

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
SUO MOTO WRIT PETITION (C) NO. 6 of 2021

IN THE MATTER OF:

IN Re CHILDREN IN STREET SITUATIONS

**COMPLIANCE AFFIDAVIT FILED ON BEHALF OF
THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION
OF CHILD RIGHTS (NCPCR) IN COMPLIANCE OF
THE ORDER OF THIS HON'BLE COURT DATED
17.01.2022 IN THE ABOVE MENTIONED SUO MOTO
WRIT PETITION**

PAPER-BOOK
(FOR INDEX KINDLY SEE INSIDE)

ADVOCATE FOR NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF
CHILD RIGHTS (NCPCR):

SWARUPAMA CHATURVEDI

[Filed on: 17.02.2022]



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
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INDEX

S.NO.	PARTICULARS	PAGE NO.
1.	COMPLIANCE AFFIDAVIT FILED ON BEHALF OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS (NCPCR) IN COMPLIANCE OF THE ORDER OF THIS HON'BLE COURT DATED 17.01.2022 IN THE ABOVE MENTIONED SUO MOTO WRIT PETITION	1-23
2.	<u>ANNEXURE R-1</u> True copy of the ORDER DATED 17.01.2022	24-35
3.	<u>ANNEXURE R-2</u> A detailed stage-wise collated data is presented in tabular form with respect to every State/UT	36-37
4.	<u>ANNEXURE R-3</u> True copy of the letters dated 27.01.2022 send to all States/UTs	38-43
5.	<u>ANNEXURE R-4</u> Copy of the minutes of the meeting along with data provided by the States/UTs	44-63
6.	<u>ANNEXURE R-5</u> Copy of the suggestions for rehabilitation policy for children in street situations	64-89
7.	<u>ANNEXURE R-6</u> True copy of the suggestions for rehabilitation policy for children in street situations	90
8.	<u>ANNEXURE R-7</u> Copy of the Minutes of the National Level Meeting held with UN agencies. NGOs/CSOs	91-98
9.	<u>ANNEXURE R-8</u> Copy of the detailed report having observations of the NCPCR team, which visited Pune	99
10.	<u>ANNEXURE R-9</u> True copy of the audit report of Quality Council of India regarding assessment of the 27 religious places	100-181



11.	<u>ANNEXURE R-10</u> True translated copy of sponsorship guidelines of State of Madhya Pradesh	182-225
12.	<u>ANNEXURE R-11</u> The NCPCR has prepared indicators for conducting vulnerability mapping of families in the slums near hotspots	226-227
13.	COPY OF PROOF OF SERVICE	228

FILED BY

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NEW DELHI

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
SUO MOTO WRIT PETITION (C) NO. 6 of 2020

IN THE MATTER OF:

IN RE CHILDREN IN STREET SITUATIONS.

**COMPLIANCE AFFIDAVIT FILED ON BEHALF OF THE
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD
RIGHTS (NCPCR) IN COMPLIANCE OF THE ORDER OF
THIS HON'BLE COURT DATED 17.01.2022 IN THE ABOVE
MENTIONED SUO MOTO WRIT PETITION.**

I, Rupali Banerjee Singh, D/o Late Shri S.K Banerjee, aged about 57 years, presently working as Member Secretary, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights at 5th Floor, Chanderlok Building, 36, Janpath, New Delhi-110001 do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under:

1. That, the deponent is filing this compliance affidavit on behalf of National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (hereinafter referred to as the "NCPCR") and in the official capacity as mentioned above, I am well versed with the facts and circumstances of the matter on the basis of available records and as such competent & authorized to affirm this affidavit.

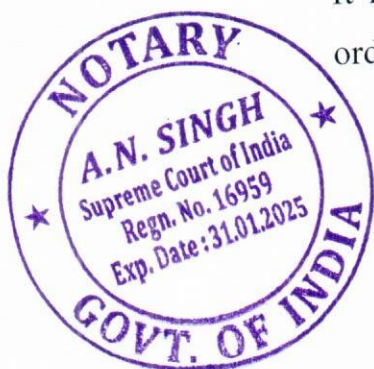


2. That it is humbly submitted that this Hon'ble Court was pleased to observe in its order dated 17.01.2022 that implementation of the directions issued by this Hon'ble Court on earlier occasions relating to the identification and rehabilitation of CiSS does not brook any more delay and therefore, this Hon'ble Court directed all the District Magistrates to involve the SJPU's, District Legal Services Authorities and voluntary organisations in identification and rehabilitation of CiSS. The District Magistrates are also directed to upload the information pertaining to all stages on the Bal Swaraj – CiSS portal of the NCPCR. This Hon'ble Court further directed that,

“In the next meeting to be conducted by the NCPCR, the issue relating to rehabilitation of CiSS should be discussed, without waiting for all the stages on the Bal Swaraj – CiSS portal to be completed. Without prolonging the process any further, the State Governments, with the guidance of the NCPCR, shall formulate policy for the rehabilitation of CiSS after they have been identified as such in the streets. In the status reports which shall be filed by the State Governments/Union Territories within a period of three weeks from today, steps taken in this regard shall also be mentioned.”

This Hon'ble Court also directed the State Governments/ Union Territories to instruct all the concerned authorities to take prompt action in the identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations.

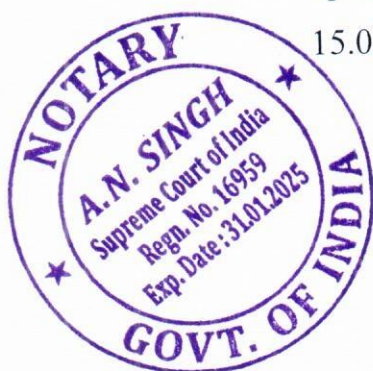
It is respectfully submitted that in compliance with the aforesaid order, the NCPCR is filing instant compliance affidavit. True copy



of the order dated 17.01.2022 is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R-1**(Page 34 to Page 35).

3. That it is most respectfully submitted that as per direction of this Hon'ble Court, most of the States/ UTs have started uploading data of children on "Baal Swaraj-CiSS" portal. It is humbly submitted that the uploaded data got collated by the NCPCR and produced in the tabular form for the clarity in presentation of the data. It is further respectfully submitted that collated CiSS data and its tabulation is provided in three CiSS categories and six stages, which are explained in the NCPCR affidavit dated 12.11.2021. It is also pertinent to mention before this Hon'ble Court that the CiSS data presented in the present affidavit does not include the data of two Lakhs children uploaded earlier, which had been mapped by Save the Children during the development of SOP 2.0. With regard to the data of 2 lakh children which was mapped by Save the Children during the development of SOP 2.0 of NCPCR for care and protection of children in street situations, it is humbly submitted that out of four States, Delhi, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, in which the children were listed by the Save The Children, except the State of Maharashtra, other three States are identifying the mapped children and uploading data on the Baal Swaraj Portal-CiSS. It is most respectfully submitted that there was no upload from the State of Maharashtra regarding these two lakhs children till 15.02.2022.

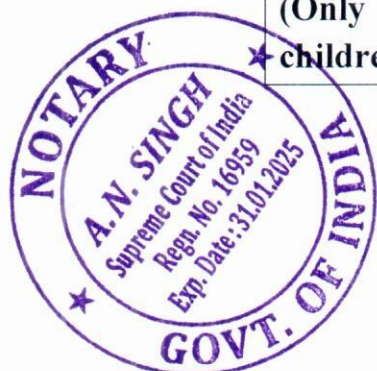
4. That it is pertinent to mention that the data based upon information uploaded by States/UTs on Baaj Swaraj-CiSS portal upto 15.02.2022 is provided by the NCPCR in the present affidavit and



number of children provided in the present affidavit includes data provided in the earlier affidavit and status report filed by NCPCR. Collated data available on Baaj Swaraj-CiSS portal as on 15.02.2022 is produced below in Table A.

TABLE A
CiSS Data uploaded as on 15.02.2022

Status of Children in Street Situations	Children living on the streets with their families	9530
	Children stay on the streets in the day and back home in the night with their families who reside in a nearby slum/ hutments	7550
	Children without support living on the streets alone	834
	Total	17,914
Gender	Boys	10,359
	Girls	7,554
	Transgender	1
	Total	17,914
Age Group (divided in various age group to identify their immediate need)	0 to 3 Years	3060
	4 to 7 Years	3954
	8 to 13 Years	7522
	14 to 15 Years	2045
	16 to below 18 Years	1333
	Total	17914
Present Shelter Status of Child (Only children whose	In Children Home	1237
	In fit facility	34
	In foster care	40
	In Special Adoption Agency	71



information uploaded on Baal Swaraj Portal- CiSS)	In temporary Shelter Home	381
	In open Shelter Home	764
	In orphanage	36
	In observation Home	14
	With fit person	259
	With Single Parent	1694
	With Guardian	5326
	With Any Other	1644
	With Both parents	6414
	Total	17,914
Status of Child (For children who have been produced before CWC and orders have been passed - completed forms on the portal)	In Children Home	405
	In fit facility	17
	In foster care	5
	In Special Adoption Agency	57
	In temporary Shelter Home	40
	In open Shelter Home	234
	In orphanage	18
	In observation Home	1
	With fit person	37
	With Single Parent	940
	With Guardian	2960
	With Any Other	680
	With Both Parents	1826
	Total	7,220

5. That on the basis of information uploaded on the Baal Swaraj-CiSS portal upto 15.02.2022, the State wise data is produced in Table B. It is reiterated that number of children provided in following table includes data provided in the earlier affidavit and status report filed by NCPCR.

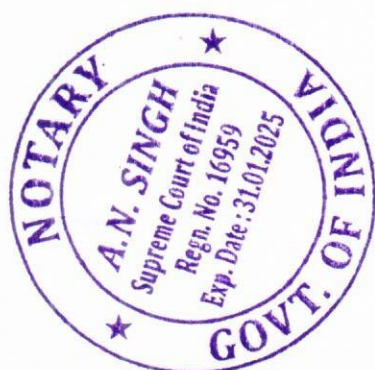
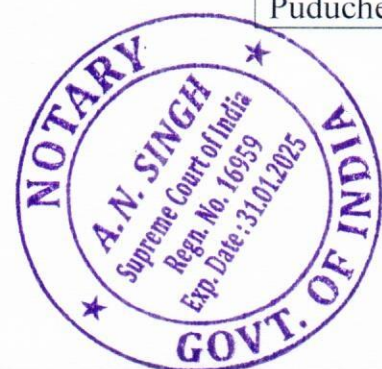


TABLE B
State-wise CiSS data as on 15.02.2022

State	Children living on the streets with their families	Children stay on the streets in the day and are back home in the night with their families who reside in nearby slum/hutments	Children without support living on the streets all alone	Total
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	490	235	13	738
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
Assam	48	151	31	230
Bihar	88	57	12	157
Chandigarh	39	8	3	50
Chhattisgarh	26	91	13	130
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	11	0	0	11
Delhi	494	1100	59	1653
Goa	13	27	0	40
Gujarat	1086	895	9	1990
Haryana	282	233	22	537
Himachal Pradesh	15	50	0	65
Jammu and kashmir	33	210	1	244
Jharkhand	19	10	11	40
Karnataka	466	635	105	1206
Kerala	27	5	2	34
Ladakh	3	30	0	33
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	640	807	45	1492
Maharashtra	3719	1195	38	4952
Manipur	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	5	0	5
Mizoram	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	1	0	1
Odisha	38	5	37	80
Puducherry	9	18	0	27



Punjab	31	108	18	157
Rajasthan	282	110	4	396
Sikkim	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	1068	515	120	1703
Telangana	113	690	6	809
Tripura	0	2	14	16
Uttar Pradesh	471	214	270	955
Uttarakhand	19	21	1	41
West Bengal	0	122	0	122
Total	9530	7550	834	17,914

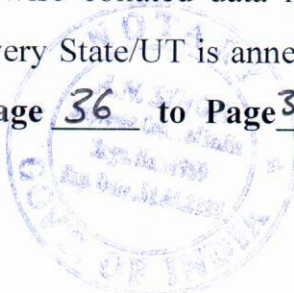
6. That the stage-wise data uploaded on Baal Swaraj-CiSS portal is presented in Table C, which again clarified that includes the data given in earlier affidavit as well as status report filed by NCPCR.

Table C

Stage-wise data uploaded upto 15.02.2022

Step	Children living on the streets with their families	Children stay on the streets in the day and are back home in the night with their families who reside in a nearby slum/hutments	Children without support living on the streets alone	Total
1	5754	2818	486	9058
2	407	496	24	927
3	226	179	22	427
4	82	36	0	118
5	62	92	10	164
6	2999	3929	292	7220
Total				17,914

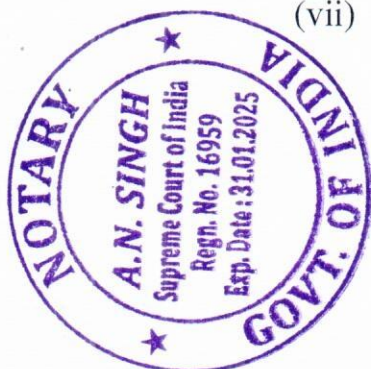
7. A detailed stage-wise collated data is presented in tabular form with respect to every State/UT is annexed herewith and marked as Annexure R-2(Page 36 to Page 37).



8. That it is respectfully submitted that in furtherance of the direction of this Hon'ble Court, NCPCR had sent letters on 27.01.2022 to all Principal Secretaries, Department of Women and Child Development/Social Welfare of each State/UT to attend virtual meetings with the NCPCR to discuss the measures/ steps taken by them for identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations and uploading of the data on the Baal Swaraj Portal-CiSS of NCPCR. In aforesaid letter, all 36 States/UTs were divided into three groups having 12 States/UTs in each group for holding group wise meetings on 09.02.2022, 10.02.2022 and 11.02.2022 respectively. True copy of letters dated 27.01.2022 sent to all States/UTs are annexed herewith and marked altogether as **ANNEXURE R-3(Page 38 to Page 43)**.

9. That during meetings held with States/UTs, the NCPCR was informed about the following-

- (i) The number of children identified in the State/UT who are in street situation.
- (ii) Number of open shelters in the State/UT.
- (iii) Number of fit facilities declared by CWC in the States/UT.
- (iv) Number of children in street situations enrolled in schools after identification.
- (v) Number of children and their families in street situations given counselling.
- (vi) Number of children in street situations for whom health screenings have been done.
- (vii) Number of children in street situations who were engaged in child labour/child begging.



- (viii) Number of children in street situations who have been placed in institutional care.
- (ix) Number of children in street situations who have been restored with parents/guardians/families.
- (x) Number of children in street situations who have migrated from the State after identification by the officials.
- (xi) Number of children in street situations who have been repatriated to their native State/UT after identification.
- (xii) Number of children in street situations who have been linked with schemes of the Central and State Government.
- (xiii) Number of children placed under Sponsorship program of the State/UT.

Copy of the minutes of the meeting along with data provided by the States/UTs are annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R-4**(Page 44 to Page 63).

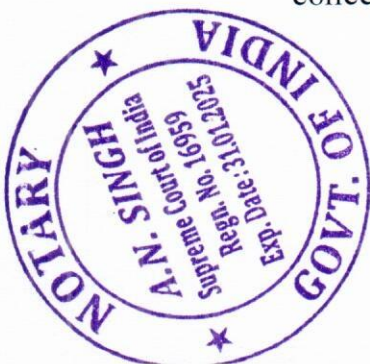
10. That it is respectfully submitted that the NCPCR has prepared suggestions for formulating rehabilitation policy for children in street situations by the States/UTs. It is most respectfully submitted that the NCPCR is of the view that this exercises of identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations is an ongoing process and should become a part of the regular task for the district administration. In the suggestive policy prepared by the NCPCR, roles and responsibilities of each officer/authority in identification and rehabilitation of such children has been enumerated along with providing for a monitoring and periodic review mechanism at the State Level. The NCPCR suggests for immediate actions to be



taken by each officer/authority at the time of identification and rescue of children in street situation and also has simplified the procedure for rehabilitation by categorizing the children who are victim of offences and in street situations as well. The rehabilitation measure for each situation of the child has been given in a detailed manner which is given under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. Copy of the suggestions for rehabilitation policy for children in street situations is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R-5**(Page 64 to Page 89)..

11. That it is most respectfully submitted that the copy of the suggested policy for rehabilitation of children in street situation is send to all States/UTs with NCPCR letter dated 16.02.2022 for their consideration and necessary action. True copy of the suggestions for rehabilitation policy for children in street situations is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R-6**(Page 90 to Page —).

12. That it is most respectfully submitted that in compliance of directions given by this Hon'ble Court, NCPCR has organised National level meeting on Identification, Rescue and Rehabilitation of Children in Street Situations with NGOs/ Civil Society Organizations and UN agencies on 8th February, 2022 at New Delhi. The meeting was attended by more than 100 participants, which included UN agencies and NGOs/CSOs in the Open house discussion on CiSS- identification, Rescue and Rehabilitation of children who shared their experiences and made suggestions on this important topic. During the meeting, NCPCR has expressed its concerns of the slow pace of identification of children in street

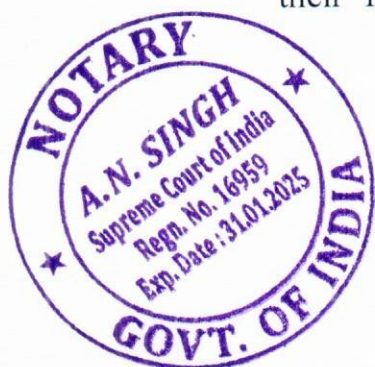


situations at the district level and informed the UN agencies, NGOs/CSOs attending the meeting about the importance of their involvement and collaboration with the State Governments for this exercise of identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations.

It is most respectfully submitted that NGOs/CSOs who had attended the meeting had kept many useful and effective suggestions before NCPCR for the implementation of SOP 2.0 and rehabilitation of children in street situations. The most common suggestions which were made by majority of the participants was in relation to- identification of hotspot areas where this issue of children in street situations is prevalent, taking steps for preventing children and the families from coming on the streets, strengthening of families living in the streets by linking them to schemes, creating livelihood opportunities for parents of the children and making sure that children who have been enrolled in schools are regularly attending classes.

NCPCR highlighted the importance of following the procedure laid down under Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 for the children in need of care and protection and stated in the meeting that it is important that children who were identified should be produced before the Child Welfare Committee.

The NCPCR while discussing and making suggestions related to the issues of children in street situations emphasized on the important role of NGOs/CSOs as a facilitator to assist the Governments in providing financial assistance to the children and their families. It further stated that NGOs/CSOs should work



towards raising private sponsorship for such needy children through corporate social responsibility initiatives of various companies, industries, individual donors etc.

Copy of the Minutes of the National Level Meeting held with UN agencies, NGOs/CSOs are annexed herewith and marked as ANNEXURE R-7(Page 91 to Page 98).

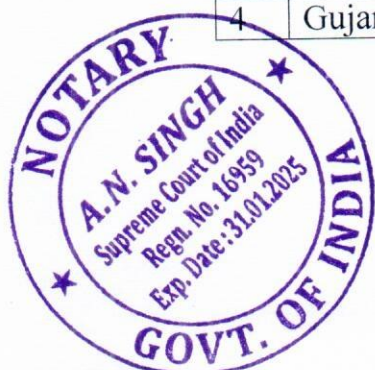
13. That a meeting with UNODC was held on 10.02.2022 regarding Children in Street Situations, Children in Observation Homes, Joint Action Plan on Prevention of Drugs and Substance Abuse among children and Illicit Trafficking. With regard to Children in Street Situations it was suggested by NCPCR that UNODC can make a plan for Capacity Building of Police Departments and design a plan for Long term rehabilitation of such children. It was also discussed that early interventions centers for treatment of children in street situations using drugs can be worked out by UNODC after assessment. A customized plan can be made by UNODC and this initiative can be taken in 5-10 districts. It was also suggested that for families of rag pickers, UNODC can assist in Family Self Help Groups.

14. That the NCPCR also conducted Spot Field Survey Drive for identification and rescue of children in street situations. It is most respectfully submitted that the NCPCR through Childline identified hotspots in 61 cities in 15 States/UTs (Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Govt of NCT of Delhi, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal) for visit of teams of the NCPCR to guide and work with the district administration for



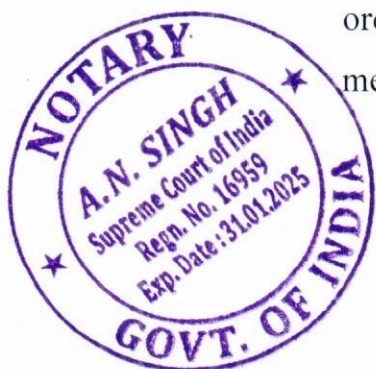
identification of children in street situations. It is pertinent to mention that the NCPCR has already conducted spot field drive/survey in 13 cities in 7 States/UTs (Assam, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra and West Bengal) and two meetings with district administration of Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh and Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh between 09.02.2022 to 14.02.2022. The NCPCR had written letters to the respective State Governments intimating them about the visit of team of NCPCR and requested them for the assistance of District Child Protection Unit, Child Welfare Committees, Special Juvenile Police Unit, Labour Department, Health Department, Education Department, ChildLine, NSS/NCC/Scout and Urban Local Body for the survey. A total of 119 number of children were identified in these 7 States/UTs. The data of these children was made available to the DCPUs by NCPCR at the time of survey for further production and rehabilitation of identified children. The details of the spot survey conducted by teams of NCPCR is placed as Table:-

S. No.	Name of State	Cities visited	Number of Hotspot	Number of Children identified	Number of Children Rescued	Number of Children Child Labour	Number of Children Begging	Number of Children with special needs
1	Assam	Cachar, Kamrup Metropolitan and Kamrup Rural	12	37	37	5	18	0
2	Bihar	Gaya, Patna and Madhubani	64	80	29	53	46	0
3	Chhattisgarh	Durg and Raipur	5	31	17	4	0	1
4	Gujarat	Surat	18	37	37	13	24	0



5	Jharkhand	Ranchi	10	10	6	7	3	0
6	Maharashtra	Pune and South Mumbai	8	45	30	0	15	0
7	West Bengal	New Jalpaiguri	2	43	-	0	43	0
Total			119	283	156	82	149	1

That it is humbly submitted by NCPCR that during the surveys that were conducted by the NCPCR teams in the respective districts, in some districts, non-cooperation of the district administration in the States/UTs and consequent problems were also faced by NCPCR teams. The NCPCR teams observed that the district administration including the DCPOs and ChildLine were reluctant in rescuing children in street situations and producing them before the Child Welfare Committees. In three districts of Bihar, i.e., Bodh Gaya, Patna and Madhubani, it has been reported that the district administration refused to rescue the children identified by NCPCR team citing blatant excuses that while the children were in the streets, they were present there with the families. The district officers informed that since the children were there with their families, they could not rescue them. It was also brought to the notice of the NCPCR, that in some districts SIRs and ICPs of children identified by the district officials were being prepared without producing the children before the Child Welfare Committees and the Child Welfare Committees were passing orders without meeting with the child. It is also pertinent to mention that the senior officer of the NCPCR, who is a Judicial



Officer and currently Registrar on deputation with NCPCR, had visited Pune, Maharashtra for conducting spot survey, had faced non-cooperation and she reported that the district officials of Pune did not cooperate with the team of NCPCR and even after NCPCR team identifying the children in street situations, the district officials refused to rescue the children. Copy of the detailed report having observations of the NCPCR team, which visited Pune is annexed herewith and marked as **ANNEXURE R-8**(Page 99 to Page —).

15. That it is most respectfully submitted that the NCPCR has made following suggestions during the spot field surveys conducted by NCPCR in various cities-

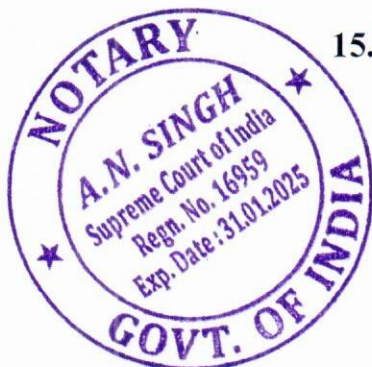
15.1 NCPCR suggested that it was important to mark hotspots in a joint campaign with ICPS team, SJPU, Child Line, and Labour Department.

15.2 All the children identified in this campaign should be presented before the Child Welfare Committee.

15.3 The Commission suggested that there should be vulnerability mapping at the village and block level of families who are most likely to take to streets for earning their livelihood and survival.

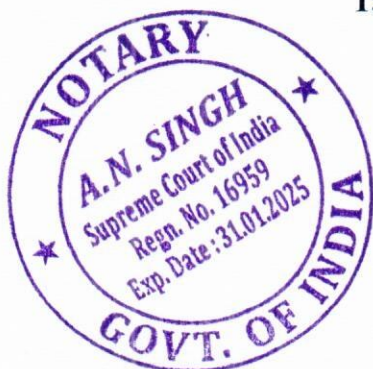
15.4 Street children and their families should be linked with the schemes of different departments of the Government and at the same time, the rescued children should be provided protection in open shelter homes or in fit facilities.

15.5 Street children should not be admitted to only temporary schools run by voluntary organizations and arrangements



should be made for their studies by getting them admitted in open shelter homes / children's homes / Government schools run by the Government.

- 15.6** On the point of prevention of drugs and substance abuse among children and illegal trafficking, instructions were given that a nodal department should be nominated by the District Magistrate for the implementation of Joint Action Plan of this campaign at the district level. After that, according to the action plan of all the stakeholders, departments should jointly act to implement the plan.
- 15.7** To act under COTPA 2003 by the Police Department, Child Welfare Police Officers should take appropriate action so that the propagation of narcotic substances is stopped and take action to shut down the shops of gutkha etc. operating within 100 meters of educational institutions.
- 15.8** The responsibility of displaying information regarding the prohibition of sale of any kind of intoxicants within 100 meters of educational institutions will be the responsibility of the Education Department. Apart from this, a committee of students of classes 6 to 12 should be formed in the schools, which should inform the teachers about the presence of such substances with the children inside the school. Action should be taken against the sale of narcotics operated by the Municipal Corporation within a radius of 100 meters of the school premises.
- 15.9** Stakeholder training should be done under section 77 (Penalty for giving intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug or psychotropic substance to a child) and 78 (Using a child for



vending, peddling, carrying, supplying or smuggling any intoxicating liquor, narcotic drug or psychotropic substance) of Juvenile Justice Act 2015.

15.10 According to the District Mental Health Program, the ward of the district hospital should be declared as fit facility and counselors should be identified for counseling the children who are addicted to drugs.

15.11 A long-term rehabilitation program should be prepared by presenting it before the child welfare committee and action should be taken against the person/family member for selling drugs to the child under the Juvenile Justice Act.

16. That it is most respectfully submitted that the NCPCR in its earlier filed affidavit dated 13.11.2021, had informed this Hon'ble Court that NCPCR had identified 51 religious places, which are in 17 States/UTs and those States/UTs are Goa, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Odisha, Assam, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Delhi and Jharkhand, where "Child Beggary", "Child Labour" and "Child Abuse" are more prevalent. The NCPCR had further submitted in the aforesaid affidavit, that the NCPCR is getting an Evaluation Study/Audit done by a 3rd party for assessing the execution of Action Plan of the District Administration by Quality Council of India. It is most respectfully submitted that the evaluation study/audit of the 27 religious places in 10 States/UTs, i.e., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh



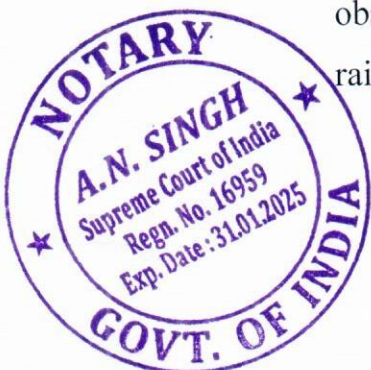
has been completed out of the above-mentioned 51 religious places by the Quality Council of India.

17. That it is humbly submitted that a comprehensive and effective evaluation framework was designed by Quality Council of India along with NCPCR to study the rescue and rehabilitation of CiSS across different religious places of India. The evaluation framework comprised of questions based on the steps taken and work undertaken by the respective department towards ensuring the wellbeing of CiSS and was developed keeping in view the following six key parameters –

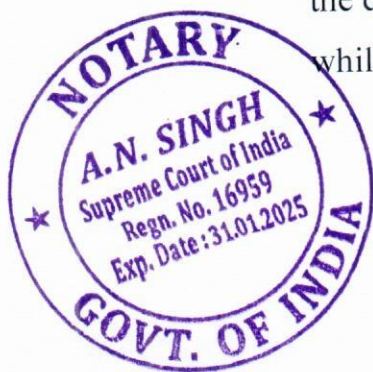
- i) Identification & Rescue
- ii) Rehabilitation
- iii) Awareness & Outreach
- iv) Facilities
- v) Evaluation & Monitoring
- vi) System & Processes

True copy of the audit report of Quality Council of India regarding assessment of the 27 religious places is attached herewith and marked as **Annexure R-9**. (Page 100 to Page 181).

18. That it is most respectfully submitted that the NCPCR through its own experiences and exercises taken over the past few years in the rescue and rehabilitation of children in street situations, has realized that identification of hotspots in a city is of utmost importance which also helps in taking preventive measures to tackle this issue of children in street situations. It has been observed that religious places, traffic signals, industrial areas, railway stations, bus stations and tourist places are some of the



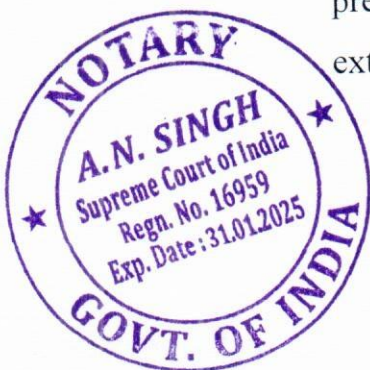
most common places where children are most likely to be found in the streets selling items, being employed as labour or performing in the streets with the family. It is important to identify such areas where children, whether alone or with families are visiting on a regular basis and engaging in labour or begging activities and designate such areas as hotspots, so that necessary preventive action can be taken by the district authorities. The Commission would also like state here that it has been observed during the visits to districts that the Child and Adolescent Labour Rehabilitation Fund which has to be created under Section 14B of Child & Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986 has not been created in many States. This fund, which the appropriate Government has to constitute in every district is of importance for the rehabilitation of a child labour, as the victim of child labour would receive an amount of Rs.15000/- directly in their bank accounts by the appropriate Government. Further, it also pertinent to mention here that NCPCR has observed while perusing the data uploaded on the Baal Swaraj Portal-CiSS that while there is a huge number of minor girls and boys in street situations between the age groups of 0-3 years, 4-7 years and 8-13 years, there is a marginal reduction in number of these children in the age groups of 14-15 years and 16-18 years. This reduction in number for children in street situations after 13 years is also required to be studied to rule out the possibility / apprehension that these children, both boys and girls, are not being trafficked from the streets or send to any illegal activity. It is most respectfully submitted that it is necessary that the district authorities should investigate into this phenomenon also while rescue and rehabilitation process. Finding the reason could



help children in the street situations to be protected till they attain the age of 18 years.

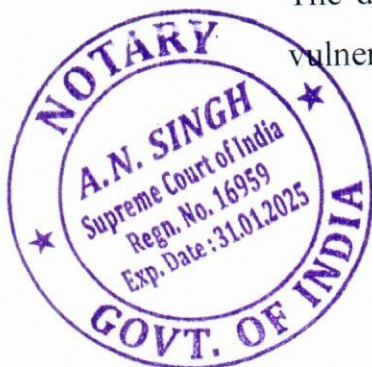
19. That the NCPCR further respectfully submits that the financial assistance has a very important role to play in rehabilitation of CiSSas the objective is not only to rescue children from streets but also to keep them away from streets and rehabilitate them so they should not come back to street again. In this regard it is pertinent to mention that Section 45 of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 makes the provision that the State Government shall make rules for the purpose of undertaking various programmes of sponsorship of children, such as individual to individual sponsorship, group sponsorship or community sponsorship. Therefore, it is humbly submitted that the States/UTs can formulate guidelines for private sponsorship to be given to children and identify such private sponsors through CSR initiatives of corporates, industries etc. and individual persons willing to give financial assistance to the needy children.

It is most respectfully submitted that the State of Madhya Pradesh has formulated and implemented "Madhya Pradesh Child Sponsorship Guidelines 2020" for the alternative care of children in need of care and protection. The guidelines have categorised sponsorship as Government aided sponsorship and Private aided sponsorship. The guidelines have further categorized the sponsorship programme into Preventive sponsorship and Rehabilitative Sponsorship. The guidelines states that under preventive sponsorship, assistance is available to biological or extended families to keep children living in deprivation or



exploitative situations in their families. This has to be done so that children can be saved from running away from home, forced into child marriage and child labour. Under rehabilitative sponsorship, assistance is given to children residing in child care institutions so that they can be rehabilitated in their families. For taking assistance under Rehabilitative prevention programme, any child care institution, on the basis of the individual child care plan can request to the District Child Protection Unit for sponsorship assistance for the children presented before Child Welfare Committee/Juvenile Justice Board. Detail criteria to provide the benefits are given in the guidelines for the sponsorship. True translated copy of sponsorship guidelines of State of Madhya Pradesh is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure R-10. (Page 182 to Page 225).**

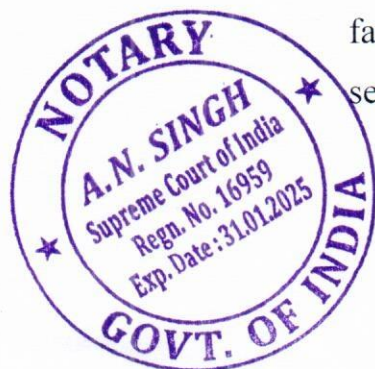
20. That along with identification of hotspots in the cities, as a preventive measure, it is also important for district administration to conduct vulnerability mapping of such families which are most likely to take to streets and leave their villages to go into street situation. For purposes of this vulnerability mapping, the district administration can collaborate with local bodies, so that timely counselling of such families can be done to prevent them from living on streets. In consequence to the vulnerability mapping conducted of such families, the district administration shall take efforts to create livelihood opportunities for the families and link them with Government schemes for providing financial assistance. The district administration shall also ensure that children of such vulnerable families are enrolled in neighbourhood schools and are



regularly attending classes. The list of such children who are identified during the vulnerability mapping should be shared with the District Education Officer for periodic follow-ups of such children and ensuring that children are attending classes. The NCPCR has prepared indicators for conducting vulnerability mapping of families in the slums near hotspots which are annexed herewith and marked as ANNEXURE R-11. (Page 226 to Page

227).

21. That it is also pertinent to mention here that while conducting the spot surveys in different cities across the country and after receiving data from States/UTs during the meetings held with them from 09.02.2022-11.02.2022, the Commission has observed that many children who were in street situations were engaged as child beggars and that in majority of cases, the parents of the children had engaged their children to beg on the streets. This issue of child begging was observed by the Commission to be prevalent in children found to be in street situations and as the children were engaged by their parents for the same, the authorities were unable to take appropriate action in such cases. The Commission is of the view that in such cases where parents are engaging the children in begging, efforts should be made to provide them with counselling and appropriate livelihood opportunities. If it is made out that the parents are repeated offenders and are engaging their children in begging, then penal action should be taken against such parents under Section 75 and 76 of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. Further, families involved in the work of rag-picking should be linked with self-help groups for providing them with counselling.



22. That it is humbly submitted that NCPCR is committed for ensuring protection of children in need of care and protection and therefore, putting all possible efforts to ensure that children from street life can be rescued, and rehabilitated and all steps should be taken in the best interest of affected children while complying with directions of this Hon'ble Court.

23. That it is most respectfully submitted that the deponent is filing this compliance affidavit to comply with the order of this Hon'ble Court and seeks liberty to file additional affidavit if the same is required at later stage.

Certified that the above Named Deponent
identify by Shri/Smt.
Solemnly affirmed before me at Delhi
S. No.
The contents of the affidavit which have
been read & explained to me are true and
correct Notary

Rupali Banerjee Singh
रुपाली बनर्जी सिंह / Rupali Banerjee Singh
सदस्य सचिव / Member Secretary
राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग
National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
Ministry of Women & Child Development
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली / Govt. of India, New Delhi

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

17 FEB 2022

Verified at New Delhi on this 17th Day of February, 2022. I, the above-mentioned deponent, do hereby verify that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct and best to my knowledge and belief and no part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

Rupali Banerjee Singh
रुपाली बनर्जी सिंह / Rupali Banerjee Singh
सदस्य सचिव / Member Secretary
राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग
National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय
Ministry of Women & Child Development
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली / Govt. of India, New Delhi

DEPONENT



ATTESTED

A.N. Singh, Adv.
Notary Public
Govt. of India, Delhi
Mob.: 9718199601, 7982539115

17 FEB 2022

Certified that the above Named Deponent
identify by Shri/Smt. *Swaroop Chaturvedi*
Solemnly affirmed before me at Delhi
S. No. *3228*
The contents of the affidavit which have
been read & explained to me are true and
correct Notary

17 FEB 2022

2-02-22
I identify the deponent who has
Signed/Put T.I. in my presence

ITEM NO.6 Court 5 (Video Conferencing)

SECTION PIL-W

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A
RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

SMW (C) No. 6/2021

IN RE CHILDREN IN STREET SITUATIONS

WITH

SMW (C) No. 4/2020 (PIL-W)

**IN RE CHILDREN IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION DUE TO LOSS
 OF PARENTS DURING COVID 19**

(IA No. 64373/2021 - APPROPRIATE ORDERS/DIRECTIONS
 IA No. 106490/2021 - APPROPRIATE ORDERS/DIRECTIONS
 IA No. 74294/2020 - APPROPRIATE ORDERS/DIRECTIONS
 IA No. 86654/2021 - APPROPRIATE ORDERS/DIRECTIONS
 IA No. 66078/2021 - CLARIFICATION/DIRECTION
 IA No. 75234/2020 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 13962/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 155677/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 74593/2020 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 9708/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 56612/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 66729/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 105604/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 148051/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 9678/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 66079/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 105407/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 139251/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 8020/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 29795/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 103990/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 139238/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 74139/2020 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 79258/2020 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
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 IA No. 137767/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 61484/2020 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 76104/2020 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 14448/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 65469/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 87334/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT

IA No. 134784/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 164115/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 59084/2020 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 75739/2020 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 14077/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 65158/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 106492/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 155722/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 30270/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING O.T.
 IA No. 74135/2020 - EXEMPTION FROM PAYING COURT FEE
 IA No. 86651/2021 - INTERVENTION APPLICATION
 IA No. 74292/2020 - INTERVENTION APPLICATION
 IA No. 66075/2021 - INTERVENTION APPLICATION
 IA No. 58712/2020 - INTERVENTION/IMPLEADMENT)

W.P.(Cr1.) No. 274/2020 (PIL-W)

(IA No. 139277/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 10286/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 8311/2021 - EXEMPTION FROM FILING AFFIDAVIT
 IA No. 97311/2020 - GRANT OF INTERIM RELIEF)

Date : 17-01-2022 These matters were called on for hearing today.

