apply.

## Paras 2 and 4

Reports should notably provide information on:

- The debate which has taken place in the State concerned prior to the adoption of the binding declaration and the people involved in that debate.
  - When relevant, the national (or regional, local, etc.) debates, initiatives or any campaign aiming at strengthening the declaration if it sets out a minimum age lower than 18 years.
8. There was internal debate held besides inter-ministerial consultations prior to the adoption of the OP.

## Para 3

With regard to the minimum safeguards that States Parties shall maintain concerning voluntary recruitment, reports should provide information on the implementation of these safeguards and indicate among others:

- A detailed description of the procedure used for such recruitment from the expression of intention to volunteer until the physical integration into the armed forces.
  - Medical examination foreseen before recruitment of volunteers.
  - The reliable documentation used to verify the age of volunteers (birth certificate, affidavit, etc.).
  - Information that is made available to the volunteers, and to their parents or legal guardians allowing them to formulate their own opinion and to make them aware of the duties involved in the military service. A copy of any materials used for this information to be annexed to the report.
  - The effective minimum service time and the conditions for early discharge; the use of military justice or discipline to under-18-years-old recruits; disaggregated data on the number of such recruits, under trial or in detention; and the minimum and maximum sanctions foreseen in case of desertion.
  - The incentives used by the national armed forces for encouraging volunteers to join the ranks (scholarships, advertising, meetings at schools, games, etc.).
9. A person can join the Armed Forces either on a Permanent Commission or a Short Service Commission (SSC). Recruitment of general troops is done through recruitment rallies. (See para 7 for details.)
    - i. Permanent Commission means a career in the Army till one retires. For a Permanent Commission, one needs to join the National Defence Academy (NDA) or the Indian Military Academy (IMA). One can take the NDA entrance exam right after class XI. After clearing the exam and a five-day Service Selection Board (SSB) interview and passing through medical tests, recruits are

inducted into the NDA. There are four main entries to get into the IMA. In the final year of graduation, one needs to pass the Combined Defence Services Examination, be medically fit and join IMA as a direct entry if one comes in the merit list. The other entries are 10+2 Technical Entry, wherein one can apply after class XII examinations, and University Entry Scheme for those, who wish to apply for the Army in Pre-Final/Final Year of Engineering. The selection procedure is same as for IMA (Direct Entry), except that there are no written exams. The duration of training is 1½ years for IMA, five years (one year at IMA and four years at Cadet Training Wings) for 10+2 Technical Entry (including one year after commissioning) and one year for all other entries.

- ii. Under the SSC, one has the option of joining the Army and serving as a Commissioned Officer for 10 years. At the end of this period, the person has two options. He can either opt for a Permanent Commission or opt out. Those not selected for Permanent Commission have the option of a four years extension. They can resign at any time during this period. Once selected for SSC, one goes to the Officers Training Academy (OTA) at Chennai. The selection process is a written examination, followed by the SSB interview and medicals. For Technical (Engineering) graduates, it is direct SSB interview and medicals. If one has done National Cadet Corps Senior Division (Army) and obtained 'C' certificate with minimum 'B' grade, one can apply through the National Cadet Corps Branch Headquarter/Zonal Headquarter to the Recruiting Directorate for a direct SSB interview. SSB-qualified candidates undergo a medical examination. The duration of training is 49 weeks. Women officers receive training at OTA, Chennai. After the written exam, there is the SSB interview followed by a medical examination.
10. The medical examination conducted before the recruitment of volunteers checks that: a candidate has robust physique and good mental health; has chest developed, with minimum 5-cm expansion; has normal hearing with each ear and good binocular vision in both eyes; is able to read 6/6 in a distant-vision chart with each eye; has colour vision of CP-III; recognises red and green colours; has sufficient number of natural healthy gum and teeth i.e. minimum 14 dental points; and does not suffer from diseases such as deformity of bones, hydrocele and varicocele or piles.
  11. The birth certificate, as in high school/school pass-out certificate, is used to verify the age of the volunteers.
  12. The Ministry of Defence releases advertisements through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) in the *Rozgar Samachar* and in newspapers in different languages for various entries such as NDA, Combined Defence Services Examination, Technical Graduate Course, SSC (Technical & Non-Technical), etc. Advertisements are also placed in journals/magazines of educational institutions. Hoardings are erected adjacent to engineering colleges all over the country to attract technical talents into the Army. DAVP approves the sites and thereafter, hoardings giving detailed information are installed and maintained by them. Information folders, leaflets, brochures, data cards, posters and blow-ups, prepared through DAVP and private professional agencies, are widely distributed.<sup>4</sup> Each year, at the Defence

pavilion at the India International Trade Fair, New Delhi, a stall is established, where recruitment information is provided to visitors. This is also done in other career fairs for students.<sup>5</sup>

