



ADOPTIONSCENTRUM, SWEDEN

&

PRAYAS JUVENILE AID CENTRE, INDIA



Prayas Juvenile Aid Centre, as State Adoption Resource Centre (SARC) is envisaged as a centre for the spread of awareness for child rehabilitation through legal adoption. The centre will strive to develop a strong network of agencies working in the area of child welfare, protecting the rights of orphaned children and build up their capacity through a series of seminars and workshops on child rights, Child related legislations, process of adoption etc. Networking will be strengthened and dialogue established with the government to develop the necessary protocols and quality infrastructure for children. The project would address issues like adoption, child rights, child abandonment and girl child.

The project would extend to stakeholders and spread awareness about adoption in the society at large through various kinds of publicity materials. The goal that the agency has set before it is to work for securing the basic right of the child to a family. The target group would include children below eighteen, professionals, childless couple, students and government officials.

The area of work would include the states of Bihar and Jharkhand, two states languishing at the bottom of the Human Development Index, problems like child trafficking, gender discrimination, incidence of HIV/AIDS, child labour, etc.

1. Background

The area is a part of Bihar & Jharkhand, which is in the Indo-Gangetic plains, and the Chotanagpur Plateau of the east-central part of the country. While rural Bihar is primarily agricultural with towns aspiring to conditions of modern urban living, Jharkhand is mineral rich state with select industrialized pockets and agriculture that are its economic staples with sectors of urban life similar to that of Bihar of which it was a part until November, 2000. Socially both these regions are in a process of emerging out of feudal structures and attitudes are largely a product of lack of education, awareness of fundamental rights and social obscurantism. Society both in urban and rural locations is highly gendered and the discourse of patriarchy manifests itself substantially in every form of expression of life & culture. Social and family decisions are patriarchal determined with the elderly women of the family being co-opted to the said structure. Hence, it is mandatory for any social projects to strategically and sensitively negotiate discriminatory practices in order to spread an awareness of an equitable order as a fundamental groundwork for child rehabilitation including Adoption. The decision-making must necessarily involve an educated response that is consensual from each member that is involved in the process.

In both these states a large number of children are abandoned or orphaned for various socio-economic reasons such as changes in the traditional social structures, no community support systems and the pressure of modern day living or due to urbanization

and industrialization. The children are thus left to fend for themselves in great numbers. Out of these almost 90 percent are girls. It is also reported that some of these children are victims of trafficking

Specific Issues: Some of the specific issues regarding the promotion of adoption programme encountered in this area may be categorized as **Social, Administrative and Ethical**

Social	Organisational & Administrative	Ethical
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness among target groups • Gender discrimination • Private adoption • Demand for male child • Demand for fair & good looking children • Rampant Girl child Abandonment • Social practices of abandonment in certain tribal groups. • Family adoption • Poverty & lack of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of Penetrative Advocacy • Absence of Mass Campaigns • Absence of information relating to misconception • Absence of information relating procedure • Poor quality in Institutional Care. • Less sensitized Govt. Official • No cooperation from Police • Absence of Licensed & recognized Adoption Agencies • Lack of coordination between different level of officials • Lack of support from PRI systems • Long Court Procedure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of information on ethics of Non-legal Adoption. • Less cooperation from Medical Professional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secret Adoption • Adoption of Special Needs Children • Lack of committed Personnel • Need of reception center for newborn child at Village level.

The **project SARC (BVCA)** started in 1999 with the background of the landmark judgment of the Supreme Court of India in case L.K. Pandey Vs Union of India on adoption in 1995. Under this directive Government of India had taken various actions

to streamline the adoption programme in the country. The **Hon'ble Supreme Court** in its judgment stated 'when every option to place a child within the country fails only then can the child be cleared for inter country adoption'. Moreover the **Article 20,21 and 35 of UNCRC 89** also states that non-institutionalised programme like Adoption, foster placement etc are best alternatives for abandoned children. **The Hague convention** on Inter-country adoption also says that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding.

From the initial days BVCA was fortunate in receiving technical assistance from Prayas J.A.C, New Delhi who supported this programme through small grants. One such support led to a **Study on Adoption** in Bihar, which proved to be a learning experience for its members as well as a valid resource document.