CORAM :

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE L. NAGESWARA RAO
 HON'BLE MRS. JUSTICE B.V. NAGARATHNA

For the parties: By Courts Motion

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 Ms. Indira Bhakar, Adv.
 Mr. Rajesh Kumar Das, Adv
 Ms. Soumya Kapoor, Adv.
 Mr. Siddhant Yadav, Adv.
 Ms. Himanshi Goel, Adv
 Mr. Shreyank Tiwari, Adv.

Mr. K.M. Nataraj, Ld. ASG
 Ms. Swati Ghildiyal, Adv.
 Mr. Digvijay Dam, Adv.
 Mr. Akshay Amritanshu, Adv.
 Mr. Manish, Adv.
 Mr. Vinayak Sharma, Adv.
 Mr. M.k. Maroria, Adv.

Union of India

Mr. Aishwarya Bhati, ASG
 Mr. Akshay Amritanshu, Adv
 Ms. Swati Ghildiyal, Adv.
 Mr. S.S. Rebello, Adv.

	Ms. Chinmayee Chandra, Adv. Mr. Prashant Singh(B), Adv. Mr. B.V. Balram Das, AOR Mr. G.S. Makker, AOR
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H.C.of Chhattisgarh	Mr. Apoorv Kurup, AOR Ms. Nidhi Mittal, Adv.
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State of Haryana	Ms. Bansuri Swaraj, AAG Dr. Monika Gusain, AOR Mr. G.M.Kawoosa, Adv. Ms. Taruna Ardhendhumauli Prasad, AOR
State of Karnataka	Mr. V. N. Raghupathy, AOR Mr. Md Apzal Ansari, Adv.
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State of H.P.	Mr. Himanshu Tyagi, AOR
St. of Arunachal Pradesh, Guwahati, P&H H.C.	Mr. Abhimanyu Tewari, AOR Ms. Eliza Bar, Adv. Mr. Pai Amit, AOR
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HC of Manipur	Mr. Sharan Thakur, Adv. Mr. Mahesh Thakur, AOR Mr. Siddhartha Thakur, Adv.
UT of Puducherry	Mr. Aravindh S., AOR Ms. C. Rubavathi Adv
State of Goa	Mr. Arun R. Pedneker, Adv. Ms. Mukti Chowdhary, AOR
State of Goa	Mr. Ravindra A. Lokhande, Adv. Ms. Ambika Atrey, Adv. Dr. Abhishek Atrey, AOR
State of Kerala	Mr. Nishe Rajen Shonker, Adv Ms. Anu K Joy, Adv Mr. Alim Anvar, Adv
State of Odisha	Mr. Sibho Sankar Mishra AOR Mr. Niranjana Sahu Adv Mr. Umakant Misra Adv
State of Odisha	Dr. Anindita Pujari, AOR
State of Tripura	Mr. Shuvodeep Roy, AOR Mr. Kabir Shankar Bose, Adv. Mr. Ishaan Borthakur, Adv.
State of Gujarat	Ms. Deepanwita Priyanka, AOR
State of Meghalaya	Mr. Amit Kumar, AG Mr. Avijit Mani Tripathi, AOR

	Mr. Upendra Mishra, Adv. Mr. Kynpham V. Kharlyngdoh, Adv. Mr. P.S. Negi, Adv.
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State of U.P.	Ms. Garima Prashad, Sr. Adv./AAG Mr. Rohit K. Singh, AOR. Mr. Parth Yadav, Adv Mr. Akshay Chowdhary, Adv.
State of Telengana	Mr. S. Udaya Kumar Sagar, AOR Ms. Sweena Nair, Adv. Mr. P. Mohith Rao, Adv.
State of T.N.	Dr. Joseph Aristotle S., AOR Ms. Preeti Singh, Adv. Ms. Nupur Sharma, Adv. Mr. Sanjeev Kumar Mahara, Adv.
State of Nagaland	Ms. K. Enatoli Sema, AOR Mr. Amit Kumar Singh, Adv Ms. Chubalemla Chang, Adv.
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Delhi H.C.	Mr. Gautam Narayan, AOR Ms. Asmita Singh, Adv
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State of Jharkhand	Ms. Pragya Baghel, Adv Ms. Pallavi Langar, AOR Ms Shelley Singh, Adv
State of Uttarakhand	Ms. Rachana Srivastava, AOR

Jharkhand H.C.	Mr. Krishnanand Pandey AOR
State of Sikkim	Mr. Raghvendra Kumar, Adv. Mr. Anand Kumar Dubey, Adv. Mr. Nishant Verma, Adv. Mr. Rajiv Kumar Sinha, Adv. Mr. Simanta Kumar, Adv. Mr. Narendra Kumar, AOR
St. of Uttarakhand	Mr. Saurabh Trivedi, AOR Mr. Tanmay Agarwal, Adv
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H.C. of M.P.	Mr. Arjun Garg, AOR Ms Sagun Srivastava Adv
U.T. of Chandigarh	Mr. Ankit Goel, AOR
INT	Ms. Shobha Gupta, AOR Mr. Nishant Bahuguna, Adv Jessy kurien, Adv
Ryan Intnl. School	Mr. Romy Chacko, AOR
Society for Socio Legislative Reforms	Mr. Abhishek Swarup, Adv. Ms. Lalita Kohli, Adv. Mr. Vikrant Nehra, Adv. M/S. Manoj Swarup And Co., AOR
For Impleadment	Mr. Ankur S. Kulkarni, AOR Ms. Uditha Chakravathy, Adv
Haryana	Mr. Ajay Bansal, AAG Mr. Sanjay Kumar Visen, AOR Mr. Gaurav Yadava, Adv Ms. Veena Bansal, Adv Mr Sorav Jindal, Adv.
6.2 (R-25)	Mr. Shekhar Raj Sharma, Dy. AG Haryana Mr. Sanjay Kumar Visen, AOR Mr. Paras Dutta, Adv. Mr. Bhanwar Jadon, Adv. Ms. Babita Mishra, Adv.

6.2

Ms. Adira A Nair, Adv.

Ms. Anitha Shenoy, Sr. Adv.

Ms. Srishti Agnihotri, AOR

Mr. Abishek Jebaraj, Adv

Ms. Kriti Awasthi, Adv.

Ms. Nimisha Menon, Adv

Ms. Sanjana Grace Thomas, Adv.

Ms. Aarti Krupa Kumar, Adv.

Mr. Nikhil Goel, AOR

Ms. Naveen Goel, Adv.

Mr. Vinay Mathew, Adv.

Mr. Nishanth Patil, AOR

Ms. Malvika Kala, Adv.

Ms. Kaveri Rawal, Adv.

Mr. Annam D. N. Rao, AOR

Ms. Preeti Singh, AOR

Ms. Uttara Babbar, AOR

Mr. Gopal Singh, AOR

Mr. G. Prakash, AOR

M/S. Knc, AOR

Mr. Malak Manish Bhatt, AOR

Mr. Pukhrambam Ramesh Kumar, AOR

Mr. Annam D. N. Rao, AOR

Mr. M. Yogesh Kanna, AOR

Ms. Radhika Gautam, AOR

Ms. Pinky Behera, AOR

Mr. Raj Bahadur Yadav, AOR

Ms. Astha Sharma, AOR

Mr. Ajay Pal, AOR

Ms. G. Indira, AOR

UPON hearing the counsel the Court made the following
O R D E R

SMW (C) No.6/2021

By an Order dated 13.12.2021, the NCPCR was directed to file a status report about the information uploaded by the State Governments/Union Territories on the Bal Swaraj - CiSS portal of the NCPCR. The State Governments/Union Territories were

also directed to file status reports about the steps taken for rescuing and rehabilitating the children in street situations within a period of three weeks from the date of the order.

In the status report filed, the NCPCR has brought to the notice of this Court that meetings were held with the authorities of the State Governments/Union Territories on 5th, 6th and 7th January, 2022 to discuss the steps to be taken for implementation of the SOP 2.0 in relation to Children in Street Situations ("CiSS"). Barring a few States, all the State Governments/Union Territories have participated in the meetings. The data of CiSS uploaded on the Bal Swaraj - CiSS portal till 11.01.2022 shows that only 9945 CiSS have been identified. Whereas, a rough estimate of CiSS, according to the NCPCR, would be around 15 lakhs. Identification of CiSS is the first step for the purpose of rescuing them from the streets and rehabilitating them. The information that is provided with respect to the other stages on the Bal Swaraj - CiSS portal by the State Governments/Union Territories is also not satisfactory. Learned counsel appearing for the State Governments/Union Territories submitted that instructions will be given to all the District Magistrates and the

concerned authorities that the identification and rehabilitation of the CiSS shall be taken up without any further delay.

Section 32 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (the "JJ Act") provides for mandatory reporting of children separated from their guardians and the production of such children before a Child Welfare Committee or the District Child Protection Unit or a child care institution registered under the JJ Act. Not providing the information in relation to such children as required under Section 32 of the JJ Act shall be regarded as an offence under Section 33 of the Act, for which a person shall be liable for imprisonment up to six months or fine or both under Section 34 of the Act. Section 107 of the JJ Act provides for constitution of Special Juvenile Police Units. According to Section 107 (2), Special Juvenile Police Units ("SJPU") shall be constituted by the State Governments in each district and city, headed by a police officer not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police and consisting of all police officers designated under sub-section (1) as child welfare police officers and two social workers having experience of working in the field of child welfare, of whom one shall be a woman.

The slow pace of the identification of CiSS is due to COVID-19, according to the learned counsel appearing for the State Governments/Union Territories. We have indicated in the orders passed earlier that the District Magistrates can take the assistance of the District Legal Services Authorities and voluntary organisations to carry out the statutory duties according to the JJ Act. As the implementation of the directions issued by this Court on earlier occasions relating to the identification and rehabilitation of CiSS does not brook any more delay, we direct all the District Magistrates to involve the SJPUs, District Legal Services Authorities and voluntary organisations in identification and rehabilitation of CiSS. The District Magistrates are also directed to upload the information pertaining to all stages on the Bal Swaraj - CiSS portal of the NCPCR.

The learned Amicus Curiae submitted that there is no information provided in any of the affidavits filed by the State Governments regarding the steps taken for rehabilitation of those children who have been found to be in street situations. He asserted that it is imminent that the State Governments take policy decisions regarding the procedure to be followed by the authorities for rehabilitation of

the CiSS. In the next meeting to be conducted by the NCPCR, the issue relating to rehabilitation of CiSS should be discussed, without waiting for all the stages on the Bal Swaraj - CiSS portal to be completed. Without prolonging the process any further, the State Governments, with the guidance of the NCPCR, shall formulate policy for the rehabilitation of CiSS after they have been identified as such in the streets. In the status reports which shall be filed by the State Governments/Union Territories within a period of three weeks from today, steps taken in this regard shall also be mentioned.

Ms. Shobha Gupta, learned counsel, submitted that it is high time that the authorities who have not been acting in accordance with the provisions of the JJ Act should be taken to task as the statute itself provides for penalties. We do not want to exercise such power at this stage.

We appreciate the stand taken by the learned counsel appearing for the State Governments/Union Territories to ensure that those CiSS who are living in inhumane conditions are rescued at the earliest. Though the progress of identification of these children to provide them with the basic amenities has been slow, the State Governments/Union

Territories have started discharging their constitutional duties to ameliorate the living conditions of the distressed children fighting for survival on the streets.

We direct the State Governments/Union Territories to instruct all the concerned authorities to take prompt action in the identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations.

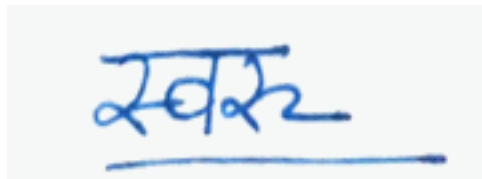
List this matter, along with SMW (C) No. 4/2020, on 21.02.2022 at the end of the Board.

W.P.(Cr1.) No. 274/2020

List on 24.01.2022 at the end of the Board.

(Geeta Ahuja)
Court Master

(Anand Prakash)
Court Master



TRUE COPY

Annexure R-2

	Stage1- Child Details			Stage2-SIR			Stage3-ICP			Stage4-CWC Order			Stage5-Scheme Benefit			Stage6-Follow up			Total
	Children living on the streets with their families	Children stay on the streets in the day and are back home in the night with their families who reside in a nearby slum/hutments	Children without support living on the streets all alone	Children living on the streets with their families	Children stay on the streets in the day and are back home in the night with their families who reside in a nearby slum/hutments	Children without support living on the streets all alone	Children living on the streets with their families	Children stay on the streets in the day and are back home in the night with their families who reside in a nearby slum/hutments	Children without support living on the streets all alone	Children living on the streets with their families	Children stay on the streets in the day and are back home in the night with their families who reside in a nearby slum/hutments	Children without support living on the streets all alone	Children living on the streets with their families	Children stay on the streets in the day and are back home in the night with their families who reside in a nearby slum/hutments	Children without support living on the streets all alone	Children living on the streets with their families	Children stay on the streets in the day and are back home in the night with their families who reside in a nearby slum/hutments	Children without support living on the streets all alone	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	313	72	4	107	70	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	60	90	8	738
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	21	41	13	19	60	6	0	11	6	3	16	0	1	18	5	4	5	1	230
Bihar	31	22	8	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	45	28	4	157
Chandigarh	35	0	3	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	50
Chhattisgarh	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	8	0	21	76	13	130
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	11
Delhi	265	319	30	57	46	2	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	729	27	1653
Goa	13	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1086	895	9	1990
Haryana	211	156	14	56	44	3	1	29	1	0	0	0	13	2	3	1	2	1	537

Himachal Pradesh	11	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	29	0	65
Jammu and kashmir	0	16	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	32	181	1	244
Jharkhand	5	3	3	0	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	7	40
Karnataka	79	169	29	8	50	1	0	4	1	0	1	0	6	0	1	373	411	73	1206
Kerala	21	5	1	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
LADAKH	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	17	0	33
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	29	66	11	16	3	0	15	24	2	0	0	0	9	12	0	571	702	32	1492
Maharashtra	3613	1165	34	26	12	1	46	18	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	3	4952
Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Odisha	4	1	11	1	0	5	33	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	18	80
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	11	0	27
Punjab	3	12	4	1	1	1	1	7	1	0	7	0	0	8	1	26	73	11	157
Rajasthan	261	105	4	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	396
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	565	166	97	11	10	1	98	51	7	76	6	0	11	2	0	307	280	15	1703
Telangana	7	204	1	70	146	0	5	15	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	31	322	5	809
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	16
Uttar Pradesh	254	126	219	5	7	2	20	0	0	1	2	0	0	32	0	191	47	49	955
Uttrakhand	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	20	1	41
West Bengal	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122
Total	5754	2818	486	407	496	24	226	179	22	82	36	0	62	92	10	2999	3929	292	17914

2022

TRUE COPY



प्रियंक कानूंगो
Priyank Kanoongo
अध्यक्ष
Chairperson

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS
नई दिल्ली-110 001
New Delhi - 110 001



F.No.32-362/2021/NCPDR/LC/SC/233238
Date-27.01.2022

To,

Principal Secretary,
Department of Women and Child Development States/UTs

Subject-"Regarding-Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 17.01.2022 in SMWP(C)No.6/2021 In Re Children in Street Situations"

This is with reference to the Commission's letter No.32-362 202/NCPDR/LC /SC dated 23.11.2021 and 22.12.2021 wherein the Commission had informed about the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 15.11.2021 and 13.12.2021 passed in the matter of SMWP (C) No.6/2021 In Re Children in Street Situations for identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations as per SOP 2.0 of NCPDR. The Commission, vide the said letters, had also recommended some steps that can be taken by the respective State Governments to comply with the said order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

2. Thereafter, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had taken up the issue of children in street situations in SMWP (C) No.6/2021 In Re Children in Street Situations on 17.01.2022 for hearing. In the order dated 17.01.2022, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed that the data of CiSS uploaded on the Bal Swaraj – CiSS portal till 11.01.2022 is moving at a slow place and the information that is provided with respect to the other stages on the Bal Swaraj - CiSS portal by the State Governments/Union Territories is also not satisfactory.

3. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has vide its order dated 17.01.2022 directed the State Governments/Union Territories to instruct all the concerned authorities to take prompt action in the identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations. Further, the Supreme Court also directed that in the next meeting to be conducted by the NCPDR, the issue relating to rehabilitation of CiSS should be discussed, without waiting for all the stages on the Bal Swaraj –CiSS portal to be completed. The Hon'ble Court has directed that without prolonging the process any further, the State Governments, with the guidance of NCPDR, shall formulate policy for the rehabilitation of CiSS after they have been identified as such in the streets.(Copy of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 17.01.2022)

4. To ensure compliance of the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in order dated 17.01.2022, the Commission requests your good offices to continue taking appropriate steps for identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations at priority and upload the data of such children on the Baal Swaraj Portal-CiSS of NCPDR and initiate the process of formulating a rehabilitation policy for children who are in street situations.

5. Further, in compliance of the aforesaid, the NCPDR has decided to hold a virtual meeting on 09.02.2022 at 3pm in the office of the Commission at 5th Floor, Chanderlok Building, Janpath, New Delhi-110001 to discuss the steps taken by the States/UTs for rehabilitation of children in street situations. The information that the States/UTs may inform to NCPDR during the meeting should be on the following aspects-

5वां तल, चन्द्रलोक बिल्डिंग, 36, जनपथ, नई दिल्ली-110 001
5th Floor, Chanderlok Building, 36, Janpath, New Delhi-110 001
दूरभाष /Ph. :011-23478212, 23731583 फैक्स /Fax: 011-23731584
ई-मेल / E-mail : cp.ncpcr@nic.in वेब /Web:www.ncpcr.gov.in

- i) The number of children identified in the State/UT who are in street situation.
- ii) The steps taken by the State/UT for rehabilitation of children in street situations, such as-
 - Number of open shelters in the State/UT
 - Number of fit facilities declared by CWC in the States/UT for day care of CiSS
 - Number of children in street situations enrolled in schools after identification
 - Number of children and their families in street situations given counselling
 - Number of children in street situations for whom health screenings have been done
 - Number of children in street situations who were engaged in child labour/child begging
 - Number of children in street situations who have been placed in institutional care
 - Number of children in street situations who have been restored with parents/guardians/families
 - Number of children in street situations who have migrated from the State after identification by the officials
 - Number of children in street situations who have been repatriated to their native State/UT after identification
 - Number of children in street situations who have been linked with schemes of the Central and State Government
 - Sponsorship

6. It is requested that States/ UTs may ensure participation on **09.02.2022 at 03 pm** as per details mentioned in above paragraphs. An online link to the meeting is as follows-

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_ZTc0MjViOWltMmI1Mi00NWE1LTkwNWltMWZhYmRIMGYwNzM0%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%22d8a5eb5-0992-4883-a68e-006e3d839c32%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%22e227f40a-1b5e-4d4d-b419-72fa2f94c872%22%7d

Encls.As above.

Yours sincerely,


27.1.2022
(Priyank Kanoongo)

Copy to:

Chairperson, State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights, All States/UTs



प्रियंक कानूंगो
Priyank Kanoongo
अध्यक्ष
Chairperson

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS
नई दिल्ली-110 001
New Delhi - 110 001



F.No.32-362/2021/NCP CR/LC/SC/ 233239

Date-27.01.2022

To,

Principal Secretary,
Department of Women and Child Development States/UTs

Subject-"Regarding-Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 17.01.2022 in SMWP(C)No.6/2021 In Re Children in Street Situations"

This is with reference to the Commission's letter No.32-362 202/NCP CR/LC /SC dated 23.11.2021 and 22.12.2021 wherein the Commission had informed about the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 15.11.2021 and 13.12.2021 passed in the matter of SMWP (C) No.6/2021 In Re Children in Street Situations for identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations as per SOP 2.0 of NCP CR. The Commission, vide the said letters, had also recommended some steps that can be taken by the respective State Governments to comply with the said order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

2. Thereafter, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had taken up the issue of children in street situations in SMWP (C) No.6/2021 In Re Children in Street Situations on 17.01.2022 for hearing. In the order dated 17.01.2022, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed that the data of CiSS uploaded on the Bal Swaraj – CiSS portal till 11.01.2022 is moving at a slow place and the information that is provided with respect to the other stages on the Bal Swaraj - CiSS portal by the State Governments/Union Territories is also not satisfactory.

3. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has vide its order dated 17.01.2022 directed the State Governments/Union Territories to instruct all the concerned authorities to take prompt action in the identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations. Further, the Supreme Court also directed that in the next meeting to be conducted by the NCP CR, the issue relating to rehabilitation of CiSS should be discussed, without waiting for all the stages on the Bal Swaraj – CiSS portal to be completed. The Hon'ble Court has directed that without prolonging the process any further, the State Governments, with the guidance of NCP CR, shall formulate policy for the rehabilitation of CiSS after they have been identified as such in the streets. (Copy of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 17.01.2022)

4. To ensure compliance of the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in order dated 17.01.2022, the Commission requests your good offices to continue taking appropriate steps for identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations at priority and upload the data of such children on the Baal Swaraj Portal-CiSS of NCP CR and initiate the process of formulating a rehabilitation policy for children who are in street situations.

5. Further, in compliance of the aforesaid, the NCP CR has decided to hold a virtual meeting on 10.02.2022 at 3pm in the office of the Commission at 5th Floor, Chanderlok Building, Janpath, New Delhi-110001 to discuss the steps taken by the States/UTs for rehabilitation of children in street situations. The information that the States/UTs may inform to NCP CR during the meeting should be on the following aspects-

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5th Floor, Chanderlok Building, 36, Janpath, New Delhi-110 001
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ई-मेल / E-mail : cp.ncpcr@nic.in वेब /Web:www.ncpcr.gov.in

- i) The number of children identified in the State/UT who are in street situation.
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 - Number of children in street situations who have migrated from the State after identification by the officials
 - Number of children in street situations who have been repatriated to their native State/UT after identification
 - Number of children in street situations who have been linked with schemes of the Central and State Government
 - Sponsorship

6. It is requested that States/ UTs may ensure participation on **10.02.2022 at 03pm** as per details mentioned in above paragraphs. An online link to the meeting is as follows-

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_Nzk4YjJkOTMtM2U0Yi00YTE2LTkzYmUtMDVjODc1MzY2NDhh%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%227d8a5eb5-0992-4883-a68e-006e3d839c32%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%22e227f40a-1b5e-4d4d-b419-72fa2f94c872%22%7d

Encls.Asabove.

Yours sincerely,


(Priyank Kanoongo)

Copy to:

Chairperson, State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights, All States/UTs



सत्यमेव जयते

प्रियंक कानूनगो
Priyank Kanoongo
अध्यक्ष
Chairperson

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS
नई दिल्ली-110 001
New Delhi - 110 001



F.No.32-362/2021/NCPDR/LC/SC/ 233240

Date-27.01.2022

To,

Principal Secretary,
Department of Women and Child Development States/UTs

Subject-"Regarding-Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 17.01.2022 in SMWP(C)No.6/2021 In Re Children in Street Situations"

This is with reference to the Commission's letter No.32-362 202/NCPDR/LC /SC dated 23.11.2021 and 22.12.2021 wherein the Commission had informed about the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 15.11.2021 and 13.12.2021 passed in the matter of SMWP (C) No.6/2021 In Re Children in Street Situations for identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations as per SOP 2.0 of NCPDR. The Commission, vide the said letters, had also recommended some steps that can be taken by the respective State Governments to comply with the said order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

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3. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has vide its order dated 17.01.2022 directed the State Governments/Union Territories to instruct all the concerned authorities to take prompt action in the identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations. Further, the Supreme Court also directed that in the next meeting to be conducted by the NCPDR, the issue relating to rehabilitation of CiSS should be discussed, without waiting for all the stages on the Bal Swaraj – CiSS portal to be completed. The Hon'ble Court has directed that without prolonging the process any further, the State Governments, with the guidance of NCPDR, shall formulate policy for the rehabilitation of CiSS after they have been identified as such in the streets. (Copy of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 17.01.2022)

4. To ensure compliance of the directions given by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in order dated 17.01.2022, the Commission requests your good offices to continue taking appropriate steps for identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations at priority and upload the data of such children on the Baal Swaraj Portal-CiSS of NCPDR and initiate the process of formulating a rehabilitation policy for children who are in street situations.

5. Further, in compliance of the aforesaid, the NCPDR has decided to hold a virtual meeting on 11.02.2022 at 3pm in the office of the Commission at 5th Floor, Chanderlok Building, Janpath, New Delhi-110001 to discuss the steps taken by the States/UTs for rehabilitation of children in street situations. The information that the States/UTs may inform to NCPDR during the meeting should be on the following aspects-

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5th Floor, Chanderlok Building, 36, Janpath, New Delhi-110 001
दूरभाष /Ph. :011-23478212, 23731583 फैक्स /Fax: 011-23731584
ई-मेल / E-mail : cp.ncpcr@nic.in वेब /Web:www.ncpcr.gov.in

- i) The number of children identified in the State/UT who are in street situation.
- ii) The steps taken by the State/UT for rehabilitation of children in street situations, such as-
 - Number of open shelters in the State/UT
 - Number of fit facilities declared by CWC in the States/UT for day care of CiSS
 - Number of children in street situations enrolled in schools after identification
 - Number of children and their families in street situations given counselling
 - Number of children in street situations for whom health screenings have been done
 - Number of children in street situations who were engaged in child labour/child begging
 - Number of children in street situations who have been placed in institutional care
 - Number of children in street situations who have been restored with parents/guardians/families
 - Number of children in street situations who have migrated from the State after identification by the officials
 - Number of children in street situations who have been repatriated to their native State/UT after identification
 - Number of children in street situations who have been linked with schemes of the Central and State Government
 - Sponsorship

6. It is requested that States/ UTs may ensure participation on **11.02.2022 at 03 pm** as per details mentioned in above paragraphs. An online link to the meeting is as follows-

https://teams.microsoft.com/l/meetup-join/19%3ameeting_N211Y2YzODctNjliNS00MTA2LThiZmYtMmMwY2U4MjllMjll%40thread.v2/0?context=%7b%22Tid%22%3a%227d8a5eb5-0992-4883-a68e-006e3d839c32%22%2c%22Oid%22%3a%22e227f40a-1b5e-4d4d-b419-72fa2f94c872%22%7d

Encls.As above.

Yours sincerely,


(Priyank Kanoongo)

Copy to

Chairperson, State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights, All States/UTs



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Annexure R-4

MEETING HELD WITH THE STATES/UTs TO DISCUSS THE REHABILITATION OF STREET CHILDREN AS PER HON'BLE SUPREME COURT'S ORDER DATED 17.01.2022

INTRODUCTION

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in SMWP (C) No.6/2021 in the matter of **In Re Children in Street Situations** had vide order dated 13.12.2021 observed that the number of CiSS who have been identified by the States/UTs appeared to be at a slow pace. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order has also stated that identification of children and registration of these children at Stage-1 of the NCPCR's Baal Swaraj-CiSS Portal is crucial and that the concerned authorities in the State Governments/Union Territories need not wait for any further instructions from the NCPCR or directions of the Hon'ble Court for proceeding with collecting relevant information on the social background of the children, identification of the benefits under the Individual Care Plan, enquiries to be conducted by the Child Welfare Committees under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and linking the schemes/benefits with the children, or their families or guardians.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court has vide its order dated 17.01.2022 directed the State Governments/Union Territories to instruct all the concerned authorities to take prompt action in the identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations. Further, the Supreme Court also directed that in the next meeting to be conducted by the NCPCR, the issue relating to rehabilitation of CiSS should be discussed, without waiting for all the stages on the Bal Swaraj –CiSS portal to be completed. The Hon'ble Court has directed that without prolonging the process any further, the State Governments, with the guidance of NCPCR, shall formulate policy for the rehabilitation of CiSS after they have been identified as such in the streets.

Thereafter, to comply with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Commission sent letters to all Principal Secretaries, Department of Women and Child Development/Social Welfare of each State/UT to attend virtual meetings with the Commission to discuss the measures/steps taken by them for identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations and further uploading of the data on the Baal Swaraj Portal-CiSS of NCPCR. The letters were sent to all States/UTs on 28.01.2022 and the 36 States/UTs were divided into three groups of 12 each on 09.02.2022, 10.02.2022 and 11.02.2022 respectively.

The Commission in its letter dated 28.01.2022 had requested the States/UTs to inform about the following information regarding steps taken for rehabilitation of children in street situations-

- i) The number of children identified in the State/UT who are in street situation.
- ii) Number of open shelters in the State/UT
- iii) Number of fit facilities declared by CWC in the States/UT

- iv) Number of children in street situations enrolled in schools after identification
- v) Number of children and their families in street situations given counselling
- vi) Number of children in street situations for whom health screenings have been done
- vii) Number of children in street situations who were engaged in child labour/child begging
- viii) Number of children in street situations who have been placed in institutional care
- ix) Number of children in street situations who have been restored with parents/guardians/families
- x) Number of children in street situations who have migrated from the State after identification by the officials
- xi) Number of children in street situations who have been repatriated to their native State/UT after identification
- xii) Number of children in street situations who have been linked with schemes of the Central and State Government
- xiii) Sponsorship

The Commission during the meeting held with States/UTs on 09.02.2022, 10.02.2022 and 11.02.2022 discussed the rehabilitation measures taken by them for children in street situations and asked them if they were in requirement of any assistance or guidance from NCPCR for developing policy for rehabilitation of children in street situations. In the meetings, NCPCR had also given certain suggestions while discussing the issues and challenges being faced by the States/UTs.

1. Andaman & Nicobar	
Number of Children in Street Situations	Nil
Additional Information- The UT informed that there are no children in street situations in the UT. However, all preparations have been made if any CiSS is found. CWCs and DCPOs have been sensitized that if there CiSS children who need to be repatriated then the same may be arranged.	

2. Arunachal Pradesh	
Number of Children in Street Situations	Nil
Additional Information- instructed all officers and DCPOs to identify children in street situations.	

3. Andhra Pradesh	
Number of Children in Street Situations (as on 8 th February 2022)	730
Open Shelters	5
Fit Facilities recognized	107
Counselling	728
Health screening	119
Child Labour	68
Child Beggars	105
Restored to parents	647
Aanganwadi centres	112
Enrolled in schools	335
Institutional care	83
Migrated	104
Repatriation	Nil
Linked with schemes	197
Additional Information- instructed all officers and DCPOs to identify children in street situations. Implementation of SOP 2.0 is going on. Principal Secretary, WCD has written letters to all district magistrates with a roadmap as to how to conduct drives in the State with a set timeline within which they have to complete the task. The letter also mentions the stakeholders that have to be part of these drives. The State informed that there was paucity of funds in their sponsorship scheme and that is why they are not able to link CiSS children with sponsorship.	

Suggestions from NCPCR-

- Make schemes for facilitation of Private Sponsorship under JJ Act, 2015 through CSR initiatives of corporate companies.
- NCPCR informed that it will help out the district officers to raise funds through private sponsorship for children through capacity building workshops and even help in formulating a policy for private sponsorship.

NCPCR informed the State that if there are any training workshops to be given to the district officers, then NCPCR is ready to hold workshops and training programs for the same.

4. Assam	
Number of Children identified in Street Situations	217
Open Shelters	5
Fit Facilities recognized	32
Counselling	158
Health screening	65
Child Labour	55
Child Beggars	
Restored to parents/guardians	167
Enrolled in schools	66
Institutional care	44
Repatriation	1
Migrated	3
Linked with schemes	35
Sponsorship	21
Additional Information- conduct drives primarily in Guwahati. Near Kamkhya temple and railway stations. CiSS are mostly from 2 nd and 3 rd category. After training from NCPCR, the district officials are pro active and working for rescue of CiSS. State requested NCPCR for providing training to district officials. One day-	

two days training. A 3rd party can come to Assam and identify CiSS who are in requirement of schemes.

5. Bihar

From the State of Bihar, a consultant had attended the meeting and neither the Principal Secretary Department of WCD nor Director, SCPS attended the meeting with NCPCR

Number of Children in Street Situations	157
Counselling	61
Restored to parents	61
Enrolled in schools	70
Linked with schemes	4

Additional Information- instructed all officers and DCPOs to identify children in street situations. Implementation of SOP 2.0 is going on. The 61 children who have been restored with guardians, maximum families had already been linked with some social protection schemes. The State informed that, that is why there was no need for linking them with additional schemes. The State informed that they are identifying CiSS at Patna junction railway station and counselling them, however, these children are again coming to the railway station.

For seeking private sponsorship, the State has advertised the Juvenile Justice Fund details in newspapers. Further, the Hon'ble High Court at Patna has started a practice wherein the cases where some fines are being imposed then those fines are being deposited in the Juvenile Justice Fund.

Suggestions from NCPCR-

- NCPCR asked the State to replicate this practice of depositing fines in JJ Fund with District Magistrates as well. As DMs are also imposing fines at the district level then those fines can also be deposited in the JJ Fund for the benefit of children.

6. Chandigarh

Number of Children in Street Situations	49
Open Shelters	Nil

Counselling	49
Health screening	49
Child Beggars	14
Restored to parents	61
Linked with Aanganwadi/mobile aanganwadi centres	35
Enrolled in schools	2
Institutional care	2
Repatriation	11
Linked with schemes	4
Additional Information- instructed all officers and DCPOs and stakeholders. Meeting by district with stakeholders on 11.02.2022. The State informed that recently they have identified 35 children who are from State of Uttar Pradesh, they are in the process of rehabilitating them.	
Suggestions from NCPCR- NCPCR asked the State to replicate this practice of depositing fines in JJ Fund with District Magistrates as well. As DMs are also imposing fines at the district level then those fines can also be deposited in the JJ Fund for the benefit of children.	

7. Govt of NCT of Delhi	
Number of Children in Street Situations	1275
Open Shelters	8
Counselling	61
Restored to parents	901
Enrolled in schools	70
Institutional care	57
Repatriation	2
Linked with schemes	4
Additional Information- The UT informed that there is sufficient capacity in CCIs and requirement of fit facilities is not required at the moment. Regular operations	

are being conducted for identification and process is going on. SAMPARC policy is being implemented and sponsorship scheme is also running in the UT. It was further informed that sponsorship funds are being exhausted and they have given around 214 children private sponsorship.

Suggestions from NCPCR-

- NCPCR suggested that the State can take more initiatives for implementing private sponsorship program in the State.

8. Gujarat

Number of Children in Street Situations	1990
Open Shelters	4
Counselling	1528
Health screening	1054
Restored to parents	1058
Institutional care	08
Sponsorship	03

Additional Information- 2 officers nominated to go to Surat to do the identification of CiSS along with the district administration. Rescue operations and implementation of SOP 2.0 is going on in other districts.

Suggestions from NCPCR-

- Identify hotposts. Surat and Vadodra needs to be mapped.
- Make schemes for facilitation of Private Sponsorship under JJ Act, 2015 through CSR initiatives of corporate companies.
- NCPCR informed that it will help out the district officers to raise funds through private sponsorship for children through capacity building workshops and even help in formulating a policy for private sponsorship.

NCPCR informed the State that if there are any training workshops to be given to the district officers, then NCPCR is ready to hold workshops and training programs for the same.

9. Haryana	
Number of Children identified in Street Situations	525
Open Shelters	11
Fit Facilities recognized	01
Health screening	300
Aanganwadicentres	
Enrolled in schools	69
Additional Information -Special campaigns by DMs is being conducted in the State.	
Suggestions from NCPCR- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify hotspots in Gurugram and Faridabad and chalk out plan for 15-20 days for taking review of identification and rehabilitation of CiSS. Identify sponsors from Industrial towns through their CSR activities connect JJ Fund and implement private sponsorship. Ensure Implementation of Section 12(1)(C) of RTE Act, 2009. 	

10. Himachal Pradesh	
Number of Children in Street Situations	87
Open Shelters	4
Fit Facilities recognized	4 (day care facilities)
Counselling	87
Health screening	Nil
Child Labour	16
Child Beggars	35
Restored to parents	66
Enrolled in schools	30

Institutional care	Nil
Migrated	33
Repatriation	Nil
Additional Information -steps being taken in accordance to the SC orders and SOP. The policy is made and being sent for approval.	
Suggestions from NCPCR- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NCPCR informed that since children in street situations is an urban problem, the hotspots in the urban areas need to be identified and a policy for providing sponsorship to such children should be made. • NCPCR suggested that where it is found out that children who are in these urban areas selling items, are from other States, the concerned CWC of Himachal Pradesh should contact the CWC of the native State for repatriation and providing sponsorship to such children. • Hotspots need to be identified through CSOs 	

11. Jharkhand	
Number of Children identified in Street Situations	36
Counselling	36
Health screening	Nil
Child Labour	9
Child Beggars	
Restored to parents	18
Enrolled in schools	20
Institutional care	14
Migrated	Nil
Repatriation	Nil
Linked with schemes	3
Sponsorship	3

Additional Information-Health screening in process. Engaged NGOs for identification and they will be expediting the process.