## Para 5

*Reports should indicate, among others, information on:*

- *The minimum age of entry into schools operated by or under the control of the armed forces.*
  - *Disaggregated data on schools operated by or under the control of the armed forces, including numbers, type of education provided, proportion between academic education and military training in the curricula; length of this education; academic/military personnel involved, educational facilities, etc.*
  - *The inclusion in the school curricula of human rights and humanitarian principles, including in areas relevant to the realisation of the rights of the child.*
  - *Disaggregated data on the students in these schools (for example, by gender, age, region, rural/urban areas and social and ethnic origin); their status (members or not of the armed forces); their military status in the case of a mobilisation or of an armed conflict, a genuine military need or any other emergency situation; their right to leave such schools at any time and not to pursue a military career.*
  - *All appropriate measures taken to ensure that school discipline is administered in a manner consistent with the child's human dignity and any complaint mechanisms available in this regard.*
13. There are 28 training institutes operated by Armed Forces in the country. (See Annexure 1 for details on list of training institutes in the country.) A description of some of these is given below:<sup>6</sup>
- i. Sainik Schools operate under the overall governance of Sainik Schools Society. At present, there are 22 Sainik Schools located in various parts of the country. These Schools prepare boys academically, physically and mentally to join the Armed Forces through the NDA. However, it is not mandatory for students to join the Armed Forces after passing out from a Sainik School. Sainik Schools admit boys into classes VI and IX. They should be in the age group of 10-11 years for class VI and 13-14 years for class IX. These Schools are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and follow the 10+2 pattern in science stream only.
  - ii. The Rashtriya Military Schools (earlier known as Military Schools), affiliated to CBSE, are residential School for boys studying in class VI to XII, and are located at four places in the country. These Schools admit boys into class VI, based on the results of an all India entrance examination. The Schools prepare the cadets for All India Senior School Certificate Examination and for joining the Armed Forces as officers. The medium of instruction is English, while Hindi is a compulsory subject for students studying in class VI to X. Just as in Sainik Schools, joining the Armed Forces is not a logical outcome for students of the Rashtriya Military Schools.

- iii. The NDA is an inter-service training institution. On conclusion of this training, the cadets proceed to their respective Service Academies for further training, before being commissioned as officers into the Armed Forces. All the cadets joining the NDA after their 10+2 examination are trained in the Academy for three years, culminating into graduation, with a Bachelor of Arts (BA)/ Bachelor of Science (BSc) or BSc in Computer Science. Apart from academic training, the cadets are also trained in outdoor skills, like drill, physical training (PT) and games. The academic curriculum consists of three categories of courses – the Compulsory Course, the Optional Course and the Foundation Course. The Foundation Course consists of two components, namely, Military Studies and General Studies. In Military Studies, topics such as Military History, Military Geography, Weapons and Armaments etc. are taught. General Studies covers subjects like Environmental Sciences, Geopolitics, Human Rights, Law of Armed Conflict etc. NDA has infrastructure for all-round training of cadets and a vast array of facilities like spacious and well-maintained classrooms, well-equipped laboratories, two Olympic-size swimming pools, a gymnasium, 32 football grounds, polo grounds, a cricket stadium and a number of squash and tennis courts.
- iv. The Rashtriya Indian Military College (RIMC) serves as a feeder institute to the NDA. The intake in the College is at class VIII level, for boys in the age group of 11-13. The College is administered by the Union Ministry of Defence, through the Directorate General of Military Training, Army. The College offers only the science stream at the +2 level. However, to prepare cadets for the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) examination for entry into NDA, social sciences are also taught. The curriculum requirements are exacting, yet exciting in their variety. Every activity is objective-based and precisely timed to mould future leaders.
- v. The IMA, Dehradun, aims at the fullest development of intellectual, moral and physical qualities of persons joining the Army as officers. Entry into IMA is through various modes such as graduation from NDA, graduation from Army Cadet College, through 10+2 Technical Entry Scheme, etc. PT, drill, weapon training, leadership training and practice is given the maximum thrust in the training curriculum. A young cadet learns important lessons in theory and practice of military leadership from the qualified instructors posted to the Academy. The curriculum aims at progressively exploring higher challenges for the cadets, as they move from junior terms to senior terms. Thus, they learn to cope with high levels of stress and strain through the rigours of training. The Academy endeavours to constantly upgrade the curriculum by assimilating latest trends and techniques in military training to suit the emerging trends in soldiering. By the time a cadet completes the training cycle, he is confident enough to deal with any kind of situation. In addition to nurturing training in leadership, the Academy aims at grooming cadets in personal qualities, so that he possesses strong moral and ethical fibre that helps him to rise above pettiness, uphold his self-dignity and not be swayed by emotional considerations.