This is a new project and not a continuation of any earlier project supported by Forum Syd/Sida

HIV/AIDS Situation: This area is one of the most socially and economically backward states of India. Due to lack of employment opportunities within the state, quite a large number of people from this state migrate, without their families, to metropolitan cities for the sake of jobs. This fosters casual sexual relationships. When they return to the state and their families, they spread the contracted disease, often unknowingly. The acute poverty of this region also paves the way for large scale trafficking among the poor women in the state. A few screening tests done by different agencies in the recent years reveal the serious nature of spreading of HIV/AIDS in these states. Only one laboratory of Patna the capital of Bihar, has till now screened about 14,000 suspected persons and found that 10 to 12 percent were HIV positive. According to a medical report the highest incidence of HIV s been reported from districts where the problem of labour migration is acute including that of child labour. The Report of Bihar State Aids Control Society tells about 11 thousand confirmed HIV persons in the State of Bihar. The report is collected through its VCTC centres in every District. The report also reveals that eight districts of north Bihar namely Muzaffarpur, Madhubani, East & West Champaran, Khagaria, Sitamarhi, Purnia and Kishanganj are found with high percentage of HIV patients.

High Risk Groups for HIV- Migrants, Truck drivers, Sex workers, and Injected Drug Users and their families and children.

2. Problem analysis

While there are many problems in providing environment conducive to full and healthy development of children in the states of Bihar and Jharkhand, particularly in respect of the girl child and other neglected children, but an analysis of the problems leads to one focal problem, that is, *Lack of appropriate and effective advocacy for the children's cause.*

Formulation of Problem- Formulation of problem was done in consultation with different stakeholders of programme such as adoption agencies, medical professionals, lawyers, Govt. officials, adoptive parents, prospective adoptive parents etc. Apart from meetings in different groups, a focus group discussion was organised to make out a problem tree, which is given below.

A separate meeting was held with the member organization to draw up the strategies of intervention to improve the situation. Needless to add that the members of BVCA played major role in formulation of the problem

For this we have to move in all the district and block town of both the States through the networking of Child and Women related organizations and with the close collaboration with State & District Govt. officials.

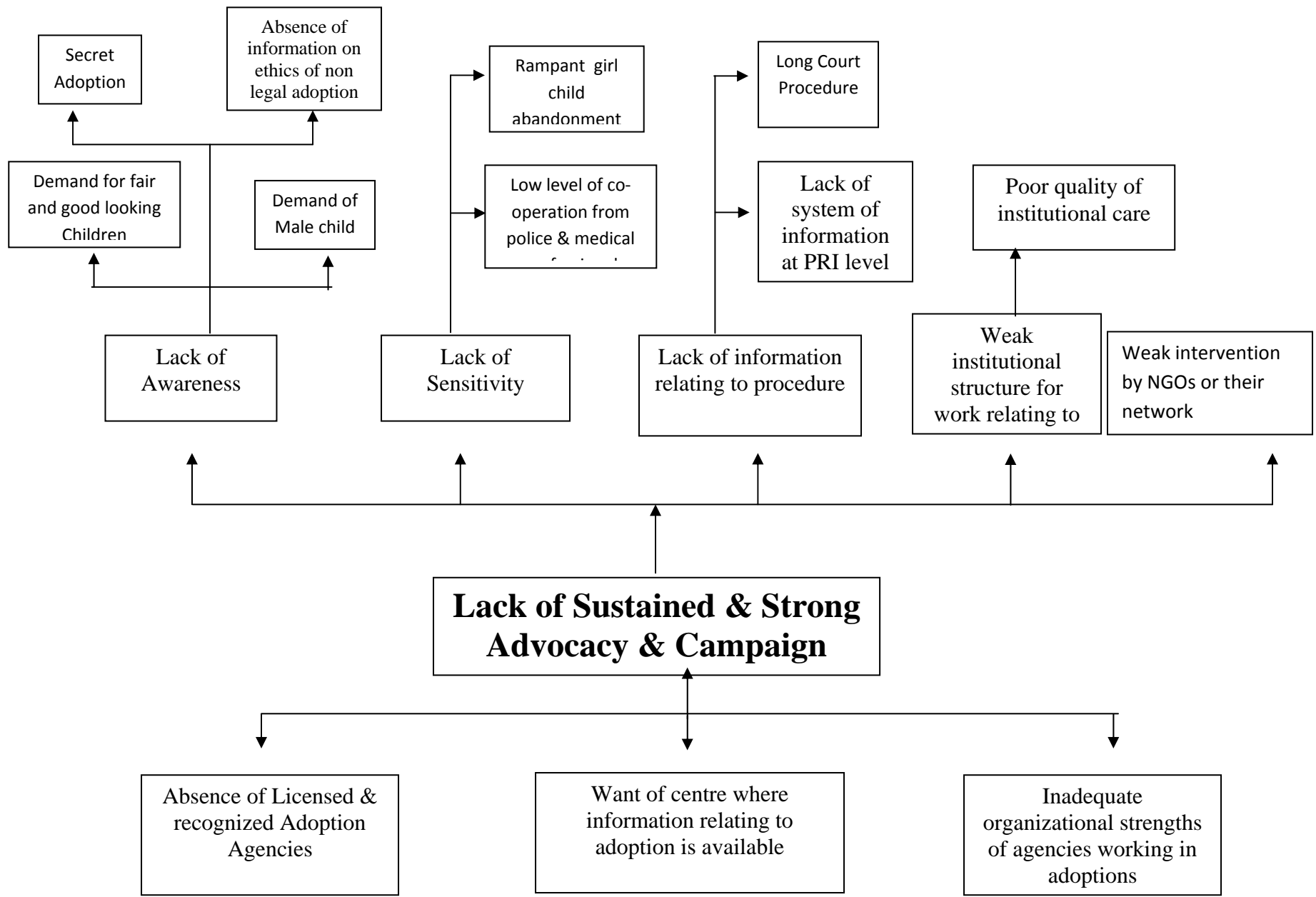
A plan of activities was made out which has been noted in the Log frame and will be detailed further in consultation with the project team as soon as the team has been made ready. Broad resource planning and identification of indicators has been done as shown in the Logframe given below.

