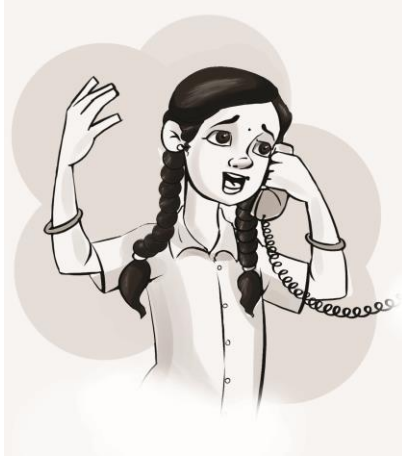


OPEN HOUSE - OPENING DOORS FOR CHILD PROTECTION

Where Police and the Young Meet



Karnataka State Police,
Gender Sensitisation & People Friendly Police Project
District Child Protection Project, Koppal District
Government of Karnataka and UNICEF, Hyderabad



“Tring.....tring....tring.....”

“Hello, Koppal Rural Police Station”

“Hello, I I am a student from the Government Girls High School....”

“Yes, what do you want?”

“Can I talk to the WPC?”

“One minute, hold on please.....”

“Hello, Head Constable speaking”

“Good morning Madam. I am a student of Class VII. I want towant to....”

“Yes tell me, what is it you want to tell? Don’t be afraid”

“We....2 of my friends and I want to....want to inform you that one of my classmate is getting married!”

“Oh, is that so? When is this happening?”

“I don’t know Madam, but my classmate Lalitha has not been coming to school for the last five days. So my friends and I went to her house as you had advised us. She started crying on seeing us and told us that she is very scared and very unhappy. Her parents have asked her not to go to school as they have fixed her marriage with her uncle who is much older to her.”

“When is the wedding going to be?”

“Lalitha told us that it is fixed for the coming Sunday. We are so scared for her. Please can you help us?”

“Of course we will. Please do not be afraid. You are doing the right thing by telephoning me. Can you give me some more information?”

“Yes Madam. She is 13yrs old. Her house is next to the ration shop in our village. Her father’s name is Linganna. Everyone in our village knows their house. Madam, please come immediately....thanks Madam.

“Yes, don’t worry. You have been so brave to call me. We will come to your village immediately and take the necessary action”

“Thank you so much Madam”



.... a conversation between a 13 yrs old girl student and the Assistant to Child Welfare Officer of the Rural Police Station in Koppal

OPEN HOUSE (Noun): An Open House is an event or occasion when an institution, organisation or agency opens its door to normally restricted area, and allows public for visiting and observation, for a period of time.

Acknowledgement

The effervescent spirit, quick learning and abounding energy of the children of Koppal has made it possible for the Police and the District Child Protection Project personnel to educate and inform them on child protection measures, and together reach out to children in need. Children are gradually becoming active partners in the process of ensuring protection from abuse and exploitation. We sincerely thank all children who constantly reinforce our spirit and commitment.

We express our sincere appreciation of the constant support, encouragement and cooperation extended by the Deputy Commissioners, Superintendents of Police of Koppal District, Mr. Harish Jogi, Project Coordinator, UNICEF-District Child Protection Programme, Koppal. Under their able leadership the District Administration has been a pillar of support, participating actively in the process, and this is duly acknowledged.

The Police Department, UNICEF Hyderabad and the Gender Sensitisation and People Friendly Police Project and District Child Protection Project of team have taken up the arduous task of 100% sensitization of the Police in Koppal District on dealing with violence against women and children such that a sensitized police force will not only respond to violations speedily and proactively, but also ensure preventive mechanisms in place at the cutting edge. This initiative has the potential to set a model system of convergent action in place, which could be emulated & replicated under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme, across the state and perhaps across the country too, working towards a sensitized juvenile justice system.

This document has been prepared by Ms. Suchitra Rao, Consultant, Bangalore.

**Karnataka State Police,
Gender Sensitisation & People Friendly Police Project
District Child Protection Project, Koppal District
Government of Karnataka and UNICEF, Hyderabad**

ACRONYM

1. CWC : Child Welfare Committees
2. CWO : Child Welfare Officer
3. DCPU : District Child Protection Unit
4. DPP : District Child Protection Project
5. DWCD : Department of Women and Child Development
6. FIR : First Information Report
7. GoI : Government of India
8. GoK : Government of Karnataka
9. GSPP : Gender Sensitisation & People Friendly Police Project
10. HPS : Higher Primary School
11. ICPS : Integrated Child Protection Scheme
12. JJB : Juvenile Justice Board
13. KSP : Karnataka State Police
14. NIPCCD : National Institute for Public Cooperation and Child Development
15. SJPU : Special Juvenile Police Unit
16. SP : Superintendent of Police
17. UNCRC : United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
18. UNICEF : United Nations Children's Fund

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The Backdrop

Towards a Sensitized Policing

The Police in Karnataka, as elsewhere in the country face growing responsibilities of dealing with increasing crimes, terrorism, social violence and maintenance of law and order. Shortage of manpower and other resources, political demands and interference, the rising expectations of citizens of the law enforcement agency etc coupled with a police force that is still plagued by traditional and conventional attitude and practices make policing a challenge and often an unrewarding task.

Among the many obstacles that the Karnataka State Police face are critical challenges related to gender discrimination and gender-based violence, reflected in crimes against women and children such as sexual abuse and various forms of exploitation, forced labour, trafficking and domestic violence, prevalent throughout the state. Bengaluru, the burgeoning metro is a challenge in itself owing to the floating and migrant population, and witness to numerous crimes, stemming out of a rapidly changing socio-economic and political milieu. At another level, the problem of gender bias among police personnel, exacerbated by the male-dominated working environment prevailing in the police department, has also reinforced gender discriminatory and stereotyped practices.

In an attempt to eliminate police personnel's prejudices regarding women in general, and specifically of women and child victims of crime, the Karnataka State Police, in collaboration with UNICEF, Hyderabad, launched the initiative for developing the professional capacity of police personnel for handling gender related cases through a structured sensitization and capacity building of police personnel on gender-friendly policing.

The Gender Sensitization and People-friendly Police Project (GSPP), a first of its kind in the country, was launched in 2001 with the primary objectives of a) Building a gender sensitized police force at the cutting edge, through enhanced knowledge, appropriate skills and robust procedures on social legislations for women and child protection, b). Institutionalisation of the initiative and set systems in place for a sustainable process and importantly, c) Bridge the gaps between the provisions for the just and equal treatment of women and children set out under Indian constitutional and legal frameworks on the one hand, and the day-to-day implementation of these provisions by police personnel on the other hand. By addressing women and children collectively, the GSPP seeks to improve access to law enforcement and to enhance protection for over 70 per cent of the state population.

In the last decade special and social legislations for protection of women and children have undergone tremendous change with existing laws being amended and new laws brought into force. The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2015, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 along with the enactment of the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence 2005 brought with them new challenges. Among them was the setting up of systems, training of police on procedures and processes in handling cases of children and women and initiating systemic reforms to operationalise the 'Rights' framework which has been invoked by these laws. Karnataka, recognised nationally as one of the progressive states in addressing violence against women and children, has moved ahead in forging partnerships with key government departments to ensure the judicious and accurate implementation of these legislations.

The GSPP Project has over the last few years made significant progress in all districts of the state, specifically in Bangalore city, Raichur and Koppal Districts in setting up child protection mechanisms and collaborative action to address and minimise violence against women and children in the state. The capacity building process, development of Police Resource Team from within the Karnataka State Police (KSP), setting up of the Special Juvenile Police Units¹

¹ Circular No:DGP/Training/SJPU/16/2013, dated 31/01/2012. Though the Official Circular to formalize the SJPU's came about in 2012, the process of setting-up the system commenced in 2008-9 as a joint initiative of the Karnataka State Police and Department of Women and Child development, facilitated by GSPP.

mandated under the Juvenile Justice Act, inter-departmental reviews to address specific protection issues like child labour, child marriage, child abuse, missing children and trafficking in particular, and other issues in general are indeed models worthy of replication in other states.