Suggestions from NCPCR-

- NCPCR informed that there should not be any difficulty in uploading data of children on the portal without documents, as basic details of children is being captured on the portal. Further, the SIR, ICP and CWC orders can be made by DCPO and the concerned CWC after production of the child before CWC.
- NCPCR suggested that if the district authorities of the State are in need of sensitization and training programs, then the Commission can help and facilitate the same for the officers.
- Explore possibilities of private sponsorship

12. Karnataka	
Number of Children identified in Street Situations	1506
Open Shelters	51
Fit Facilities recognized	70 (day care facilities)
Counselling	1266
Health screening	966
Child Labour	544
Child Beggars	
Restored to parents	963
Enrolled in schools	539
Institutional care	404
Migrated	75
Repatriation	305
Linked with schemes	248
Sponsorship	74

13. Kerala	
Number of Children identified in Street Situations	27
Open Shelters	3
Fit Facilities recognized	4
Counselling	16
Health screening	23
Child Labour	16
Child Beggars	
Restored to parents	11
Enrolled in schools	3
Institutional care	15
Migrated	5
Repatriation	1
Additional Information -review meeting by CS. Draft policy made in the State and submitted for approval of Cabinet. District Collectors conducted review meetings with stakeholders. 79 drives conducted. In 5 days they will identify hotspots in the State.	

14. Madhya Pradesh	
Number of Children identified in Street Situations	525
Fit Facilities recognized	12
Institutional care	12
Sponsorship	350
Additional Information - The State informed that the task of identification of CiSS has been made a part of the agenda of the weekly meetings of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of the State and therefore, there is periodic review happening in the State for the same and the officers are complying with the directions of the Hon'ble Court. Private sponsorship has been implemented. In Indore, private sponsors are coming forward to give education to children. Hotspots identified and coordinating with devotees coming to Ujjain for getting private sponsorship.	

15. Maharashtra	
Open Shelters	16
Fit Facilities recognized	26
Counselling	1873
Health screening	506
Child Labour	1027
Child Beggars	
Restored to parents/guardians	1127
Enrolled in schools	867
Institutional care	275
Repatriation	28
Migrated	1698
Linked with schemes	607
Additional Information-SOP 2.0 translated to Marathi.	
Suggestions from NCPCR- Urban settings- Mumbai, Kolhapur, Nashik etc. should be targeted and hotspots should be identified. An action plan should be made accordingly by the district administration and sent to the State Department and NCPCR.	

16. Meghalaya	
Open Shelters	4
Fit Facilities recognized	4
Counselling	5
Health screening	5
Child Labour	Nil
Child Beggars	

Restored to parents/guardians	4
Enrolled in schools	Nil
Institutional care	Nil
Repatriation	Nil
Migrated	1
Linked with schemes	4
Additional Information- No sponsorship given as bank accounts are not there of parents but they are facilitating opening of bank accounts.	

17. Mizoram	
Number of Children identified in Street Situations	Nil
Additional Information- All DMs have been asked to conduct drives for identification and rehabilitation. No street children till today. DCPUs were instructed to take action for rescue and rehabilitate them as and when they are found. Total of 8 hotspots were screened. Street child protection unit coordinate with village councils, street councils to identify CiSS. Even village councils were asked to identify CiSS.	

18. Punjab	
Number of Children identified in Street Situations	157
Open Shelters	0
Fit Facilities recognized	16
Counselling	156
Health screening	24
Child Beggars	28
Restored to parents/guardians	28
Enrolled in schools	79
Institutional care	13

Repatriation	09
Migrated	24
Linked with schemes	32

19. Rajasthan	
Number of Children identified in Street Situations	381
Open Shelters	19
Fit Facilities recognized	66
Counselling	117
Health screening	181
Child Labour	164
Child Beggars	
Restored to parents/guardians	220
Enrolled in schools	91
Institutional care	117
Repatriation	12
Migrated	Nil
Linked with schemes	13
Additional Information- It was informed to the Commission that CWC has converted Saakhi Centre into Fit facilities and the State is having total of 33 such centres.	

20. Sikkim	
Number of Children identified in Street Situations	Nil

21. Tamil Nadu	
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Number of Children identified in Street Situations	10674
Open Shelters	60
Fit Facilities recognized	111
Counselling	1423
Health screening	547
Child Labour	771
Child Beggars	
Restored to parents/guardians	1441
Enrolled in schools	210
Institutional care	167
Repatriation	04
Migrated	08
Linked with schemes	96
Sponsorship	Nil
Suggestions from NCPCR – It was suggested that the Hotspots be identified and vulnerable children in street situations be mapped in the slum area to enroll them in schemes to prevent them from coming into the streets. It was also suggested that Open shelters be opened or declare some fit facilities.	

22. Telangana	
Open Shelters	37
Fit Facilities recognized	40
Counselling	805
Health screening	277
Child Labour	444
Child Beggars	

Restored to parents/guardians	779
Enrolled in schools	341
Institutional care	26
Repatriation	01
Migrated	7
Linked with schemes	25
Additional Information- 13 new open shelters approved by Government of India. The state has identified 92 hotspots.	

23. Tripura	
Number of Children identified in Street Situations	16
Open Shelters	04
Fit Facilities recognized	04
Counselling	05
Health screening	16
Child Labour	05
Child Beggars	
Restored to parents/guardians	5
Enrolled in schools	16
Institutional care	11
Repatriation	0
Migrated	0
Linked with schemes	04

24. Uttarakhand	
Number of Children identified in Street Situations	37
Open Shelters	04
Fit Facilities recognized	02
Counselling	
Health screening	28
Child Labour	17
Child Beggars	
Enrolled in schools	26 children to be admitted
Institutional care	16
Repatriation	01
Linked with schemes	nil
Sponsorship	nil

25. Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir	
Number of Children identified in Street Situations	243
Open Shelters	02
Fit Facilities recognized	02
Counselling	228
Health screening	92
Child Labour	117
Child Beggars	
Restored to parents/guardians	174
Enrolled in schools	63

Institutional care	02
Repatriation	nil
Migrated	49 (30 children couldn't be located)
Linked with schemes	72
Sponsorships	Nil

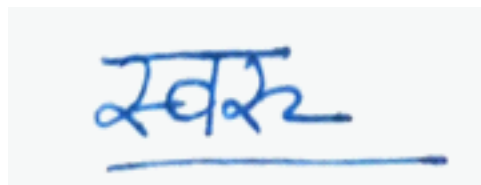
26. Union Territory of Ladakh	
Number of Children identified in Street Situations	33
Open Shelters	Nil
Fit Facilities recognized	Nil
Counselling	33
Health screening	Nil
Child Labour	08
Child Beggars	
Restored to parents/guardians	33
Enrolled in schools	13
Institutional care	Nil
Repatriation	Nil
Migrated	05
Linked with schemes	Nil
Sponsorship	19
Additional Information – It has been informed that 04 open shelters have been sanctioned by the Government of India and are due to be opened.	

Information received by Email only-

27. UT of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli	
Number of Children in Street Situations	11
Open Shelters	01
Fit Facilities recognized	Nil
Counselling	11
Health screening	11
Child Labour	Nil
Child Beggars	
Restored to parents	11
Aanganwadi centres	03
Enrolled in schools	05
Institutional care	Nil
Additional Information- Taken all children to Govt Hospital for health screening. Produced all children before CWC, Daman. Prepared SIR and ICP of all 11 children. Enrolled 5 children in school. 3 children enrolled in Angawandis. 3 children were already going to schools. Education kits provided to all children through CSR.	

28. Puducherry	
Number of Children identified in Street Situations	27
Open Shelters	01 for Girls
Counselling	27
Health screening	05
Child Labour	Nil
Child Beggars	
Restored to parents/guardians	05
Enrolled in schools	Nil
Institutional care	05

Repatriation	Nil
Migrated	10
Linked with schemes	Nil



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SUGGESTIONS FOR FORMULATION OF REHABILITATION POLICY FOR CHILDREN IN STREET SITUATIONS

BACKGROUND

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) in consultation with Save the Children, NGO had developed a SOP for rescue and rehabilitation of street children (CiSS) 2.0. “Standard Operating Procedure for Care and Protection of Children in Street Situations 2.0” is an endeavor to strengthen the processes and interventions regarding CiSS in the view that there should not be any child in a street situation; rather, they should be with their families. In case the family needs support, it may be provided keeping in mind the best interests of the child. The SOP 2.0 had been developed keeping in mind the learnings of NCPCR itself in rescue and rehabilitation of street children, the alarming number of 2 lakh children who were found to be in street situation in just 4 States of the country and the multidimensional and complex problems attached to a child in street situation.

The Hon’ble Supreme Court has taken *suo-moto* cognizance in SMWP (C) No.6/2021 with regard to Children in Street Situations on 15.11.2021 and has passed the following directions in its orders dated 15.11.2021, 13.12.2021 and 17.01.2022-

- a. The District Magistrates/ District Collectors to take steps in accordance with SOP 2.0 that has been formulated by the NCPCR.
- b. The Secretary, Department of Women and Child Welfare of each State shall be the nodal officer to ensure that all the District Magistrates/ District Collectors take prompt action for implementation of SOP 2.0 formulated by the NCPCR.
- c. The process has to start with immediate action being taken by the authorities for identification of CiSS and thereafter, providing the required information to the NCPCR for the later stages as well.
- d. The State Governments/Union Territories are directed to promptly attend meetings that are held by the NCPCR and offer their suggestions, apart from voicing their concerns, if any, in implementation of the SOP 2.0.

- e. the State Governments/Union Territories to take immediate action for identifying children in street situations without any delay and upload the required information on the Bal Swaraj – CiSS portal of the NCPCR.
- f. Identification of children and registration of these children at Stage-1 of the NCPCR's Baal Swaraj-CiSS Portal is crucial and that the concerned authorities in the State Governments/Union Territories need not wait for any further instructions from the NCPCR or directions of the Hon'ble Court for proceeding with collecting relevant information on the social background of the children, identification of the benefits under the Individual Care Plan, enquiries to be conducted by the Child Welfare Committees under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and linking the schemes/benefits with the children, or their families or guardians.
- g. The District Magistrates shall upload the relevant information, not restricted to Stage I, but also the information relating to the other stages.
- h. The State Governments/Union Territories to instruct all the concerned authorities to take prompt action in the identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations.
- i. In the next meeting to be conducted by the NCPCR, the issue relating to rehabilitation of CiSS should be discussed, without waiting for all the stages on the Bal Swaraj –CiSS portal to be completed.
- j. Without prolonging the process any further, the State Governments, with the guidance of NCPCR, shall formulate policy for the rehabilitation of CiSS after they have been identified as such in the streets

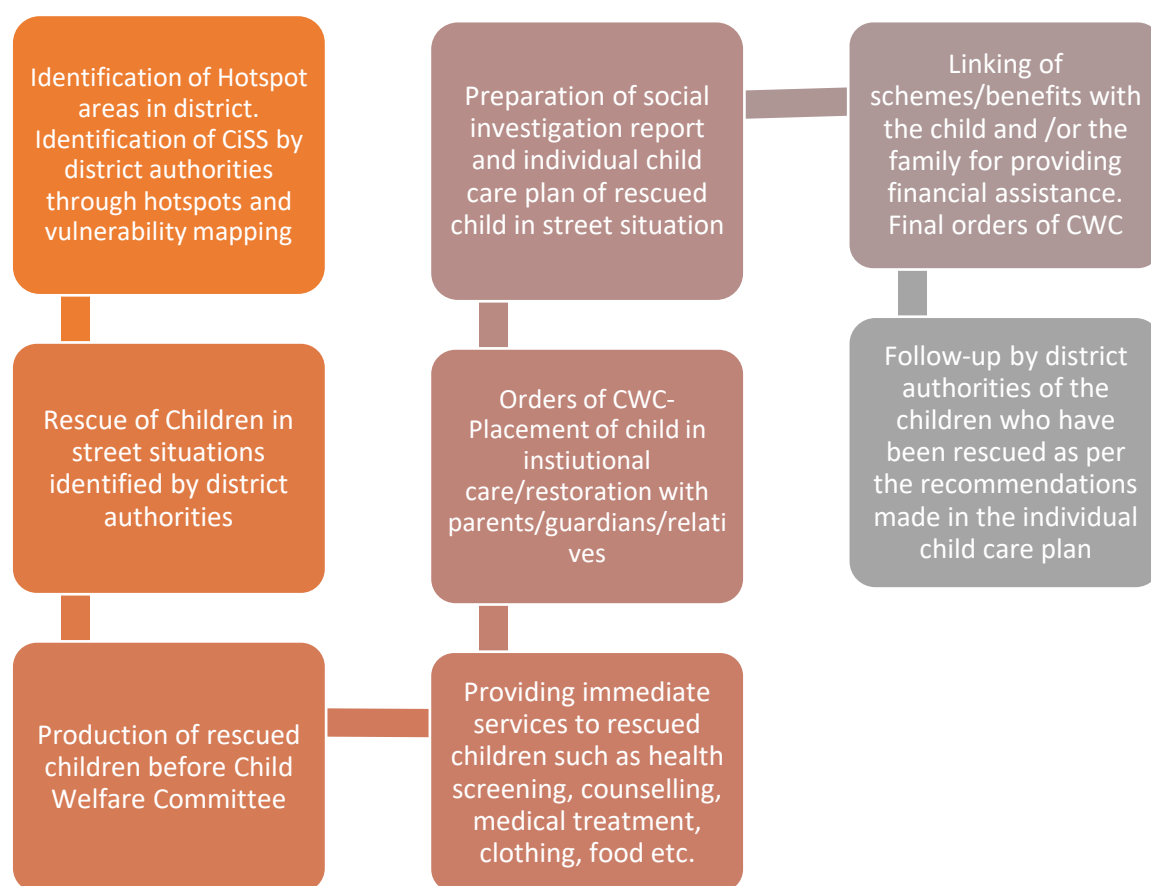
In compliance of the aforementioned directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, this hybrid policy for rehabilitation of children in street situations is prepared by NCPCR for adaptation and implementation by States/UTs according to their prevailing situations with regard to resources, financial grants, infrastructure etc.

OBJECTIVES OF THIS POLICY

- 1) Effective implementation of SOP 2.0 for care and protection of Children in Street Situations.

- 2) To take steps for identification and suitable rehabilitation of children in street situations.
- 3) To provide for roles and responsibilities of the nodal officer at both State level and District Level for rehabilitation of children in street situations.
- 4) To recommend measures for rehabilitation of children in street situations in accordance to their prevailing situation and provide for a plan for reporting and monitoring of children in street situations.

Flow Chart for identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations



WHO ARE THE CHILDREN IN STREET SITUATIONS?

1. ***Children without support living on the streets all alone:*** These are children without any parental anchor or family support system living on the streets, pavements or any public places on their own. For them, street is the home. Example are missing, runaway, abandoned and orphan children.
2. ***Children stay on the streets in the day and are back home in the night with their families who reside in a nearby slum/hutments:*** These are children who spend their

time on street, loitering in the day time. However, they go home during the night to be with their parents who live in a nearby slum or hutment. These children may be found simply loitering, begging, picking rags or selling goods/items. This set of children lacks parental guidance, as their parents too are struggling for their own survival.

3. ***Children living on the streets with their families:*** These are children living with their families on the streets. They are from different parts of the country and have migrated to the city to earn their subsistence. They mostly work in the unorganized sector, like temporary labour in construction. These families include seasonal as well as permanent migrants. Children of these families also live on the street with them, mostly loitering, begging, picking rags or doing child labour with their parents, selling goods/items, etc.

Some examples of CNCP who come under the above-mentioned three broad categories of CiSS are as follows:

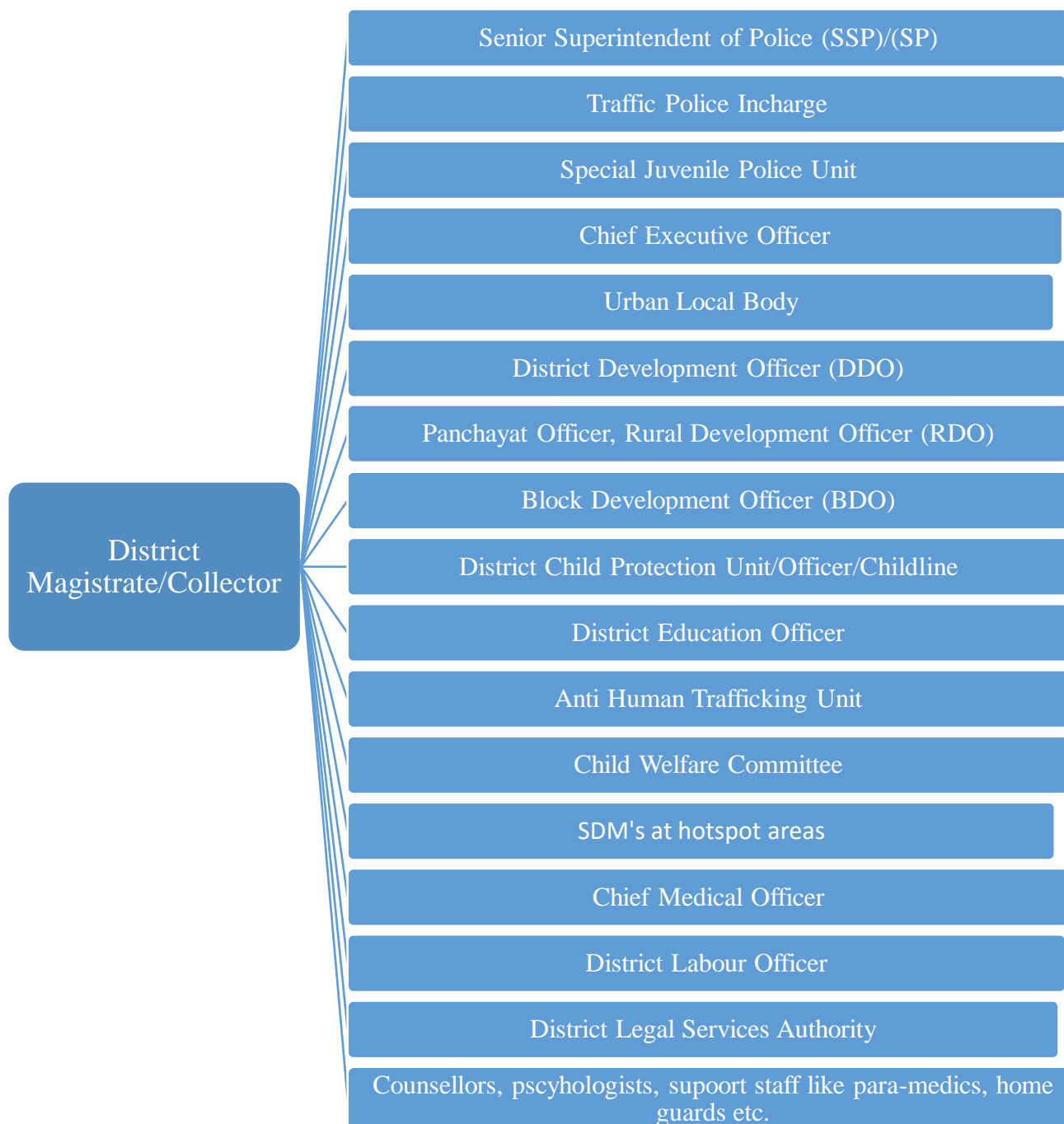
1. **Abandoned child living on the streets:** A child deserted by his biological or adoptive parents or guardians and now living on the streets.
2. **Abandoned child with disability living on the streets:** A large number of children are abandoned by parents due to physical, neurological or mental disability of the child. Many such children are often found in street situations who are mentally challenged or physically challenged/disabled which exacerbates their vulnerabilities much more than other CiSS.
3. **Orphan child living on the streets:** A child without biological or adoptive parents or legal guardian, or whose legal guardian is not willing to take, or capable of taking, care of the child, now living on the streets.
4. **Child labour:** Children who are working in contravention of labour laws in the country. It is the system of employing or engaging a child to provide labour or service to any person, for any payment or benefit, paid to the child or to any other person exercising control over the said child. There are children also in street situations who are engaged in child labour.
5. **Working children:** Children who polish shoes for income; work in eateries, tea stalls, roadside stalls, repair shops, construction sites, markets, etc.; and vendors

(selling flowers, newspapers, fruits and other items on the roads/at traffic signals). They depend on these types of work for their survival on a daily basis.

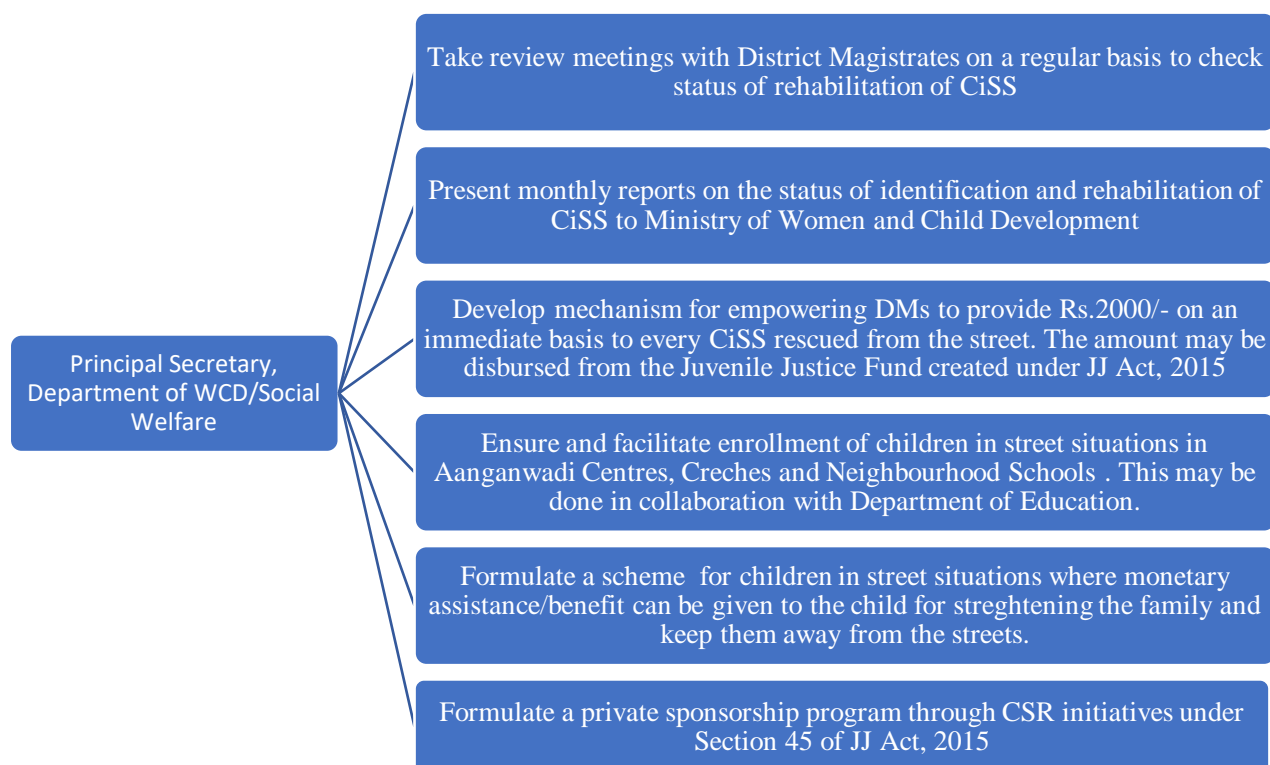
6. **Child beggars:** Child beggars are those children who are soliciting or receiving alms in a public place or entering into any private premises for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms, under any pretense, or exposing or exhibiting with the object to obtaining or extorting alms, any sore, wound, injury, deformity or disease, whether of himself or of any other person or of an animal.
7. **Rag pickers:** Children who pick waste on the roadside or in the premises of railway station, bus terminus or any public places.
8. Children living and working on the platforms of railway stations.
9. Children living and working with families on streets/pavements/bus stands/railway stations/under flyovers, etc.
10. Children living with families in slums/hutments and working on streets; living with families at construction sites.
11. Children of commercial sex workers/children living in red light areas loitering on the streets.
12. Children loitering on the beach/living on the beach (with or without families) in tourist hotspots.
13. **Children in sibling care:** the CiSS themselves are CNCP, take care of their siblings who live on streets.
14. Children who are **substance abusers living on the streets.**
15. Children performing on the streets.
16. Children cleaning automobile wind screen, etc.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN BY AUTHORITIES FOR REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN IN STREET SITUATIONS

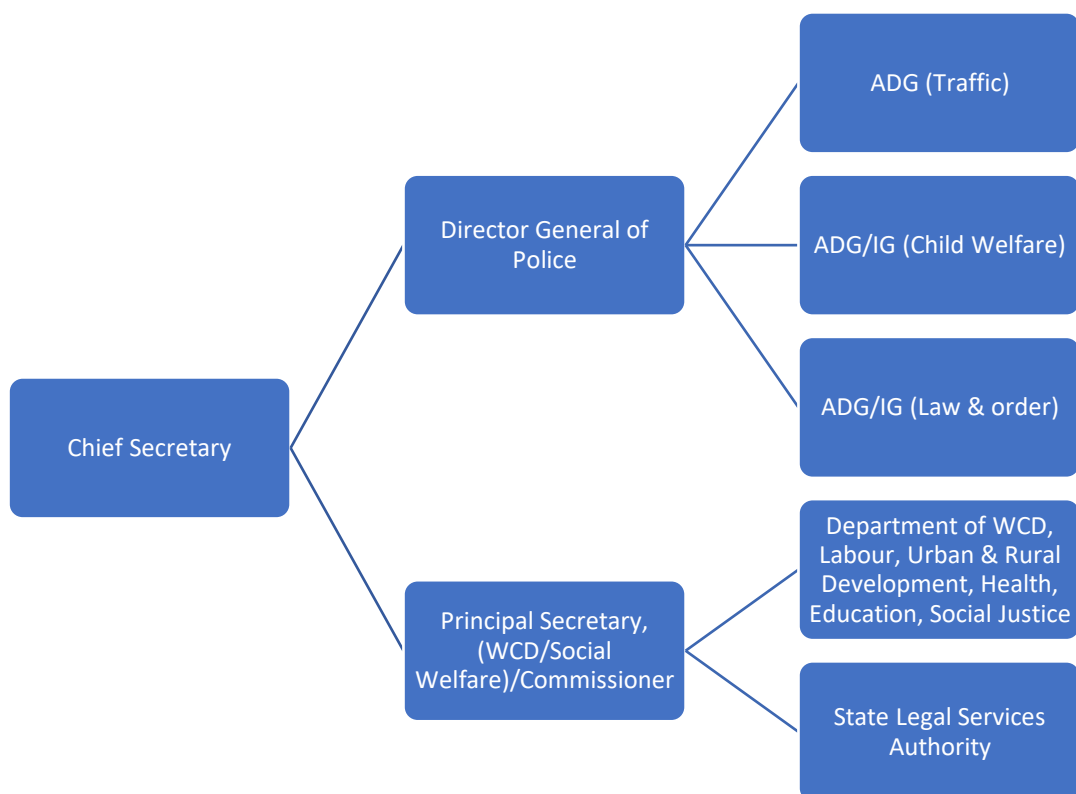
1. Identification, rescue and rehabilitation of children in street situations



2. Monitoring of status of children in street situations on a regular basis



3. Review of status of rehabilitation of Children in Street Situations



S.No.	Concerned authority	Steps to be taken
1.	State Child Protection Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of private sponsorship programme of the State Government. To ensure that maximum benefit can be given to children in street situations through CSR initiatives of industries and companies under the sponsorship programme. The private sponsorship programme may also be implemented for individual to individual sponsors who are willing to provide financial assistance to the child. • Conduct training programmes of district level officers and State level officers for identification, rescue and rehabilitation of children in street situations. The training programme may include district magistrates, child welfare committee, district child protection officers, police personnel, labour officers etc. • Capacity building workshops for district officials to enable them to conduct rescue drives periodically.
2.	Principal Secretary, Department of WCD/Social Welfare of the State/UT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Secretary, Department of Women and Child Welfare of each State shall be the nodal officer to ensure that all the District Magistrates/ District Collectors take prompt action for implementation of SOP 2.0 formulated by the NCPCR. • The State Department may empower the District Magistrates to provide immediate relief of Rs.2000/- to the identified children in street situations at the time of rescue from the Juvenile Justice Fund created under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. This may be done through a procedure prescribed by the State Department. • The State Department shall monitor and supervise the activities and steps being undertaken at the district level for rescue and rehabilitation of CiSS. • The State Department shall call for reports from the District Magistrates on a monthly basis of children identified, rescued and rehabilitated.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State Department shall formulate a procedure to be implemented by the district authorities for providing all monetary benefits and compensations due to the child and the family in a time bound manner. • Formulate a private sponsorship program through CSR initiatives and for individual to individual sponsorship under Section 45 of JJ Act, 2015. • Follow-up of children linked under private sponsorship program may be done through by ensuring that they are enrolled in schools and are regularly attending the school. This follow-up can be done by seeking data collected by District Education officers under Rule 2B (2) of Child Labour Rules.
3.	District Magistrates/ Collectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of hotpots [<i>refer Annexure-D of SOP 2.0 of NCPCR</i>] • Vulnerability mapping of children living in slums nearby to the hotspots [<i>vulnerability mapping indicators as Annexure-A</i>] • Assessment of any/all such “<i>Children and Vulnerable Families at Risk</i>” of getting into CiSS in such villages and urban habitations. • Routine discussions of concerned stakeholders is required to be held at District, Block and Village Levels. • <i>The DMs shall review the process of identification and rescue of CiSS in Time Limit meetings on a regular basis and other such important meetings held at the Commissioner’s level.</i> • A report on the review done by the DMs on a regular basis in the Time Limit meetings or any other meetings regarding children in street situations shall be submitted to the Principal Secretary, Department of WCD/Social Welfare. • Prepare duty chart of officials (Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP)/(SP), District Development Officer (DDO), Block Development Officer (BDO), Panchayat Officer, Rural Development Officer (RDO), CDPO, DCPO, DSWO, DEO/DEEO/Dist. ISE, CWC, JJB, SJPU, AHTU, CMO, PHED,

RTO, District Employment Officer) regarding their individual roles and responsibilities for identification and rehabilitation of CiSS.

- The identification and rescue of CiSS is a time bound process which needs to be carried out on regular basis by the officials.
- The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate may issue directions for creating a pool of trained counsellors in the district and have formal engagement of such counsellors in the district who can provide necessary counselling and mental health care and support for CiSS and their vulnerable families.
- The DM shall effectively implement the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare's circular no.X.11029/6/2010-DDAP to devise ways and means to regulate and control the sale of correction fluid and thinner, which are substances generally used in offices, but reportedly being widely misused by children/street children as intoxicating substance /drug inhaling them to get stimulating effects like drugs.
- In case there is no facility of an open shelter, as per provision provided under Section 51 of the JJ Act, 2015, the DM shall ensure that CWC recognizes a facility being run by a Government organization, or a voluntary or Non-Government Organization or a school building as a fit facility for the time being to run an open shelter for such children till the facility of a permanent open shelter starts. This open shelter shall function according to the provisions provided under Section 43 of the JJ Act, 2015. The NGOs/CBOs working in the region that have experience of working with children can provide food, education, skill building, recreation facility, playing and games to improve the quality of services to these children. The children living in the fit facility can be linked with mid day meal kitchen for making provisions of food requirement of children. *[Refer page 14 of SOP 2.0 of NCPCR]*

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify such individual or corporates/industries who are willing to provide financial assistance to the child and get them enrolled in a private sponsorship programme of the State under Section 45 of JJ Act, 2015. <p>➤ POST IDENTIFICATION AND RESCUE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Magistrates shall facilitate services of medical officer of the district and para-medics for health screening of children that have been rescued. The District Magistrates shall facilitate services of counsellors to the children being produced before CWC post rescue. The children who are being kept in temporary shelters like open shelter/fit facilities shall be enrolled in neighbourhood schools and transportation facilities from the shelter to school shall be facilitated by the District Magistrates. The DM may pass orders for providing financial assistance of Rs.2000/- as interim relief to the CiSS at the time of rescue. This amount of Rs.2000/- may be disbursed to the child through the Juvenile Justice Fund. The District Task Force shall ensure that children are attending school regularly as per Rule 2B (2) of Child & Adolescent Labour Rules, 2017 Sponsorship
4.	Child Welfare Committees	<p>➤ Procedure as prescribed under Section 36 and 37 of the JJ Act, 2015 shall be followed by the committee after a child in street situation is produced before it.</p> <p>➤ For children living on the streets alone</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Committee to conduct inquiry as per Section 36 of JJ Act, 2015. On being satisfied through the inquiry that the child before the Committee is a CNCP, may, direct for preparation of social investigation report (SIR). The Committee may place the child in institutional care or exercise its discretion for the restoration of the child to

guardian under Section 37(1 and 1[b]), Section 39(1) and Section 40(3), Section 37 (1.h) of the JJ Act, 2015.

- Where it has been established that the child could not be restored with the family or could not also be declared free for adoption, the child may be provided long-term institutional care till the completion of 18 years and after that, financial support (as per Section 46 of JJ Act, 2015) may be provided till the age of 21 years in order to facilitate the child's re-integration into the mainstream of society.
- In the order of CWC, suitable temporary shelter to be provided to the child.
- Open shelters and institutions which can be declared fit facilities to be identified by the DCPU.
- Where there no open shelters or the open shelters in the district are not sufficient for reception of CiSS, the committee may declare any suitable institution as a fit facility as per Section 51 of the JJ Act, 2015. *[Refer page 14 of SOP 2.0 of NCPCR]*
- In absence of any identification card/document of child, on the order/request of CWC, child shall be taken to a nearby Aadhaar Seva Kendra for making Aadhaar Card of the child.
- **In Case the Child is Living with his Family in the Street Situation**
 - For children living in the streets with their families, the rescue of such children shall also be done and such children should be produced before the Child Welfare Committee under Section 31 of the JJ Act, 2015.
 - Pass necessary orders for restoration with the family and place the child and family in temporary shelters.
 - The temporary shelters may include open shelters, fit facilities etc. for children and night shelters for parents.
 - The child and the family members should also be given counselling.
 - **If it is a migrant family which has come to the city due to lack of means** for subsistence, adopting the livelihood option of

doing odd jobs, begging or selling products on the streets, or even does some other work involving children, the DCPU may visit the family and prepare the SIR to present the family situation.

- All possible steps may be taken to rehabilitate the family to their native place.
- The CWC where the child has been produced, the said CWC may consider writing to the CWC of the concerned district the family belongs to, or to the District Magistrate, **to provide sponsorship for the child - if the child is eligible for sponsorship under Section 45 of the JJ Act** and ensure basic facility and appropriate benefits under various schemes of the Government (both Central and State Government) are provided to the family.
- If it has been established that the **family is unable to go back to their native home due to certain reasons**, or is unable to go back to their native home for the time being, the CWC shall recommend for the child is to be enrolled at the Anganwadi Centre or in a school, as well as provide open shelter facility available in the area.
- **If it is found that the child is on the street during the day time and goes back to the family in the evening that stays in a nearby slum/hutment area**
 - The rescue of such children shall also be done and such children should be produced before the Child Welfare Committee under Section 31 of the JJ Act, 2015.
 - Pass necessary orders for restoration with the family and place the child in temporary shelters for the day time.
 - Open shelter shall function as a community-based facility for children, with the objective of protecting them from abuse or weaning them, or keeping them, away from a life on the streets.
 - The committee may recommend for linking the families and the child with Central Government or State Government implemented schemes to keep the families and the children away from streets.

5.	Police Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Juvenile Police Units and Traffic Police in-charge of District in coordination with District Administration and State Department of Women and Child Development / Social Welfare shall work to guarantee protection to children living in street situations. • The Beat constables and Traffic Police being better placed at all nooks and corners of the city, to be involved in the identification and rescue of the street children. • Police Department having the knowledge of a child at risk on the street, with or without parents should immediately inform the CWC. • Action be initiated against such family who is forcing the child into begging, as per provision provided under Section 76 of JJ Act, 2015, “Employment of child of begging” and Section 75 of JJ (CPC) Act, 2015 “Cruelty to child” • First information report (FIR) be lodged against the employer for contravention of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 1986 and provisions of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. • Police to take action against any other abuse such as sexual, exploitation and trafficking. • AHTU to play an active role and share information with the DC/DCPU of the area. • Develop innovative mechanisms for reporting of children in street situations by Traffic Police.
6.	Labour Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the child is found to be bonded labour, compensation in accordance with Clause 5 of the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, 2016 should be provided to the child. • Rehabilitation of bonded labour as per provisions. • An amount of Rs. 25000 to be compensated to any the previously labour child as per given provisions, with a contribution of Rs. 5000 from the District Child Rehabilitation Fund and Rs. 20000 from the employer. • Linkage to skill programmes and vocational training.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rule 2B (2) of Child & Adolescent Labour Rules, 2017 states that where a child receiving education in a school remains absent consecutively for thirty days without intimation to the Principal or Head Master of the school, then, the Principal or Head Master shall report such absence to the concerned nodal officer referred to in clause (i) of sub-rule (1) of rule 17C for information. This may be monitored by the Labour Department on a regular basis. A report may be called for by the District Education Officers for this.
7.	Urban Local Bodies/ Resident Welfare Associations/ Vyapar Mandals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These bodies can also take measures to identify hotspots and inform the same to the District Magistrates. • Sharing of death data by the concerned Urban Local Bodies to relevant stakeholders so that children rendered orphan or abandoned can be attended to immediately. • The birth certificate to these children to be provided by concerned ULB for determination of age and enrollment in the school and linkage to any other such service requiring this document. • Awareness generation about Child Helpline, Open Shelter information etc. In this regard, announcement in streets and markets can be done by Urban Local Bodies through their garbage vehicles on a regular basis. • Monitor the recycling units which have established for plastic waste management and its premises to identify children working in the areas and doing rag picking work. Self-help groups can be made and involved in identification of such families who are rag pickers and counselling can be given to them. It must be ensured that children who are involved in such work should be enrolled in schools and attend classes regularly. • The Urban Local Body shall make all efforts to bring occupation of rag picking work into organized sector of work, so that the families can sell the waste and plastic materials to people at a fixed price and earn their livelihood. The bank accounts of such families shall be opened so that the occupation of rag picking can become a source of

		<p>income for them and would keep the families and children off the streets and children of the child labour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Urban Local Body shall also identify such people who are buying plastic waste/waste from children rag pickers and take appropriate action against such people along with getting FIR filed against them, as children working as rag pickers is prohibited under the Child & Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act.
8.	Revenue Department/ Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall monitoring and supervision of all the interventions for ensuring caring and protection for the street children shall be done at the district level by the District Collector/ DM. District Administration could consider training the rescued children from the street, (on attaining the age of 18 years) as Civil Defense Volunteer, since it will not only provide such vulnerable children respectable employment but owing to their street experience they can assist many other children who come from similar background. Implementation of schemes so that benefit and release of compensations can be made to children in a time bound manner.
9.	District Education officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Education Officer shall facilitate admissions in neighborhood schools of such children and in case of migrant families, the children so repatriated with their families shall be admitted in schools of the repatriated district. The DEOs shall share regularly progress reports of such children admitted in schools to the Education Department. Where a child receiving education in school has been absent from the school consecutively for thirty days, the Principal or the Head Master of the school shall report such absence to the District Education Officer. <i>[Rule 2B (2) of Child & Adolescent Labour Rules, 2017]</i> The DEO shall report the same to the DCPUs for reporting the same to Child Welfare Committees.