14. Most of the schools operated by the Armed Forces follow the CBSE pattern of education and in order to sensitise students on human rights issues, CBSE will be starting a course on the subject.

## Article 4

Please provide information on, *inter alia*:

- *The armed groups operating on/from the territory of the State concerned or with sanctuary on that territory.*
  - *Update on the status of the negotiations of the State Party with armed groups.*
  - *Disaggregated data on children who have been recruited and used in hostilities by the armed groups, and on those who have been arrested by the State concerned (e.g. by gender, age, region, rural/urban areas and social and ethnic origin, time spent in the armed groups, and time spent in hostilities).*
  - *Any written or oral commitment made by armed groups aiming at not recruiting and using children below the age of 18 years in hostilities.*
  - *Measures adopted by the State concerned aiming at raising awareness amongst armed groups and within the communities of the need to prevent recruitment of children below the age of 18 years and of their legal duties with regard to the minimum age set up in the OP for recruitment and use in hostilities.*
  - *The adoption of legal measures which aim at prohibiting and criminalising the recruitment and use in hostilities of children under the age of 18 years by such armed groups and the judicial decisions applying to this issue.*
  - *The programmes to prevent notably children who are at highest risk of recruitment or use by such armed groups, such as refugee and internally displaced children, street children, orphans (e.g. birth registration campaigns) from being recruited or used by armed groups.*
15. India does not face either international or non-international armed conflict situations.
  16. However, India had created a protection mandate for children much before ratifying the OP on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. Article 21 of the Constitution says that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law. Article 39(e) directs the State to ensure that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity, and that they are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment. Article 47 imposes on the State the primary responsibility of ensuring that all the needs of children are met and that their basic rights are fully protected.
  17. Even though India does not face armed conflict, there are legislative provisions that prevent involvement of children in armed conflict and provide care and protection to children affected by armed conflict.

18. A child affected by armed conflict has been already defined by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (JJ Act), 2000, as a child in need of care and protection. Therefore, all the measures available under this Act are available for such children, which have a standard component of minimum standards to be adhered to. The Act was amended in 2006, making it more responsive to the emerging needs of juvenile justice.
19. The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), launched by the MWCD in 2009, is a centrally-sponsored scheme that provides a safe and secure environment for overall development of children in need of care and protection, including children in difficult circumstances, such as children affected by, or involved in armed conflict. The objective of the Scheme is to contribute to the improvement in the well-being of children in difficult circumstances, and to the reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children. These will be achieved by:
  - i. Improved access to, and quality of, child protection services.
  - ii. Increased public awareness about the reality of child rights, situation and protection in India.
  - iii. Clearly-articulated responsibilities and enforced accountability for child protection.
  - iv. Established and functioning structures at all Government levels for delivery of statutory and support services to children in difficult circumstances.
  - v. Introduction of operational-evidence-based monitoring and evaluation.

## Article 5

*Please indicate any provision of the national legislation and of international instruments and international humanitarian law applicable in the State concerned, which are more conducive to the realisation of the rights of the child. Reports should also provide information on the status of ratification by the State concerned of the main international instruments concerning children in armed conflict and on other commitments undertaken by that State concerning this issue.*

20. The OP to the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict was ratified by India in 2005. Since then, the country has initiated the process of implementation of the various Articles of the Convention.