People Friendly Policing

The Karnataka State Police (KSP) has over the last decade responded proactively to the growing demand for an accountable policing, for equitable access to justice, and most importantly a system without human rights violation. Dynamic Officers recognized that police reforms, alongside institutionalised sensitization of police personnel and review of performance, should include the critical element of building bridges to establish people's trust in the justice system, and introduced strategic innovative measures to increase accessibility of communities to police service. The KSP has issued series of Orders and Circulars for implementing good policing practices in both rural and urban areas. One such was the revival of the SO 920, (Standing Order 920, issued in 1994) for strengthening community outreach program to meet expectations of the community, especially the disadvantaged and vulnerable groups such as women and children, and prevent crimes.

The Mohalla meetings and Samudhaya Samparka Sabhas are initiatives wherein the police and community, especially women, interface periodically for discussion on crimes against women and children, special and civil legislative provisions, procedures to be followed and above all the status of complaints.

The Government Order issued by former Director General & Inspector General of the KSP delineates steps to ensure community outreach and accountability of the police to the people. The 'New Beat Documentation' requires that police assigned to respective villages interact with community and gather information on child labour, child marriage and other crimes against women and children, for vigilance and prevention.

‘The Open House’ or **‘Therada Manne’** in Kannada, is another innovative program that is showing great promise and potential as a simple, yet effective strategy that is bridging gap between the police and the young, through a lively dialogue. The Open House is a program for familiarizing school students to the functioning of the Police and forging a relationship between the Police and the young. It emerged as a public interface program based on a direction by Shri. Gagan Deep, the then Inspector General of Police, North Eastern Range, to the jurisdictional Police Stations, for organizing visits by school children to police stations. This direction stems out of a circular from the Sarva Sikshana Abhyas, Department of Education, Government of Karnataka, requesting all government departments and offices to open their doors to students so as to enable them understand the governance system and functioning of the state better, through exposure visits and direct interaction with officials.

The impact of the Open House and the potential for taking it to scale are discussed in the latter part of this document.

Child Protection – District Initiatives

Violence and deprivation faced by children have a life-long effect on them and this perspective forms the basis of UNICEF’s programmatic interventions in Karnataka. The Government of Karnataka and UNICEF partnership for over 2 decades to promote a protective environment for children has resulted in the understanding that there are no linear solutions or quick fixes for child protection but rather an integrated, comprehensive approach that takes into account 3 key components viz a) Convergent and synergic multi-sectroal approach, where diverse stakeholders, governmental and non-governmental including local elected leadership, community collectives and family strive towards upholding protection, b) Promotion of constructive social practices, norms, value systems and attitudes that protect children; and ssimultaneously condemns harm or abuse of children c) Institutional arrangements for ensuring protective mechanisms in place such as policies, legislative reforms, budget allocation and capacitated human resource.

Drawing on the state's explicit commitment to address violence against children, UNICEF and Government of Karnataka (GoK) entered into Memorandum of Understanding for implementation of the pilot initiatives, the District Child Protection Projects (DPP) in the districts of Raichur (2009) and Koppal (2010) of Karnataka. The DPP provides the child rights based framework for an integrated approach to child protection. Root cause of violence against children and women, including gender based violence, and other harmful practices stem from entrenched norms, customs and above all attitudes and perceptions that need to be addressed for bringing in lasting change in any community. The DPP strives to address this by engaging a wide range of stakeholders, including children, youth, elected representatives, and families and creating a demand for services and measures as social entitlements of the communities. Simultaneously the DPPs are surging forward in taking the child protection agenda to the sub-district and local levels through institutionalisation of the Makkala Grama Sabha² and setting up Child Rights Protection Committees³ at the Gram panchayat level.

The convergent, holistic and integrated approach of the DPPs of Raichur and Koppal in addressing key protection issues of child labour, child marriage, child abuse, abandoned children and child beggary through timely action, planned and systematic campaigning and social awareness building, capacity building of care providers and media partnership is silently spearheading a social change for children, as envisioned by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India in its Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) dossier!

District Child Protection Project, Koppal⁴ (DPP Koppal)

² Makkala Gram Sabha is a formalized program of the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, based on the initiative of grass root level CBOs, NGOs and GOs working to uphold the rights of children, whereby every panchayat in Karnataka is required to hold Grama Sabhas in November, with active participation of children to discuss and resolve children's issues along with other panchayat members and community; honoring the UNCRC. The DPPs have systematically implemented this program and developed Guidelines and structure for the same.

³ Child Protection Committees as envisaged under Integrates Child Protection Scheme 2009, launched by MWCD, GoI, to ensure protection of children at the micro level - villages and ward of towns and cities.

⁴ DPP Koppal is an ongoing collaborative initiative of Government of Karnataka, District Administration, Koppal and UNICEF, Hyderabad towards an integrated approach for Child Protection. Reference drawn from the Koppal DPP Concept document and this is duly acknowledged.

Koppal, a young district carved out of Raichur is one of the under developed districts of North Karnataka and one of the 5 districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka region, that has been severely hit repeatedly by drought and famine. This coupled with the fact that the Nizam rule overlooked the development of economy and human resource, has rendered Koppal with poor development indicators showing very high unemployment and migration for labour, low health status, with high rate of malnutrition among children, high prevalence of HIV, low female literacy, child survival rate, child marriage, out of school children etc. The brunt has been borne by people pushed to the periphery of development including women and children.

The vision of the Koppal District Protection Plan is to ensure Protection and Development of every child, that every child in Koppal should be safe, with access to survival and development opportunities and services. The intervention is a collective effort of all institutions, agencies and persons concerned with children, directly or indirectly. The protective action aims to safeguard children from harm and reduce vulnerability with participation of families, communities and personnel assigned with the task of protection. The vision embarks on provision, where there is deprivation; protection where there is vulnerability and increased participation of children where there is exclusion for overall growth of children in safe and secure environment.

The DPP aims at ensuring access to quality education by ensuring children are in school and not in various work situation , setting up of child protection structures with sensitized and trained personnel such as Child Welfare Committees (CWC), Juvenile Justice Board (JJB), Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU), District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) and Childline as mandated under the Juvenile Justice Act and the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), enforcement of legislations for children with specific focus on the Juvenile Justice Act (Care and protection of children) Act 2016, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006, Child Labour and Adolescent labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986 (As amended in 2016), Right to Education Act 2009 and Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act 1956 through active participation of local leadership and community collectives.

The District Administration is the primary agency responsible for implementation of the DPP Koppal supported by the key departments of Education, Police, Labour, Women and Child Development, Health, RDPR, and Social Welfare. The district Police play a very significant and critical role in the process – timely response to violations, enforcing legislations and follow-up of the judicial process for prosecution and conviction, supporting rehabilitation of victims/survivors, participating actively in social mobilization process for prevention of crime against children and women, and striving to create an environment that respects children and their rights.

Since 2010, Koppal District is emerging as a model for the proactive and lead role played by the Police to both prevent abuse and exploitation of children, and promote a conducive environment where children can grow and enjoy life without violence.

OPEN HOUSE – A PLATFORM FOR INTERACTION BETWEEN THE YOUNG AND THE POLICE

The image of the police conjured up by children most often is of one who wields the 'laati'(baton) to deal with criminals or jail them in dark and scary lock-up rooms. The fear and apprehension of the young are reinforced by childhood memories of threats by parents and care givers to call upon the ubiquitous police man to discipline a truant or disobedient child. The Police station too has by and large remained outside the realm of experience of most children, except those who have been brought there for protection or assistance or have overstepped law.