OTHER REHABILITATION MEASURES TO BE TAKEN FOR CHILDREN IN STREET SITUATIONS

S.No.	Immediate services to be provided to the child after rescue	Steps that can be taken
1.	Health Screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For every child that is rescued and produced before the Child Welfare Committee, health screening of the child must be done. The District Magistrates shall facilitate services of medical officer of the district and para-medics for conducting health assessment of children at facilities and/or where the children in street situations are being produced before the Child Welfare Committee. Based on the medical report of the child prepared during the health screening, the CWC shall pass orders to DCPU for linking the child with de- addiction centers, health centres etc. Where there is requirement of giving emergency medical care, the child shall be provided the same.
2.	Counselling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CWC may order for counselling of children and the families by counsellors linked with CWC and on the roster list of DCPUs. The observations and recommendations made by the counsellor shall be recorded in the SIR of the child. Wherever required, the children and/or the family shall be given and/or linked with mental health services. The counsellors shall make all possible efforts to keep the families and the children away from the streets.
3.	Where the child is without any identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case no biological traces are found or the child is unable to inform about his native

		place/parents/family, the CWC may pass orders for preparing an Aadhar Card for the child. <i>[Refer page no. 28 of SOP 2.0 of NCPCR]</i>
4.	Right to Education of CiSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RTE Act, 2009 under Section 3 provides that every child of the age of six to fourteen years, including a child belonging to disadvantaged group and weaker section, shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education. The children shall be enrolled in a proper neighbourhood school as per provisions of RTE Act, 2009. No child shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing the elementary education.
5.	Education of children with disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A child with disability including severe disability referred to under the RTE Act, 2009, shall have the same rights to pursue free and compulsory elementary education which children with disabilities have under the provisions of Chapter V of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995.
6.	Special Training Centers under Section 4 of the RTE Act, 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where a child above six years of age has not been admitted in any school or though admitted, could not complete his or her elementary education, then, he or she shall be admitted in a class appropriate to his or her age. Where a child is directly admitted in a class appropriate to his or her age, then, he or she shall, in order to be at par with others, have a right to receive special training.

7.	Enrolment in Aanganwadi Centres/Creches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children below six years of age may be enrolled with Anganwadi Centres/Crèches. • The benefit of children being enrolled in schools/Anganwadi centres/Crèches is that the children shall be getting the benefit of mid-day meal scheme.
8.	Linking with schemes/benefits [Refer Baal Swaraj Portal-CiSS (Stage-5) for list of schemes provided for children and strengthening of families]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CWC may during its inquiry, as it deems fit, provide for financial support to the child from such government implemented funds/schemes. Wherever the children produced before it are beneficiaries of any implemented schemes, funds, scholarships, etc. the same must be facilitated and provided to the child through a written order as per Section 45 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. • Local authorities may also facilitate the benefit/entitlement of any implemented schemes to the child or his/her family/guardian wherever applicable or recommended by the CWC. For these special cases involving children, the department must take up these cases on priority. • If there are any other State Government implemented schemes meant for children in street situations, then the same may be informed to NCPCR for updating the list of schemes at Stage-5 of the portal.
9.	Sponsorship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sponsorship programme may provide supplementary support to families, to meet medical, nutritional, educational and other needs of the children, with a view to improving their quality of life. • In cases, where the CWC thinks that the child may be placed under a sponsorship programme or where a guardian/relative/single parent under whom the child is to be placed requests for assistance under the sponsorship programme, the CWC may recommend to the SCPS for the same. • DCPU shall facilitate and ensure smooth implementation of the sponsorship programme.

		<p>In case of individual sponsorship, DCPU will open a bank account in the name of the child preferably to be operated by mother (<i>in cases where mother is not there, then the father/relative/guardian that the CWC may declare as a fit person for the child</i>) and the money shall be transferred directly from the account of DCPU to the child's bank account.</p>
10.	Private Sponsorship under Section 45 of JJ Act, 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The District Magistrate may identify such organizations/companies/industries who are willing to contribute for the rights of children through their CSR initiatives and to provide financial assistance to children. The District Magistrate may facilitate these organizations to link them with the State sponsorship program.

OTHER STEPS THAT CAN BE TAKEN FOR REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN WHO ARE VICTIM OF OFFENCES

S.No.	Child Victims	Steps that can be taken
1.	Where child is found to be in contravention of labour laws/or is found working	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The child shall be produced before the Child Welfare Committee under Section 31 of the JJ Act, 2015. Local police shall file FIR on the perpetrators and employers of the child for violations of Child Labour Act, 1986, Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and Indian Penal Code, 1860 on the statement of the child given before the Child Welfare Committee. In case the child in street situation is found to be picking waste, working in a roadside tea stall/fruit cart, selling newspapers, balloons, pens, pencils, etc., then such acts of the child are also to be deemed as acts of child labour. <i>[Refer page no.24-25 of SOP 2.0 of NCPCR]</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the person receiving the scraps/whatever collection from the child or who has engaged children and is giving narcotic substance instead of money or along with the money, action may be initiated under Section 77 of the JJ Act, 2015. In any case if a person is purchasing scraps/whatever collection from a child, action must be initiated under the relevant Sections of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986; Section 79 of the JJ Act, 2015 and any other laws applicable for this matter. • Following financial amounts/compensations should be provided to the child labour victim- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interim compensation as decided by the Child Welfare Committee for providing emergency protection and health care services to the child. • Compensation in accordance with Clause 5 of the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers, 2016. • An amount of Rs.25000/- to be compensated to child as per given provisions, with a contribution of Rs.5000/- from the District Child Rehabilitation Fund and Rs.20000/- from the employer. • Back Wages from the employer to the child, if any.
2.	Where the child is a substance abuser or is victim of drug peddling <i>[Refer page</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWC shall immediately send the child to a fit facility identified for care, detoxification, treatment and rehabilitation of such children. • Girl substance abusers should be sent to “fit facility” exclusively for girls.

	<i>no.25 of SOP 2.0 of NCPCR]</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWC should direct the DCPU and district administration to create such facility for drugs de-addiction in an appropriate institution or in an appropriate manner. • In case there is unavailability of such institution the child may be sent to any other appropriate facility of the Government.
3.	Where the child is found to be begging on the streets [Refer pg no.26-27 of SOP 2.0 of NCPCR]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where the child is found to fall under any of the above-mentioned categories by the CWC, the CWC shall pass necessary orders under JJ Act, 2015 for placing the child in institutional care. • The people making the child to beg in the streets including parents shall be identified at the time of rescue of these children and FIR under the provisions of IPC, JJ Act, 2015 and Child Labour Act, 1986 shall be immediately filed by the Police for further investigation.
4.	Where the child is a sexual abuse victim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where child who is rescued is also a victim of sexual abuse or has been exploited sexually, the procedure for such a child shall be followed in accordance with the POCSO Act, 2012. • An immediate FIR must be registered by the Police on the statement of the child as per provisions of POCSO Act, 2012.
5.	Where the child is a trafficked child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case it is found that or the CWC doubts that the guardians or family actually are not biological parents or guardians, the CWC shall request for further police investigation to inquire into the people having charge of the child, with a copy to Anti Human Trafficking Unit(AHTU). • In addition, if the child mentions that he/she is controlled by any other person or group of persons, the

		<p>police is to carry out further investigation into the matter and suitable action under JJ Act, 2015 shall be initiated immediately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Till the true identity of the persons having charge of the child is found out, the CWC may place the child in institutional care and after inquiry of the police is completed, only then should the child be restored to the parents/guardians with the orders of the CWC. • If the inquiry discloses that the people having charge of the child are traffickers, then appropriate legal action must be taken under IPC, JJ Act, ITPA against the perpetrators.
6.	Where the child was identified but is not found at the same place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the DCPU shall in form about the same to the concerned CWC and District Magistrate. • The District Magistrate shall then direct the Special Juvenile Police Units to initiate an inquiry into the search and whereabouts of the child • SJPU shall make all efforts to locate the whereabouts of the child. • At the time of identification of children in street situations whether those children are alone or with families, it should be ensured that the families are not migrant families and that children are not going to relocate from that place.
7.	If the Child is Divyang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the order of CWC, Chief Medical Officer (CMO) of the district to issue the certificate appropriate to the case. On the basis of certificate, Divyang child to be enrolled for pension scheme benefit. • On the order of CWC, required medical supportive devices to be provided to the child. • CWC, on the nature of disability of the child, would order for the placement in an appropriate institutional care.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DCPU will follow up with DSWO to place the child in the institution. • Effort would also be made for their restoration and reintegration to the mainstream society through appropriate means and interventions.
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ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS

The role of various stakeholders is illustrated in the table below:

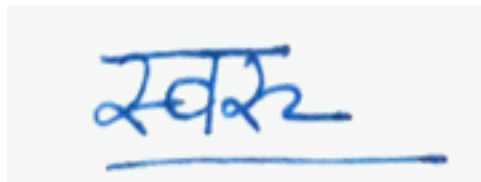
S. No.	Intervention/Measures	Concerned Department/Stakeholders
1.	Rescue of the Child	District Administration, Police, DCPU (Department of WCD/Social Welfare), CWCs, NCPCR, SCPCRs
2.	Enrollment of the Child to Schools	DCPU (Department of WCD/Social Welfare), District Education Officers (Department of Education)
3.	Enrollment in the Aanganwadi Centres/Creche	DCPU (Department of WCD/Social Welfare)
4.	Health Services/Medical Aid	State Department of Health
5.	Mental Health Services	State Department of Health
6.	Shelters	Department of WCD/Social Welfare
7.	Child Labor Prohibition	Department of WCD/Social Welfare, Labor Department, Police, SCPCRs
8.	Protection against abuse, exploitation, trafficking	Special Juvenile Police Unit, Child Welfare Police Officer, District Child Protection Unit (Department of WCD/Social Welfare)
9.	Overall Supervision of the care and protection mechanism for street children.	District Administration, Department of WCD/Social Welfare

Annexure-A**BASIC INDICATORS TO IDENTIFY “CHILDREN AT RISK” AND “VULNERABLE FAMILIES”**

1. Out of School
2. Out of Aanganwadi
3. Family Condition:
 - a. Abandoned child
 - b. Divorcee/Widow Women
 - e. Disabled children
 - f. Disability in Family
 - g. Poor health conditions making the children vulnerable
 - h. Old age Parents
 - i. Families unable to obtain Gainful Employment
 - j. Relatives or family Members already Migrated and in street situations in Cities/Urban Areas
 - k. Families where children are survivors of trafficking
 - m. Families having Debts, loans, other such monetary liabilities etc.
 - n. Affected by natural calamities
 - p. Casualty in Family or death of earning member due to any reasons
 - q. Accident in Family
 - r. Marital Discords
4. Abuse in the Family: Misbehavior/ Discrimination/Children Unhappy due to various Reasons
5. Families where alcoholism and/or addiction to other substances is prevalent
6. Family members accused of any violation of child rights ie. POCSO, JJ Act, Child Labour etc.
7. Rag picker families
8. Children who are victim of Substance Use or Risk of Substance Use
9. Victim of Child Labour Activity in Village/nearby areas or possibility of getting indulged into child labour
10. History of Absconding/Running Away from Home.
11. Economic deprivation condition of family which makes child vulnerable to trafficking

Note:

- *The indicators listed above are broad and suggestive. The list is required to be customized and prepared at District/Block/Village Level based on individual families habiting in the community. Hence, to enable this Community participation is a must to create a comprehensive list.*
- *Matching of the profiles of children at risk and vulnerable families should be done by the Panchayat for ensuring the benefits of Government Schemes.*



TRUE COPY



प्रियंक कानूनगो
Priyank Kanoongo
अध्यक्ष
Chairperson

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS

नई दिल्ली-110 001
New Delhi - 110 001

F.No. 32-362/2021/NCPCR/LC/SC/236237
Date-16.02.2022



To
Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs

Subject- "Suggestions of NCPCR for formulating model policy for rehabilitation of children in street situations as per order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 17.01.2022 in SMWP (C) No.6/2021 In Re Children in Street Situations"

As you are aware, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the aforementioned matter has taken *suo moto* cognizance on the issues concerning In Re Children in Street Situations in its orders dated 15.11.2021 and 13.12.2021. The Commission in compliance to the directions of the Hon'ble Court has been conducting meetings with all States/UTs from time to time to take status report of the compliance being done by States/UTs of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's orders for identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations.

2. The Hon'ble Supreme Court had taken up the matter for hearing on 17.01.2022 and observed that the data of CiSS uploaded on the Bal Swaraj – CiSS portal till 11.01.2022 is moving at a slow place and the information that is provided with respect to the other stages on the Bal Swaraj - CiSS portal by the State Governments/Union Territories is also not satisfactory. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has vide its order dated 17.01.2022 directed the State Governments/Union Territories to instruct all the concerned authorities to take prompt action in the identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court also directed that in the next meeting to be conducted by the NCPCR, the issue relating to rehabilitation of CiSS should be discussed, without waiting for all the stages on the Bal Swaraj –CiSS portal to be completed. The Hon'ble Court has also directed that without prolonging the process any further, the State Governments, with the guidance of NCPCR, shall formulate policy for the rehabilitation of CiSS after they have been identified as such in the streets. (Copy of order of Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 17.01.2022 enclosed)

3. In compliance to the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court given in order dated 17.01.2022, the Commission has drafted suggestions for formulating for formulating rehabilitation policy for children in street situations by the States/UTs. The Commission is of the view that this exercise of identification and rehabilitation of children in street situations is an ongoing process and should become a part of the regular task for the district administration. In the suggestive policy made by the Commission, roles and responsibilities of each officer/authority in identification and rehabilitation of such children has been enumerated along with providing for a monitoring and periodic review mechanism at the State Level. The Commission suggests for immediate actions to be taken by each officer/authority at the time of identification and rescue of children in street situation. The draft document with suggestions is being sent to your good offices for your kind perusal and necessary action. (Copy of suggestions for policy document enclosed)

4. It is requested that the suggestions made by the Commission in the enclosed document are taken into consideration while drafting the State Policy for Rehabilitation of Street Children.

Encl. as above.

Yours sincerely,

16.2.22
(Priyank Kanoongo)

Copy to:-

TRUE COPY

Shri Indevvar Pandey, Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.
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National level meeting on Identification, Rescue and Rehabilitation of Children in Street Situations with NGOs/CSOs and UN agencies on 8th February, 2022

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) as per its mandate has developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) 2.0 for Care and Protection of Children in Street Situations to create a convergence among the various functionaries, institutions/agencies, Government of India schemes and policies and to ensure a more holistic approach in providing care, protection and restoration of CiSS. It has been formed with the view that children should either be with their families, guardians or under appropriate care and not in the street situation. In case the family needs support, it may be provided by the respective States/UTs keeping in mind the best interest of the child.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court had taken up the issue of children in street situations in SMWP (C) No.6/2021 In Re Children in Street Situations on 13.12.2021 for hearing. Further Hon'ble Supreme Court has issued directions In Re Contagion of COVID 19 Virus in Children Protection Homes for identification and rehabilitation of Children in Street Situations as per SOP 2.0 of NCPCR.

In this regard, NCPCR has organized a national level meeting on Identification, Rescue and Rehabilitation of Children in Street Situations with NGOs/CSOs and UN agencies for seeking assistance from them. This meeting was held on 8th February, 2022 at Constitution Club of India, New Delhi.

The program started with a detailed presentation on Baal Swaraj portal-Children in Street Situations (CiSS). The meeting was initiated with an inaugural address by Shri Priyank Kanoongo, Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) highlighting the current conditions of Children in Street Situation (CiSS). Further, the Chairperson, NCPCR laid emphasis on the partnership of the Commission with the NGO's to work jointly to Rescue and Rehabilitate such children. He invited the NGOs to share their suggestions in improving SOP 2.0 for its effective implementation.

The meeting was attended by more than 95 participants, and 49 organizations including UN organizations across States which included UN agencies and NGOs/CSOs in the Open house discussion on CiSS- identification, Rescue and Rehabilitation of children who shared their experiences and made suggestions on this important topic.

At the end of the program, Ms. Rupali Banerjee Singh, Member Secretary, NCPCR thanked all the participants for their active participation and also appealed for their cooperation in future.

Minutes of the Meeting 08.02.2022

The key points of the inaugural address by Shri Priyank Kanoongo, Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) were as follows-

- Chairperson, NCPCR laid emphasis on the need to rescue and rehabilitate street children.
- An observation by NCPCR put forth was that the number of street children in urban areas is distinctly more than that of rural areas. This could be an implication of “growth”.
- He emphasised on the role of community including NGOs and Civil Societies working together as a whole to eliminate the issue of alarming number of street children.
- He further talked about the recent partnership of NCPCR with the civil societies and NGOs for the development of street children.
- He also talked about the endeavour of Save the Children and NCPCR in drafting the SOP for street children.
- He recommended the need for awareness as a tool to eliminate the problem of children in street situation. He added that it was due to the awareness created that people started informing NCPCR about the street children.
- He mentioned that informing authorities about the children in streets as a solution to the problem.
- He then talked about the issue of child labour. He stated that it is the onus of huge companies to ensure that no violation of child rights eventuates.
- Chairperson, NCPCR expounded begging as a manifestation of violation of child rights.
- He recommended that religious institutions could take the onus of providing shelter to the nearby street children.

Various UN agencies participated in the discussion, expressed their views and recommended interventions for the plight of street children.

1. UNICEF

UNICEF highlighted that the situation of street children is an urban problem and requires inclusion and aid of Local Government Bodies. UNICEF also highlighted the importance of family, and that rehabilitation and institutionalization should be used as a last measure. The participant

also emphasized that economic vulnerability is the major cause of children in street situation.

2. UNHCR

UNHCR put forth that the economic and social conditions of the children are very different from that of other children. The representative propounded the idea of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (The world is one family). They talked about the need and significance of family for children affected by conflicts and displacement.

3. UNODC

UNODC mentioned the need for multi stakeholder approach required to address the problem. They talked about the three important aspects for street children; Family, Health, and Education. The children are catalyst of social change and play a concrete role in a nation's development. It is of paramount importance to protect the rights of children. UNODC has development training modules for people dealing with street children and their rehabilitation.

4. UNESCO

The representative of UNESCO laid importance on working together to provide children access to education, health, security, dignity, nutrition, and water. The onus of providing a safe environment for the children is on the people of the community.

Government Organization

1. NIPCCD

NIPCCD talked about the need to impart training to the people dealing with street children and their rehabilitation. They further expressed that a collective force is required.

2. ICCW

The Indian Council for Child Welfare discussed about their small but crucial role in identification, rescue, and rehabilitation of street children. So far, 5000 children have been benefited and shifted to CCI.

3. ChildLine India Foundation

The representative from ChildLine talked about the objective of ChildLine and its work towards protection of children. He mentioned that they face

serious challenges when they go for rescue in districts as the stakeholders do not provide them with adequate support. He mentioned that still ChildLine is making efforts to help more and more children and rescue them where required. He talked about promoting the childline helpline 1098 and how making this helpline functional has helped many children across the States/UTs.

NGO Partners:

4. Save the Children:

- The representative from Save the Children, India Ms.Namrata Jaitley was present at the National Level meeting.
- She informed that the NGO started the survey process for Children in Street Situations 6 years ago.
- She further informed that the NGO is involved with the children in street situations from a very long time and their first step was a study in Delhi and after its result of the organization associated with NCPCR and created SOP on CiSS. Further she also informed that after the implementation of SOP 1.0 on CiSS and after seeing the huddles and challenged faced in the same, SOP 2.0 was created under the leadership of Chairperson, NCPCR.
- She pointed out that the main issue in the situation pertaining to street children shall lay at rest if the Government, NGO's, civil society, etc. work together in this cause.
- She pointed out that the data of the survey might have remained only data if NCPCR had not taken steps to create the monitoring framework. She also further stated that this situation shall remain complex if more and more agencies don't join together in this initiative and contribute their support.
- She informed that the Uttar Pradesh Government had sought support from the NGO to help the state in capacity building etc.

5. Plan India

- The representative from Plan India made the following suggestion during the meeting:
 - i. That we should collectively work not just for the children but also their parents by creating opportunities for them for example linking them with MNREGA or with other schemes. The representative

also pointed out that we should not just only work for the children but also for their communities to protect them from various challenges.

- ii. The need for mentoring of children - as the children get attracted towards things like drugs and crime. it becomes important that mentors be provided so that they can be directed towards education.
- iii. By giving an example of Railway Childline, the representative suggested that Government schemes must be strengthened so that children do not get trafficked from their original place and reach destination State & further not get involved in criminal activities.
- iv. It was suggested that organizations should create a list of hotspots and further it should be distributed to the districts so as to expedite the process of identifying these children.

6. World Vision India:

- The representative informed that they have conducted a survey across India on the 34 schemes of the Government whose result is yet to come. He suggested that children need to be showed a guided path so that so that they don't get involved in heinous activities and use that direction to reach heights.

7. Butterfly

- It was pointed out by the representative of Butterfly that the Rescue operation conducted was in violation of Fundamental Right as it was somewhat forceful separation from families.
- It was suggested that rather than calling it “Rescue operation”, it must be termed as outreach operation.
- It was further suggested that psycho-social parameters must be looked into.
- Further it was suggested that long term intervention is necessary since children have no support due to their family background.

8. Asia Foundation

- The representative suggested that qualitative data of vulnerable children be collected and reported.

9. Buds Foundation

- The representative suggested that there is an urgent need for generation of data as the number of vulnerable children is huge.
- It was pointed out that Children are in need of being empowered but the facilities are not able to reach them.
- It was also pointed that prevention is most important as children are physically, mentally and sexually abused and violated.
- It was also pointed that there is a need of funds in child protection.
- It was suggested that sending children back is important. It was suggested that family strengthening is important and positive parenting is important.
- Need to advertise widely on child welfare.

10. Railway Children India

- It was suggested that strengthening of family is necessary and required.
- It was pointed out there are not many children home in states like Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh.

11. Salam Balak Trust

- It was pointed out that ICPS schemes are not implemented properly due to unawareness.
- It was suggested that Family Strengthening is very important.
- It was suggested that children and families get social support

12. Bhartiya Sangh Sansthan

- The representative of the organization suggested that there must be a proper rehabilitation plan for rescued children.
- He also suggested that all the families must be linked with social welfare schemes.

13. Saarthi

- The representative of the organization pointed out that there are still lapse on the part of Childline, police officials, etc. as they are not aware about the procedure to be followed under JJ Act.
- It was pointed out that there are still loopholes in the rehabilitation procedures which are further misused.
- It was suggested that steps must be taken to ensure safety, welfare and admissions in schools.
- It was also suggested that the rescued children should not be released until the entire procedure related to their rehabilitation is completed to keep them off from the streets.
- It was pointed out that children were enrolled in schools but they are failing to attend the classes as the mode of classes are online.

14. Sarika

- The representative suggested that vocational training should be provided with Government aided facilities to the concerned people.
- It was also suggested that independence is utmost important for rescued children.

15. Bachpan Bachao Andolan

- The representative from the organization suggested that there must be proper implementation of Section 76 of the JJ Act, 2015.
- It was suggested that proper and strict action be taken towards any person who abets such offence.

16. FISS

- The representative of the organization suggested that Child right and policies awareness should be promoted to community level (SOP).
- The representative also suggested that NGO's should promote such activities.

17. Mr. Abhishek, who was connected in the meeting through online mode suggested that-

- Stepwise procedure to cure should be followed for rehabilitation of CiSS.

18. Ms. Simi Sen who was connected in the meeting through online mode suggested-

- Information about the situations should be spread between the communities.

19. Mr. Manish, Pune Maharashtra

- The participant stated that children of daily wage labours are not provided with proper Aanganwadi services; there are no creches. If not more than 50 women on construction sites, then BOCW Act is not applicable. Therefore, better services for children of construction workers are required.

20. Mr. Laxmi Kumar:

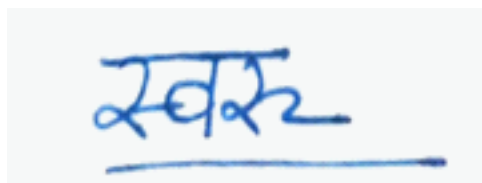
- The participant stated that it is pertinent to find the root cause of why the children are on the street, as without the root cause, the laws and schemes will remain ineffective.
- The participant further stated that education and awareness are important to solve the issue.

Conclusion:

The meeting conducted by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights concluded with the Chairperson allaying the concerns of a few participants regarding the safety of the data available on the BalSwaraj portal, which is not public, and the process is being conducted with full knowledge of the Supreme Court.

Secondly, a few concerns were raised about the inefficiency of the Child Welfare Committees, with regard to which the Chairperson suggested that it is impertinent to produce every child in need of care and protection to the CWC. In case the CWC does not perform its duties, the National Commission or the respective State Commissions may be approached in such cases.

Further, the Chairperson informed the participants of the concept of private sponsorship, which was successfully initiated in Madhya Pradesh, that may be provided to the children in need of care and protection who could not be provided government funded sponsorships.



TRUE COPY

Date: 15.02.2022

To,

Chairperson,
NCPCR, Janpath,
New Delhi- 110019.

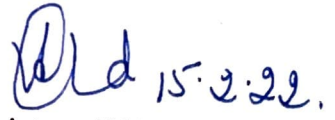
Subject: "Feedback of the NCPCR team during the CiSS survey in Pune District."


As per directions of the Hon'ble Chairperson, NCPCR, we visited Pune district for survey of street children (CiSS). During the visit, although all the concerned district officials were present physically, the authorities did not co-operate with the team of NCPCR in survey and rehabilitation of street children.

2. After conducting the spot survey, the NCPCR team identified two CiSS selling polythene bags and one child labour without any support. After conducting survey in other hotspots, the NCPCR team came back to the hotspot where three CiSS were identified earlier to check whether the district administration had processed the children for production before the CWC, but it was surprising to know that the district officials to whom the children were handed over were standing only with two children. On further enquiry with the child labour department, they informed that the third child had eloped. The NCPCR team further observed that no action had been taken by district officials for the two children that were present with them. The two children were presented before the CWC only after the parents and relatives, who were also present there at the spot, were counselled by the NCPCR team.

3. The NCPCR team also identified 15 children in another hotspot but they were not rescued by the district officials. On enquiry, the district officials said that they will produce the children before the CWC and counsel the parents later.

4. Overall, even though the district authorities were present in physical capacity, they were insensitive and were disinterested in co-operating with NCPCR. Even the SJPU was observed to be insensitive and did not co-operate in the process, and was even found to be dragging the children inconsiderately.


(Registrar NCPCR)

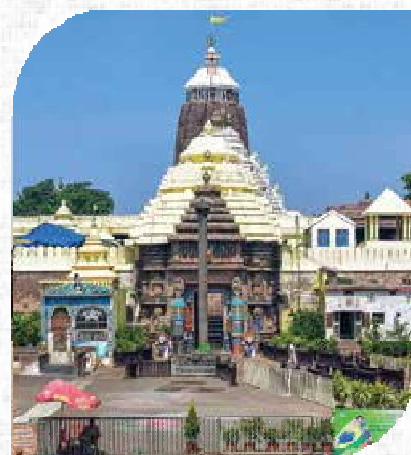



(Payal Sharma, Consultant)

TRUE COPY

Let's make our religious places **CHILD FRIENDLY**

*Evaluation/audit Report of action taken by the District Administrations and concerned Stakeholders to make
“**Child Friendly Spaces**” which are free from Child Beggary, Child Labour and Children in Street Situation in
51 Identified Prominent Religious Tourism Places of India*



This is a phase-1 report which comprises of evaluation/assessment conducted in 27 Religious Tourism places out of identified 51 prominent religious tourism places of our country



प्रियंक कानूनगो
Priyank Kanoongo
अध्यक्ष
Chairperson

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS
नई दिल्ली-110 001
New Delhi - 110 001



Foreword



The Union Government of India's main principle for governance, laws, programmes, and other initiatives is to reach out to its citizen's in the final mile, particularly children. In a typical situation, children on the street are among the most vulnerable people on the streets, surviving without any safety net. They are also the first to observe in any major city, but the last to benefit from programmes or services. Despite the enactment of several progressive social acts, schemes and programmes, children living in street situations has been a reality because of lack of collective and concerted efforts by the civil society organizations, law enforcement agencies, juvenile justice authorities and concerned departments, and also due to lack of convergence and application of laws pertaining to children.

In recent years, the Government of India has made available several enabling provisions and mechanisms, such as Juvenile Justice (Care and Support of Children) Act, 2015 or JJ Act; Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016; revised child protection scheme under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) umbrella; and most significantly, numerous social protection schemes for the families. These enabling provisions, especially JJ Act, 2015, offer the base that has shown the way to deal with each and every aspect of the issues pertaining to this set of children.

I would like to thank the Government, especially, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India for his keen interest and thoughtful strategic interventions to create a clean India "Swachh Bharat" which will enable our children to grow and develop in a healthy environment, free from, not only disease, infirmity but also free from violations and deprivation of their guaranteed fundamental rights accorded to them, as citizens of this country.

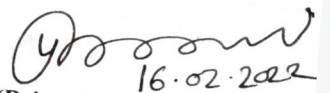
I would also like to extend my gratitude to Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister for Women and Child Development (MWCD) for her strong support to the endeavours of the Commission. She has always encouraged the efforts of the Commission for protecting the rights of children.

In the recent past, the Commission has noted instances of various child rights violations in different parts of the country, especially against such children who are found in the street situations. With a view to combat the menace of child rights violations, the Commission has identified 51 "Religious Tourism Places" across the country wherein interventions are being undertaken in a collaborative manner with involvement of multi-stakeholders to create "Child Friendly Spaces" in and around the adjacent areas of the identified prominent religious tourism places of our country to ensure zero tolerance on the indicators viz. "Child Begging", "Child Labour" and Child Abuse". In this regard, NCPCR on-boarded Quality Council of India (QCI) in the first phase to assess/evaluate and audit the action taken by the District Administration and concerned stakeholders on "Child Friendly Spaces" in 27 identified religious tourism places of India from where the action plans have been received by the Commission.

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the District Collectors/ Deputy Commissioners of various districts, having the 27 prominent religious tourism places mentioned herein this report. I would like to appreciate the support of Chairperson and Members of various State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) and continuous guidance extended by Smt. Rupali Banerjee Singh, Member Secretary, NCPCR to this project. I am thankful to Dr. Madhu Ahluwalia and her team from NABET-QCI for executing this assessment cum evaluation study on ground. Dr. Madhulika Sharma, Advisor, Education and Ms. Harsha Garg, Senior Consultant, Legal Division, NCPCR for their inputs, Ms. Sulakshana Tomar, Consultant, NCPCR for coordination. I would like to place on record the contribution of Shri Paresh Shah, Senior Technical Expert, North East Cell, J&K Cell and Education Division, NCPCR for spearheading and end to end coordination of Commission's "Child Friendly Spaces Project".

Last but not the least, "CHILDREN ARE ASSETS OF OUR NATION". It is our duty to work collectively to ensure that their rights are not infringed and they grow and develop in a healthy and safe environment. "TOGETHER WE HAVE TO REACH TO EVERY LAST CHILD".

JAI HIND!


16.02.2022
(Priyank Kanoongo)

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सत्यमेव जयते

Rupali Banerjee Singh
रूपाली बनर्जी सिंह
Member Secretary
सदस्य सचिव

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS
राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
भारत सरकार



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The "Child Friendly Spaces" project of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCP CR) is one of the significant endeavours to streamline the processes and interventions with respect to observance of zero tolerance against the violations of child rights, particularly of children found into street situations, in and around prominent religious tourism places of our country.

In the 1st phase of this project, The Commission has engaged in-depth with the District Administration of 51 Prominent Religious Tourism Places. To effectively realize the objective of this project, NCP CR held virtual meetings with multiple stakeholders consisting of; District Magistrates/Deputy Commissioners, Child Welfare Police Officers, AHTUs, SJPU, Child Labour Officers, District Education Officers, Representatives from Municipal Corporations, Child Welfare Committee (CWC), NCC, Community Youth Groups, Child Line Foundation and representative from NGOs/CSOs, Religious Trust, Religious Groups. To initiate a drive to ensure zero tolerance on the above mentioned indicators the inputs received by NCP CR have also helped immensely. The SOP was also drafted by NC PCR viz. "Child Begging", "Child Labour" and "Children in Street Situations". Also, the Commission held review meetings with the afore-mentioned stakeholders from various districts to ensure the action taken by them on ground.

The Commission is happy to publish its phase-1 report of 27 Religious Tourism Places, evaluation study of which has been undertaken by the Quality Council of India. I express my deep sense of gratitude to Shri Priyank Kanoongo, Hon'ble Chairperson, NCP CR for his vision and thoughtful guidance to the entire project. The Commission acknowledges and expresses its gratitude to the following individuals without whom this report would not have been possible.

NCP CR TEAM

Liaisoning Point of Contact: Smt. Sulakshna Tomar, Consultant, NCP CR

Overall Coordination of the Project & Review of the Draft Report : Shri Paresh Shah, Senior Technical Expert, North East Cell, J&K Cell and Education Division, NCP CR

Inputs for the Project: Dr. Madhulika Sharma, Advisor, Education, PP&R Cell, NCP CR

Legal Vetting: Ms. Harsha Garg, Senior Consultant, Legal Division, NCP CR

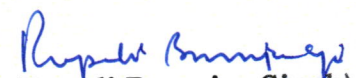
QUALITY COUNCIL OF INDIA (QCI-NABET) TEAM

Framing the Project Execution Path: Dr. Madhu Ahluwalia, Sr. Advisor, QCI

Dotting of the Report: Sh. Saurabh Arora, Deputy Director, QCI

Review and Inputs: Shri. Somil Tyagi, Accreditation Officer, NABET, QCI

A special note of thanks to the concerned State/UT Commissions for Protection of Child Rights for their valuable inputs and participation in the discussions.