Local resources- There is no agency either government or private which supports the advocacy programme on adoption.

The State authorities have not been directly involved in promoting in-country adoption programme. About five decades ago the Central government had devised the licensing policy for adoption agencies. But since then State government in Bihar failed to follow it up through issuance of guidelines or any other action. After the intervention and long advocacy of BVCA last year the State government has made a licensing policy.

Project & HIV/AIDS problem- Through our project we can intervene directly to three major areas to prevent the effects of HIV/AIDS.

- (i) Inmates of Residential homes
- (ii) Prospective Adoptive parent
- (iii) Medical Fratern



3. Target Groups

- (i) Children below 18 years
- (ii) Childless couple from 25 years to 45 years
- (iii) Allied groups of different professionals in their service period
- (iv) Students of senior secondary & college levels
- (v) Govt. officials

This target groups cannot be measured in scientific manner as there is no available data of childless couples and abandoned children in both these states. The two states have altogether 58 districts and about 800 blocks. The whole population of both these states is around 15 crores. We have planned to implement this project in two-three phases. Each phase is of three years. Every phase will incorporate certain districts and blocks. It will be focused on Institutional advocacy or advocacy through the NGOs who are actually associated with Child welfare programme. Regular workshop and seminars with Allied system and meetings with Prospective Adoptive Parent & Adoptive parent will be the sources of follow up. Participation of target groups has been discussed above.

Outputs & Results			
1. Promotion of awareness about legal adoptions & advocacy	1. Number of legal adoptions with break up in Bihar and Jharkhand & number of activities	1. Complete data from courts & adoption agencies Records including pictures & reports	A. Licensing policy of state government is in place
2. Institutional support structure to facilitate adoptions	2. Finalisation of licensing policy & number of agencies getting license	2. Government records 3. Office records at Prayas BVCA	B. Adoption agencies are issued license C. A system of data maintenance is in place with Courts & adoption agencies
3. Networking of institutions	3. Number of agencies in the network	4. Office records at Prayas BVCA & reports of programmes held	
4. Capacity building of potential & licensed adoption	4. Number of training		

agencies	programmes		
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4. Organization development

The project will strengthen the lead organization, that is, Prayas and SIDA in many ways, along with other partner organisations as mentioned above:

(a) It will enable the organizations to understand, negotiate & develop the necessary skills for advocacy and campaigns to promote adoptions and to facilitate rehabilitation of children.