This situation is undergoing a rapid change in Koppal district in the last two years where the Police, under the able guidance of the Superintendent of the Police and Senior Welfare Officer of the Special Juvenile Police Unit are actively engaged in organizing the **'Open House' or 'Therada Manne'** in Kannada, an innovative action to educate the young on the police system and thereby build bridge with the community. The Open House has its origin, as mentioned earlier in this document, from a circular of the Sarva Sikshana Abhyan (SSA)⁵, Department of Education, Government of Karnataka, requesting all departments to facilitate visits by school students for orientation on the departmental functions, services offered to citizens and role in governance. Shri. Gagan Deep, the then Inspector General of Police, North Eastern Range, Karnataka, fashioned this opportunity into a program, the Open House, a platform for the young and the police to interact. A circular was sent by mid in 2010, to all jurisdictional police stations to organize visits of students from nearby schools and facilitate orientation and interaction. The visits would be organised on every Thursday of the week for two hours, between 10am and 12noon.

The Open House, at inception was seen as an event that provided school children an opportunity to visit the station and learn about the police system and the function of the police in dealing with crime and maintaining law and order. This interaction would also help

⁵ Circular No: SSA/OOVCS/Child Rights/2009-10 dated 23/05/2009

dispel the fear and create positive image about the police in the young minds. The Police stations started organizing the programs and select children from government and private schools for the first time started visiting police stations and meet up with police officers. There was then no prototype or frame work provided to guide the event and was left to the discretion of each station to improvise and organize the program. Some stations took up this activity with interest, as a break from the routine police work while others saw it as additional burden to their already loaded day!

Open House – an Innovative Strategy for Child Protection

It was September 2010 and the team members of the District Child Protection Program of Koppal⁶, and the Gender Sensitisation & People Friendly Project (GSPP)⁷ sat for program review and planning. Alongside taking stock of the progress in dealing with the serious issues plaguing the district such as child marriage, child labour, child abuse etc, the team focused on strengthening interventions that could accelerate the process of reaching out to more vulnerable children and communities. The Open House popped up as a program with great potential, both in leveraging the active participation of the Police department in Koppal and in empowering the young, one of the major constituents the DPP was working with. Children have always been a source of inspiration to all initiatives of the government and UNICEF projects with their bounding energy, ideas and enthusiastic participation.

Shri. Eshwar Chandra Vidyasagar, IPS, the then SP of Koppal, provided the unstinted support and formalized the program by issuing circular⁸ to all police stations directing them to organise Therada Manne. Official letter was sent to the District Director of Public Instruction, Education Department seeking the department's cooperation in rolling out the program and maximize participation from schools.

The Mission of this program is not just to orient children about the police but also provide a space for them to learn and discuss protection issues faced by them, and importantly

⁶ The program focus of DPP Koppal has been discussed in the earlier section of this document

⁷ GSPP – details about the Project has been provided in the earlier section of this document

⁸ Circular No: ref annexure.

mobilize their active participation in the process. Koppal, as is known is one of the backward districts of Karnataka and has registered high incidence of child marriage, child labour, out of school children, low girl child education, malnutrition among children of 0-6yrs etc⁹. Children's participation would therefore have a two-fold purpose - create awareness about the various child protection issues they encounter, and importantly involve actively in the resolution process that would empower them.

Shri. B. S. Prakash IPS, former Superintendent of Police, Koppal district summarises succinctly the 3 fold objective of the Open House as "a) Dispel fear among children about the police and provide them with easy access b) Provide them and their families an orientation on the functions of the police as law enforcers and c) More importantly, build the positive image of police and the commitment to help women and children among their peers, family and community."

The program was well received by schools, students and the police alike and started to look forward to the 'Thursday Event'. Koppal Police, in all the 14 police stations¹⁰, followed the norms set down in the circular of having the program on every Thursday of the week for around two hours – 10am to 12noon, inviting students of classes 6-8¹¹ from the neighbouring schools, in batches of 45-50, accompanied by their Teachers. The program included a tour of the police station and discussion with the children on role of the police in protection of public, how complaints are dealt with, legislations to deal with crimes and specifically for protection of women and children from violence and abuse like the IPC, Juvenile Justice Act, Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Protection of Women from Domestic

⁹ Karnataka Human Development Report 2006 lists Koppal as one of the backward districts of North Karnataka with low development indicators plagued by serious protection issues faced by children

¹⁰ List provided in Annexure:

¹¹ Classes 6-8 constitute the Higher Primary School (HPS). The implementing team took the decision to commence with the HPS for two reasons – start at an age when the visits could lead to meaningful learning and discussion with police; also this system would enable systematic coverage of students and schools in the station jurisdiction

Violence Act etc. The police answered the queries of the children with patience. The children were also given important contact numbers, of Child Welfare Officers, WPC, DPP team etc.

While students from rural areas visited their jurisdictional police station, their counterparts in the urban areas were luckier as they got to visit the Office of the Superintendent of Police, the District Head Quarters. The children had the unique opportunity of shaking hands with the SP and sharing their views with him, visiting the Control Room, the Finger Printing Bureau, the District Crime Record Bureau, and above all visiting the Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU)¹² housed in the SP's office.

Reporting of the proceedings was an important task of the police personnel in-charge of facilitating the session. The document¹³ was submitted to the Sr. Child Welfare Officer of the Special Juvenile Police Unit, who in turn shared the highlights with the Superintendent of Police. The Police Control Room¹⁴ collated information from all police stations of the district every Thursday about the Open House including number of schools that attended the session, number of students, information shared with children and key deliberations of the day. This report was sent to the Inspector General of Police for the Range. This system has however been temporarily stopped for administrative purpose and efforts are on to revive it.

A Typical Open House

It was 9.30am a Thursday morning and the Gangavathi Rural Police Station, Koppal wore the look of any normal police station busy with personnel attending to public grievances and cases. By around 10am the atmosphere changed as the personnel geared up for the exciting event of the day, the Open House, under the supervision of the Child Welfare Officer and the Head Constable. The station was neat and clean, and all personnel ready to do their bit. Shortly, around 45 children streamed into the compound, boys and girls in school uniform,

¹² The SJPUs in Karnataka are set up by Government Order No: Structure of SJPU provided in Annexure

¹³ Copy of a report and content provided in Annexure - 5

¹⁴ The Control Room is located at the SP's Office, Head Quarter for the District and is the hub that receives all calls to 100 and diverts them to concerned jurisdictional police station

with curiosity, excitement and apprehension writ large in their eyes. For almost all of them it was their first visit to a Police Station.

The students of classes 6th to 8th, from Government Higher Primary Schools of Hosahalli, Danapura and Jangamara Kalgudi, holding notebook and pen in their hand to capture the experience in their own words, and accompanied by their teachers were all set for the interaction with the Police. The students were divided into batches of 10-15, to facilitate easier interaction and taken around the police station by the Head Constable, Ms. Sharadamma, an enthusiast in dealing with children and an experienced Woman Police Constable trained on issues pertaining to crimes against women and children.

The tour included visit to the room where the rifles are kept and the children were explained about the purpose and use of the weapons. The excitement built up as some of them were allowed to handle the pistols. Ms. Sharadamma explained the process of receiving complaints, registering an FIR, the various registers maintained, the Crime Board put up at the entrance, and specific crimes captured and updated. The students were then shown the board with the “Wanted List” and the lock-up room, which elicited fear among them and most moved away quickly seeking safer grounds!

When all the batches completed the tour, they assembled in the compound for half hour discussion led by the Sub-Inspector (SI) and assisted by Ms. Sharadamma. They walked the children through the roles of the police as law enforcers and protectors of the public and public property. The SI gave them a gist of the IPC and key Sections that deal with crime against women and children and how perpetrators are brought to justice.