(Rupali Banerjee Singh)
 Member Secretary

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

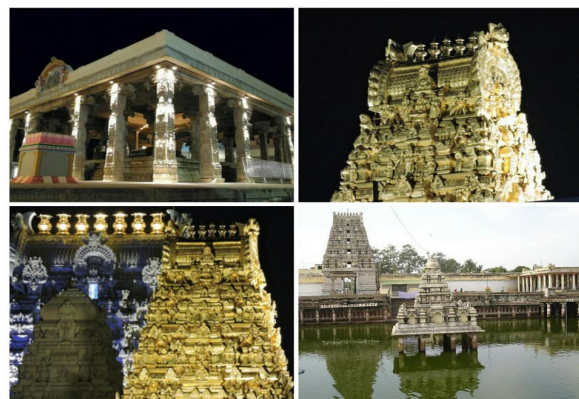
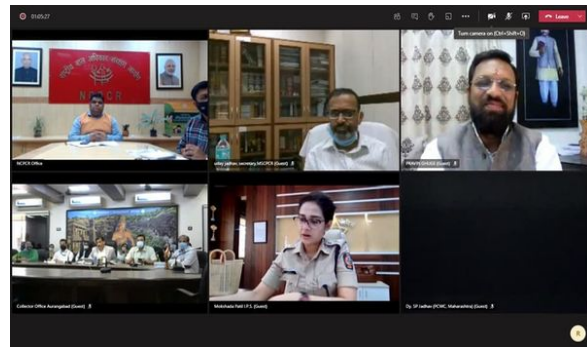
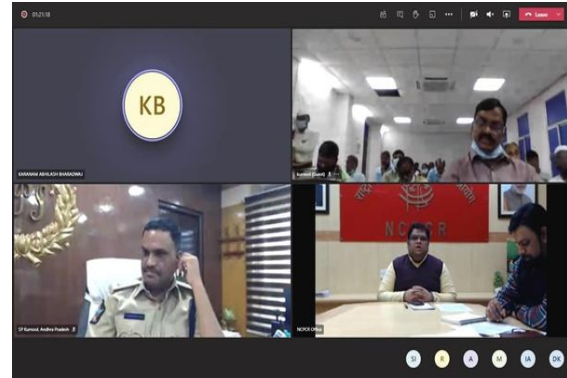
<i>AHTU</i>	<i>Anti Human Trafficking Unit</i>
<i>BPL</i>	<i>Below Poverty Line</i>
<i>CBO</i>	<i>Community-based Organization</i>
<i>CiSS</i>	<i>Children in Street Situations</i>
<i>CMO</i>	<i>Chief Medical Officer</i>
<i>CNCP</i>	<i>Children in Need of Care and Protection</i>
<i>CPCR Act</i>	<i>Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005</i>
<i>CWC</i>	<i>Child Welfare Committee</i>
<i>CWO</i>	<i>Child Welfare Officer</i>
<i>CWPO</i>	<i>Child Welfare Police Officer</i>
<i>DCPU</i>	<i>District Child Protection Unit</i>
<i>DLSA</i>	<i>District Legal Services Authority</i>
<i>DSWO</i>	<i>District Social Welfare Officer</i>
<i>FIR</i>	<i>First Information Report</i>
<i>GRP</i>	<i>Government Railway Police</i>
<i>ICDS</i>	<i>Integrated Child Development Scheme</i>
<i>ICP</i>	<i>Individual Care Plan</i>
<i>JJ Act</i>	<i>Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015</i>
<i>JJB</i>	<i>Juvenile Justice Board</i>
<i>MGNREGA</i>	<i>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005</i>
<i>MoA&FW</i>	<i>Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare</i>

<i>MoE&IT</i>	<i>Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology</i>
<i>MoF</i>	<i>Ministry of Finance</i>
<i>MoH&FW</i>	<i>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</i>
<i>MoHUA</i>	<i>Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs</i>
<i>MoL&E</i>	<i>Ministry of Labour and Employment</i>
<i>MoL&J</i>	<i>Ministry of Law and Justice</i>
<i>MoMA</i>	<i>Ministry of Minority Affairs</i>
<i>MoRD</i>	<i>Ministry of Rural Development</i>
<i>MoSD&E</i>	<i>Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship</i>
<i>MoSJ&E</i>	<i>Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment</i>
<i>MoWCD</i>	<i>Ministry of Women and Child Development</i>
<i>NCLP</i>	<i>National Child Labour Projects</i>
<i>NCPCR</i>	<i>National Commission for Protection of Child Rights</i>
<i>NCRB</i>	<i>National Crime Records Bureau</i>
<i>NCT</i>	<i>National Capital Territory</i>
<i>NGO</i>	<i>Non-Governmental Organization</i>
<i>NPAC</i>	<i>National Plan of Action for Children</i>
<i>PDS</i>	<i>Public Distribution System</i>
<i>PFRDA</i>	<i>Pension Funds Regulatory and Development Authority of India</i>
<i>PMKVY</i>	<i>Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana</i>
<i>POCSO</i>	<i>Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012</i>
<i>PRIs</i>	<i>Panchayati Raj Institutions</i>
<i>RTE Act</i>	<i>Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009</i>

<i>SAA</i>	<i>Special Adoption Agency</i>
<i>SCPCR</i>	<i>State Commission for Protection of Child Rights</i>
<i>SDGs</i>	<i>Sustainable Development Goals</i>
<i>SIR</i>	<i>Social Investigation Report</i>
<i>SMC</i>	<i>School Management Committee</i>
<i>SOP</i>	<i>Standard Operating Procedure</i>
<i>UIDAI</i>	<i>Unique Identification Authority of India</i>
<i>ULB</i>	<i>Urban Local Body</i>
<i>UNCRC</i>	<i>United Nations Convention for Rights of the Child</i>
<i>ULB</i>	<i>Urban Local Body</i>
<i>VLCPC</i>	<i>Village Level Child Protection Committee</i>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	CONTENT	PAGE
SECTION-1	About NCPCR	2
SECTION-2	About NABET-QCI	2
SECTION- 3	Child Friendly Spaces	3
SECTION-4	Scope of the Project	4
SECTION-5	Planning of the Project	4
SECTION-6	Religious Places Identified	5
SECTION-7	Framework Development	6
SECTION-8	Pilot Testing	7
SECTION-9	Assessors Identification/Training	8
SECTION-10	Grading of Religious Places	9
SECTION-11	Individual Details of 27 Identified Religious Tourism Places	10-75



1.0 National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) was set up in March 2007 under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005, an Act of Parliament (December 2005). National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is a statutory body under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005. The Commission's mandate is to ensure that all Laws, Policies, Programmes, and Administrative Mechanisms are in consonance with the Child Rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India and also the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Child is defined as a person in the 0 to 18 years age group. The Commission visualizes a rights-based perspective flowing into National Policies and Programmes, along with nuanced responses at the State, District and Block levels, taking care of specificity and strengths of each region. In order to touch every child, it seeks a deeper penetration to communities and households and expects that the ground experiences gathered at the field are taken into consideration by all the authorities at the higher level. Thus, the Commission sees an indispensable role for the State, sound institution-building processes, respect for decentralization at the local bodies and community level and larger societal concern for children and their well-being.

1.1 National Accreditation Board of Education and Training, Quality Council of India

Quality Council of India (QCI) was established in 1997 through a Cabinet decision of the Government of India. QCI is an autonomous organization under the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It was established as the national body for accreditation and quality promotion in the country. The Chairman of QCI is appointed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

The Council was established to provide a credible, reliable mechanism for third-party assessment of products, services, and processes accepted and recognized globally. It was envisaged that the Council will play the role of the National Accreditation Body (NAB) as per the existing eco-system of quality around the world by the international best practices & standards and will ensure that the quality of life of citizens around the world is improved.

QCI has been engaged by several Ministries and Government Institutions including NITI Aayog, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of MSME, Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Skill Development as well as several State Governments such as Gujarat, Jharkhand, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh among others on a variety of projects dedicated to improvement in quality.

QCI's competency is in establishing a quality ecosystem through structured interventions. We develop widely acceptable accreditation schemes, assessment criteria, grading models, maturity models, etc. QCI has a wide pool of assessors and subject matter experts to implement these models in an open, transparent, fair, and credible manner.

2.0 Child Friendly Spaces



The Commission, through various interventions and interactions, is aware of the fact that children are found in street situations in almost all the cities and towns of the country. A life on the street constitutes one of the most serious violations of the rights of children—violating their right to education, good health, nutritious food, play, protection and proper development. These children are a subset of vulnerable and working children, a major category that comes under Children in Need of Care and

Protection (CNCP), defined under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (hereafter, JJ Act).

Moreover, when we talk about CiSS in the context of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), like “No Poverty” (SDG No. 1), “Zero Hunger” (SDG No.2)”, “Good Health and Well Being” (SDG No. 3), “Quality Education” (SDG No. 4) and “Clean Water and Sanitation” (SDG No. 6) have been hardly addressed. The core issues of this set of children are yet to be addressed due to lack of synergy of authorities, States, institutions and stakeholders. The CiSS is a socio-economic and legal issue that worsens day by day due to a lack of appropriate and effective implementation of legal measures and social interventions. Therefore, “Standard Operating Procedure for Care and Protection of Children in Street Situations 2.0” is an endeavour to strengthen the processes and interventions regarding CiSS in the view that there should not be any child in a street situation; rather, they should be with their families. In case the family needs support, it may be provided keeping in mind the best interests of the child. It is pertinent to mention that Principle XII of the JJ Act, 2015 stresses further upon the need to understand that institutionalization of these children should be assumed as the last resort and that every effort shall be inclined towards keeping the child with his/her biological parent or guardian and institutionalization of such CNCP shall be opted for only after exhausting all other available options. In both the situations, that is, whether the child is with the family or in an institution, complete care and protection, as provided under the JJ Act, 2015, shall be provided. Accordingly, this SOP has been developed based on the learning of the NCPCR while dealing with matters under several domains, including children in conflict with law and CNCP under JJ Act, 2015, rescue of child labour under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2016, health and mental health, including substance abuse, and Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, as well as the implementation of the earlier SOP for the years 2018 and 2019 in four States by Save the Children.

For the understanding and need for interventions, the CiSS may be categorized under three broad types:

1. Children without support living on the streets all alone: These are children without any parental anchor or family support system living on the streets, pavements or any public places on their own. For them, the street is the home. Examples are missing, runaway, abandoned and orphan children. Some of these children may be voluntarily not in contact with family; in other words, these children do not keep contact with parent(s), siblings, relatives or guardians, irrespective of whether they know their whereabouts. They survive on streets by working, begging, selling items/goods, performing on streets or adopting any other means.

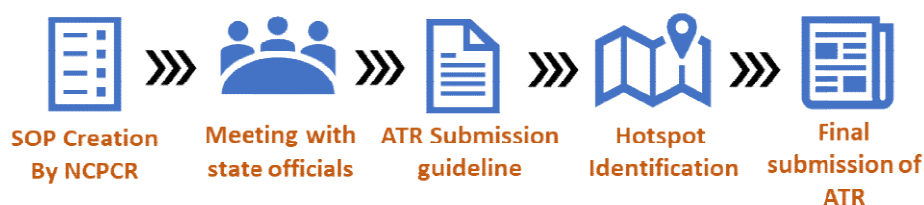
2. Children stay on the streets in the day and are back home in the night with their families who reside in a nearby slum/hutments: These are children who spend their time on street, loitering in the day time. However, they go home during the night to be with their parents who live in a nearby slum or hutment. These children may be found simply loitering, begging, picking rags or selling goods/items. This set of children lacks parental guidance, as their parents too are struggling for their own survival.

3. Children living on the streets with their families: These are children living with their families on the streets. They are from different parts of the country and have migrated to the city to earn their subsistence. They mostly work in the unorganized sector, like temporary labour in construction. These families include seasonal as well as permanent migrants. Children of these families also live on the street with them, mostly loitering, begging, picking rags, doing child labour with their parents, selling goods/items, etc.

3.0 Scope of the project

The Scope of the Study was to evaluate and audit the actions taken by the district administration and concerned stakeholders on "Child Friendly spaces" in 27 identified religious tourism places of India towards ensuring zero tolerance towards child begging and child labour in and around the religious places.

4.0 Planning of the project



4.1 Process flow adopted by NABET-QCI

Onboarding of NABET-QCI	Development of framework	Assessors' identification & training	Pilot testing of framework	Religious places' assessment	Grading & report generation
NABET-QCI was onboarded with respect to assessing the ATRs submitted by the states as a third-party assessment body.	A framework comprising 6 parameters was generated. It was designed in a way that data from all the respective stakeholders and field visits can be gathered.	Around 30 assessors were shortlisted and comprehensive training was conducted by NABET-QCI for the assessment	In order to understand the robustness of the framework on the ground and its effectiveness with respect to data collection, a pilot testing visit was conducted.	On the ground, 27 religious places on the developed framework were assessed within a period of 1 month.	Post the completion of on-ground assessment of 27 religious places, the final grading along with the report was developed by NABET-QCI.

5.0 Religious places identified for Assessment

S. No	Religious Place	District
1	Mallikarjuna Jyotirling	Shrisel, Kurnool
2	Kamakhyadevi	Kamrup, Guwahati
3	Somnath Jyotirling	Somnath, Gir Somnath
4	Naagnath Jyotirling	Dwarka, Khambhalia
5	Shravanabelagola	District Hassan
6	Murudeshwar	Uttara Kannada
7	Mahakaleshwar Jyotirling	Ujjain District
8	Pitambara Peeth	Datia District
9	Sanchi	Sanchi, Raisen
10	Sai Baba temple	Shirdi, Ahmednagar
11	Siddhi Vinayak Temple	Mumbai District
12	Haji Ali Dargah	Mumbai District
13	Lingaraj temple	Khordha District
14	Jagannath Temple	Puri District
15	Ajmer	Ajmer
16	Govind Dev Ji	Jaipur District
17	Baba Khatu Shyam	Sikar District
18	Brahma Temple	Pushkar, Ajmer
19	Meenakshi Amman Temple	Madhurai District

S. No	Religious Place	District
20	Velankanni Church	Nagapattinam
21	Kanchi Kamakshi	Kancheepuram
22	Shree Krishna Janmbhumi Temple	Mathura District
23	Vishwanath Jyotirling	Varanasi District
24	Taj Mahal	Agra District
25	Fatehpur Sikri	Agra District
26	Sangam Area	Prayagraj District
27	Triveni Ghat, Rishikesh	Rishikesh, Dehradun

6.0 Framework development

S. No.	Parameters	Weightage
1	Identification & Rescue	15
2	Rehabilitation	15
3	Awareness & Outreach	20
4	Facilities	15
5	Evaluation & Monitoring	20
6	System & Process	15
	Total	100

To study the situation of CiSS across different religious places of India a comprehensive and effective evaluation framework was designed along with NCPCR technical expert team. The evaluation framework was developed keeping in view that inputs may be collected from all the relevant stakeholders in a transparent and efficient manner. Total 6key parameters were identified for framework development. The same are mentioned below in detail:

- a) **Identification & Rescue-** Total 15% weightage was allocated to the identification and rescue of CISS. The focus of the parameter was to ensure that the process of identification and rescue of children is conducted in line with the CiSS SOP. The activity involved face-to-face interviews with such identified children.
- b) **Rehabilitation-**The parameter focused on assessing the steps taken by the state departments towards the rehabilitation of rescued CISS in the district. Actions taken towards rehabilitation of children in schools, Anganwadi centre, and

bridge course were also assessed during this activity. Total 15% weightage was allocated to this parameter.

- c) **Awareness & Outreach-** The parameter focused on the awareness and sensitization towards child safety. With special emphasis on promotional and outreach activities conducted by the district administration, a maximum weightage of 20% was allocated to this parameter. Activities like placing banners, hoarding with the Child Helpline number, workshops, and awareness programs were assessed.
- d) **Facilities-** Total 15% weightage was given to this parameter. The focus of the parameter was to assess the resettlement of children in the night and open shelters along with the facilities provided to them like health check-ups, compensation, or alignment with Government schemes.
- e) **Evaluation & Monitoring-** Keeping in view the importance of continuous evaluation and monitoring, a maximum weightage of 20% was assigned to this parameter. It focused upon assessing the mechanism adopted by the department to evaluate and monitor the work done towards the safety of CISS. It included assessing activities like on-time filing of FIRs and conducting surveillance audits of hotspots.
- f) **System & Process-** The parameter focused on checking the internal processes and strategies of the department to stop child begging, rag-picking, and selling items in the district through special initiatives and developing a mechanism to align such children/families with various Government schemes. Total 15% weightage was given to this parameter.

For the first time, an exercise with respect to the field audits was undertaken in order to make the department officials well conversant with all the exercises and to create an environment towards ensuring zero tolerance towards child begging and child labour. Each parameter was given weightage to assess the work and activities concerning CISS, which were later analysed in detail to arrive at individual grading of religious places.

7.0 Pilot Testing

The evaluation framework developed for the pilot testing was based upon 6 key parameters. It comprised questions based on the steps taken and work undertaken by the respective department towards ensuring the wellbeing of CISS. Pilot testing was conducted by the NABET-QCI core team at Agra and Mathura districts of Uttar Pradesh to check the feasibility and effectiveness of the framework. The exercise also helped in identifying crucial components to be assessed during the full-scale study.

8.0 Assessors' identification and training

NABET-QCI selected approximately 30 assessors from the pool of assessors for field assessment exercise. These assessors were identified based on their qualifications, skills, knowledge, abilities, and experience in conducting on-ground assessments. They

were trained to develop an understanding of the CiSS SOP and evaluation framework. Post-training, assessors participated in face-to-face Q&A session to resolve queries on SOP and the evaluation framework.

Assessors' training was based on the following aspects to ensure strategic implementation and execution of the project:

- i. Meaning and importance of the study of CiSS
- ii. Developing an understanding of the framework questionnaire
- iii. Brief about the activities included in the field visit
- iv. Brief about the meeting with stakeholders
- v. Pre-requisites for meeting
- vi. Instructions to be followed for a careful and meaningful assessment

9.0 Grading and report generation

NABET-QCI developed a parameter-wise final grading for all the religious places after reviewing and analysing assessment reports. A comprehensive individual report and Parameter wise comparison analysis for each religious place was also developed post the on-ground assessment.

10.0 Grading of religious places

S.no	Religious Place	District	Identification	Rehabilitation	Facilities	Awareness Creation	Evaluation	System & Processes	Score	Grading
1	Mallikarjuna Jyotirling	Shrisel, Kurnool	10.5	12	9.5	20	3	15	70	B
2	kamakhyadevi	Kamrup, Guwahati	6	8	7.5	9.5	5	8.5	44.5	C
3	Somnath Jyotirling	Somnath, Gir Somnath	13.5	7	7.5	12.5	20	15	75.5	A
4	Naagnath Jyotirling	Dwarka, khambhalia	13.5	7	7.5	16	20	15	79	A
5	Shravanabelagola	District Hassan	12	7.5	8.5	20	10	15	73	B
6	Murudeshwar	Uttara Kannada	12	8	8.5	20	10	15	73.5	B
7	Mahakaleshwar Jyotirling	Ujjain District	8.5	11.5	7.5	16	5	14	62.5	B
8	Pitambara Peeth	Datia District	10.5	8	9	16	2.5	15	61	B
9	Sanchi	Sanchi, Raisen	10	9	9	13	5	8.5	54.5	B
10	Sai Baba temple	Shirdi, Ahmednagar	8	6.5	11	10.5	0	8.5	44.5	C
11	Siddhi Vinayak Temple	Mumbai District	4.5	5	11	7	10	5.5	43	C
12	Haji Ali Dargah	Mumbai District	7.5	7.5	11	8	7.5	5.5	47	C
13	Lingaraj temple	Khordha District	7.5	13	11.5	16	10	12	70	B
14	Jagannath Temple	Puri District	13.5	9	14	20	10	11.5	78	A
15	Ajmer	Ajmer	12.5	3.5	10.5	12	14	5	57.5	B
16	Govind Dev ji	Jaipur District	13	4.5	14.5	20	10	5	67	B
17	Baba Khatu Shyam	Sikar District	6	0	7	19	10	8	50	B
18	Brahma Temple	Pushkar, Ajmer	5.5	3.5	10.5	9	14	5	47.5	C
19	Meenakshi Amman Temple	Madurai District	9	9	7.5	12	20	15	72.5	B
20	Velankanni Church	Nagapattinam	8.5	13	7	20	7.5	15	71	B
21	Kanchi kamakshi	kancheepuram	9	11	7.5	20	10	15	72.5	B
22	Shree Krishna Janmabhoomi	Mathura District	7.5	4	5	10.5	15	5	47	C
23	Vishwanath Jyotirling	Varanasi District	10.5	15	15	13	20	15	88.5	A
24	Taj mahal	Agra District	5	6	5	2.5	15	8.5	42	C
25	Fateh pur Sikri	Agra District	5	6	5	2.5	15	5	38.5	C
26	Sangam Area	Prayagraj District	10.5	5.5	7	9.5	8	15	55.5	B
27	Rishikesh	Rishikesh, Dehradun	9	9.5	10	20	10	11.5	70	B

Note: Color Coding	Grade A	Grade B	Grade C	Grade D
Range	100-75	>75-50	>50-25	>25-0

10.1 Taj Mahal, Agra

Significance of Taj Mahal

¹Considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World, the majesty, and grandeur of the Taj Mahal makes it an appealing site for millions of tourists. This monument located in Agra, Uttar Pradesh besides the bank of river Yamuna, is a symbol of Mughal Architectural beauty at its epoch.

The monument complex stands as a symbol of the story of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz and also a testimony of the hundreds of labourers who contributed their blood and sweat to the construction of this monument. Taj Mahal stands as a mark of excellence in architecture.

Despite being India's majestic monument, begging is still among the biggest issues that can be seen outside such monuments.

This is a hotspot where all the tourists come. The probability of finding people especially children indulging in begging and child labour has also been noticed in the past. (Refer to images 1.1)

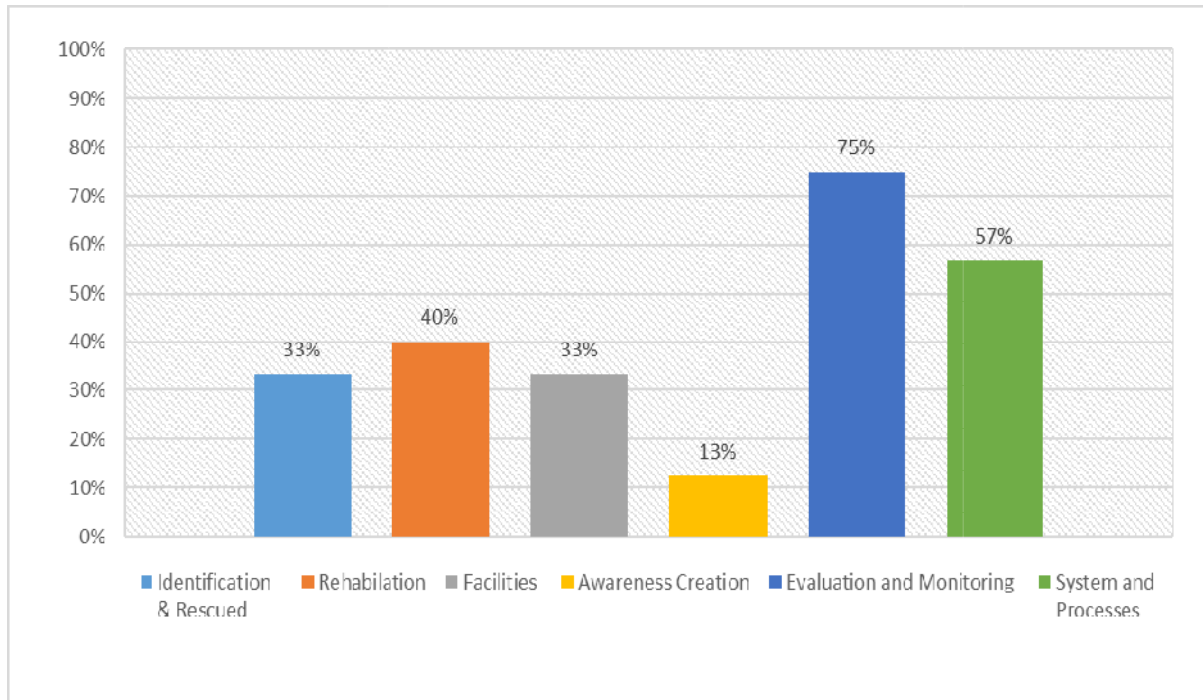


1.1 Pictures from the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 13th December 2021 at Taj Mahal, Agra, Uttar Pradesh by NABET-QCI team. Post the field visit NABET-QCI team along with senior representatives from NCPCR (Joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other relevant stakeholders.

¹<https://www.tutorialspoint.com/what-is-the-significance-of-taj-mahal#:~:text=Considered%20one%20of%20the%20Seven,Architectural%20beauty%20at%20its%20epoch.>

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

During the pilot testing at Taj Mahal, Agra, 8 children were found selling items at the hotspot. These children were part of a migrant family and were staying with their parents. Following a discussion, it was discovered that these children were involved in such kinds of activities due to two primary reasons: financial constraints and self-inclination. During the meeting, the DCPU also informed that some children were rescued on the ground and information of these children was also uploaded on Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR).

Rehabilitation & Facilities

According to the authorities, there is only one open shelter in the district where few children were accommodated recently. It was informed that currently there is no rehabilitation centre in the district and in the past the rescued children have been sent back to their native place. It was also informed that some rescued children have been enrolled in schools and displaced parents/guardians have been aligned to the Government schemes.

Awareness & Outreach

During the meeting it was informed that in the past workshops/awareness programs for sensitization towards the safety of CiSS have also been conducted near the identified hotspots by District Administration.

Evaluation & Monitoring

As per the District Administration, Senior Superintendent of Police conducts surveillance audit of hotspots once a month and every quarter along with officials from District Administration to ensure the safety of CiSS.

System & Processes

As per the discussion held with authorities, the internal system and processes pertaining to stopping child begging/rag-picking near the religious place are in their primitive stage.

Key Recommendations

- Department may accelerate its work towards conducting awareness and outreach programs to sensitize people towards child safety. More banners and hoarding may be placed in the local areas near the monument.
- Steps may be taken towards identification of hotspots near the monument and to prevent children from indulging in selling items.
- Department may also map CISS and their parents to Government monitoring benefit schemes so that it may prevent them from indulging in activities like begging, selling items and indulging in child labour.

10.2 Fatehpur Sikri, Agra

Significance of Fatehpur Sikri, Agra

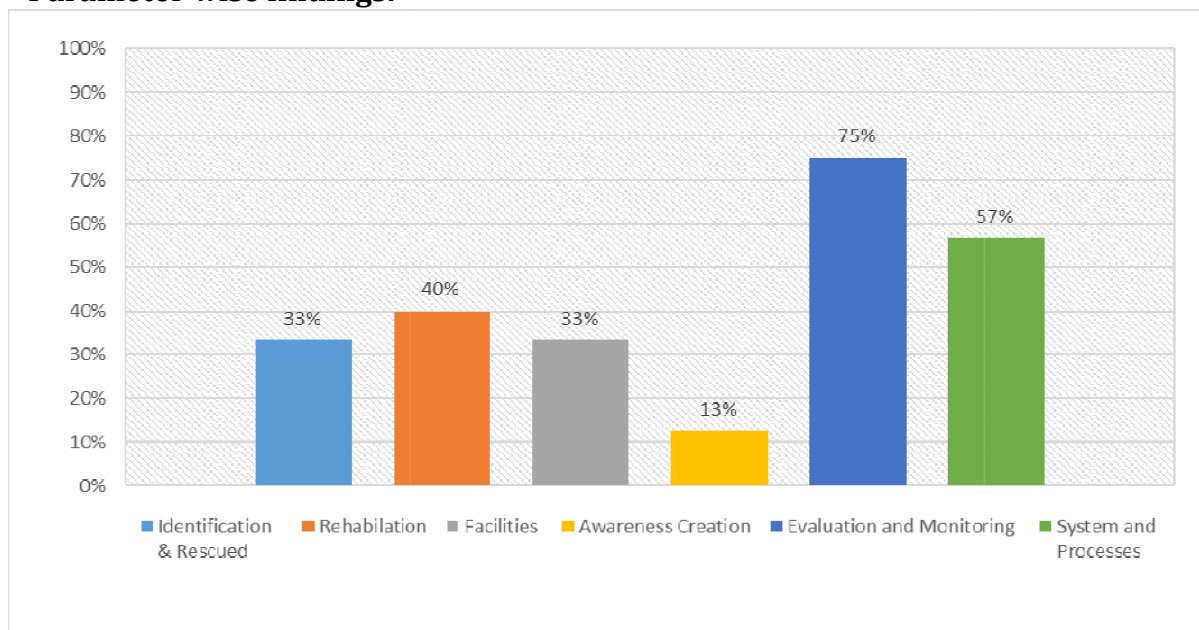
Fatehpur Sikri is enclosed by a 11 kms long fortification wall interspersed with numerous gateways. The remains of the great city; the Imperial Palace Complex, the intricately built marble tomb of the great Sufi saint, Sheikh Salim Chisti and the grand mosque are second only to The Taj Mahal, a benchmark of architectural beauty. A rich imagination is all it takes to transport any visitor to the era of gold tapestry, drapes, rich plush carpets and the royalty of the Mughal courts. This is a hotspot where all the tourists and devotees come. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour. *(Refer to images 1.2)*



1.2 Pictures from the field visit

NABET-QCI team also conducted a physical visit to Fatehpur Sikri, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, on December 13, 2021. Since both the religious places, Taj Mahal and Fatehpur Sikri fall under the same district (Agra). A combined assessment meeting was conducted by the NABET-QCI team with DCPU representatives.

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

5 children were found selling items near the hotspot during the pilot testing at the Fatehpur Sikri in Agra. These children were staying with their parents and were a part of migrant family. Following a discussion, it was observed that these children were involved in such activities mainly due to 2 reasons: financial constraints and self-inclination. These children and their families reside in a nearby slum. The fathers in the family are mainly auto-rickshaw drivers, and the mothers are either housewives or house assistants. In exchange for money, these kids were selling key chains and foot covers. The majority of these children explained that their schools are closed for the holidays. The DCPU also informed in the meeting that some children have been rescued on the ground.

Rehabilitation & Facilities

As per the authorities, there is no rehabilitation centre in the district except one open shelter where recently some children have been accommodated. It was informed, that out of the rescued children some have been sent back to their native state/place while others were sent to schools. Some displaced parents/guardians have also been aligned to key government schemes.

Awareness & Outreach

According to the authorities, regular workshops/awareness programs have been held by the district administration near the hotspot to raise awareness about CiSS safety.

Evaluation & Monitoring

As per the authorities, the Senior Superintendent of Police, conducted a surveillance audit of hotspots every month and quarterly along with officials from district administration to ensure the safety of CiSS.

System & Processes

On the basis of discussions with the officials, it was observed that the internal system and processes in order to prevent child begging/rag-picking around religious sites are still in infancy stage.

Key Recommendations

- Department may work on spreading awareness towards child safety near the religious place by placing banners and hoardings.
- Families residing nearby slums may be sensitized by the department so that the parents do not send their children on the streets to indulge in activities like selling items or begging.
- Open Shelters maybe opened for children in street situations. Fit facilities are maybe identified by the district administration and the same maybe used as open shelters.
- The CWC may order for counselling of children and the families by counsellors linked with CWC and on the roster list of district child protection units (DCPU's). The observations and recommendations made by the counsellor shall be recorded in the SIR of the child. Wherever required, the children and/or the family shall be given and/or linked with mental health services. The counsellors shall make all possible efforts to keep the families and the children away from the streets.
- The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate may issue directions for creating a pool of trained counsellors in the district and have formal engagement of such counsellors in the district who can provide necessary counselling and mental health care and support for CiSS and their vulnerable families.
- District Authorities may organise training cum sensitization workshops for child welfare police officers (CWPOs) on rescue, rehabilitation and repatriation of children living in street situations (CiSS).

10.3 Krishna Janm Bhoomi, Mathura

Significance of Krishna Janm Bhoomi, Mathura

Mathura is well-known as Lord Krishna's abode, where he spent his childhood, adolescence, and parts of his adulthood. Mathura, also known as Brij Bhoomi, is one of the holiest locations in India, with a large number of Hindu temples. It is well-known for its history, archaeology, religious history, art, and sculpture. It stands on the banks of the Yamuna River.

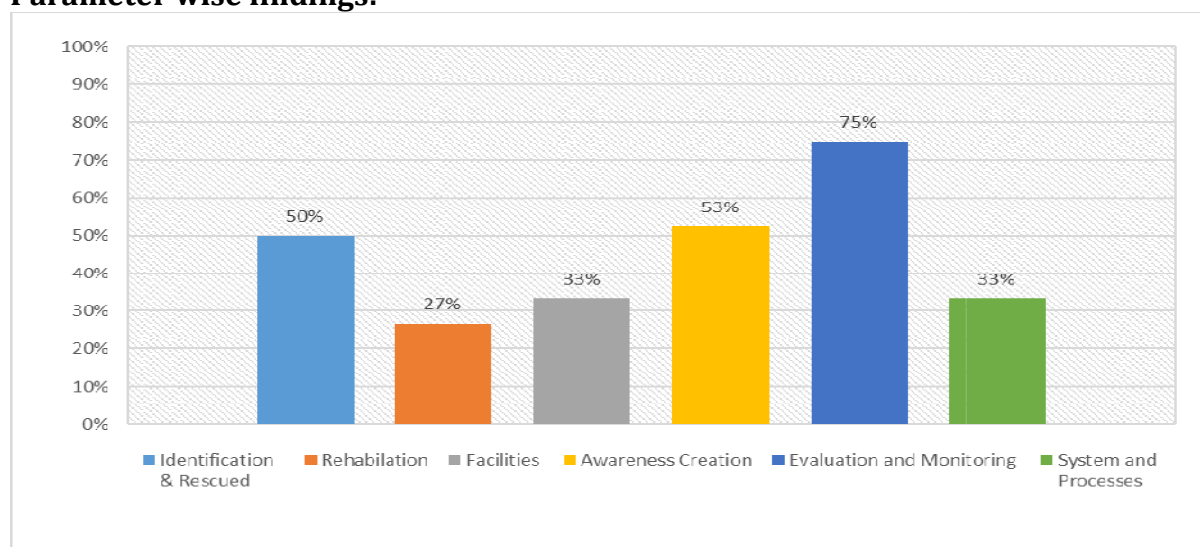
Mathura is close to Agra, and the inhabitants are pretty kind and easy-going, and they are always willing to serve tourists in any way they can. This is a hotspot where all the tourists and devotees come. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour. *(Refer to images 1.3)*



1.3 Pictures from the field visit

On December 14, 2021, the NABET-QCI team conducted a physical visit to Krishna Janm Bhoomi in Mathura, Uttar Pradesh. NABET-QCI team, NCPCR team from Delhi (Virtually), DCPU representative and all other respective stakeholders gathered on the premises following the field tour for a brainstorming session and discussion.

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

During the field visit it was observed that near the hotspot of Krishan Janm Bhoomi - Mathura, 4 children were found begging (applying chandan teeka), while 6 were seen selling items. They all were members of a migrant family. These children were engaged in child begging activities due to their family's financial constraints and self-inclination.

Rehabilitation & Facilities

As per the authorities, the district has few rehabilitation centres with appropriate facilities fit for accommodating children ranging from 0 to 10 years of age, though only a small percentage of rescued children have been sent to these Fit Facilities.

Awareness & Outreach

According to the authorities, many workshops have been conducted near the hotspot by the administration in the past. As per the administration Vayapar Mandal representatives have also been sensitized on the need for zero tolerance towards child labour.

Evaluation & Monitoring

As per the authorities, FIRs have also been filed against child begging (since April 2021-till date).

System & Processes

According to the authorities, district officials have also conducted monthly surveillance audits of hotspots in the past.

Key Recommendations

- Department may work towards placing banners and hoardings in the district to ensure child safety. Child helpline number 1098 may be installed at strategic/prominent locations.
- Department may also initiate work for construction and setting up of night and open shelters in the district to provide shelter to the rescued children.

10.4 Mallikarjuna Jyotirling, Shirsal, Kurnool

Significance of Mallikarjuna Jyotirlinga, Shirsal, Kurnool

Jyotirlingas are sacred shrines of Lord Shiva; it is believed that Lord Shiva himself visited these places and hence they have a special place in the hearts of devotees. There are 12 of them in India.

Jyotirlinga means 'column or pillar of light'. The 'stambha' symbol represents that there is no beginning or end.

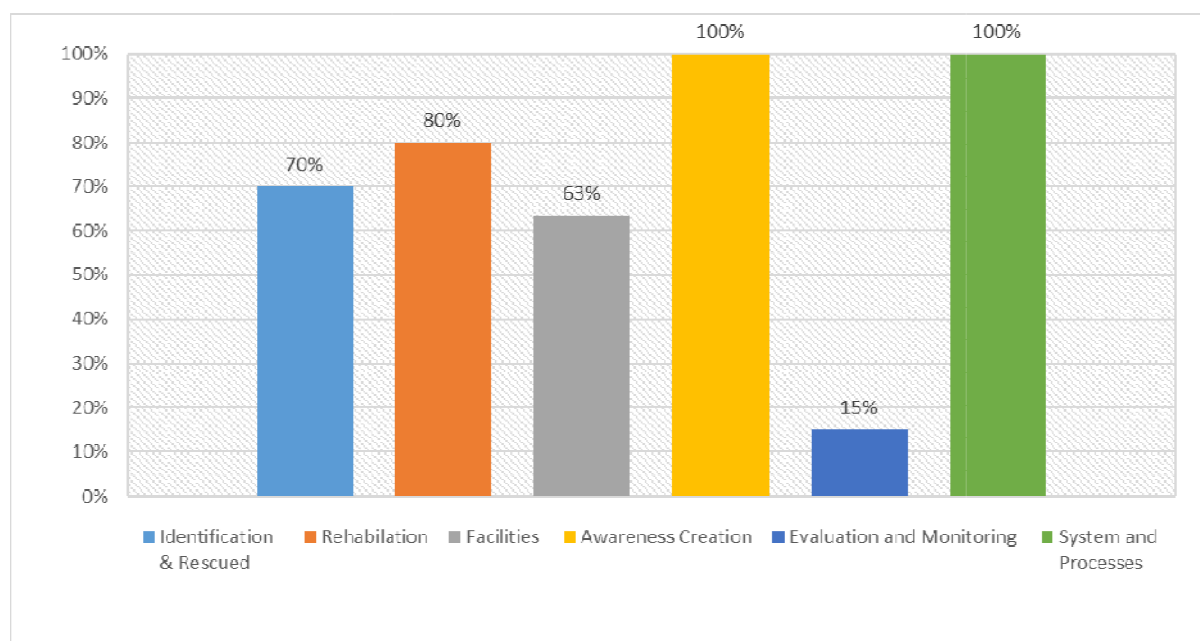
When Lord Brahma and Lord Vishnu had an argument about who was the supreme god, Lord Shiva appeared as a column of light and asked each one to find the ends. Neither could do it. It is believed that the places where these columns of light fell are where the jyotirlingas are located. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, in begging and child labour.



1.4 Pictures of Mallikarjuna Jyotirlinga

A physical visit was conducted on 27th December 2021 in Mallikarjuna Jyotirlinga, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh by NABET-QCI assessor. Post the field visit NABET team along with senior representatives from NCPCR (Joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other relevant stakeholders.

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

There were no children found engaging in child begging, rag-picking, or child labour in the Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. During the meeting with DCPU, it was informed that no hotspots have been identified around the sacred site. From November 12th onwards, data pertaining to children designated as CiSS has also been uploaded on the Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR).

Rehabilitation & Facilities

According to the authorities, the district has a number of rehabilitation centres and these centres have been accommodating large number of children. Although there is no open shelter in this district, Tribal Welfare Hostel is being used as a temporary shelter. It was observed that at any given point of time this temporary shelter can accommodate up to ten children. Though the shelter has teachers and home guards but there is no food facility for children.