(b) Formation of a network of organisations with their capacity building will bring into existence a strong lobby for supporting pro-children campaigns with likely impact both on the state apparatus and in the civil society.

(c) Since the two organization Prayas & SIDA will work in close cooperation with utmost integrity and transparent accountability. Both the organization will share a close relationship based upon the mutual felt need to bring about social change that will impact positively on the realization of positive goals which enriches the lives of children who are the future inheritors of our planet. It will also promote substantial goodwill for the Swedish Organisation because of its support to such scheme in the developing parts of east central India.

5. Gender analysis

(a) Child is a shared issue, but if one thinks of neglect the girl child comes first. Since the problem affects a family, women are more important and relevant for any intervention.

(b) In all cases of advocacy the stress is on gender equality and participatory decision-making. These decisions are further bound by the safeguards that are emerged by legal procedure. It completes

- a family
- Enables of rehabilitation of a child irrespective of gender.

(c) If the decision making is made consensual, then gendered privileging of the male is considerably mitigated and equality of participation at least theoretically ensured.

(d) Social misconception that lays the blame of infertility on the women can be corrected through programmes that scientifically explain causes of infertility and chromosomal effects on gender through various social campaigns & advocacy. Gender based inequality therefore will be positively important through such measures.

(e) The organization is strongly built on grounds of equal participation among its members and with a substantial representation of visible & vocal women members. Our programme will gain efficacy through consensual participation as already stated.

6. Conditions and risks

- (a) Indifference, insensitivity, lack of concern & delays are common features of the Govt. machinery and bureaucracy.
- (b) The lack of time, work load, insensitivity & lack of interest among the members of the Judiciary, Police and Medical professional.
- (c) Ethical Compromises by all these.

The whole advocacy will have to contend with the risk factors stated above. But the final results or objectives of the advocacy are likely to be achieved if it is strong and sustained. Hence no effort will be spared to lobby with the political & administrative leadership of both states to enable sensitization programme for the groups responsible for risks factors as mentioned.

In the Steering Committee of the project some senior civil servants associated with Prayas and its members, as well as some prominent and public spirited citizens will be inducted who can occasionally step in and minimize the aforesaid risks with their good offices.

Positive Consequences- The project should result in rehabilitation of larger number of children, completion of more families, higher gender equalization, positive social change & social sensitivity which will help to create a child friendly social environment.

Negative impacts can be avoided in respect of government system by developing skills of negotiation & communication. Proper monitoring and community involvement will lead to a check on NGOs also working in the field of adoptions or child welfare.

Project Impact

- (i) It will give greater legitimacy to adoption as a social rehabilitation programme.
- (ii) It will bring about gender equalization.
- (iii) Social sensitivity toward children and special needs children.
- (iv) It will remove misunderstanding about infertility as social stigma.

Conflict Assessment- It will be a cooperative endeavor with other Non- Governmental organization in social sector. However caution is advised to ourselves while dealing with issues in conflict with religious beliefs and tribal groups.

Resistance to social change- We would like to meet the resistance by securing the cooperation of those that resist through a process of awareness, education, information and negotiation

7. Resources, division of responsibilities, sustainability and specified budget:

Need of Resources- There is a need of financial & human resource and resource persons. All the advocacy material will be prepared here with the support from SIDA and of course the resource persons will be managed locally except in certain cases we call some one from outside the state. Our responsibility would be to give maximum input by staff and members of organization to realization of the project Goal.

Plan to use of investment- We would like to continue to use resources/material. However it will be mutually decided by SIDA and Prayas JAC Society.

Other Source - We are entitled to receive some small funds from **CARA** (the Central Authority of Adoption in India, who officially recognized us as an ACA of Bihar) for maintaining the organization office only, and not for advocacy or programmes.