Ms. Sharadamma, engaging the children through series of questions, oriented the children briefly on the rights that they are entitled to, the Acts to protect children and women such as Juvenile Justice Act, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, Child Labour Act etc, Dowry Prohibition Act and Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act. They were also informed of the child protection mechanisms in the districts such as Child Line – 1098 and the Child Welfare

Committee and the Special Juvenile Police Units and were provided the contact numbers of the concerned officers.

The police team patiently responded to the volley of questions shot at them by the students and put them at ease with their simple and straight forward answers. The presence of Hussainbi, a young woman police constable and Ms. Sharadamma piqued the interest of girl students and helped in opening up to more interaction.

The children were served biscuits and set out back to school to be on time for their noon-meal. The responsibility of the students however did not end with the visit, and they had to each share their experience and new information learnt to the rest of their classmates, thereby kindling interest in them too about the police and their role.

Children's Voice Heard

"The Open House has given me confidence and I will now approach even the SP if I need to help a friend or classmate" Sowmya Class 8

"I was afraid of the Police before, but now I am not. I will share all I learnt with my classmates and friends in the village" Suresh,



"I want to become a Police Officer and help all the girls and women in my village and district" Radhamma, Class 6

"This is the first time I am coming to a police station. I have learnt so much today. Police are now my friends." Revanna, Class 7

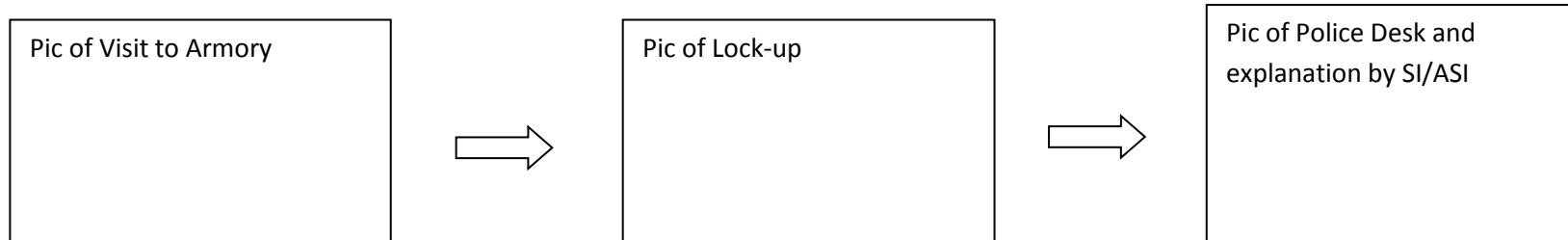
*Sample of Questions Asked by Children at the Open House**

- ◆ *What are computers used for? Does it help police resolve crime faster?*
- ◆ *Why do police still maintain hand written registers when there are computers?*
- ◆ *What is a walkie-talkie?*
- ◆ *How can we get support from the police for our problems?*
- ◆ *What should I study to become a Police Officer?*
- ◆ *How does it feel to be a Woman Police and is it difficult for women to be a police? (This was asked by many girls of women police)*
- ◆ *What telephone number should I contact if I have to give a complaint?*
- ◆ *Will my name be revealed to the complainant?*
- ◆ *How will the police help us if we complain about a child marriage and the parents of the girls come to know about it?*
- ◆ *Can we also complain about our teachers if we have some problems at school?*
- ◆ *Will police help even if we face problems at home and in the family?*
- ◆ *Will the police jail our father if any of us complain about him beating our mother or us?*
- ◆ *Can the police help without sending my father to jail?*
- ◆ *If I find a child working can I call 100 and get immediate response?*
- ◆ *Can I call the police any time of the day or night to complain?*
- ◆ *Are there specific Acts to protect children?*
- ◆ *How many Sections are there in the IPC?*
- ◆ *Can we bring more friends to visit the police station and meet you?*
- ◆ *Do all police stations hold such meetings with children and students?*

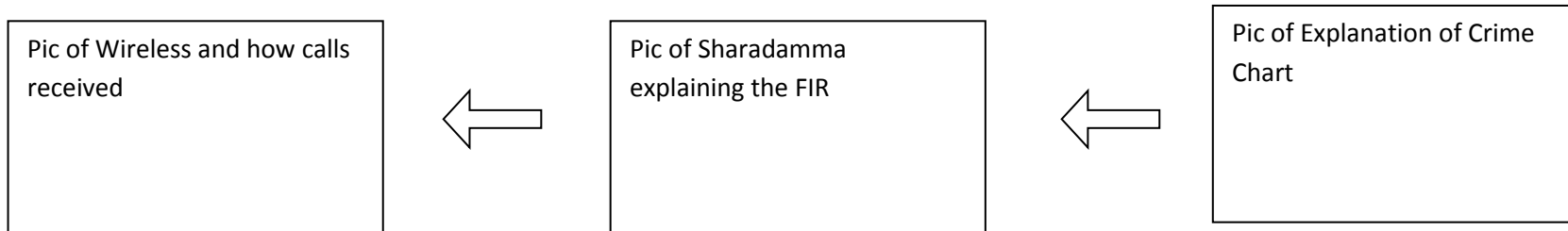
**Questions are verbatim translation and have not been edited.*

A TYPICAL OPEN HOUSE IN POLICE STATIONS AT KOPPAL – THE TWO HOUR PROGRAM AGENDA

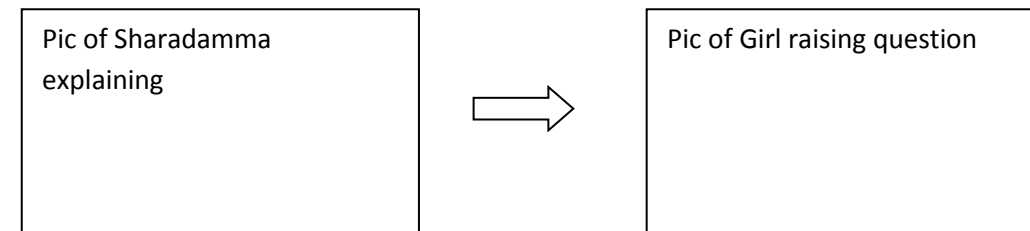
A. Tour of the Police Station



B. Explanation of Crime Chart and Registers for Women and Children & how calls are attended to



C. Discussion with children on Child Rights, legislations for children, IPC and Q&A Session



Impact of the Open House

The response to the Open House from the schools and students was overwhelming and equally appreciated by the police. The personalized contact and close interaction assuaged the fear of the police and children began to open up. During interactions children spoke about the problems they faced in their village, school or homes. A range of issues were flagged such as buses not stopping to pick up students, eve teasing, to serious concerns like child marriage that prevented girls from pursuing their education.

Children gradually overcame diffidence and started calling the control room or the respective police station to seek help to stop the marriage of a classmate or their peer in the village. They also provided information of friends or classmates who had dropped out of school owing to pressure from parents to work to supplement family income. The Police acted fast on the information and along with the DPP team and other designated officers¹⁵ were able to stop marriages from being solemnized, withdraw children from work or distress situation and place them in temporary shelter with the support of the Child Welfare Committee¹⁶.

It is heartening to note that the interaction with the police has equipped students with information and spurred them to courageously divulge information about very serious and sensitive protection issues, which even adults refrain from disclosing. Calls from children enabled the police to rescue a girl baby from being abandoned by an unwed mother in Huligi village and in another instance where two children were nearly orphaned as their parents were HIV positive. A teenage girl was saved from being sexually abused and trafficked as the man with whom she was planning to elope was involved in shady dealings. In a couple of instances missing children were also traced within a short duration.

¹⁵ Officers or authorities are designated at district and sub-district level under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 and Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986, for enforcement of the legislations.

¹⁶ Child Welfare Committees are mandatory bodies functioning as a bench of magistrates set up under the Juvenile Justice Act 2000 & Amendment 2006, in every district of the state to respond to and deal with children in need of care and protection.