## Article 6

### Paras 1 and 2

*Please indicate the measures adopted to ensure the effective implementation and enforcement of the provisions of the OP within the jurisdiction of the State Party, including information on:*

- *Any review of domestic legislation and amendments introduced into it.*

- *The legal status of the OP in national law and its applicability before domestic jurisdictions, as well as when relevant, the intention of the State Party to withdraw existing reservations made to this Protocol.*
  - *The competent governmental departments or bodies responsible for the implementation of the OP and their coordination with regional and local authorities as well as with civil society.*
  - *The mechanisms and means used for monitoring and periodically evaluating the implementation of the OP.*
  - *Measures adopted to ensure the relevant training of peacekeeping personnel on the rights of the child, including the provisions of the OP.*
  - *The dissemination in all relevant languages of the OP to all children and adults, notably those responsible for military recruitment, and the appropriate training offered to all professional groups working with and for children.*
21. The OP on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict holds similar status as other international covenants and treaties such as the CRC.
  22. The Ministry of Women and Child Development, in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Defence, is responsible for the implementation of the OP. At the decentralised level, the State Departments are responsible for the implementation.
  23. A National Coordination Group (NCG) was constituted on April 8, 2005, under the chairpersonship of the Secretary, MWCD. The NCG was strengthened and re-constituted, with expanded scope of work, on October 12, 2007. Its terms of reference include: coordination of CRC implementation and its two OPs with other concerned Ministries, Departments, State Governments and NGOs.
  24. At the national level, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCP-CR) and National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) are two autonomous bodies that monitor the violation of human and child rights. At the State level, State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) are functioning in 18<sup>7</sup> States. Similarly State Commissions for the Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) have been set up in eight States (Goa, Sikkim, Delhi, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan) and other States are in the process of setting up these Commissions.

### Para 3

*When relevant, please indicate all measures adopted with regard to disarmament, demobilisation (or release from service) and to the provision of appropriate assistance for the physical and psychological recovery and social re-integration of children, taking due account of the specific situation of girls, including information on:*

- *Disaggregated data on children involved in that proceeding, on their participation in such programmes, and on their status with regard to the armed forces and armed groups (e.g. when do they stop to be members of the armed forces or groups?).*

- *The budget allocated to these programmes, the personnel involved and their training, the organisations concerned, cooperation among them, and participation of civil society, local communities, families, etc.*
  - *The various measures adopted to ensure the social re-integration of children, e.g. interim care, access to education and vocational training, re-integration in the family and community, relevant judicial measures, while taking into account the specific needs of children concerned depending notably on their age and sex.*
  - *The measures adopted to ensure confidentiality and protection of children involved in such programmes from media exposure and exploitation.*
  - *The legal provisions adopted for criminalising the recruitment of children and the inclusion of that crime in the competence of any specific justice seeking mechanisms established in the context of conflict (e.g. war crimes tribunal, truth and reconciliation bodies). The safeguards adopted to ensure that the rights of the child as a victim and as a witness are respected in these mechanisms in light of the CRC.*
  - *The criminal liability of children for crimes they may have committed during their stay with armed forces or groups and the judicial procedure applicable, as well as safeguards to ensure that the rights of the child are respected.*
  - *When relevant, the provisions of peace agreements dealing with the disarmament, demobilisation and/or physical and psychological recovery, and social re-integration of child combatants.*
25. The 'child protection' component of the budget set aside for children by the MWCD every year covers all children in need of care and protection. Though this component has increased from 0.027% in 2001-02 to 0.053% in 2007-08, the increase is marginal. If we take into account the huge population of children who are exposed to various kinds of risks and deserve protection by the State, the Central Government spending on child protection is small.<sup>8</sup>
26. The social re-integration of children such as interim care, access to education and vocational training, re-integration in the family and community, etc. is provided under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act (JJ Amendment Act), 2006, by adopting child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of matters in the best interest of children and for their ultimate rehabilitation.<sup>9</sup>
27. The JJ (Amendment) Act, 2006, and the Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Rules (JJ Rules), 2007, seek to promote child-friendly measures, i.e. any process, interpretation, environment and treatment that is humane and considerate and in the best interest of the child/juvenile.<sup>10</sup> The Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU) function as a watchdog for ensuring legal protection against cruelty, abuse and exploitation of juveniles. Though alternatives to institutionalisation have been provided under the JJ Act, 2000, the progress in promoting these non-institutional rehabilitative options has been rather slow, except for few States, where it is reported that the judges have given decisions in favour of probation and community-



based service/rehabilitation. Some States have taken initiatives for improving probation and other alternatives to institutionalisation with the support of local NGOs and community.