Awareness & Outreach

During the visit, the Child Helpline number was found to be operational by the assessment team. It was informed that every month, the Child Helpline number plays an important role in the rescue of large number of CiSS. Near the hotspot, hoardings and banners raising awareness about child labour and safety were clearly visible. Near the hotspot, the department had also conducted workshops/awareness programs to raise awareness among people living in neighbouring slums/hotspots. Vayapar Mandal representatives have also been educated on the importance of zero tolerance towards child labour.

Evaluation & Monitoring

As per the authorities, no FIR has been filed against child begging. It was informed that there has been a mechanism in place to ensure that the rescued CiSS do not participate in begging or rag-picking through spot change. Internally, there is a process by the department for conducting special drives to stop children from indulging in begging and child labour activities. The department has also taken special initiatives, such as conducting campaigns to monitor and prevent child labour.

System & Processes

As per the authorities, review meetings are being conducted regularly by District Magistrate/Collector with all the stakeholders. It was informed that there is also a mechanism to align such children/families with key government schemes. Though there is no mechanism to assess call records and monitor the effectiveness of Child Helpline number.

Key Recommendations

The department may assign a dedicated team for conducting surveillance audit of religious place every month for effective implementation of initiatives aimed at preventing child begging.

10.5 Govind Dev Ji Temple, Jaipur

Significance of Govind Dev Ji Temple, Jaipur

Govind Ji Temple is the most prominent and sacred place of worship in Jaipur, Rajasthan, and also the most significant one as far as the history of Rajasthani rulers go. The temple is dedicated to Lord Govind Dev Ji, who is one of the forms of Lord Krishna's incarnations on Earth and is considered as the principal deity of the Kushwaha Dynasty of rulers of Amber/Amer.

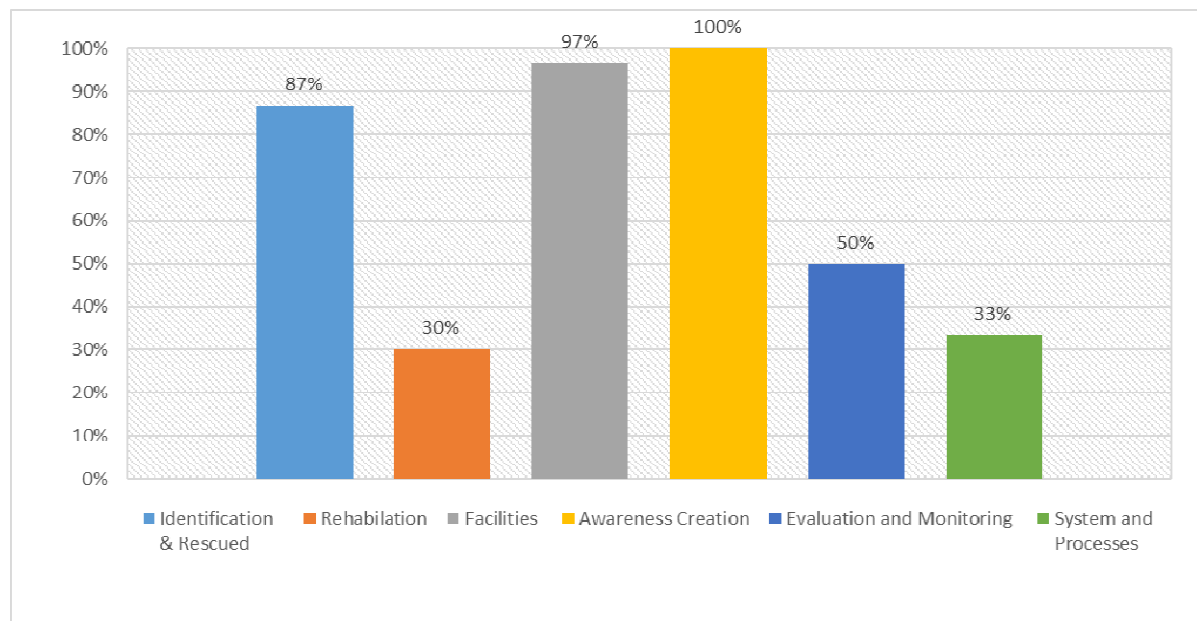
It is believed that the idol of Govind Ji looks exactly like Lord Krishna did. The Maharaja of Jaipur, Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh was a devotee of the Lord and hence, had his palace designed as such that he could get a glimpse of the Lord directly from his palace after the idol was shifted from Amer to Jaipur. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour.



1.5 Pictures from the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 20th December 2021 in Govind Dev Ji Temple, Jaipur, Rajasthan by NABET-QCI team. Post the field visit a one-to-one assessment session was conducted by NABET-QCI team and senior representatives' from NCPDR (Joined Virtually) with DCPU representatives and all the concerned stakeholders.

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

In Jaipur near the hotspot, no child was found at the hotspot begging, selling items or indulging in child labour. As informed by the DCPU the identified hotspots near the religious place are Jalebi Chowk, Sabzi Mandi, Kale Ke Hanuman Ji, and Hawa Mahal. A small number of children were rescued from these locations. Children, aged 15 and 17, were also discovered working as child labourers. The department was able to save some of these child labourers. As per the department from November 12th onwards the data pertaining to identified children has been uploaded on the Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR).

Rehabilitation & Facilities

According to the authorities, there is no rehabilitation centre in the district and the rescued children have been accommodated in open shelters. As per the department no child has been sent to the Fit Facility. In the district, there is one open shelter and one overnight shelter. The assessment team during the visit interacted with some teachers and cook-cum-assistants at this open shelter. At the open shelter, food is being served four times a day. The night shelter that was found in the district was not specifically for children but instead it was for their families. The child helpline number 1098 was also found operational during the time of visit.

Awareness & Outreach

During the field visit hoardings, posters raising awareness about child labour, and safety signs were visible near the hotspot. So far, a significant number of social welfare organizations have been engaged to conduct sensitization/awareness workshops and educate people that resided near hotspots/slums. A few Vayapar Mandal representatives have also been trained on the importance of zero tolerance towards child labour. The number 1098 for Child Help was prominently displayed near the hotspot.

Evaluation & Monitoring

Since April 2021, no FIRs have been filed against child begging, rag-picking, or drug abuse, according to the authorities. The district authorities have not conducted a monitoring audit of the hotspot mechanism to ensure CiSS safety, instead, they have maintained a permanent police post just outside the mandir premises. It was informed that the mechanism to ensure that the rescued CISS do not engage in begging/rag-picking through spot change is in place and in order to prevent child labour in nearby areas, record of all the employees working in shops is being maintained by the Police department. Special initiatives have also been taken up by the department to check and stop child labour including regular visits by representatives from local police station to the identified hotspots. The department appraised NABET-QCI team that child begging by migrant children who come regularly from other states is quite prevalent in the district. During the assessment it was observed that currently there is no concrete action plan to address this challenge.

System & Processes

As per the concerned officials, Quarterly review meetings with stakeholders are being held by the District Magistrate/Collector regularly. There is no intern a system in place to link rescued children/families to government programs, evaluate call data, or track the effectiveness of the Child Helpline number.

Key Recommendations

- Hoardings and signages may be installed at all traffic signals and nearby places to raise awareness regarding child friendly spaces.
- A dedicated team may also be assigned by the department for conducting periodic inspection/audit drives of the hotspots near the religious place
- Training cum sensitization workshops of CWPOs may be organised by the district administration.

10.6 Kamakhya Devi, Kamrup, Guwahati

Significance of Kamakhya Devi, Kamrup, Guwahati

Maa Kamakhya or Kameswari is the renowned Goddess of Desire whose famous shrine is located in the heart of Nilachala Hill situated in the western part of Guwahati, the Capital City of the state of Assam in North East India. Maa Kamakhya Devi Temple is considered the most sacred and oldest of the 51 Shakti Peethas on earth. It is the centrepiece of a widely practiced, powerful Tantrik Shaktism cult in India. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour.

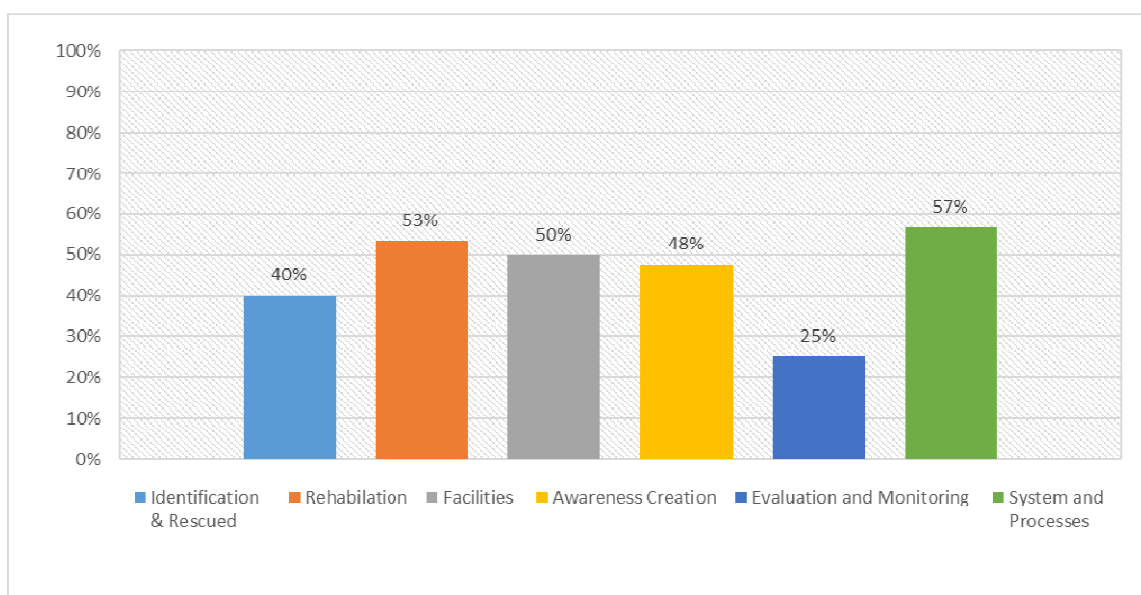




1.6 Pictures from the field visit

NABET-QCI assessor conducted a physical visit to Kamakhyadevi, Kamrup, Guwahati, Assam on December 30, 2021. Post the field visit, assessor along with NCPCR team (Joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other key stakeholders.

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

In Assam, 1 child was found selling items. During the discussion the child informed that he was selling stuff because his parents had forced him for the same. During the meeting with DCPU, it was informed that the department has identified many CiSS near the hotspot, but that no child was involved in begging, rag-picking, or substance usage. From November 12th onwards, the department has uploaded the data of these identified children on the Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR). These children were classified as CiSS "living on the streets during the day and returning to the home by the evening."

Rehabilitation& Facilities

There were no rehabilitation centres or night shelters near the hotspot. After being rescued, children are either placed in Child Care Institutions (CCI) or are handed over to specialised adoption agencies. Few rescued children were also accommodated in the open shelters. It was informed that all the children residing in open shelters, have been enrolled in school as per the procedure. Many children were found currently living in open shelters. There was one cook-cum-assistant available at the shelter. Children here were sent for bridge courses. Food facilities at these open shelters have been provided 4 times a day.

Awareness & Outreach

As per the authorities, special drives regarding installation of hoardings, banners creating awareness regarding child labour and safety are conducted by the concerned team on regular basis near the hotspot, however no sensitization drive has been conducted in nearby slums. Child Helpline no. 1098 was also displayed clearly and was visible at multiple locations near the hotspot during the visit.

Evaluation & Monitoring

As informed during the meeting, 2 hotspot monitoring audits in the last six month have been conducted by the concerned team to ensure the safety of CISS, however no system was found in place to prevent the rescued CISS from engaging in begging or rag-picking due to spot change.

System & Processes

It was informed that every quarter District Magistrate/Collector holds a review meeting with all the stakeholders to track the progress of steps taken towards rescue and rehabilitation of CISS. Though the department has taken steps to link the rescued children and families to government schemes, but there is no system to evaluate call records and track the performance of the child helpline number.

Key Recommendations

- The department may pro-actively works towards conducting sensitisation workshop in nearby slum/hotspot to stop child begging.
- DCPUs are required to be strengthened and their trainings/orientation may be done in handling CiSS. Vyapar Mandal representatives and tourist guides may also be engaged to stop incidences of child Labour.
- To discourage children from seeking Bhiksha from tourists in and around the temple, department may also create a child welfare fund and sensitize the general public, tourists to donate to this fund instead of giving alms to children. The fund may strictly be used for welfare activities of CISS.

10.7 Mahakaleshwar Jyotirling, Ujjain

Significance of Mahakaleshwar Jyotirling, Ujjain

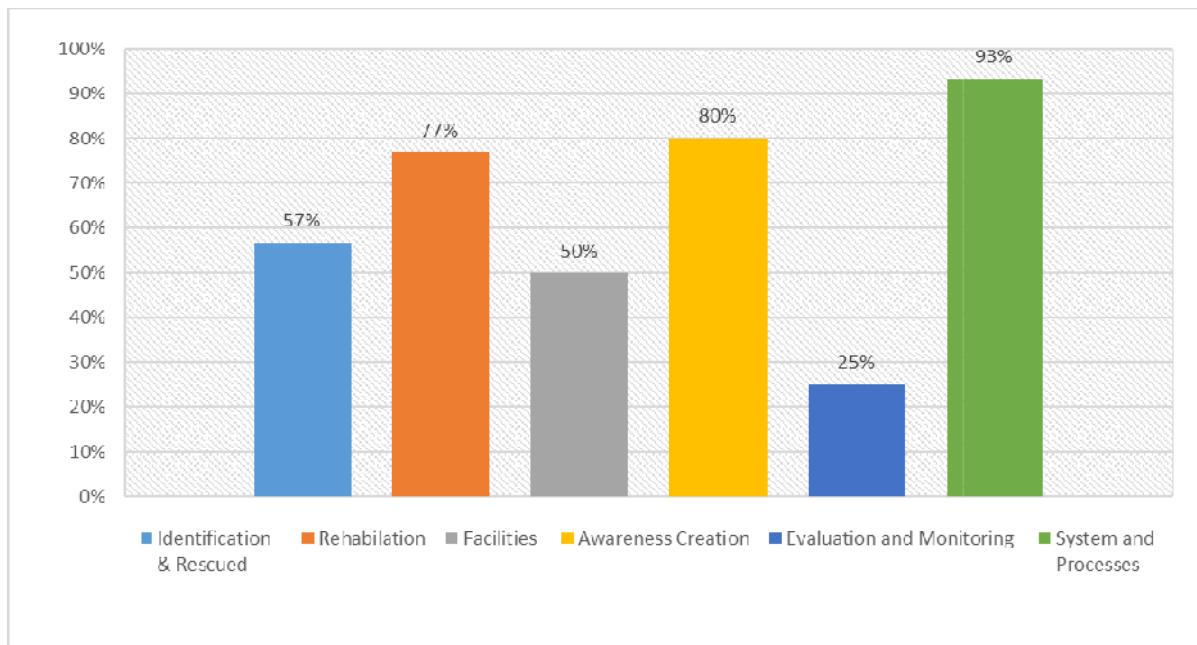
Mahakaleshwar Jyotirlinga is a Hindu temple dedicated to Shiva and is one of the twelve Jyotirlingams, shrines that are said to be the most sacred abodes of Shiva. It is located in the ancient city of Ujjain in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India. The temple is situated on the side of the holy river Shipra. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour



1.7 Pictures from the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 21st December 2021 in Mahakaleshwar Jyotirling, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh by the NABET-QCI assessor. Post the field visit, assessor along with NCPCR team (joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other key stakeholders.

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

During the field visit 1 child was found begging for alms in the Madhya Pradesh district of Ujjain, while 20 children were found begging by applying chandan teeka to worshippers. The identified children were classified under the first category of CiSS: children living with parents (migrant family), based on the face-to-face interview. It was informed during the DCPU meeting that there are no hotspots near the religious place. As informed by the district administration, no child has been identified begging, rag-picking, or under the influence of substances abuse. From November 12th, 2021 onwards, the data of children maintained by CWC has been also uploaded on the Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR).

Rehabilitation & Facilities

It was informed that the district administration has set up few rehabilitation centres and the child helpline number 1098 was also found to be operational during the visit.

Awareness & Outreach

During the field visit hoardings/banners to raise awareness about child labour and safety were displayed near the hotspots. Child Helpline number 1098 was also displayed and clearly visible at several places.

Evaluation & Monitoring

According to the authorities, an internal process/strategy is in place to prevent child begging/rag-picking. The department has also taken special measures to monitor and identify child labour.

System & Processes

It was also informed that there is a mechanism/system in place to align children/families to government schemes, as well to evaluate call records and monitor the effectiveness of the Child Helpline number.

Key Recommendations

- Department may extensively run awareness programs near the hotspots. Use of audio mediums like announcements on loudspeakers in local language may be undertaken to make the parents of CISS aware about the ill effects of child begging and child labour.
- Open Shelters maybe opened for children in street situations. Fit facilities are maybe identified by the district administration and the same maybe used as open shelters.
- The CWC may order for counselling of children and the families by counsellors linked with CWC and on the roster list of district child protection units (DCPUs). The observations and recommendations made by the counsellor shall be recorded in the SIR of the child. Wherever required, the children and/or the family shall be given and/or linked with mental health services. The counsellors shall make all possible efforts to keep the families and the children away from the streets.
- The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate may issue directions for creating a pool of trained counsellors in the district and have formal engagement of such counsellors in the district who can provide necessary counselling and mental health care and support for CiSS and their vulnerable families.
- District Authorities may organise training cum sensitization workshops for child welfare police officers (CWPOs) on rescue, rehabilitation and repatriation of children living in street situations (CiSS).

10.8Brahma Temple, Pushkar

Significance of Brahma Temple, Pushkar

The creator of the universe, Lord Brahma, has lesser temples as compared to the thousands dedicated to Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiva. According to a Hindu mythological legend, this unequal distribution stems from the curse inflicted upon him by his consort Savitri after he had married Gayatri.

Among the few temples dedicated to worshipping Lord Brahma, the temple in Pushkar is one of the grandest structures. Pushkar in Rajasthan is famous for being home to the most significant temple dedicated to Lord Brahma. Believers say Pushkar is the only temple where Lord Brahma is worshipped and apparently, Pushkar was chosen by the

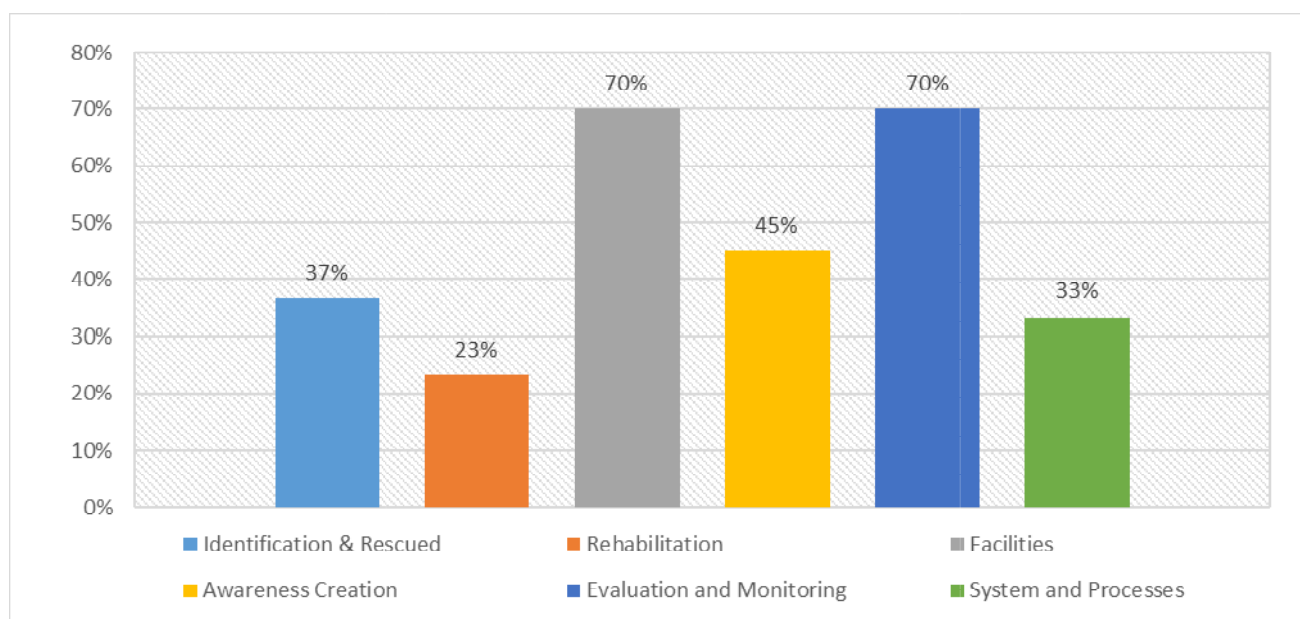
Lord himself. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour.



1.8 Pictures from the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 21st December 2021 in Brahma Temple, Pushkar, Rajasthan by the NABET-QCI team. Post the field visit, assessor along with NCPCR team (joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other key stakeholders.

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

2 minor children were seen begging and 3 children were found selling items at the religious place. The identified children were classified under the first category of CiSS: children living with parents, based on the face-to-face interview. Children indulging in such activities stated that they were doing so due to financial constraints. During the meeting with DCPU, it was brought to the notice of assessor that a hotspot was identified near the market area which was in close proximity to the Pushkar Mela Maidan. At this hotspot, the department was able to identify and rescue children who were begging for food. It was informed that the data of the identified children was

regularly updated on the Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR) in the past but currently it is not being done due to a lack of personnel.

Rehabilitation& Facilities

According to the authorities, there is no rehabilitation centre, open shelter, or night shelter, instead there are 2 permanent Baal Griha (Child Care Homes), which are specific for boys and there is one dedicated Balika Griha. There was no special institution for children who have been victims of substance abuse. As informed by the department, displaced parents and guardians have been enrolled in government-run monitoring scheme. No banners or hoardings to raise awareness about child labour and safety were found near the temple hotspot.

Awareness & Outreach

During the field visit, hoardings, posters raising awareness about child labour, and safety signs were not visible near the hotspot though according to the concerned officials, workshops/awareness programs have been conducted around the hotspot to raise awareness among those living in and around neighbouring slums/hotspots. Few Social welfare groups have been engaged to conduct sensitization/awareness workshops. No Vayapar Mandal representatives have been educated on the importance of zero tolerance towards child labour. It was informed that in the last six months, the concerned officials have conducted monitoring audits of various hotspots to assure the safety of CISS.

Evaluation & Monitoring

There is no mechanism to ensure that the rescued CiSS do not engage in begging or rag-picking through spot change. As informed a review meeting with all the concerned stakeholders is convened by the District Magistrate/Collector once every three months. As informed, there is no system in place to link the families of CISS to government assistance programs.

System & Processes

As per the concerned officials, the department has no robust mechanism in place to assess call records and monitor the effectiveness of Child Helpline number. Currently the child helpline department maintains a call log register in which the data with respect to all calls is entered and reviewed weekly.

Key Recommendations

- The department may extensively work towards creating awareness among general public regarding Child Labour and safety
- Though there is high vigilance and audits during the Pushkar Mela, the department may come up with a strategy to conduct surprise audits of the hotspots all-round the year to stop the incidences of child begging

10.9 Sarvanabelagola, Hassan

Significance of Sarvarabelagola, Hassan

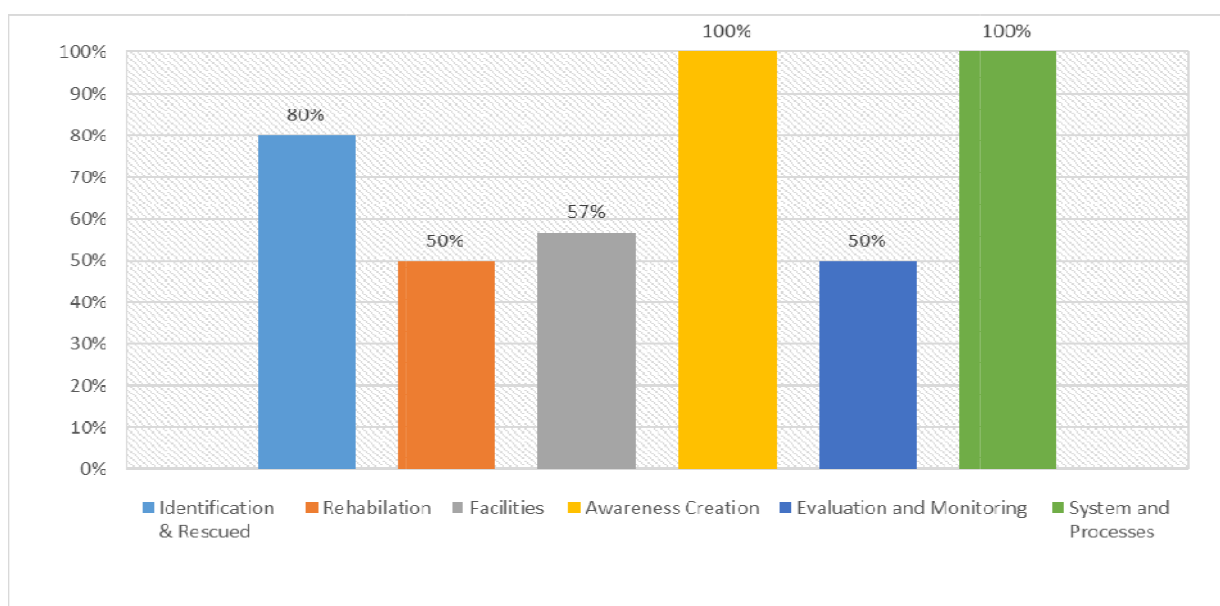
Shravanabelagola is situated about 150 km northwest of Bangalore, the capital of Karnataka. The town has been a prominent centre for Jain art, architecture, religion, and culture for over two millennia. About two thousand years ago, Bhagawan Bhadrabahu, the earliest among the great Jain Acharyas came to Shravanabelagola from Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, with his disciples. Influenced by this ascetic, Chandragupta Maurya, the great emperor who ruled a large part of India, settled in this region, handing over the reins of his kingdom to his son. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour.



1.9 Pictures from the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 27th December 2021 in Sarvarabelagola, Hassan, Karnataka by the NABET-QCI assessor. Post the field visit, assessor along with NCPCR team (joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other key stakeholders.

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

In Hassan, no child was found begging, selling products, or indulging in child labour. As informed by DCPU during the meeting, no hotspots have been identified near the religious place.

Rehabilitation & Facilities

According to the authorities, the district has several rehabilitation centres but there are no open or night shelters. The Child Helpline number was found to be operational during the field visit.

Awareness & Outreach

As per the concerned officials, special drives aimed at installation of hoardings and signs boards around the hotspot have been conducted in the past. Sensitization has also been conducted in nearby slums and hotspots to increase awareness about child labour and child safety. Till date few social welfare organizations have also been engaged to conduct sensitization/awareness workshops along with the department. Many Vayapar Mandal representatives have been sensitized on the need for zero tolerance towards child labour. Child Helpline No. 1098 was displayed near the hotspot (at multiple locations). As per the authorities, no FIR has been filed against child begging, rag-picking, and substance abuse.

Evaluation & Monitoring

According to the authorities in the past few months, surveillance audits have been conducted near the hotspot to ensure CiSS's safety. To prevent child begging and rag-picking, Hassan District has developed an internal process/strategy. It was informed that the department's inspection team has also conducted special initiatives, such as frequent inspections and raids at all hotels to monitor and prevent child labour.

System & Processes

Quarterly review meetings with stakeholders are conducted by the District Magistrate/Collector, as per the authorities. There is also a mechanism in place to align such children/families with government schemes, as well as to evaluate call records and monitor the effectiveness of the Child Helpline number.

Key Recommendations

- The department may first identify hotspots near the temple.
- Department may also initiate work for construction and setting up of night and open shelters in the district to provide shelter to the rescued children.

10.10 Siddhivinayak Mandir, Mumbai

Significance of Siddhivinayak Mandir, Mumbai

The Shree Siddhivinayak Ganapati Mandir is a Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shri Ganesh. It is located in Prabhadevi, Mumbai, Maharashtra. The temple has a small mandap with the shrine for Siddhi Vinayak ("Ganesha who grants your wish"). The

wooden doors to the sanctum are carved with images of the Ashtavinayak (the eight manifestations of Ganesha)

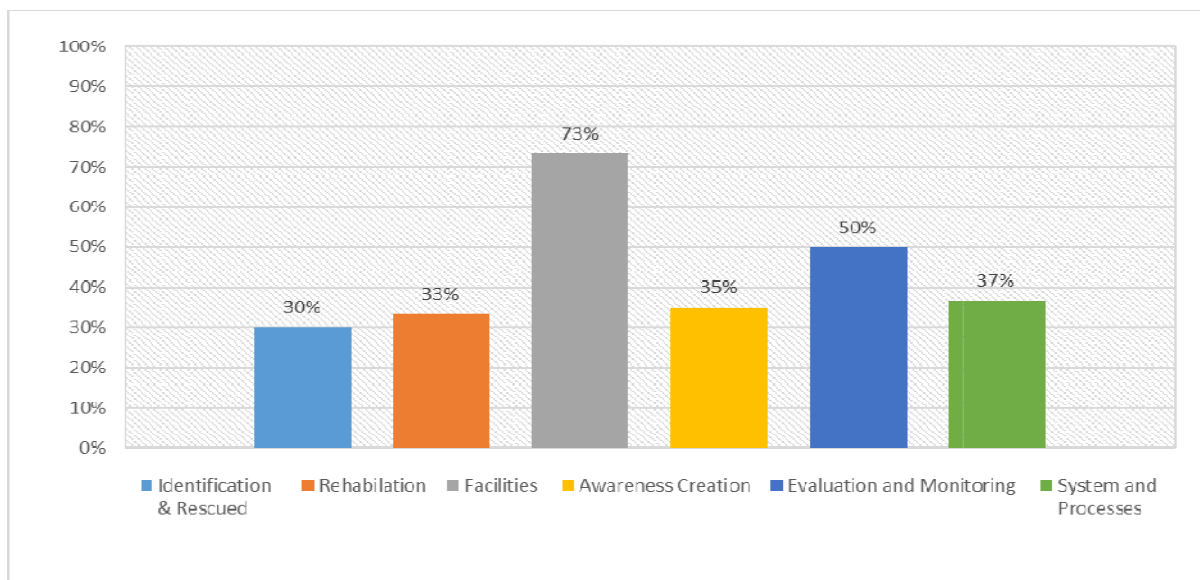
in Maharashtra). The inner roof of the sanctum is plated with gold, and the central statue is of Ganesha. In the periphery, there is a Hanuman temple as well. There is a probability of finding people, particularly children, engaging in begging and child labour.



1.10QCI Assessor in meeting with CEO – Siddhivinayak Temple

A physical visit was conducted on 20th December 2021 Siddhivinayak Mandir, Mumbai, Maharashtra by the NABET-QCI official. Post the field visit, official along with NCPCR team (joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other key stakeholders

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

There were no children spotted begging, selling goods, or indulging in child labour at the Siddhivinayak Temple in Mumbai. In the Mumbai district, there were no hotspots near the religious place. Some children though have been rescued in the past and enrolled in school. From November 12th onwards, no data pertaining to identified children has been uploaded on the Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR).

Rehabilitation & Facilities

According to the authorities, there are no rehabilitation centres in Mumbai district. The rescued children were returned to their native places and handed over to their parents or guardians. There are a couple of open and night shelters around the hotspot with adequate accommodations and food facility. It was informed that each child, parent, or guardian staying in these night shelters have access to proper bedding. The Child Helpline was found to be operational during the visit.

Awareness & Outreach

As per the concerned officials, special drives aimed at installation of hoardings and signs boards around the hotspot have been conducted in the past. Sensitization and awareness workshops have also been conducted near the hotspot. Few social welfare organizations have also been engaged to conduct sensitization/awareness workshops along with the department. No Vyapar Mandal representative has been educated on the importance of zero tolerance towards child labour.

Evaluation & Monitoring

It was informed that no charges of child begging, rag-picking, or substance misuse have been filed. In the last six months, district authorities have undertaken frequent hotspot surveillance audits to ensure the safety of CISS. It was also apprised by the concerned officials that there is a system in place to prevent child begging or rag picking through spot-change.

System & Processes

As per the authorities, there is an internal process/strategy to stop child begging/rag-picking in the district. Till date the review meetings are being conducted by District Magistrate/Collector with stakeholders every quarter. There is also a mechanism in place to align such children/families with government schemes, as well as to evaluate call records.

Key Recommendations

- Child helpline numbers may be displayed at strategic locations near the entry/exit points of the temple
- The Department may engage with temple trust to work towards ensuring safety of CISS beyond the temple compound area as well with the help of volunteers.
- Child Welfare Police Officers may be trained on various aspects of rescue and rehabilitation of children in street situations.

10.11Haji Ali Dargah, Mumbai

Significance of Haji Ali Dargah, Mumbai

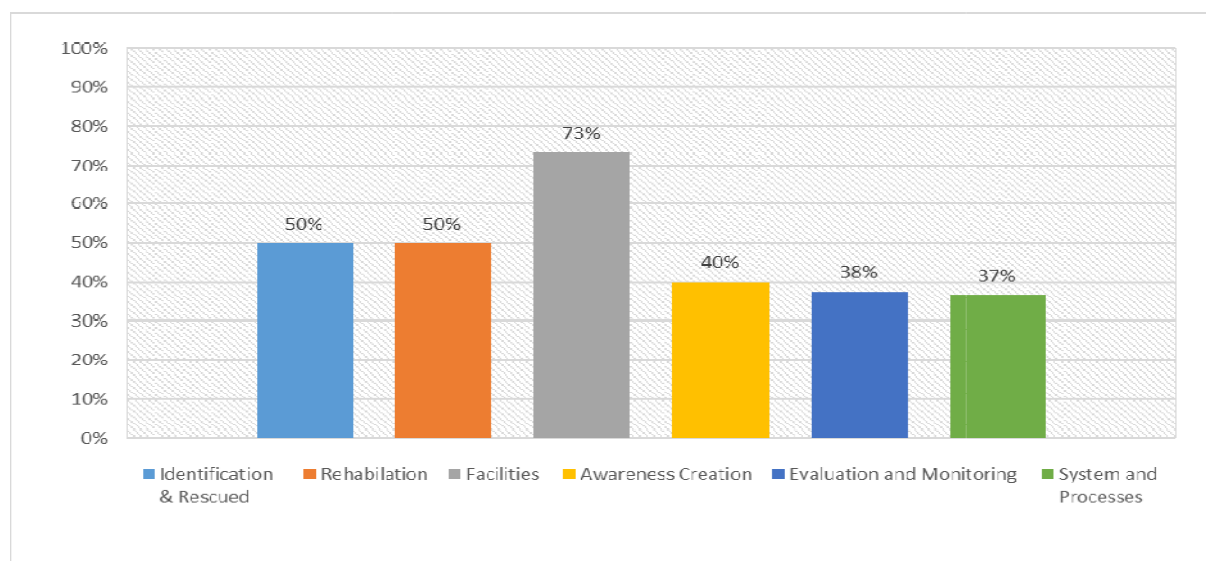
Haji Ali Dargah is one of the most popular religious places in Mumbai, visited by people of all religions alike. Haji Ali Dargah is one of India's most famous and prestigious landmarks situated about 500 yards from the Mumbai shoreline in the middle of the Arabian Sea off Lala Lajpatrai Marg. The structure was erected on a set of high rising rocks and was given its present-day shape in the early 19th century after the Trust was legally formed as an entity in 1916. Haji Ali Dargah is the complex housing the tomb of the Muslim Saint Pir Haji Ali Shah Bukhari (R.A.). Along with the tomb, there is also a Masjid at Haji Ali. This monument has been sentinel to the shores of Mumbai for a long time. There is a probability of finding people, particularly children, engaging in begging and child labour.



1.11Picture of Haji Ali Dargah

A physical visit was conducted on 20th December 2021 Haji Ali Dargah, Mumbai, Maharashtra by the NABET-QCI assessor. Since both the religious places, Siddhi Vinayak Temple and Haji Ali Dargah fall under the same district (Mumbai District). A combined assessment meeting was conducted by the NABET-QCI team on 21st December with DCPU representatives

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

There were no children spotted begging, selling goods, or indulging in child labour at Haji Ali in Mumbai. In the Mumbai district, there were no hotspots near the religious place. Some children though have been rescued in the past and enrolled in school. From November 12th onwards, no data pertaining to identified children has been uploaded on the Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR).

Rehabilitation & Facilities

According to the authorities, there are no rehabilitation centres in Mumbai district. The rescued children were returned to their native places and handed over to their parents or guardians. There are a couple of open and night shelters around the hotspot with adequate accommodations and food facility. It was informed that each child, parent, or guardian staying in these night shelters have access to proper bedding. The Child Helpline was found to be operational during the visit.

Awareness & Outreach

As per the concerned officials, special drives aimed at installation of hoardings and signs boards around the hotspot have been conducted in the past. Sensitization and awareness workshops have also been conducted near the hotspot. Few social welfare organizations have also been engaged to conduct sensitization/awareness workshops along with the department. No Vyapar Mandal representative has been educated on the importance of zero tolerance towards child labour.

Evaluation & Monitoring

It was informed that no charges of child begging, rag-picking, or substance misuse have been filed. In the last six months, district authorities have undertaken frequent hotspot surveillance audits to ensure the safety of CISS. It was also apprised by the concerned officials that there is a system in place to prevent child begging or rag-picking through hotspot-change.

System & Processes

It was informed that there is a mechanism in place to align CISS children/families with Government schemes and to evaluate call records of calls received on child helpline numbers.

Key Recommendations

- Child helpline numbers may be displayed at strategic locations near the entry/exit points of the Dargah
- The Department may engage Dargah trust to work towards ensuring safety of CISS beyond the compound area as well.
- A dedicated team may be assigned for periodic inspection of the periphery outside the compound area to sensitise the shop owners and prevent child labour.