Shri Vishwanath Hiregowder, Police Sub Inspector, has to say this of the children, “They not only want to have information but are now demanding that we take immediate action against those who abuse children”

The Open House, originally aimed at sensitizing children and fostering friendship with the police, resulted in families and community also being oriented. The children were taking information on child protection back to their families and villages. The issues were also being discussed in Gram Panchayat and Women’s Self Help Group meetings. Messages that child marriage, child labour and school dropout would be dealt with stringent action were getting across. Most people fear the presence of the police at their doorstep, especially if guilty of violating law. It is also seen as a stigma in a closed neighbourhood. Consequently, there were instances where parents willingly came forward to readmit their son or daughter to school. In couple of instances parents planning marriage of their minor daughters called off the engagement fearing police action and social derision.

Leadership and Personnel

The success of the Open House program in Koppal and the constant active participation of the police in reaching out to children have come about owing to the consistent leadership provided by the senior police officers at the district, the Superintendent of the Police and Sr. Child Welfare Officers as well as the presence of two trained and committed police of the rank of Constables at the SPs office overseeing all tasks related to children in the district. Two police personnel’s have been deputed by the Karnataka State Police as part of the pilot initiative of the GSPP and DPP, Koppal. In addition the Superintendent of Police, Koppal deputed three police personnel’s to SJPU. These have intensely trained under the GSPP, on gender and child related issue, legislations for women and children, police procedures stipulated under the various legislations and specifically as mandated under the Juvenile Justice System etc. They form part of the invaluable asset – the pool of Resource team within the state police and are called upon for various capacity building workshops on dealing with violence against women and children by the police department, by DWCD, DPP Projects,

NIPCCD, Southern Regional Center, Bangalore and NGOs such as Karnataka Health Promotion Trust.

Key Tasks and Responsibilities of the two police personnel include:-

- ≈ Supporting the KSP in 100% Capacity Building of the police personnel in Koppal on violence against women and children, specifically on the SJPU
- ≈ Supporting the SP in setting up the SJPU and providing technical support to the Sr. CWO, heading the SJPU
- ≈ Overseeing the operational aspects such as
 - Maintenance of separate registers in every police station for crimes against women and children
 - Orientation and follow-up on cases related to children, both those in need of care and protection and those in conflict with law
 - Facilitating coordination with other JJ functionaries at the district level for speedy response to cases of children in need of care and protection
 - Facilitating compilation of data and report for the district
- ≈ Supporting the implementation of the Open House programs in all 14 police stations of Koppal – setting up the process as delineated in the Guidelines
- ≈ Supporting the District Officers for review of the cases relating to crimes against women and children and preventive measures implemented
- ≈ Networking with various agencies within district, other districts and state for resource mobilization

The deputation of two trained and committed police personnel exclusively for Child Protection is a unique initiative of the KSP and has provided valuable learning for the state. This strategy has great potential and can be leveraged across the state and country for making a difference in the police attitude and importantly, police response to children and women.

The overall impact of the Open House is captured in the chart in the next page.



CHILDREN

- Knowledge on Child Protection (CP) issues & support systems
- Active participation
- Incidences of abuse/exploitation reported to police/brought to the fore
- Peer support - timely intervention

POLICE

- Change in attitude towards violence against women and children
- Prevention of crime against children - timely intervention
- Change in image of the Police - as friend and protector
- Access to community , reduction of violence against women and children
- Effective role as frontline promoters of CP

COMMUNITY

- Knowledge on Child Protection issues & support systems
- CP a collective responsibility of families, school, elected leaders, local bodies & CBOs
- Timely intervention to prevent abuse or harm
- Sensitisation on & Reduction of violence against women & children

TESTIMONIALS

"Today we see increased participation of the police in protecting children. There is better coordination between them and the CWC, and their timely support has helped monitor mass marriages and prevent child marriages. Children no more fear the police and seek their support."

Mr. Rajshekar, Chairperson, Child Welfare Committee, Koppal

"Our work in prevention of crimes against children is rendered easy as Open House is making a positive impact not only on children but on communities as well. The heinous practice of child marriage is being addressed largely owing to information from children. This program should be a must in every district for protecting children of our state."

Mr. S.M. Shivakumar, Senior Child Welfare Officer, SJPU, Koppal

"The Community Outreach program of the Police is helping women and we see positive response when we approach them with complaints. Open House is now giving opportunity for the children, especially girls to learn about the violence faced by us and who this can be resolved with police help."

Ms. Srilakshmi, Former District Coordinator, Mahila Samakya, Koppal

"I used to be afraid of the Police but not after they started having meetings in our village. My daughter has visited this police station along with her classmates. She told me about the woman police constable. I have now come to talk to her as my sister is having problems in her in-laws house."

Ms. Chikathaiyamma, at the Munirabad Police Station, Koppal

Streamlining/Formalising the Open House Program for State Coverage

The Open House at Koppal was gradually evolving into a powerful mechanism for dealing with child protection issues. The overwhelming response and the participation of children by way of information sharing, influencing peers and approaching the police to resolve matters gave a fillip to the district child protection project. To deal with the accelerated pace and strategically bank on the innovative program, setting systems in place and framing guidelines was of essence. This was also imperative to upscale intervention across the state to reach out to a greater number of children.

The following course of action was pursued by the GSPP team under the guidance of Shri. Mohapatra, IPS, Director General of Police (Training):-

- Developed a Guideline detailing how an Open House was to be conducted. This document was sent as a formal circular¹⁷ to all police stations across the state to ensure a standardized approach to the Open House while also providing flexibility at the police station level. The document details the following:
 - ✚ A brief explanation of the Open House
 - ✚ Operational information such as
 - Day and timing of the Open House
 - The personnel in-charge of organizing the program, their tasks and responsibilities
 - Students participation such as number in a batch, schools and standards to be covered
 - An agenda to include tour of the police station and explanation of the police role and functions
 - ✚ Discussions with children on the UNCRC, violence against children and women and the legislations for dealing with such crimes, mechanisms

¹⁷ Circular No: DGP/Training/15/2013, dated 31.05.2013, Annexure -

- ✚ List of important contacts to include that of the Child Welfare Officer of the police station, the Sr. Child Welfare Officer of the SJPU, Chairperson of the Child Welfare Committees, Child Line, State Commission for Protection of Child Rights
- ✚ Immediate follow-up on specific issues raised by the children with concerned departments, panchayats or families
- ✚ Reporting of the deliberations -
- ✚ Submission of the documentation to the Sr. Child Welfare Officer of the SJPU and a monthly compilation to the SP
- 📄 Concept Note on Open House sent along with the Guideline
- 📄 Capacity building of key police personnel namely the Senior Child Welfare Officer and staff of the SJPU, Child Welfare Officers of the police station as part of 3 day training program on 'The SJPU and Child Protection'
- 📄 Setting up district review mechanism in place under the leadership of the SP along with key stakeholders¹⁸
- 📄 Raising awareness about the Open House among key departments such as Education, Women and Child Development, Labour, NGOs and other statutory bodies in various forums such as district review meetings, training and other programs to promote collective and convergent response to problems faced by children

Challenges faced in Implementation

No new system fits in place easily and the roll out of the Open House program in Koppal has been a trial and learning for the Police and the District Child Protection Project, UNICEF. Though issues are not insurmountable, even minor set-backs could slacken the process. Keeping up the initial enthusiasm of the police personnel to the Open House amidst their work load, transfers of trained personnel, elections, floods and other emergency duties are issues that bog down the police at district and station level. Likewise examinations, school events, festivals and vacations result in reducing the number of days available for Open House

¹⁸ The District review for Child Protection would include the following key agencies and functionaries under the Juvenile Justice System – SJPU, CWC, JJB, Childline, DCPUs, officers of the JJ Intuitions, NGOs and officers of key departments. The pictorial representation is presented in Annexure No: of this document.

to cover all schools and students. With minimal budget for the event in both the departments, fetching children from schools far from the police station or visits from rural schools to the Police Head Quarters at the district have been problematic.