PRAYAS INITIATIVES FOR SECURING CHILD RIGHTS WITHIN A FAMILY

- **A two-day State Orientation Programme on Adoption and Non-Institutional Care was organised on 11 & 12 February, 2011 at the Geology Department, Science College Patna. The programme was organised by Adoption Coordinating Agency, Bihar in association with Department. of Social Welfare, Govt. of Bihar, Central Adoption Resource Agency, Ministry of Women and child Development, Govt. of India. In which PRAYAS, Bihar State Chapter team cordially participated and illustrated its role in concurrence with the Adoptionscentrum to promote the various issues of Child Rights and legal adoption in State.**



Ist day Session-

The day started with the Inaugural session. Hon'ble Minister, Deptt. Of Social Welfare, Govt of Bihar, Ms. Parveen Amanullah formally inaugurated the programme. Sri Ashish Kumar, Director, Deptt. of Social Welfare, Govt. of Bihar delivered the welcome speech. Sri Kumar addressed the issue of Adoption and informed about the 3 licensed Adoption agencies working in Bihar.



Dr. Daisy Narain, Secretary, ACA, Bihar introduced the programme. She has illustratively focused on the “right of Survival” of a child amongst the four prevalent rights of children which were accepted in 1992. She also discussed the several landmark judgments passed by the Supreme Court regarding formation of organizations to promote adoption in our society. She clarified the confusions regarding perception of ACA as ‘Home’, as she told that it is rather a Coordinating body which provides counseling. Dr. Narain stressed on the issue of Adoption to be legalized. She also focused on the case observations as per the well being of children because an institution cannot be a substitute of a ‘family’.



Hon'ble Minister, Ms. Parveen Amanullah addressed the programme as chief guest and she told that she was curious to know about the Adoption procedure, as she received the invitation. She said that adoption will certainly increase, if we are able to strengthen the system. She assured that Deptt. Of Social Welfare would take initiative to fulfill the criterion for minimum care of Homes, she also said that the Department would try to propagate the adoption-awareness amongst the people. The inaugural session ended up with the vote of thanks by Ms. Kamla, Deputy Director, Deptt. Of Social Welfare, Govt. of Bihar.

The second session began with the Technical discussion, which was chaired by Ms. Kamla, Dy. Director, Deptt. Of Social Welfare, Govt. of Bihar. With the presentation on "*Profile of Orphan and abandoned children in the State and measures for their rehabilitation*" by Ms. Anita Kumari, Asst. Director, Deptt. Of Social Welfare.

Dr. Anita emphasized that-

- Legal Adoption should be brought into practice.
- Adoption should take place from the viewpoint of child.
- The order of the Family Court is very important for adoption.
- Adoption license should be given to Shishu Griha.

CARA representative, Ms. Saraswati talked about Legal Adoption to be promoted as per J.J Act, and the clearance of surrendered child should be essential. She demonstrated presentation on Legal procedure as follows-

- Producing before CWC and FIR within 24 hrs.
- Medical Examination

- Then, procedure for declaring the child legally free should be taken up by advertisement in the newspapers. further,
- Restoring child Free status, and finally
- Order passed by CWC

Mr. Sunil Arora, Executive Director, Bal Asha Trust, Mumbai demonstrated a presentation on 'Management of Adoption Homes including Quality Child Care.' Mr. Arora talked on comprehensive services for overall welfare of children, and pointed out following domains with special attention-

- Food & Nutrition
- Medicines
- Provisions for sick children
- Consultation with specialist
- Provision for special Needs children
- Written information on each child
- Dance, physical training, Drama & craft
- Neat and clean rooms
- Sufficient Bedding, utensils, clothes etc.
- Enough play equipments.

CARA representative Ms. Saraswati rose following points in the form of expectations from the state Govt.—

- Regulate and promote adoption programme in state
- prevent illegal adoption
- Discourage wrong sourcing of children and direct adoption
- Implement Adoption Guidelines Enter framing state rules on J.J. Act
- Setting up Advisory committee on adoption
- Setting up of SAA in each district as mandatory in J.J. Act
- Preference to existing LAPA for the formulation of SAA.

- Setting up one RIPA in the state
- Mapping all organizations who work on child issues.