10.12 Sai Baba Mandir, Shirdi

Significance of Sai Baba Mandir, Shirdi

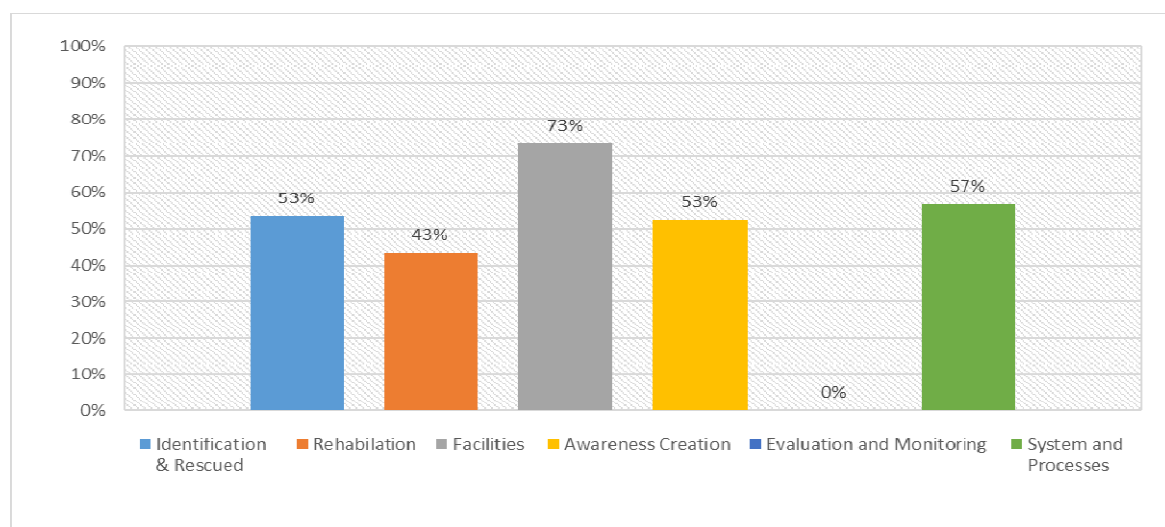
The Shirdi Sai temple complex houses many temples such as the Lord Ganesh temple Shirdi, Shani temple Shirdi and Shiva temple Shirdi along with the Samadhi temple of Sai Baba. The importance of Shirdi Sai Temple is that it is the Samadhi temple of this great saint Sai Baba. The importance of Shirdi Sai temple is that it houses the Samadhi temple of this great saint, where the sacred body of Sai baba is preserved along with the articles handled by Sai baba are displayed in the special showroom. All the rituals comprising the worship of this great saint, such as for Abhishek and the dals four artis are performed here. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour.



1.12 Pictures of Sai Baba Mandir

A physical visit was conducted on 22nd December 2021 in Sai Baba Mandir, Shirdi, Maharashtra by the NABET-QCI assessor. Post the field visit, NABET-QCI team member along with NCPCR team (joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other key stakeholders

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

In Shirdi, Ahmednagar near Sai Baba Temple no child was found indulging in begging, selling items, and child labour. During the meeting, it was shared by DCPU that no hotspot has been identified near the religious place. Also, no children in the district were found to be a victim of substance abuse. The data related to children is being regularly uploaded on Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR) since 12th November 2021 onwards.

Rehabilitation & Facilities

As per the authorities there is no rehabilitation centre or open shelter near the hotspot. district. QCI-NABET team was appraised by the department that many children who became orphans during the Covid-19 pandemic were rescued and rehabilitated as part of a special drive. Out of these children, few were sent back to their native places to their guardians and rest were enrolled in Anganwadi centres, schools, and bridge courses. In the district, few children found engaging in child labour were also sent to Anganwadi centres, schools, and bridge courses after the rescue. It was informed that there are few child shelter homes that exist in the Ahmednagar district and each child shelter has at least one house guard/security guard, and accommodates children aged 0 to 6 years. Meals are provided three times a day at these child shelter and they are equipped with bedding and health check-up facilities. As per the concerned officials, parents and guardians who have been displaced have been enrolled in the government's monitoring benefit program but the rescued and relocated children have not been aligned to any government compensation scheme.

Awareness & Outreach

During the field visit, hoardings, posters raising awareness about child labour, and safety signs were not visible near the hotspot though it was informed that workshops/ awareness programs have been conducted by the labour department in the past. Social welfare organisations have been engaged to conduct sensitization/ awareness workshops. The Vayapar mandals are regularly visited by the labour department to sensitize their representatives towards zero tolerance on child labour. Child Helpline number 1098 was not found displayed near the hotspot.

Evaluation & Monitoring

During one-to-one sessions it was informed that there is as such no mechanism to prevent CISS from engaging again in begging/ rag picking through spot change. There is also no internal process and mechanism to prevent and stop child begging/ rag-picking.

System & Processes

As per the authorities, the review meeting is conducted quarterly by the District Magistrate/ Collector with all the concerned stakeholders.

Key Recommendations

- The department may extensively work towards creating awareness among general public regarding Child Labour and safety

- More banners and hoarding with child help line number 1098 clearly displayed may be placed near the premises of the Temple
- Open Shelters maybe opened for children in street situations. Fit facilities are maybe identified by the district administration and the same maybe used as open shelters.
- The CWC may order for counselling of children and the families by counsellors linked with CWC and on the roster list of district child protection units (DCPUs). The observations and recommendations made by the counsellor shall be recorded in the SIR of the child. Wherever required, the children and/or the family shall be given and/or linked with mental health services. The counsellors shall make all possible efforts to keep the families and the children away from the streets.
- The District Collector/Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate may issue directions for creating a pool of trained counsellors in the district and have formal engagement of such counsellors in the district who can provide necessary counselling and mental health care and support for CiSS and their vulnerable families.
- District Authorities may organise training cum sensitization workshops for DCPUs and Child Welfare Police Officers (CWPOs) on rescue, rehabilitation and repatriation of children living in street situations (CiSS).

10.13 Lingaraj Temple, Khordha

Significance of Lingaraj Temple, Khorda

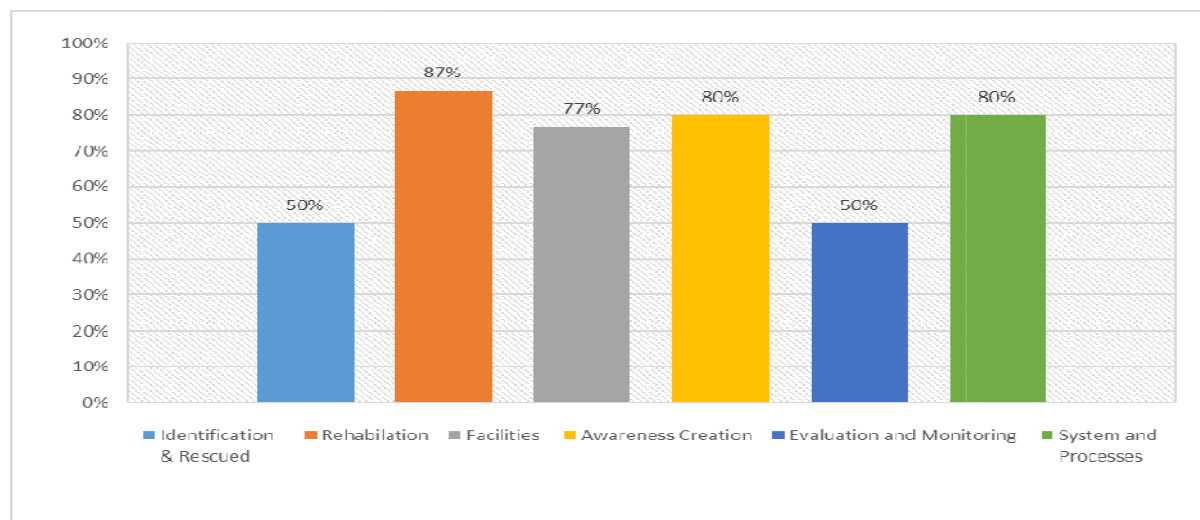
Lingaraj Temple is the oldest Hindu shrine dedicated to Lord Harihara, a combined form of Lords Shiva and Vishnu, situated at Bhubaneswar, Odisha. As the most famous tourist spot and landmark of the state, this is the largest temple of Odisha. The temple is about a thousand years old and constitutes the Golden Triangle of Odisha – Konark, Bhubaneswar, and Puri. Bhubaneswar is a revered pilgrimage destination visited by devotees of both Lords Shiva and Vishnu. The place has a mention in the Bhrama Purana and is referred to as the Ekamra Kshetra, as the deity of Lingaraj was originally found under a mango tree. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour.



1.13 Pictures from the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 22nd December 2021 in Lingaraj Temple, Khorda, Odisha by the NABET-QCI team. Post the field visit, NABET-QCI team along with NCPCR team (joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other key stakeholders.

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

In Khorda district of Odisha, during the visit 1 child was found at the hotspot selling items. During face-to-face interview it was found that he belongs to a migrant family. The reason for his engagement in selling items was due to financial constraints and he received benefits in cash in exchange for this activity. The primary reason for engaging in selling items as informed by the child was that the schools were closed due to a court case on the school. It was informed by the concerned officials that hotspot near the religious place were identified by the department and many CiSS were identified & rescued from these hotspots. The data of identified children has not been uploaded on Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR) from 12th November 2021 onwards nor categorized under three broad categories of CiSS.

Rehabilitation & Facilities

As per the authorities a significant number of rehabilitation centres are there in Khorda district. It was informed that the rescued children are either sent to one of the rehabilitation centres or sent to open shelters. Few children have also been enrolled to Anganwadi, and bridge courses. No child has been sent to the Fit Facility out of the rescued children, Child Labour department representatives shared that a few children found by them indulging in child labour have been sent to open shelter and some of them have been sent for Bridge course. It was informed that there are some open shelters running near the hotspot and many children have been staying at these open shelters. Child Helpline number 1098 was found in working condition during the visit.

Awareness & Outreach

As per the concerned officials, special drives aimed at installation of hoardings and signs boards around the hotspot have been conducted in the past. Sensitization and awareness workshops have also been conducted near the hotspot. No Vyapar Mandal

representative has been educated on the importance of zero tolerance towards child labour.

Evaluation & Monitoring

As per the authorities, FIR have been filed against child begging. Special initiatives like creating awareness & check in drives in the industrial area and railway station have been undertaken by the department to check and stop child labour. Although there is no mechanism to ensure that the rescued CiSS do not engage in begging/rag-picking through spot change.

System & Processes

As per the concerned official, review meetings are conducted by District Magistrate/Collector with all the stakeholders every 3 months. Special initiatives like creating awareness & check-up drives in the industrial area and railway station have been undertaken by the department to check and stop child labour. Although there is a mechanism in place to align CISS and their families with government schemes but there is no mechanism to assess call records and monitor the effectiveness of Child Helpline number.

Key Recommendations

- Department may work on awareness and outreach exercises to sensitize people towards child safety as there were no hoarding and banners found near the hotspot.
- CWPOs may be trained/sensitised on rescue and rehabilitation aspects of CiSS.
- The department may set up more night shelters to accommodate the rescued children
- A robust mechanism may be developed to ensure that the rescued CiSS do not engage in begging/rag-picking through spot change.
- Tourist Guides may be trained/sensitised on various aspects of dealing with children in street situations CiSS.

10.14 Baba Khatu Shyam, Sikar

Significance of Baba Khatu Shyam, Sikar

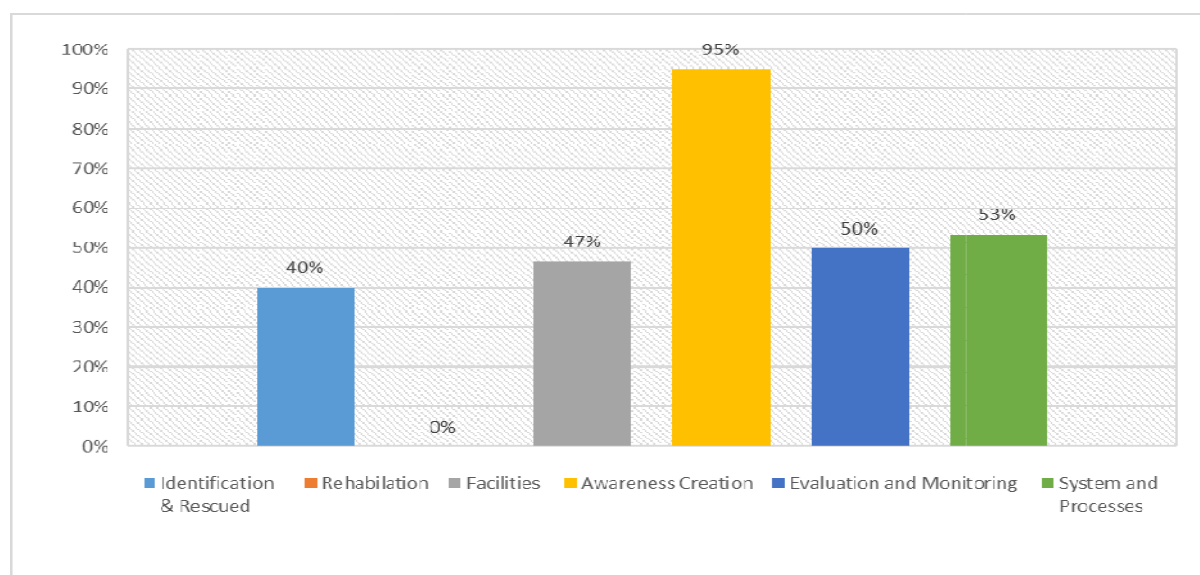
Built with white marble, the temple is truly an architectural wonder. Apart from being a popular destination amongst devotees, many people visit the temple to gaze with wonder at the beauty of the structure. The large prayer hall is named Jagmohan and is surrounded by walls that depict elaborately painted mythological scenes. While the entrance and exit gates are made of marble, with marble brackets that feature ornamental floral designs, the shutters of the sanctum sanctorum are covered with a beautiful silver sheet that adds to the grandeur of the temple. There is a probability of finding people, especially children, indulging in begging and child labour in the past.



1.14 Pictures from the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 22nd December 2021 at Baba Khatu Shyam, Sikar, Rajasthan by the NABET-QCI assessor. Post the field visit, NABET-QCI assessor along with NCPCR team (joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other key stakeholders

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

During the field visit near the hotspot 2 children were found begging and 2 selling items. These children were all migrant children who were living with their parents. Their indulgence in such activities was driven by financial constraints and self-inclination. During the meeting with the DCPU, it was informed that few hotspots have been identified by the department and in and around these hotspots 2 CiSS were seen begging. Both the children were rescued by the department. It was informed that the data of identified children has been updated on the Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR).

Rehabilitation & Facilities

According to the authorities, there are no rehabilitation centres, open or night shelters in the district. The department has not sent any child to Fit Facility either. Only Baal Griha exists (Child Care Home) and the Children are kept in these homes until their

parents are tracked. The children are handed over to their parents after being tracked. As per the department the displaced parents and guardians have been enrolled in government monitoring benefit scheme and a health check-up service is also available for CISS and their families.

Awareness & Outreach

As per the concerned officials, special drives aimed at installation of hoardings and signs boards around the hotspot have been conducted in the past. Sensitization and awareness workshops have also been conducted near the hotspot. Few social welfare organizations have been engaged to conduct sensitization/awareness workshops along with the department. It was informed that in nearby slums/hotspots, sensitization programs have also been conducted and Vayapar Mandal representatives were trained on the importance of zero tolerance towards child labour. Banners and hoardings were visible in and around the temple premises to raise awareness about child labour and safety.

Evaluation & Monitoring

As per the authorities, audits round of the hotspot is being conducted by police officials 2 to 3 times a day to ensure the safety of CiSS. District Sikar has no internal process/strategy to stop child begging/rag-picking. It was informed that special initiatives like frequent inspection and raids have been conducted by the inspection team in all the hotels by the department to monitor and prevent child labour

System & Processes

As informed by the concerned officials, review meetings are conducted by District Magistrate/Collector with all stakeholders on quarterly basis. The mechanism to align such children/families with government schemes is not in place but there is a mechanism to assess call records and monitor the effectiveness of Child Helpline number.

Key Recommendations

- Steps may be taken to conduct awareness among the devotees and shop keepers to prevent incidents of child begging and labour
- Hoardings /Boards and awareness material must be installed at line of sight so that they are clearly visible and readable
- Department may develop a mechanism for tracking children /families who are repeat offenders and engage in Child begging /selling items through spot change

10.15 Pitambara Peeth, Datia

Significance of Pitambara Peeth, Datia

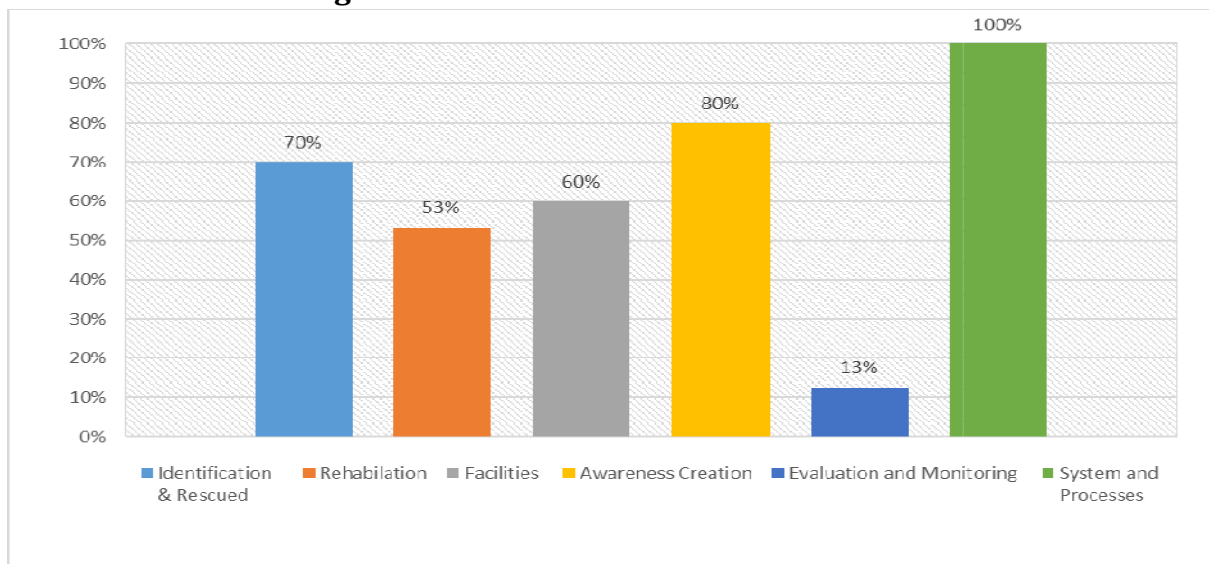
Pitambra Peeth is located near the city. Pitambara Peeth is the famous “Sakti-Peeth” of the country. Sh. Golokwasi Swamiji Maharaj established “Bagla Mukhi Devi” and “Dhumawati Mai” at this place. Vankhandeshwar Temple at Pitambra-Peeth is one of the Mahabharat-Kaleen temples of Shiva. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour.



1.15 Pictures from the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 23rd December 2021 in Pitambara Peeth, Datia, Madhya Pradesh by NABET-QCI assessor. Post the field visit, NABET-QCI assessor along with NCPCR team (joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other key stakeholders

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

In Datia, Madhya Pradesh during the field visit total 26 children were found on the streets, out of these 5 children were found indulging in begging near the religious place. No child was found working as child labour. During a brief discussion with DCPU in the meeting, it was found that no hotspots have been identified near the religious place. Few children were identified by the department indulging in child begging but no children were found rag-picking or identified as victims of substance abuse. All the data pertaining to identified children has been uploaded on Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR) since 12th November 2021 onwards.

Rehabilitation& Facilities

According to the authorities, there are no night or open shelters in Ditiya district, however, there are some Child Care Institutions and few rescued children have been sent to these institutions, children who were staying with their parents have been enrolled in school to complete their academic education. It was informed that a child was rescued and sent to his native place in Motihari, Bihar. Children, parents, and guardians have been given access to health check-up facility by the department. The government's monitoring benefit scheme and compensation scheme have been provided to the displaced parents/guardians and children as per the concerned officials. The Child Helpline number is operational, and many children have been rescued through calls on the child helpline number.

Awareness & Outreach

During the field visit, hoardings, posters raising awareness about child labour, and safety signs were found installed and were clearly visible. It was informed in the meeting that only a handful social welfare organizations have been engaged to date to conduct sensitization/awareness workshops. The mechanism to ensure that the rescued CISS do not engage in begging/rag-picking through spot change also in place as per the concerned officials.

Evaluation & Monitoring

As per the authorities, an internal process/strategy to stop child begging/rag-picking is in its primitive stage and the matter has been taken up with district level team. The department has taken few initiatives to check and stop child labour at the district level.

System & Processes

As per the authorities, every quarter a review meeting is conducted by District Magistrate/Collector with all the stakeholders. The mechanism to align such children/families with the government scheme is in place. It was informed that the Child Helpline team has been using a follow-up mechanism to assess call records and monitor the effectiveness of the Child Helpline number.

Key Recommendations

- Department may set up Posters, banners or hoardings in and around the slum areas to raise awareness about child begging, rag picking and other forms of child labour.
- It was observed that the campaign by the department can be made more successful by engaging more non-governmental organisations and conducting awareness workshops.
- Department may also initiate work for setting up of open shelter in and around Pitambara Devi.

10.16 Jagannath Temple, Puri

Significance of Jagannath Temple, Puri

The Jagannath Puri temple is a sacred temple devoted to Lord Jagannath along with his brother Lord Balabhadra and sister Devi Subhadra. Lord Jagannath is considered to be a

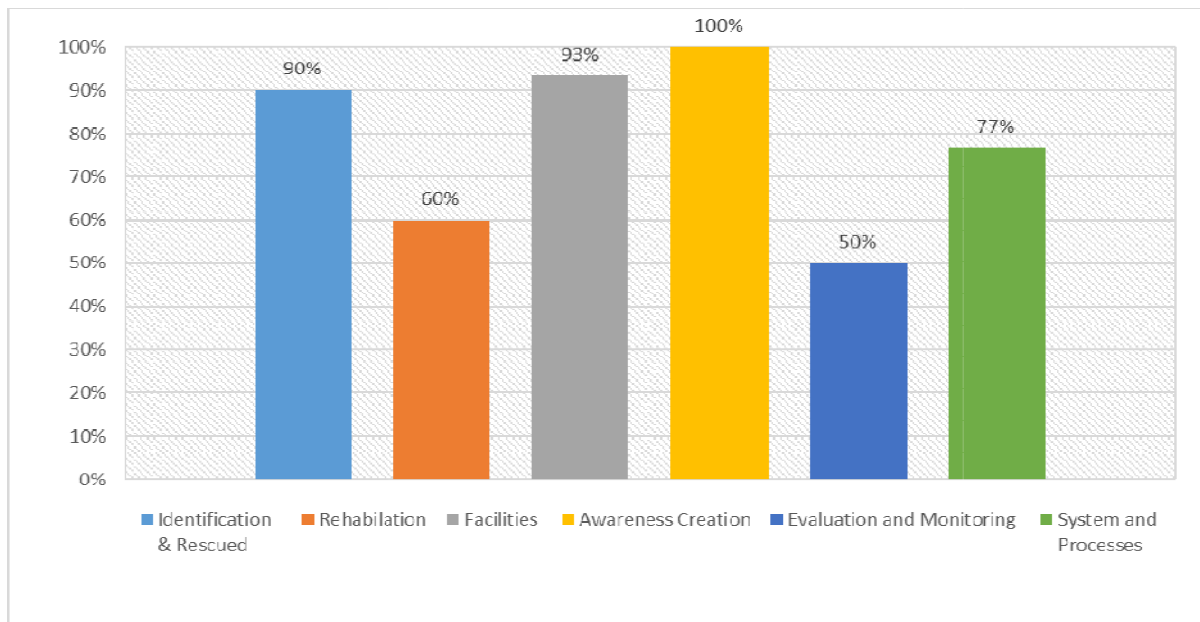
form of Lord Vishnu by Hindus. The Jagannath Temple is one of the four pilgrimage sites of Char Dham Pilgrimage by the Hindu population. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour.



1.16QCI team during the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 23rd December 2021 at Jagannath Temple, Puri, Odisha by the NABET-QCI assessor. Post the field visit, assessor along with NCPCR team (joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other key stakeholders

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

During the field visit no child was found indulging in child begging, rag-picking, or child labour. During the meeting with the DCPU it was highlighted that the hotspot exists near the religious place, few children around the hotspot were identified as victim of substance abuse and rescued by the department. All the data pertaining to identified

children has been uploaded on Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR) since 12th November 2021 onwards..

Rehabilitation& Facilities

As per the authorities, there are adequate rehabilitation centers and open shelters in the district. Some rescued children have been sent to these open shelters while others have been sent to permanent night shelters also with their families. Labour department representative shared that 1 rescued child was sent to open shelter while 6 were sent to their native places. Rescued children were also sent to nearby schools to continue their education. It was informed that there is 1 open shelter and 1 night shelter in the district and the average accommodation of both the shelters is quite good. It was informed that health check-up facility for children/parents/guardians is provided at these shelters. Child Helpline number was found to be in working condition. Hoardings, banners creating awareness regarding child labour and safety were visible near the hotspot.

Awareness & Outreach

As per the authorities, workshops/awareness programs were also being conducted by the authorities near the hotspot for creating sensitization among people residing in nearby slums/hotspots. Many NGOs/social welfare organizations have also been engaged to date to conduct sensitization/awareness workshops. Many Vayapar Mandal representatives were also sensitized towards zero tolerance on child labour. No FIR has been filed against child begging, rag-picking, and substance abuse by the police department.

Evaluation & Monitoring

As per the authorities, there is a mechanism in place to ensure that the rescued CiSS do not engage in begging/rag-picking through spot change. There is also an internal process to stop child begging/rag-picking and special initiatives have been taken by the department to check and stop child labour.

System & Processes

As per the authorities, the review meetings are conducted by District Magistrate/Collector with respective stakeholders once a year. There is currently no mechanism to align CISS children/families with the government scheme. The mechanism to assess call records and monitor the effectiveness of Child Helpline number is in place.

Key Recommendations

- Department may work extensively towards sensitization and awareness towards the safety of CiSS.
- Apart from Odia, the banners may be displayed in different languages like English and Hindi for awareness of tourists and devotees.
- Tourist guides may be trained/sensitized on various aspects of handling children in street situations (CiSS).
- A Night shelter may also be arranged in close proximity to the temple as currently it is near the railway station and railway station is far from the temple.

- Fit facilities maybe identified to work as “Open Shelters” wherever open shelters cannot be opened.
- Being a potential hub for child beggars/ item sellers, department may collaborate with market associations to spread awareness regarding the safety of CISS.

10.17 Triveni Ghat, Rishikesh, Dehradun

Significance of Triveni Ghat, Rishikesh, Dehradun

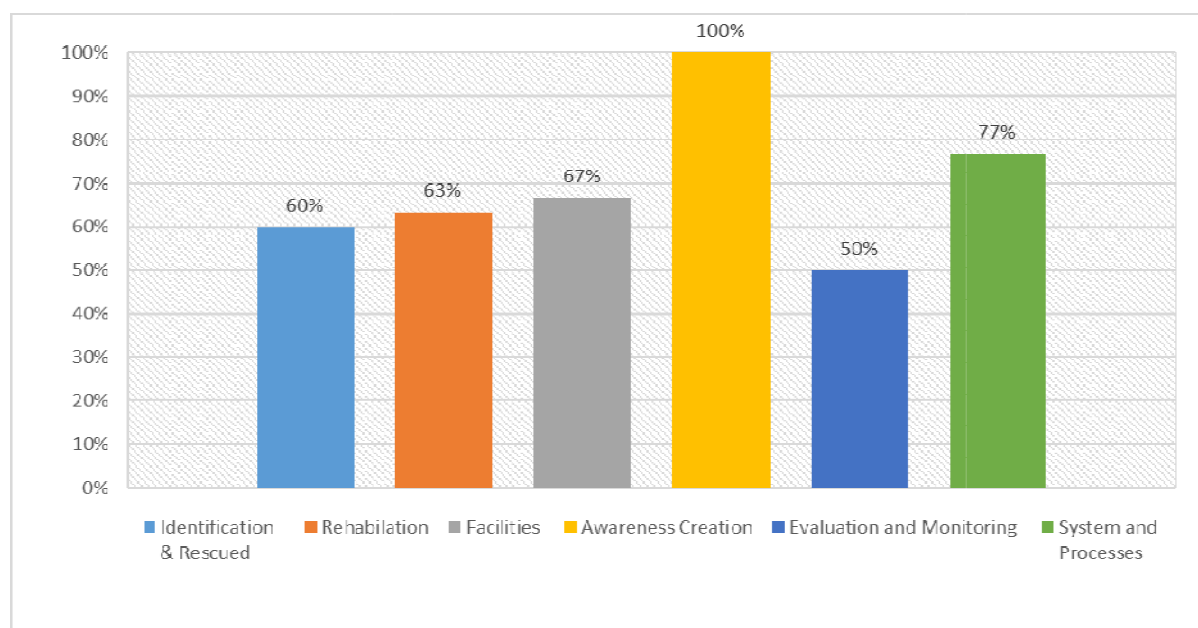
Triveni Ghat is a sacred ghat in Rishikesh famous for the Ganga Aarti. Triveni words come from the join of two words Tri (three) and Veni (confluence) meaning the confluence of three. It is one of the biggest and must-visit Ghats of Rishikesh known for its auspicious and spiritual aroma. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour.



1.17 Pictures from the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 23rd December 2021 in Triveni Ghat, Rishikesh, Dehradun, Uttarakhand by the NABET-QCI team. Post the field visit, NABET-QCI team along with NCPCR team (joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other key stakeholders

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

At the time of field visit no child was found begging or rag picking but 6 children were found selling items. During the meeting with DCPU it was highlighted that 12 CiSS were identified by the department indulging in begging. They all were living with their parents hence, none of them was rescued.

Rehabilitation

As per the authorities, there are few rehabilitation centers in the district. There is no night shelter in the district. Out of the rescued children some were sent to open shelter while others were sent to their respective native places. It was informed that the displaced parents/guardians have not been aligned to any government monitoring benefit scheme, and only counselling is provided to them. The displaced children were also not being mapped by the authorities to any compensation scheme. The Child Helpline number was found to be in working condition.

Awareness & Outreach

During the visit banners, hoardings creating awareness regarding Child Labour and safety visible were visible near the temple premises near the hotspot. Workshops/awareness programs were also being conducted by the authorities near the hotspot for creating sensitization among people residing in nearby slums/hotspots. Some NGOs/social welfare organizations have been engaged to conduct sensitization/awareness workshops. It was informed that a few Vayapar Mandal representatives were also sensitized by the department towards zero tolerance on child labour.

Evaluation & Monitoring

As per the authorities, the Child Helpline no. 1098 is displayed/clearly visible (Multiple locations) near the hotspot and weekly surveillance audits of hotspots is being conducted by the district authorities to ensure the safety of CIS. It was informed that review meetings are conducted by District Magistrate/Collector with stakeholders every month.

System & Processes

As per the authorities, there is no mechanism to assess call records and monitor the effectiveness of Child Helpline number.

Key Recommendations

- It must be ensured that there is proper co-ordination among all the departments and each team is aware about the progress and obstacles faced by the other.
- Department may set up open shelter/night shelter in close proximity to the hotspots

10.18 Dargah, Ajmer

Significance of Dargah, Ajmer

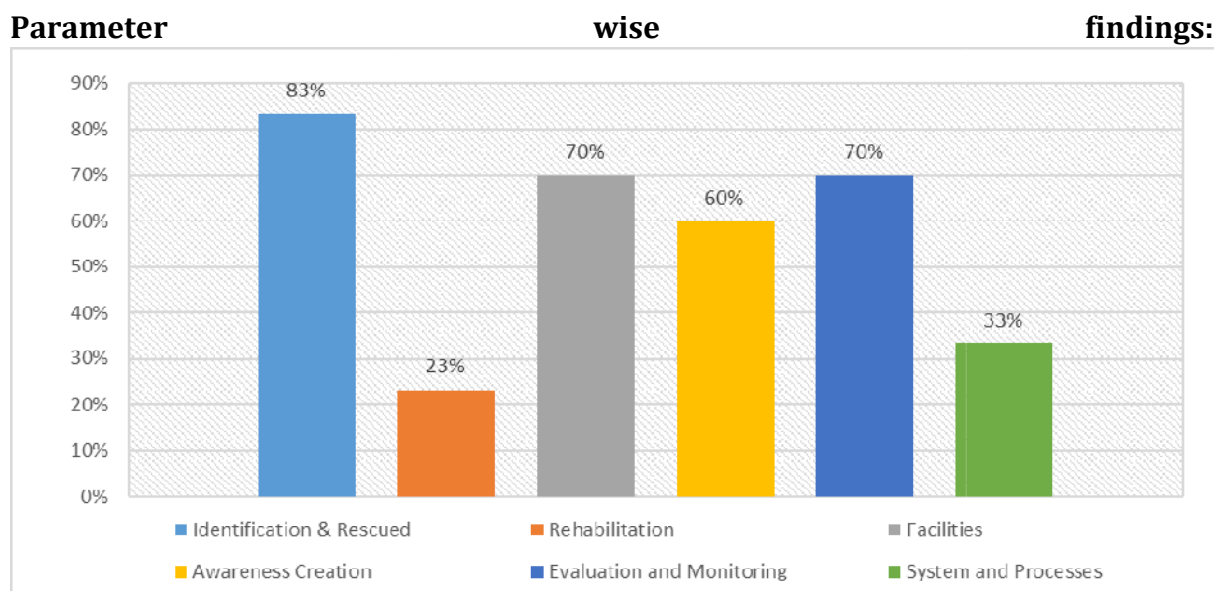
Ajmer is a popular pilgrimage centre for the Hindus as well as Muslims. Especially famous is the Dargah Sharif-tomb of the Sufi saint Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti, which is

equally revered by the Hindus and Muslims. It is a centre of culture and education, the British chose Ajmer for its prestigious Mayo College a school exclusively for Indian nobility. Ajmer is also the base for visiting Pushkar (14 km.), the abode of Lord Brahma, lying to its west with a temple and a picturesque lake. The site, Heritage Hotels of Rajasthan, provides a discerning and tasteful traveller with a golden opportunity to undertake a travel tour of Ajmer located in Rajasthan. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour.



1.18 Pictures from the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 21st December 2021 in Dargah, Ajmer, Rajasthan by the NABET-QCI assessor. Since both the religious places, Brahma Temple and Dargah fall under the same district (Ajmer). A combined assessment meeting was conducted by the assessor with the DCPU representatives.



Identification & Rescue

In Ajmer, there were no children found near hotspot indulging in begging, selling items, or child labour. In discussion during the meeting with DCPU it was found that a few hotspots namely Clock tower, Dhan mandi, and Dargah market have been identified near the religious place by the department. From March 2021 onwards A few CiSS are identified at these hotspots. No children in this district were found indulge in begging,

rag-picking, and substance abuse. Some children were also found to be working in restaurants. The data of identified children has been uploaded on Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR) from 12th November 2021 onwards.

Rehabilitation& Facilities

As per the authorities, there are no rehabilitation centre, night, or open shelter available in Ajmer and Pushkar region. A few children who were found to be engaged in child labour were sent to their respective native places. It was informed that there are some Baal Griha (Child Care Homes) available in this district but these are for only boys and for girls there is one Balika Griha. The displaced parents/guardians have been aligned to the government monitoring benefit scheme but no child has been aligned with any such scheme to provide benefits. The Child Helpline number was found to operational and it was informed that recently a child was rescued through a call on the Child Helpline number. During the site visit boards/banners/flex were not available, during discussion with Child Helpline and Police department it was shared that the shopkeepers and Dargah Committee does not allow the department to put any banners and they were even destroyed when installed within a few days in the past. Post the physical visit it was observed that the Police department took prompt action and started putting up the banners near again near the hotspot.

Awareness & Outreach

As per the authorities, workshops/awareness programs have been conducted by the authorities near the Hotspot and slums for sensitization. Some NGOs and social welfare organizations namely Disha, Rajasthan Mahila Mandal, and Khwaja Gareeb Nawaz have also been engaged to conduct sensitization/awareness workshops. Only few Vyapar Mandal representatives have been sensitized towards zero tolerance on child labour.

Evaluation & Monitoring

As per the authorities, a permanent police post has been setup just attached to Dargah for surveillance audit of hotspot and to ensure the safety of CISS. During the meeting it was observed that there is no robust mechanism in place to ensure that the rescued CISS does not engage in begging/rag-picking through spot change.

System & Processes

It was informed by the concerned officials that the review meetings are conducted quarterly by District Magistrate/Collector with respective stakeholders. Child Helpline department has been maintaining a call log register in which data of all the calls is written and weekly review is done to monitor the effectiveness of Child Helpline number.

Key Recommendations

- The department may extensively work towards creating awareness among general public regarding Child Labour and safety
- In view of instances of banners creating awareness being torn off by the shopkeepers, the department may engage with the representatives of market

association and Dargah and may seek the help DCPUs for their counselling and may conduct exclusive sensitization workshops for them.