Is Open House a Scalable Strategy for Child Protection?

The Open House experience at Koppal in the last two and half years has been an eye-opener and a learning for the district administration, Koppal and the Karnataka State Police. The impact of the program has exceeded initial expectations, bringing children out of their cocooned lives, voicing their needs, concerns and actively participating in the process of reaching out to their friends and peers facing problems such as forced marriage, forced labour, domestic violence, abuse etc. The image of the police, as not just law enforcers but friends of children and community is gradually emerging with their being in the frontline dealing with child protection issues.

The Open House initiative, known initially only to those working or associated with Koppal, came into limelight during the Consultations organized by the Government of Karnataka to prepare a report on an action plan to combat child marriage in the state, under the Chairmanship of Justice Shivraj V. Patil, former Judge, Supreme Court of India. The Open House program and the role of the children, police, and the DPP teams of Raichur and Koppal were hailed by all for their efforts in stopping numerous child marriages from being solemnized and preventing many through interactions at community level. ***The ‘Therada Manne’ finds specific mention as an innovative strategy to prohibit child marriage in the Report of the Justice Shivraj K. Patil Committee¹⁹, submitted to the High Court of Karnataka and Government of Karnataka.*** Many NGOs have been enthused by this experience and are now closely working with the police in their respective districts and taluks

¹⁹ Report on Prevention of Child Marriages in the State of Karnataka, by Core Committee, headed by Justice Shivraj V. Patil, former Judge of Supreme Court of India, submitted on 30.06.2011, Chptr V, pg 157 & Action Plan, pg 207

to propel the movement against child labour and child marriage in particular and address other protection issues as well.

With demand for increased convergence of concerned agencies at district and taluk levels for action to safeguard children and protect them from harm and exploitation, the role of the police is seen as crucial. Given their reach and accessibility at village level the scope for making significant contribution to prevent violence against women and children is enormous. Experience in raids and rescue to remove children from abusive or exploitative situations has consistently shown that the presence of police has been a factor to reckon with, making the process easier and often safe for child/children and other authorities and members present. ***If their presence can generate such positive response, then how much more can be achieved with their active participation and engagement with children and communities, especially the vulnerable and at risk, on a regular basis for prevention of violence be it at home, schools, work place or in public spaces!***

The Karnataka State Police Initiative of Community Outreach²⁰ spurred by the Standing Order 920 (SO 920)²¹ to build bridges through regular community interface programs has taken the police out of their stations and into the community for meetings with women and children. The Meetings with Women's Groups and Community Meetings have enabled the police to orient women on legislations for addressing violence against women and children, the legal recourse and other support services available. This move has also helped in crime prevention.

Given this background, and in the light of the Government of India and state governments committing to Child Protection as priority concern, the proactive role of the police in the larger context and the Open House as specific action and strategy for intervention can make a difference at the field level. This system holds promise for promoting an environment to uphold safety and protection of women and children. The coordination between the Special Juvenile Police Units, the District Child Protection Units, Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile

²⁰ Government Order No:

²¹ Standing Order 920 was introduced in 1994, by the then DG&IG of Karnataka State Police as a measure to prevent crime and uplift the image of the police, through community interactions

Justice Board, and Child Lines, supported by the concerned departments and NGOs can bring the desired action and change for children.

Investment towards operationalisation of the above will include capacity building of senior officials of key departments and functionaries of the juvenile justice system of the state, deputation of personnel (as discussed in the section on 'Impact of the Open House' of this report), budget allocation for the program in both Police and Education departments, networking with civil society agencies and periodic review of the outcomes of the Open House for follow-up action. This is no easy task though and requires committed leadership and vision from the state and district administration, as showcased by the District Protection Projects, Koppal and Raichur.



ANNEXURE

Annexure 1

Circular from Director General of Police (Training), Karnataka State Police, regarding setting up of SJPU's in the state and the roles and responsibilities of the personnel at the district units and at police stations.

Annexure 2

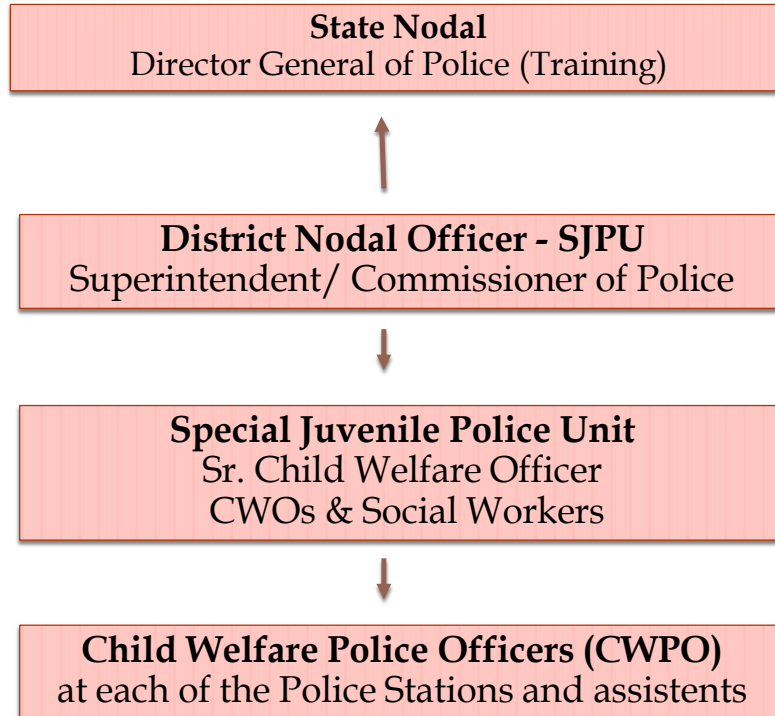
The Special Juvenile Police Unit

The Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU) is a mechanism for child protection mandated under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2000 and Amendment 2006, and functions as the nodal unit in every one of the 30 Police districts in the state, the 3 Commissionarates and 7 police zones of Bangalore city. Every SJPU comprises of a team of a Sr. Child Welfare Officer (Police Inspector of the District Crime Information Bureau, at the districts, Assistant Commissioner of Police, City Crime Record Bureau in the Commissionarates and Assistant Commissioner of Police in the Bangalore city zones) and assisted by 2 Constables and a social worker from an NGO that works for upholding the rights of children. The SJPU is responsible for the care and protection of children in the district, both in responding to calls of crisis or distress as well as in prevention of abuse, harm or exploitation of children. At the police station level two personnel are designated as Child Welfare Officers, one of whom is a woman and the other of the rank of ...

The SJPU have a key role to play in ensuring that children, be they in conflict with law or in need of care and protection are treated with respect and sensitivity, cases dealt with as per procedures, and resolved speedily. The specific role of police within the juvenile justice system can be referenced from the Karnataka state rules of the Juvenile Justice Act 2000 roles and functions of the SJPU, on the DWCD website. The list of all SJPos and the designated officers can also be accessed from the DWCD website.

The SJPU Structure is depicted in the chart below:

Structure of SJPU



Annexure 3

List of 14 Police Stations at Koppal

- ◆ Koppal Town Police Station
- ◆ Koppal Rural Police station
- ◆ Alavandi Police station
- ◆ Kukanoor Police station
- ◆ Yelburga Police station
- ◆ Munirabad Police station
- ◆ Bevoor Police station
- ◆ Gangavathi Town Police station
- ◆ Gangavathi Rural Police station
- ◆ Karatgi Police station
- ◆ Kanakagiri Police station
- ◆ Kustagi Police station
- ◆ Hanamasagara Police station
- ◆ Tavaragera Police station

The Koppal Traffic Police station and Gangavathi Police station do not fall within the purview of SJPU.