IInd day Session-

Ist Session of the day started with the Group activity with a suitable role play on the topic given to them. Participants in each group showed their best efforts in the following manner-

Group I	Surrendered Child : 17 years old Unwed mother with 5 day old girl child. She refuses to go to CWC with her parents.
Group II	(6 years old) Abandoned Child, brought by any citizen : what to do?
Group III	Adoption—Parents with no children, Registration, counseling and Acceptance
Group IV	A. Father is in prison and mother is no more.
	B. Father and mother surrender the child due to poverty

The Participants of **PRAYAS** team worked in Group III and played a beautiful role in demonstrating the Legal procedures to adopt a child. They also focused on the crucial importance of child rights to propagate the agenda of Legal adoption amongst society.

In the post-lunch session, Dr. Anita Kumari made a presentation on ‘Non-institutional care as envisaged under ICPS’. She first emphasized the role of institutional care, then afterwards, we can proceed to non-institutional care Dr. Anita suggested that we should keep children in institutions for a minimum duration. She sketched the importance shelter Homes, Shishu Griha and Children Homes. She informed that we have 3 shelter homes and four Shishu Grihas in Bihar. In her presentation, Dr. Anita Kumari asserted that non-institutional care should be promoted in order to avoid the negative effects of an organizational set-up. She pointwise dealt with Adoption, Foster care, sponsorship and After care. She stressed that a fit person is not he or she, who wants to adopt a child. Meanwhile, Dr. Daisy Narain said that there are a few homes for the challenged children.

Lastly Mr. Sunil Arora made a presentation on ‘Adoption Counselling, Issue of separation and Attachment.’ In which he raised following points:—

- Social Stigma
- Emotions—Baby/Putative Father/Herself
- Dilemma—Keep the child / the surrender child
- Guilt
- Anxiety and
- Depression
- Childlessness and infertility
- Emotional readiness and acceptance of adoption
- Marriage stability
- Bonding and attachment with a child who is not biologically related, and
- Secret Adoption



At last open session was scheduled in which all the participants including PRAYAS team introduced their roles and emphasized on the various issues like lack of infrastructure of different Shishu Grihas. Regarding infrastructure of CWC, Ms. Kamala, Deputy Director, Department of Social welfare, Govt. of Bihar, assured that everything will be settled by the next year. Chair person ACA, Patna, Dr. Daisy Narain reminded the participants that there was nothing determined in 2004 when BVCA established. Now-a-days, we have 21 CWCs in Bihar. Dr. Daisy Narain said that we have to work in the prevalent situation. Some participants said that CWC has no identification in a district. Responding to the identification-crisis, Dr. Narain said that you may work with a child welfare organization in your district and a delegation should meet to the D.M. in this regard. D.M. is expected to know about CWC, if this is not the case, then D.M. should know about CWC, and it is a duty of the members of CWC, that they make D.M. aware of it.

In the last session, a suggestive frame work was designed. The summary of this suggestive frame-work can be shown as follows—

1. Policy issues should be clarified
2. J.J. Act/ Rules should soon be notified
3. Integrated Child Protection (ICPs) should be notified (at least districts should be empowered for it)
4. Broader concept of inclusion should be kept in mind
5. Institutions like LAPAs, Shishu Grihas, Shelter Homes be increased
6. Baal Kalyan Samiti should be formulated in all the thirty eight (38) districts.
7. CWC should be provided all the necessary things that are in provision
8. There should be at least one (1) RIPA in Bihar.
9. Cradle Scheme should be implemented.
10. Processes and Procedures of adoption should be defined and be distributed in pamphlets.
11. The judiciary should also be aware of CWC
12. Training and sensitization Programmes should be organized for D.Ms. DWOs, Health Officers and PRIs should be well-acquainted with CWC and Adoption procedures. They should be invited in the seminars and workshops on adoption.
13. SOP (standard operating procedure) should immediately be formulated.

- **Block level Activities:** Ideology to aware the society from grass root level regarding Child rights and legal adoption could reach the success story only when the effort would be focused at all parts of the community and the Block level awareness has emerged as one of that boon to spread this noble cause amongst society. Regular Field work in the part of Beldarichak and Sampatchak block in Patna has given us a positive impact to spread the awareness amongst rural community regarding Child rights as well as the adoption of needy children.



Women from the rural families interestingly participated in the awareness extempore at every field work scheduled. Remarkable result was observed in their response at the awareness gathering organized at Mustaffapur village, under Beldarichak Block on 4 April 2011. All of them realized the proven fact of the condition of destitute and homeless children and their rights as per JJ system.