28. The JJ Rules, 2007, recommend that proceedings should be closed, and conducted in an informal and friendly manner. For instance, the board shall not sit on a raised platform, and there shall be no witness box. Acknowledging the principle of 'right to be heard', it promotes active involvement of children in all matters and decisions affecting their interest. Besides, the JJ Act, 2000, protects the privacy rights and prevents stigmatisation, and the JJ (Amendment) Act, 2006, prohibits media from disclosing the name, address or school or any other particulars, or publishing a picture that may lead to the identification of the child.<sup>11</sup>
29. The JJ Act, 2000, ensures that the rights of the child as a victim and as a witness are respected. The Act provides for proper care, protection and treatment by catering to the development needs and by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of matters in the best interest of children and for their ultimate rehabilitation.

## Article 7

*Reports should provide information on cooperation in the implementation of the OP, including through technical cooperation and financial assistance. In this regard, reports should provide information, inter alia, on the extent of the technical cooperation or financial assistance, which the State Party has requested or offered. Please indicate, if the State Party is in a position of providing financial assistance, the existing multilateral, bilateral or other programmes that have been undertaken for that assistance.*

30. Not Applicable

## End Notes

- <sup>1</sup> F.No. 21-2/2000 CW, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Women and Child Development, GoI.
- <sup>2</sup> Ministry of Defence, GoI through letter dated October 19, 2005, D.O. No. 199/D (Coord)/2001.
- <sup>3</sup> Ministry of Defence, GoI through letter dated October 19, 2005, D.O. No. 199/D (Coord)/2001.
- <sup>4</sup> Recruitment and Training, Ministry of Defence, GoI, <http://mod.nic.in/rec&training/welcome.html>
- <sup>5</sup> Recruitment and Training, Ministry of Defence, GoI, <http://mod.nic.in/rec&training/welcome.html>
- <sup>6</sup> Annual Report (2007-08), Ministry of Defence, GoI, Chapter 10.
- <sup>7</sup> State Human Rights Commissions are in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Bihar.
- <sup>8</sup> Annual Report (2007-08), Ministry of Women and Child Development, GoI, pp. 126-134.
- <sup>9</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-12), Volume II, Social Sector, Planning Commission, GoI, page 203.
- <sup>10</sup> JJ Rules, 2007, Gazette of India: Extraordinary, page 134.
- <sup>11</sup> Section 21, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2006.

**Annexure: List of Training Institutes**

S.No.	Institute
1.	Sainik Schools
2.	Military Schools
3.	Rashtriya Indian Military College (RIMC), Dehradun
4.	National Defence Academy (NDA), Khadakwasla
5.	Indian Military Academy (IMA), Dehradun
6.	Army Cadet College (ACC), Dehradun
7.	Officers Training Academy (OTA), Chennai
8.	College of Combat, Mhow
9.	Junior Leaders Wing, Belgaum
10.	Junior Leaders Academy (JLA), Bareilly
11.	Junior Leaders Academy (JLA), Ramgarh
12.	Defence Service Staff College, Wellington
13.	High Altitude Warfare School
14.	Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare School
15.	Infantry School
16.	Battle School
17.	College of Defence Management
18.	College of Materials Management
19.	National Defence College
20.	Army Air Defence College
21.	School of Artillery
22.	ASC Centre and College
23.	Army Education Corps
24.	Military Music Wing
25.	Remount and Vet
26.	Army School of Physical Training
27.	Army Sports Institute and Army Sports Nodes
28.	Training of Foreign Armed Force Personnel

Source: Recruitment and Training, Ministry of Defence, GoI,  
see <http://mod.nic.in/rec&training/welcome.html>