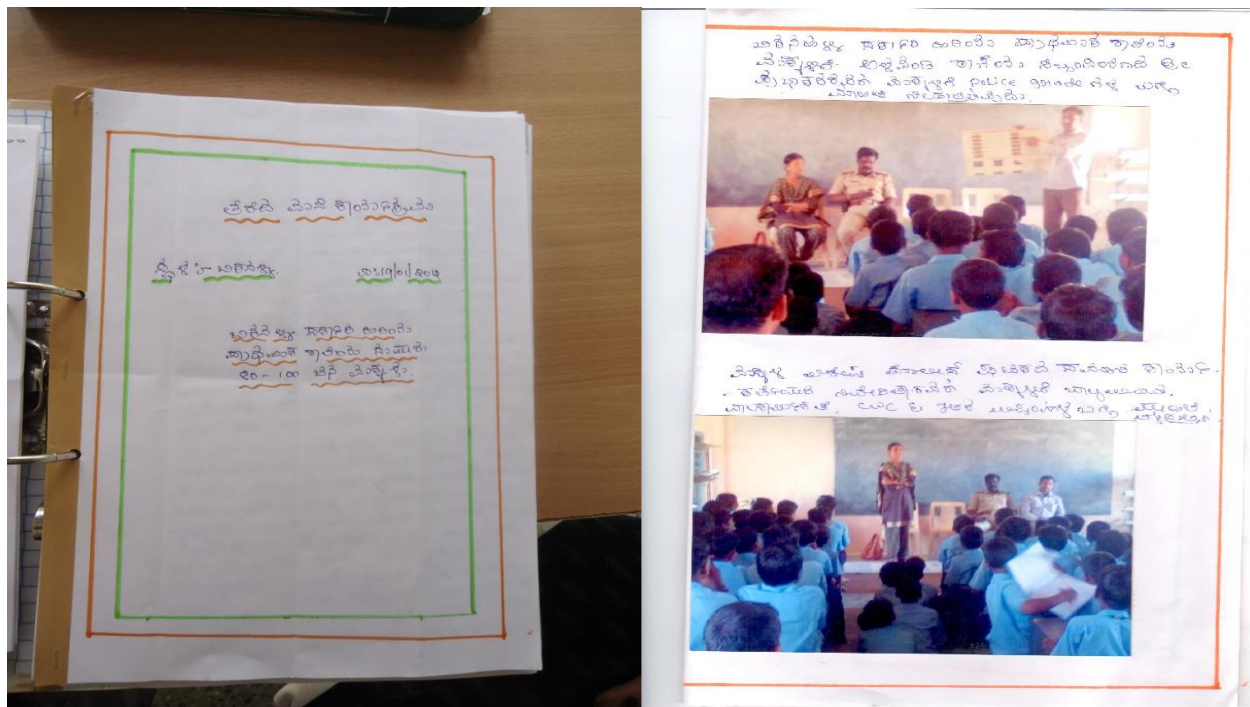
Annexure 4

Circular from Director General of Police (Training), Karnataka State Police, regarding Open House Program delineating mechanisms, procedures, responsibilities of the Sr.CWOs and CWOs, coordination with other key JJ functionaries of the district, review and reporting mechanisms etc

Annexure 5

Documentation of the Open House by the Police

Every Police station records the proceedings of the Open House in manual format, along with photographs and details issues raised by children, specific incidence or cases of children in distress or being exploited shared by children for further action.



Annexure 6

Circular from the Superintendent of Police, Koppal, to all Police stations of the district for organising Open House

Annexure 7

Circular from the Deputy Commissioner, Koppal, to heads of departments of the district seeking cooperation for the Open House programs

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ.

ಸಂ.ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಕೆ-ಯುನಿಸೆಫ್/ಪಿ.ಪಿ.ಪಿ/2013-14

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 26.06.2013

:-ಕಛೇರಿ ಆದೇಶ:-

ವಿಷಯ: "ತೆರೆದ ಮನೆ" ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.
ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ: ಸಂ/ಡಿಜಿಪಿ/ತರಬೇತಿ/ಎಸ್.ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಯು/15/2013 ದಿನಾಂಕ 31.05.2013

ಈ ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ವಿಷಯ ಮತ್ತು ಉಲ್ಲೇಖಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತೀ ಗುರುವಾರದಂದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗಾಗಿ 'ತೆರೆದ ಮನೆ' ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾನೂನು, ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಇರುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಮುಂತಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅರಿವು ನೀಡಿ, ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಕೂಡ ಬಾಲ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ಬಾಲ್ಯ ವಿವಾಹದ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನಾ ಆಂದೋಲನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಜೋಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ತೆರೆದ ಮನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಪೊಲೀಸರ ಸಂಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಉತ್ತಮಗೊಳಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಈಶಾನ್ಯ ವಲಯ ಗುಲಬರ್ಗಾದ ಠಾಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕಳೆದ 3 ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕವಾಗಿ ಯುನಿಸೆಫ್ - ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸಹಕಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ತೆರೆದ ಮನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಈ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಉನ್ನತ ತರಗತಿಯ ಅಂದರೆ 6 ರಿಂದ 10ನೇ ತರಗತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ 'ತೆರೆದ ಮನೆ' ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಆದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಆಯಾ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರು ತಮಗೆ ಹತ್ತಿರವಿರುವ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯ ಠಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪರ್ಕಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಆಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಪೂರ್ವತಯಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಠಾಣೆಯಿಂದ ತುಂಬಾ ದೂರವಿರುವ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಭೇಟಿ ನೀಡಿ ತೆರೆದ ಮನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸುವುದು. ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲು ಯುನಿಸೆಫ್-ಮಕ್ಕಳ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಯೋಜನೆ, ಮಕ್ಕಳ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಘಟಕ, ಸಮಗ್ರ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳು ಸಹಕರಿಸುವುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರತೀ ಗುರುವಾರ ತೆರೆದ ಮನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಆದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಂದನೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ,

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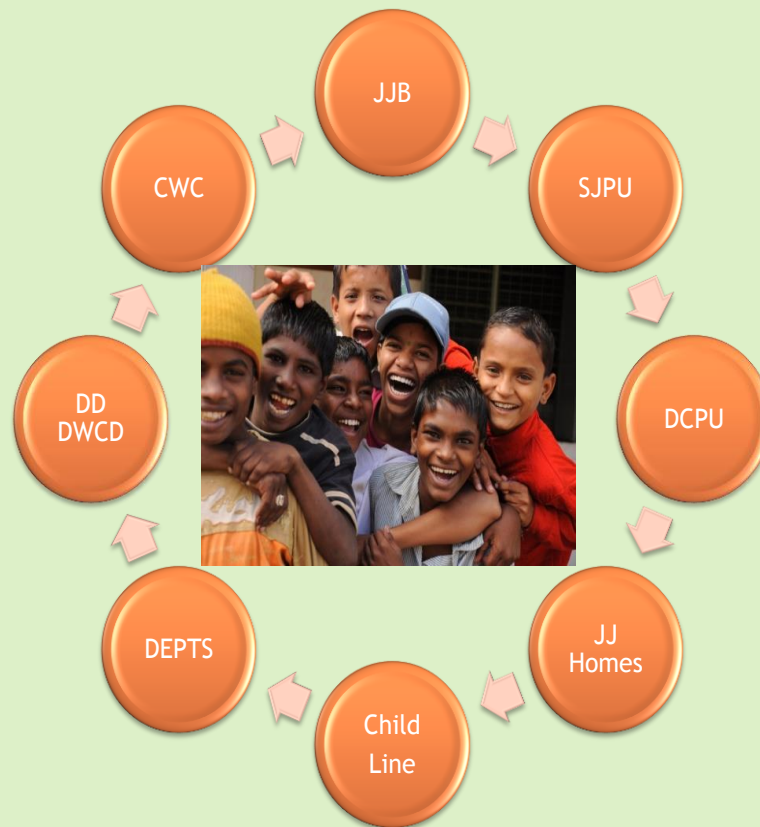
ರವರಿಗೆ,

1. ಉಪನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ.
2. ಹಿರಿಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಎಸ್.ಜಿ.ಪಿ.ಯು, ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ.
3. ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ರಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ.
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5. ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ, ಕುಪ್ಪಳಿ, ಗಂಗಾವತಿ, ಯಲಬುರ್ಗಾ.
6. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯ ಠಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು.
7. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಲೆಗಳ ಮುಖ್ಯೋಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳು, ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ.

ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು:

1. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ವರಿಷ್ಠಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ಕೊಪ್ಪಳ.

JJ Mechanisms - Convergence at the District



Media coverage of the Open House in Koppal – Greater Publicity and Appreciation

Express News Service

Koppal: Students of government higher primary school of Handral village on Thursday had an interactive session with police at the Alwandi police station near here on Thursday.

The Children's Rights Protection project organised a special programme for students on their rights at the police station.

Officials of the special cell for children's rights, including ASI Abdul Razak and police constable Prabhakar, enlightened students on the use of firearms and walkie-talkies as well as on the rules of traffic and prison.

They also gave detailed



Students interacting with police officials at Alwandi police station near Koppal on Thursday

information to students about the procedures to follow while approaching the police in case of any prob-

lems they face. The project's taluk coordinator Sanganna Sangapur informed students about the ill-effects of child

labour and child marriages. School teachers Shashikala, Mahadeva and others were present.

The new Indian Express 11/11/11

ಭಾನುವಾರ ॥ ೧೪ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ ೨೦೧೩

ಪ್ರಜಾವಾಣಿ ವಾರ್ತೆ

ಯಲಬುರ್ಗಾ: ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಬೇವೂರು ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹಿರಿಯ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ 'ತೆರೆದ ಮನೆ' ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಅಡಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ ವಾಗ್ ಡಾಲ್ಫಿನ್ ಕಾರ್ಯುಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ಮೊನ್ನೆ ರೇವಣ್ಣ ಕಟ್ಟಮನಿ
ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಮಂಜೆಯರ.
ಬಾಲಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವ
ಅತ್ಯಾಚಾರ ಹಾಗೂ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ
ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳ ಸಂಬಂಧ ನಾಗರಕ್ಕರು
ಎಷ್ಟು ತೀಕ್ಷ್ಣರೇ. ಮಂಜೆಯರು,
ಬಾಲಯರು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮನೋಬೇಟೆ.
ಇನ್ನೂನೇ ತೋರಿದ ಎದುರಿಸಿ
ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣ
ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು
ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದ್ದೂ ಅನಾಳ.

ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸಿ ಹೇಯ ಕೃತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ
ನಡೆದಿರುವುದು ಬೇಸರದ ಸಂಗತಿ ಆಗಿದೆ
ಎಂದರು.

ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಮರ್ಚೆಂಟ್ ರೆಗ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್
ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಸಂಯೋಜಕ ಬಸವರಾಜ
ಹಾಗೂ ಮಿರ್ಚಿ ಶೇಖರ ನಾಯಕ್
ಮಾನ್ಯರೂ, ಮರ್ಚೆಂಟ್ ಹೆಡ್‌ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್
ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಲನೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ
ಜನರೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಿರ್ಚಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ
ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯ ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯ
ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.
ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಸಮಯ ವನ್ನಾ ಮರ್ಚೆಂಟ್
ಕಲ್ಯಾಣಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು
ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಪೊಲೀಸರು ಬಳಸುವ ವಿವಿಧ ಆಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಮಹೇಶ ಸಜ್ಜನ, ಪ್ರಭುರಾಜ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ವಿಜಯಕುಮಾರ್ ಇದರು.



ಯಲಬುರ್ಗಾ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೇವೂರು ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಹಿರಿಯ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲೆಯ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದ್ದ 'ತೆರೆದ ಮನೆ' ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಸಬ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ರೇವಣಪ್ಪ ಕಟ್ಟಮನಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು.

> Sunday 01.9.2013

ક્રિયાઓ

ಹಿರೇಖ್ಯಾಡ: ತೆರೆದಮನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

ಗನಕಗಿರಿ: ಸಮೀಪದ ಹಿರೇಬ್ಬಾಡ
ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
ಈಚೆಗೆ ತೆರೆದಮನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ
ನಡೆಯಿತು.

ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ನಡೆದ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಸಬ್ ಇನ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಎಚ್. ಬಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹಪ್ಪ ಅವರು ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳು, ಕಂಪಿ, ಓಪರೇಟರ್, ಬಂದೂಕು, ವೈರ್‌ಲೆಸ್, ಪಾಕೆಟ್ ಇತರ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ವಿವಿಧ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಕುರಿತು ಸಮಗ್ರ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆಗಳು ಕೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಖತ್ಮರಿಸಿದರು. ಸಬ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್‌ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ನರಸಿಂಹಪ್ಪ, ಮುಖ್ಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕ ಚಿನ್ನಪ್ಪ ಹನೂರು, ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪೇದ ಶಾಂತಪ್ಪ



ಕನಕಗಿರಿ ಸಮೀಪದ ಹಿರೇಚ್ಚಾಡ ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಚೆಗೆ ತೆರೆದ ಮನೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟುಡೆಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕ್ಲಬ್. ಬಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹಪ್ಪ ಬಂದೂಕು ಕುರಿತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿದರು

ಬೆಳ್ಳಿದ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ, ರಾಘವೇಂದ್ರ,
ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಾದ ಸೋಮಪ್ಪ, ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ, ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳಾದ
ವಸಂತಗೌಡ, ತಿಪ್ಪಣ್ಣ, ಟಿ. ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮಪ್ಪ, ರಂಗಪ್ಪ ಇದ್ದರು.

ಮಂಜುನಾಥ,
ಪೋಲಿಸ್
ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಮಪ್ಪ.

Back Cover Content

The UNICEF and Government of Karnataka Cooperation for Child Protection is nearly a three decade journey, foraying into numerous areas of child rights, building partnerships in the process and setting in place systems and mechanisms. Protecting children from violence, abuse and exploitation continues to be the central focus, towards upholding their right to survival, protection, participation and overall healthy growth and development.

The GoK-UNICEF Child Protection agenda and action centers around strengthening systems to support prevention of violations, timely response to incidences and lowering risks faced by children. This is attempted through enhanced coordination between the state systems, building community based protection mechanisms, synergy across sectors and importantly a process whereby children become active participants and partners for change.

The Open House – a creative initiative by the Police and supported through a circular of the Sarva Sikshana Abhyan, Department of Education, that sought exposure and orientation of children to the functioning of various government departments at sub-district level and local level. Today, facilitated by the Gender Sensitisation and People Friendly Police Project (GSPP) and District Child Protection Projects of UNICEF at Koppal and Raichur, this catalytic mechanism has grown to provide the space and synergy between Police, children and local departments to take collective action to address problems and violence faced by children such as child marriage, child labour, school dropout, missing children, child beggary etc.

This documentation is an attempt to capture the gradual change that is set in motion by the Police in partnership with schools and children, where the process of knowledge and capacity building is having a double impact - young people as drivers of change, and the law enforcers building bridges with the community.

**Karnataka State Police, Government of Karnataka
UNICEF, Hyderabad**