Activity at Raghapur Block, Supaul: people in raghopur block were awared about the Child Rights demonstrated as per revised J.J. act and they were introduced with the term legal adoption. The respected personalities of villages like Mukhiya, Sarpanch took keen interest in the awareness program and they addressed these issues to the villagers in our behalf.



Activity at BAGAHA district: People were addressed in Bagaha district about the Child right awareness by the Prayas team working on rehabilitation issues of the child in need of care & protection. Team worked upon the issues of identifying children in poor health conditions and the fulfillments of necessary rights were informed to their families.

- Interaction with Police Personals:** There has been a great role of the police Personals in Cooperating our team in recovering the Child in need of care and protection and now with the initialization of this programme they have shown a soft concern towards spreading the awareness of Child rights amongst society in a bilateral meeting on 5 June 2011, at RPF station Rajendra Nagar, Patna with the elaborative approach to adopt and rehabilitate needy child as much as possible.



- Inter – Country adoption awareness programme at Motihari:** In the adoption awareness programme organized by PRAYAS Juvenile Aid Center at Motihari four German Researchers were invited to participate and interact with the children at the Children’s home run by PRAYAS Juvenile Aid Centre, Motihari. The issue over Inter-country adoption process to be followed were emphasized by the international delegates. This entire programme was covered by the leading news paper Sahara Samay dated on 23 April 2011. The Discussion panel was chaired by Mr. Lalit Kumar, Director, MMT Prayas Motihari. And actively participated by **Mr. Rakesh Ranjan, Coordinator, PIEE**. Mr. Anup Kumar Choudhary, Documentation manager, Prayas Patna Coordinating office and the International delegates.



The delegate’s team took keen interest in collecting the information of destitute children in state and came forward to spread the information regarding basic Child rights and

adoption amongst the local society of Motihari District after an illustrative discussion with the Prayas team.

- **Networking Programme for Adoption Awareness at Muzaffarpur –**

In the workshop organized by PRAYAS Juvenile Aid Centre, Patna at Muzaffarpur on 29 June 2011 & 30 June 2011 to advocate the crucial issues of Adoption amongst society with the enlightening focus on the “*promotion of child rights within families*” has addressed various aspects of Legal Adoption with the detailed presentations on these issues. The Workshop proceeded with the Inaugural function in its first session and followed by the illustrative Technical presentations with a group tasks played by the active Participants/stakeholders.

Mr. Suresh Kumar, State Coordinator, Bihar State Chapter PRAYAS demonstrated the present scenario of Adoption in State with the excellent illustration of a Success story of adoption of a new born child found at Tajpur region, Samastipur. He described the detailed process of Legal requirements for an adoption and he strongly advocated the JJ act norms for the Adoption Process. Mr. Kumar clarified the various queries of the active participants regarding information on Child Rights and Legal Adoption.



In his second Presentation on “*Ward and Guardian Act*” Mr. Kumar delivered very crucial information’s regarding Child Care and the responsibilities of Family Court incurring the various legal proceedings to infer a guardian fit to adopt a child.

Success Story:

In a case encountered on 2 September 2010 in Samastipur, Bihar, India. A boy child was thrown onto the pile of garbage in the Tajpur Police Station region. Our team came into action and took the child in our care and produced him before the Child Welfare Committee, Samastipur. Provided him medical assistance and has done all legal requirements. We arranged also foster parents for the child. And our search for a mother to shape up the future of this child has come to the end with a legal adoption of the child processed by our team to the willing foster parents, named Mr. Ramesh Kumar and Mrs. Ruby Kumar.



PRAYAS has successfully managed to arrange the parent ship for that new life which was about to be dumped in the darkness, this is the good hold initiative illustration in society to aware the people regarding legal adoption to be promoted.

Mr. Ramesh Kumar was already registered under BVCA. So the CWC, Samastipur given them the charge of that child as foster parents. Later on the Family Court, Samastipur considered them as the fit parent for that child under Ward & Guardian Act on 12 June 2011.

Hearing of the petition filed by the parents at District Judge was held on 28 June 2011 and the process is about to be c