10.19 Sanchi Stupa, Sanchi, Raisen

Significance of Sanchi Stupa, Sanchi, Raisen

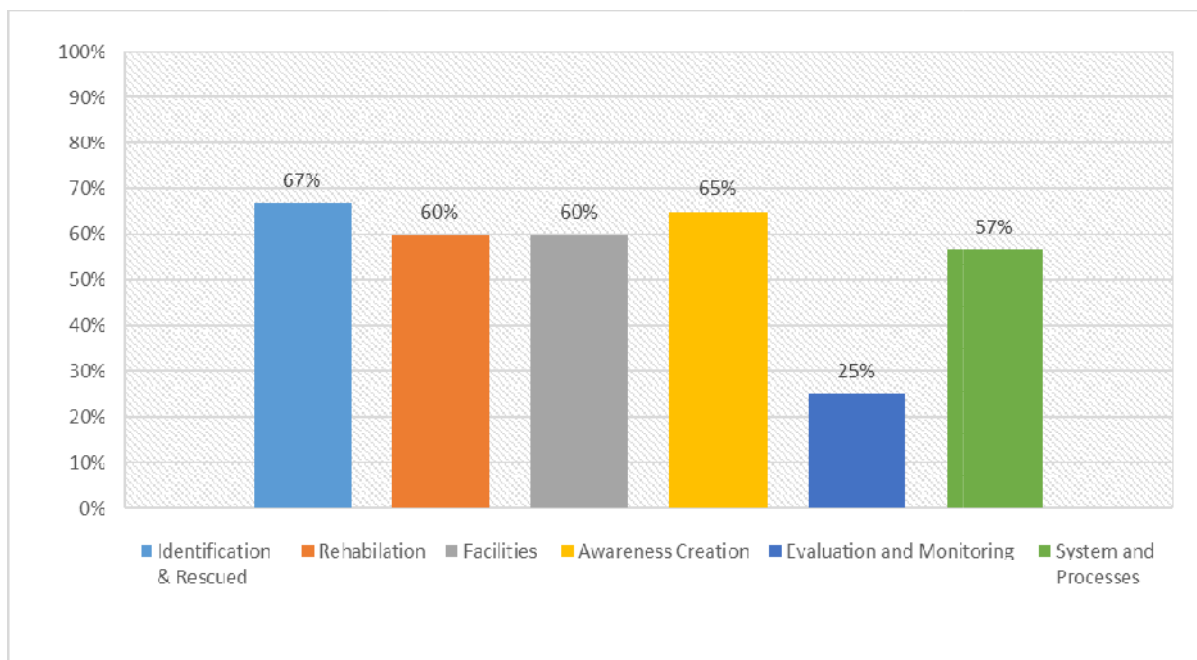
Sanchi Stupa stands inside an ancient Buddhist complex in Madhya Pradesh, situated on top of a hill in a small town called Sanchi. The complex is best known for the Great Stupa, one of the oldest stone Buddhist monuments in India. With over 2,000 years of history, it remains a living example of the art and architecture that flourished during the rule of Emperor Ashoka. The Great Stupa is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is located a short trip away from Bhopal, the capital city of Madhya Pradesh. The probability of finding people especially children indulging in begging and child labour has also been noticed in the past. There is a probability of finding people, especially children, indulging in begging and child labour.



1.19 Picture from the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 24th December 2021 in Sanchi, Raisen by the NABET-QCI team. A one-to-one assessment session meeting was chaired by Honourable Chairman NCPCR Shri Priyank Kanoongo. NABET-QCI team under the chairmanship of Shri Kanoongo conducted a detailed one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other relevant stakeholders.

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

There were no children found in Sanchi begging, selling items, or indulging in child labour. The department had identified few hotspots near the religious place. They were able to identify and rescue a substantial number of children from these hotspots. The department also informed the assessment team that the data of identified children will be uploaded shortly on Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR) portal.

Rehabilitation & Facilities

There are no rehabilitation centres in Sanchi district to accommodate CISS, however some children have been rescued and sent to school. No child has been sent to the Fit Facility or open shelters. It was informed that there are no open shelter or nights shelter running in the district. The Displaced parents/ guardians and children have been aligned to government monitoring benefit schemes and compensation schemes respectively as per the concerned officials.

Awareness & Outreach

Hoardings, banners creating awareness regarding child labour and safety were visible near the hotspot. Workshops/awareness programs were launched on the same day of the visit. It was informed that sensitization drives near slums/hotspots will be undertaken by the department in the future. Currently only 2 NGOs have been engaged for conducting sensitization/awareness workshops and 1 Vyapar Mandal representatives has been sensitized towards zero tolerance on child labour.

Evaluation & Monitoring

As per the authorities, no FIR has been filed against child begging, rag-picking, and substance abuse. The surveillance audits of hotspots have been conducted regularly by the district authorities to ensure the safety of CISS. It was also informed that a

mechanism has been designed to ensure that the rescued CISS do not engage in begging/rag-picking through spot change.

System & Processes

As per the authorities, there is an internal process/strategy to stop child begging/rag-picking in Sanchi district. Many special initiatives have been taken up by the department to check and stop child labour. Review meetings are conducted by District Magistrate/Collector with all stakeholder every quarter. As per the concerned officials there is a mechanism in place to align CISS children/families with government schemes and to assess call records and monitor the effectiveness of the Child Helpline number.

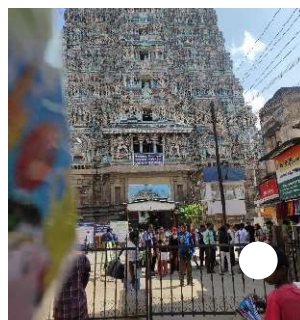
Key Recommendations

- In this district there may be provision of special training, bridge course, or assessment for rescued CISS so that before being admitted in regular school their skills are at par with the other students
- Open shelters may be set up in and around schools or any other place where all the necessary facilities are made available to the children.
- The Department may align the parents of CISS with relevant Government schemes so that their financial conditions is better and they do not force their children into begging

10.20 Meenakshi Amman Temple, Madhurai

Significance of Meenakshi Amman Temple, Madhurai

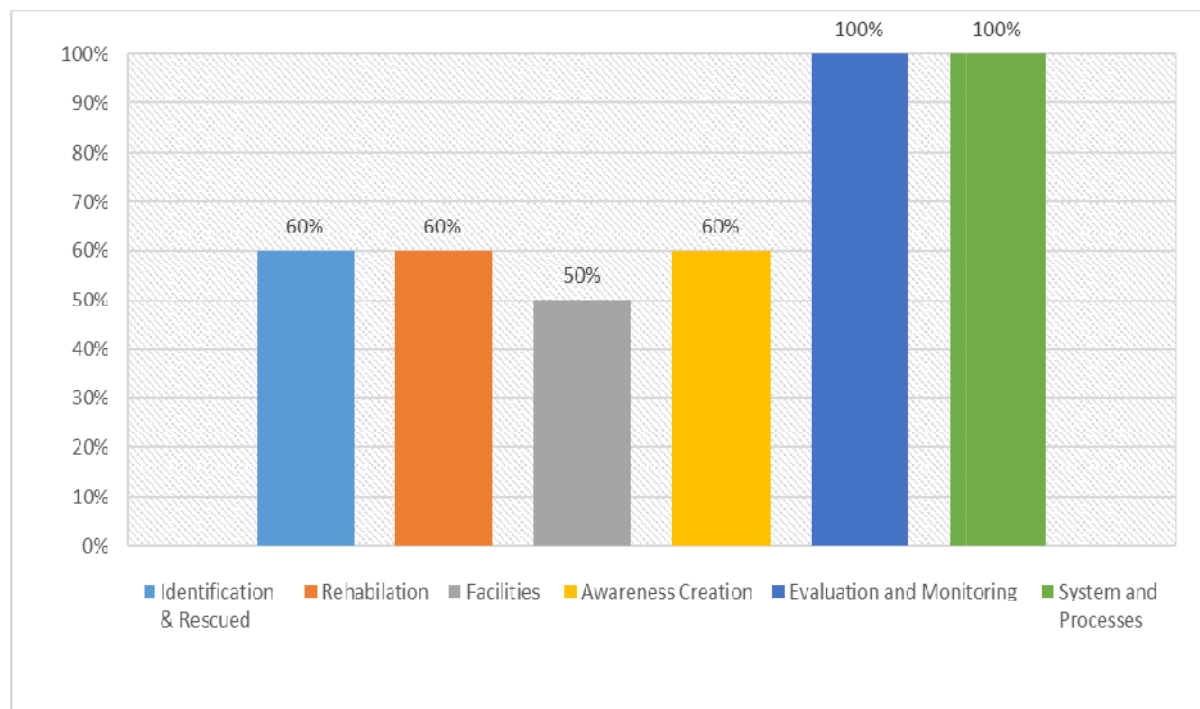
The Meenakshi Temple is the physical center of the city of Madurai as well as its economic, mythical, and spiritual heart. Its importance radiates outward from the central shines through Madurai to the entire Tamil-speaking region in south India, and beyond. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour.



1.20 Pictures from the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 28th December 2021 in Meenakshi Amman Temple, Madhurai, Tamil Nadu by the NABET-QCI assessor. Post the field visit, NABET-QCI assessor along with NCPCR team (joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other key stakeholders

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

In and around Meenakshi Temple, 8 children were found indulging in begging, while 2 children were found engaging in child labour. Some of these children belonged to the 2nd category of children living on the streets with their parents and others were under the 3rd category of CiSS i.e. children spent their day on the streets and go back to their family in the evening. Children were found to be indulging in such activities due to financial constraints and some were even forced by their parents/ guardians. It was informed that few hotspots have been identified by the department near the religious place. The rescued children were identified and categorized under three broad categories of CiSS but the data of identified CISS has not been uploaded on Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR) yet.

Rehabilitation & Facilities

As per the authorities, a lot of rehabilitation centers have been set up in the district and the rescued children have been sent to these rehabilitation centers. There are no open shelter or night shelter in the district. None of the children have been sent to the Fit Facility by the department. It was informed that the migrant children have been sent back to their native places and handed over to their parents during the rescue operations conducted in the past. Some rescued children have also been sent to adoption agencies for adoption. During the visit the Child Helpline number was found to be operational.

Awareness & Outreach

During the visit hoardings, banners creating awareness regarding child labour and safety were visible near the hotspot. It was informed that workshops/awareness programs have also been conducted by the authorities near the hotspot for creating sensitization among people residing in nearby slums/hotspots. NGOs/social welfare organizations have been engaged to conduct sensitization/awareness workshops.

Vayapar Mandal representatives have also been sensitized towards zero tolerance towards child labour.

Evaluation & Monitoring

No FIR has been filed against child begging/ rag-picking though FIRs have been filed against substance abuse by the concerned department. It was informed that there is a mechanism in place to ensure that the rescued CiSS do not engage in begging/rag-picking through spot change. Surveillance audit of hotspots is being done by volunteers to ensure the safety of CISS. There is an internal process in place for creating awareness to stop children from indulging in begging/rag picking and child labour. Special initiatives like regular inspections by inspectors, periodical follow-up have been undertaken by the department to check and stop child labour.

System & Processes

As per the authorities, review meetings are conducted annually by District Magistrate/Collector with all the concerned stakeholders. It was informed that there is also a mechanism to align CISS/families with government schemes.

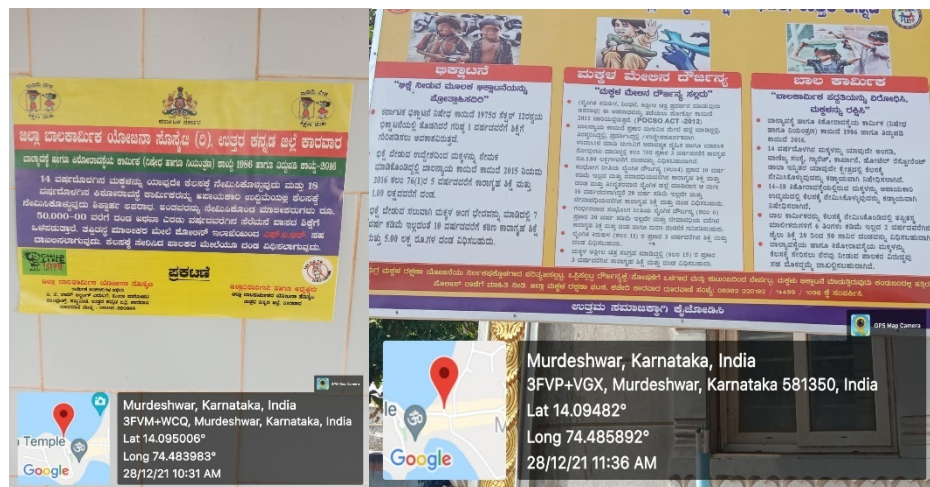
Key Recommendations

- Awareness posters, banners and hoardings may be placed at more visible places
- To cater and creating awareness among tourists from all around the country, awareness material may be bilingual.

10.21 Murudeshwar, Uttara Kannada

Significance of Murudeshwar, Uttara Kannada

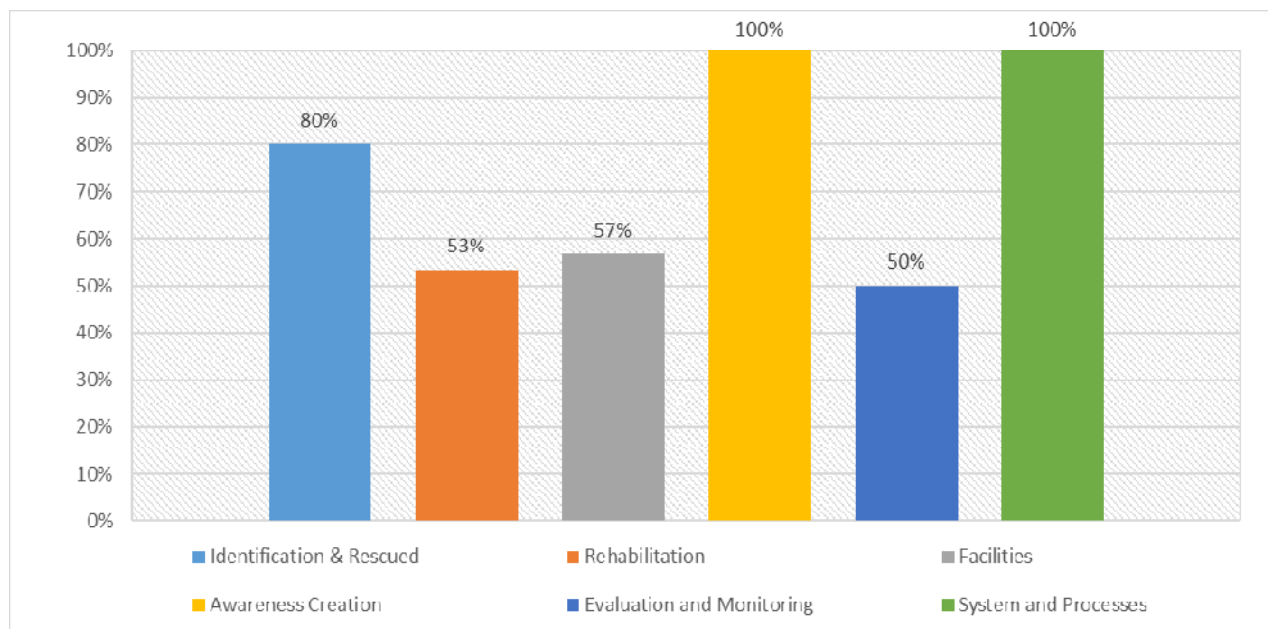
Murudeshwara Temple is located in Murudeshwara town, taluka Bhatkal, district Uttara Kannada in the Karnataka state of India. It is built on a small hill named Kanduka hill, which is surrounded by the Arabian sea, on three sides. Murudeshwara is a railway station on Kokan railway, 2 km away from the temple. The temple is dedicated to Lord Shiva and Murudeshwara is his other name. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour.



1.21 Pictures from the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 28th December 2021 in Murudeshwar, Uttara Kannada, Karnataka by the NABET-QCI assessors. Post the field visit, assessor along with NCPCR team (joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other key stakeholders

Parameter wise findings



Identification & Rescue

There were no children found in Murudeshwar, Uttara Kannada begging, selling items or indulging in child labour. During the meeting with DCPU, it was highlighted that a hotspot has been identified by the department near the religious place. Children from these hotspots were identified and rescued through special rescue drives. The data of identified children has not been uploaded on Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR).

Rehabilitation & Facilities

As per the authorities, there are many CCI and rehabilitation centres in the district and out of the rescued children some children were sent to these rehabilitation centres while the rest were sent back to their native places. No rescued child has been sent to permanent night shelter or to the Fit Facility. It was informed that some children indulging in child labour have also been rescued by the department. There are no open shelter or night shelter near the religious place, though the department has been planning to make arrangements to provide shelter to rescued children especially at night. Currently no health check-up facility is being provided to CISS and their parents/guardians.

Awareness & Outreach

During the visit poster and standing boards were installed for creating awareness regarding child labour and safety at several places. Workshops/awareness programs have also been conducted by the authorities near the hotspot for creating sensitization among people residing in nearby slums/hotspots. NGOs/social welfare organizations have been engaged to conduct sensitization/awareness workshops. A substantial

number of Vayapar Mandal representatives have also been sensitized towards zero tolerance towards child labour. The Child Helpline no. 1098 was displayed and clearly visible at multiple locations near the Hotspot.

Evaluation & Monitoring

As per the authorities, no FIR has been filed against child begging, rag-picking, and substance abuse. The surveillance audits of hotspots are conducted regularly by the district authorities to ensure the safety of CISS. It was also informed that a mechanism has been designed to ensure that the rescued CISS do not engage in begging/rag-picking through spot change.

System & Processes

As per the authorities, there is an internal process/strategy to stop child begging/rag-picking in Sanchi district. Special initiatives like frequent inspection and raids by inspection team in all hotels, bakeries, factories, fast-food centres, lodge have been taken up by the department to check and stop child labour. Review meetings are conducted by District Magistrate/Collector with all stakeholder every quarter. As per the concerned officials there is a mechanism in place to align CISS children/families with government schemes and to assess call records and monitor the effectiveness of the Child Helpline number

Key Recommendations

- Department may set up open shelter/night shelter in close proximity to the hotspots
- The department may also ensure and monitor that regular health check-up facility is being provided to CISS and their parents/ guardian.

10.22 Vekankanni Church, Nagapattinam

Significance of Velankanni Church, Nagapattinam

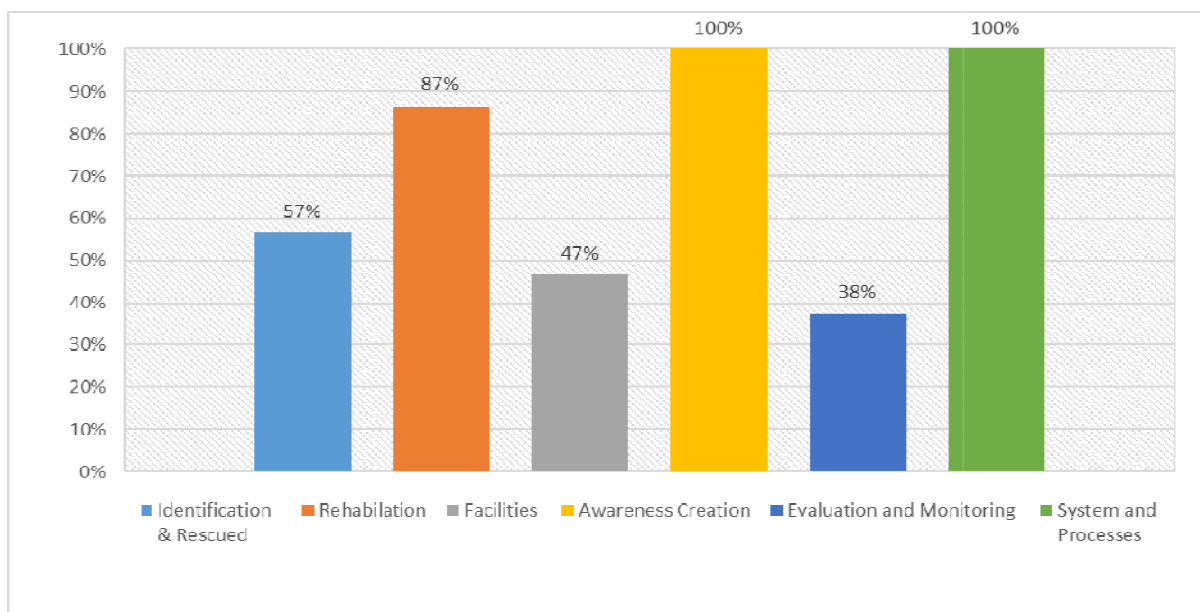
Known as the 'Lourdes of the East', the Velankanni Church is one of the most revered pilgrimages for Catholics in India. The story of the church dates back to 16th or 17th century, when Mother Mary is believed to have appeared in this small village, with infant Jesus in her hands. She is said to have saved Portuguese sailors from a storm at the same time. It is believed that 3 miracles happened at the same time. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour.



1.22 Pictures from the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 29th December 2021 in Velankanni Church, Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu by the NABET-QCI assessor. Post the field visit, assessor along with NCPCR team (joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other key stakeholders

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

In Nagapattinam district, of Tamil Nadu, 4 children were found begging while 2 children were found indulging as child labour near the religious place. The identified children can be classified under two categories: children living with parents (migrant family) and children who spent their day on the streets and go back to their families at night. The indulgence of children in such activities was driven by financial constraints and self-inclination. During the meeting with DCPU, it was highlighted that few hotspots have been identified by the department near the religious place. Many children were identified at these hotspots and all of them were rescued by the department. The data of identified children has not been uploaded on Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR) from 12th November onwards.

Rehabilitation & Facilities

As per the authorities, there are many rehabilitation centers in the district. Rescued children have been sent to these rehabilitation centers and were thereafter sent to Vaanavil NGO school to continue their education. There is only one open shelter in the district though its accommodation capacity is quite high but the shelter is currently under construction and the department plans to provide food in the shelter in the near future. There is no night shelter in the district. Child Helpline number was found to be operational.

Awareness & Outreach

During the visit hoardings, banners creating awareness regarding child labour and safety were visible near the hotspot. It was informed that workshops/awareness programs have also been conducted by the authorities near the hotspot for creating sensitization among people residing in nearby slums/hotspots. NGOs/social welfare organizations have been engaged to conduct sensitization/awareness workshops. Vayapar Mandal representatives have also been sensitized towards zero tolerance towards child labour. Child Helpline no. 1098 was displayed and clearly visible at multiple locations near the Hotspot

Evaluation & Monitoring

No FIR has been filed against child begging, rag-picking, and substance abuse. As per the authorities, there is a robust mechanism in place to ensure that the rescued CISS do not engage in begging/rag-picking through spot change. It was informed by the concerned officials that the rescued CISS mostly go to other religious places so a surveillance of all these spots is being done to ensure that CISS don't engage in begging at other location as well.

System & Processes

The concerned department has created self-help groups for mothers, arranged for ration cards and health insurance policies and also opened bank accounts to stop child begging/rag-picking. This has been done to provide CISS and their families an identity and also makes them eligible for government schemes. Special initiatives like joint inspections, meeting with employers has also been done by the department to check and stop child labour. Phone testing and accessibility testing are conducted by the department on a sample size of 120 calls per month to monitor the effectiveness of Child Helpline number. As per the authorities' quarterly review meetings are conducted by District Magistrate/Collector with all the stakeholders to assess the progress made towards ensuring safety of CISS

Key Recommendations

- During one-to-one session it was apprised that there is a specific community of people that come to beg near the Velankanni church. Department may take steps towards rehabilitation of the particular community.
- It was also informed that many rescued children have been put into the NGO run schools. The district child protection unit may create a centralised database of such children and develop a system to track, monitor and assess the progress of these children.

10.23 Kanchi Kamakshi, Kanchipuram

Significance of Kanchi Kamakshi, Kanchipuram

Kanchi Kamakshi temple is at the heart of Kanchipuram – in every possible sense. The city surrounds the temple. Even the Gods like Shiva and Vishnu surround her temple and extend outwards from this temple that is fondly called Kamakshi Amman Temple. As per beliefs, the Kanchi Kamakshi temple has existed since time immemorial. In the

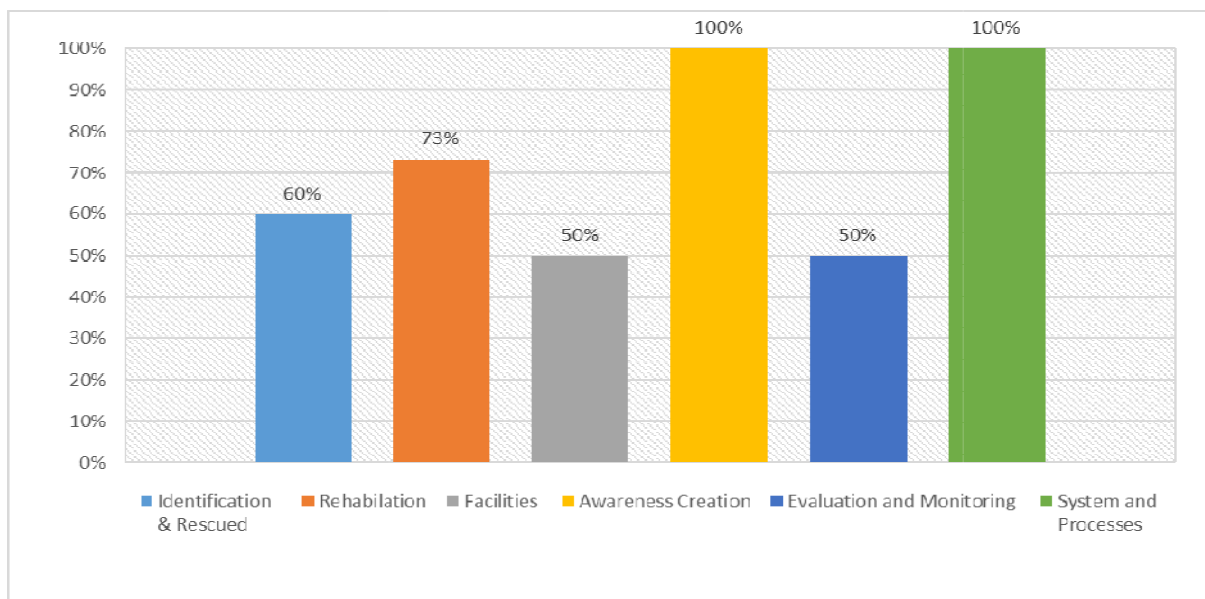
documented past, Adi Shankaracharya set up the Sri Chakra at this temple. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour.



1.23 Pictures from the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 30th December 2021 in Kanchi Kamakshi Temple, Tamil Nadu by the NABET-QCI assessor. Post the field visit, assessor along with NCPCR team (joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other key stakeholders

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

In the Kanchipuram district, 2 children were found indulging in child labour however, no child were found indulging in begging, selling items or rag-picking. Through face-to-face interviews, it was assessed that children belonged to the second category of CiSS i.e., 'children living without parents. The reason being their indulgence in this type of work was financial constraints During the meeting with DCPU, it was highlighted that in Kanchipuram district the department had identified hotspot near the religious place and rescued CiSS indulging in begging. It was observed that the data of identified

children has not been uploaded on Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR) since 12th November onwards.

Rehabilitation& Facilities

As per the authorities, there are 29 rehabilitation centres in the district. There are no open shelter or night shelter in the district. Out of the rescued children, few were sent back to their native places while children up to 6 years were sent for adoption. Children rescued by the Child Labour department were enrolled in the schools. The Child Helpline number is in working condition and the calls received have been further categorized.

Awareness & Outreach

During the field visit hoardings, banners creating awareness regarding Child Labour and safety were visible near the hotspot. Many Vayapar Mandal representatives were also sensitized by the concerned teams towards zero tolerance on child labour. A lot of steps have been taken by the department to sensitize and create awareness towards child safety. The Child Helpline no. 1098 was displayed and clearly visible at multiple locations near the hotspot.

Evaluation & Monitoring

As per the authorities, no FIRs have been filed against child begging, rag-picking and, substance abuse since April 2021. Regular patrolling was done as a surveillance audit of hotspots by the district authorities to ensure the safety of CISS in the last 6 months. Department agreed to come up with a robust mechanism to ensure that the rescued CiSS do not engage in begging/rag-picking through spot change.

System & Processes

The department adopted a unique internal process/strategy to stop child begging/rag-picking. The concerned department allotted Patta lands to members of the communities who were primarily indulging in begging. Livelihood supports were given in parallel with education to make the children and their families self-reliant. Special initiatives like regular inspection, inspectors' meet, and periodical follow-up were taken up by the department to monitor and prevent child labour. The review meetings were conducted quarterly by District Magistrate/Collector with other stakeholders in the past few months. It was informed that there is a mechanism in place to align CISS and their families with the government scheme. On spot counselling is done while responding to calls from the child helpline number and there is mechanism to assess call records and monitor the effectiveness of the Child Helpline number.

Key Recommendations

- To cater and creating awareness among tourists from all around the country, The awareness posters may be strategically placed in English and the regional language.

10.24 Naagnath Jyotirling, Dwarka, Khambhalia

Significance of Naagnath Jyotirling, Dwarka, Khambhalia

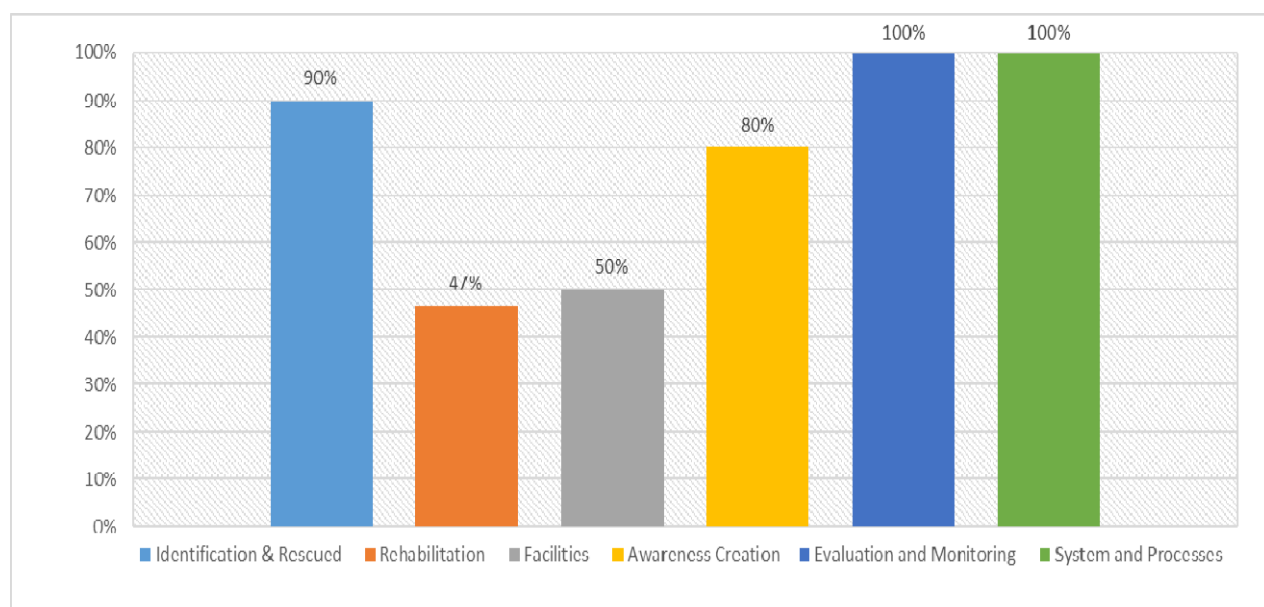
The revered site is home to one of the 12 jyotirlingas (self-manifested Shivalinga) in India. The red building lies a short distance from the town. At the end of a large hall is the main sanctum with the Shivalinga. Close to the temple is another important spiritual spot called Gopi Talav Tirth, a lake that is connected to the legends of gopis visiting Lord Krishna and eventually offering their lives to merge with the soil here. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour.



1.24 Pictures from the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 4th January 2022 in Naagnath Jyotirling, Dwarka, Khambhalia, Gujarat by the NABET-QCI assessor. Post the field visit, assessor along with NCPCR team (joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other key stakeholders

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

In Dwarka, no child was found indulging in begging, selling items, and child labour. During the meeting with DCPU, it was informed that no hotspots have been identified near the religious place.

Rehabilitation& Facilities

As per the authorities, there are no rehabilitation centre, night or open shelters in the district of Dwarka. Though the Child Helpline number was found to be in working condition.

Awareness & Outreach

During the field visit hoardings, banners creating awareness regarding Child Labour and safety were visible near the hotspot. Many Vayapar Mandal representatives were also sensitized by the concerned teams towards zero tolerance on child labour. A lot of steps have been taken by the department to sensitize and create awareness towards child safety. The Child Helpline no. 1098 was displayed and clearly visible at multiple locations near the hotspot.

Evaluation & Monitoring

No FIRs were filed against child begging, rag picking, and substance abuse by the concerned department. In the last 6 months continuous surveillance audits of hotspots have been conducted by the district authorities to ensure safety of CISS. The mechanism to ensure that the rescued CISS do not engage in begging/rag-picking through spot change was in place. An internal process/strategy to stop child begging/rag-picking was also in place. It was informed that the department has taken special initiatives to check and stop child labour.

System & Processes

As per the authorities, every month a review meeting is conducted by District Magistrate/Collector with all the concerned stakeholders. The mechanism to align CISS and their families with government schemes and to assess call records and monitor the effectiveness of Child Helpline number was in place.

Key Recommendations

- NGO/Social welfare organisation may be involved for child development/awareness workshops
- Health check-up facility camp may be organised by the department for CISS
- The Frequency of Review meetings maybe fixed.

10.25 Somnath Jyotirling, Somnath

Significance of Somnath Jyotirling, Somnath

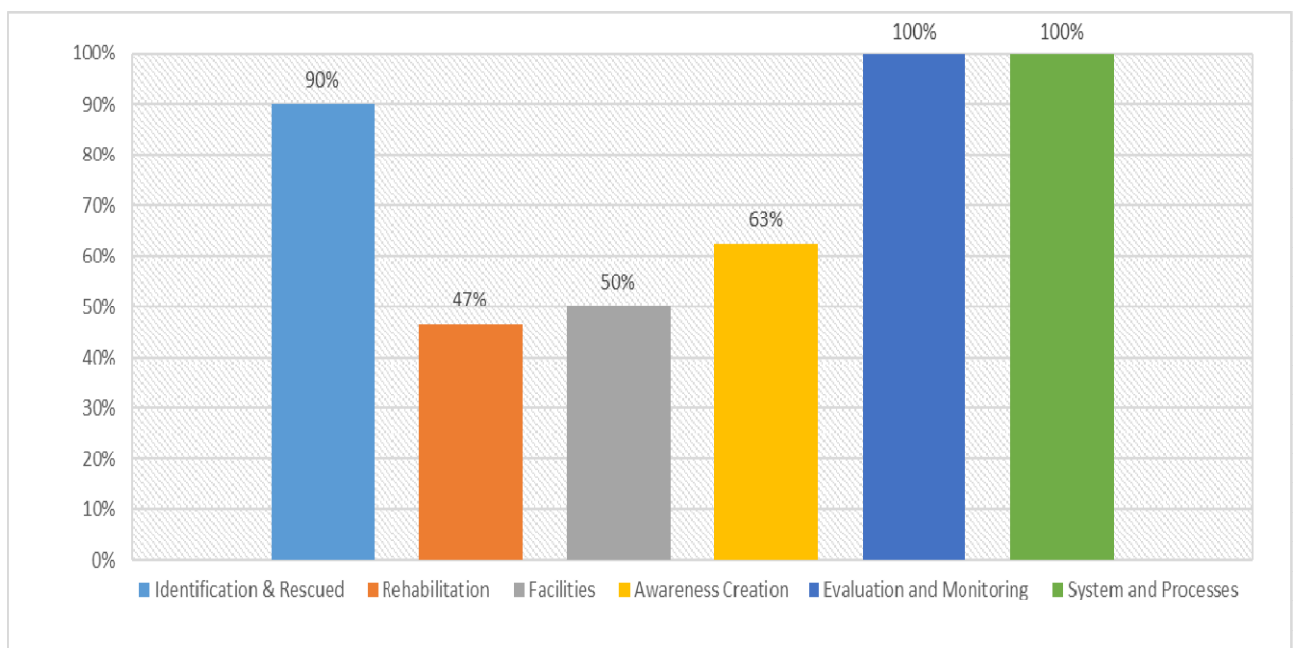
Somnath is a magnificent temple situated in Sagar Kant of Saurashtra in Gujarat state. One of the 12 holy Jyotirlingas of Lord Shiva is in Jyotirlinga here in Somnath. Somnath is also mentioned in Rigveda. This temple of Somnath has been very attractive in front of many destructive foreign invaders who want to lure and convert to the temple glory. Whenever the temple has tried to destroy it, then it has been built again. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour.



1.25 Pictures from the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 6th January 2022 in Somnath Jyotirling, Somnath, Gujarat by the NABET-QCI assessor. Post the field visit, assessor along with NCPCR team (joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other key stakeholders

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

In Somnath district, no child was found indulging in child begging, rag-picking, or child labour. During the meeting with DCPU, it was highlighted that no hotspots have been identified near the religious place.

Rehabilitation & Facilities

As per the authorities, in Somnath, there are no rehabilitation centre, open, or night shelter. The Child Helpline number was found to be in working condition during the field assessment.

Awareness & Outreach

During the field visit hoardings, banners creating awareness regarding Child Labour and safety were visible near the hotspot. Many Vayapar Mandal representatives were also sensitized by the concerned teams towards zero tolerance on child labour. A lot of steps have been taken by the department to sensitize and create awareness towards child

safety. The Child Helpline no. 1098 was displayed and clearly visible at multiple locations near the hotspot.

Evaluation & Monitoring

No FIRs were filed against child begging, rag picking, and substance abuse by the concerned department. In the last 6 months continuous surveillance audits of hotspots have been conducted by the district authorities to ensure safety of CISS. The mechanism to ensure that the rescued CISS do not engage in begging/rag-picking through spot change was in place. An internal process/strategy to stop child begging/rag-picking was also in place. It was informed that the department has taken special initiatives to check and stop child labour.

System & Processes

As per the authorities, a review meeting is conducted by District Magistrate/Collector with all stakeholders every two months. The mechanism to align CISS children/ and their families with government schemes and to assess call records and monitor the effectiveness of the Child Helpline number was also in place.

Key Recommendations

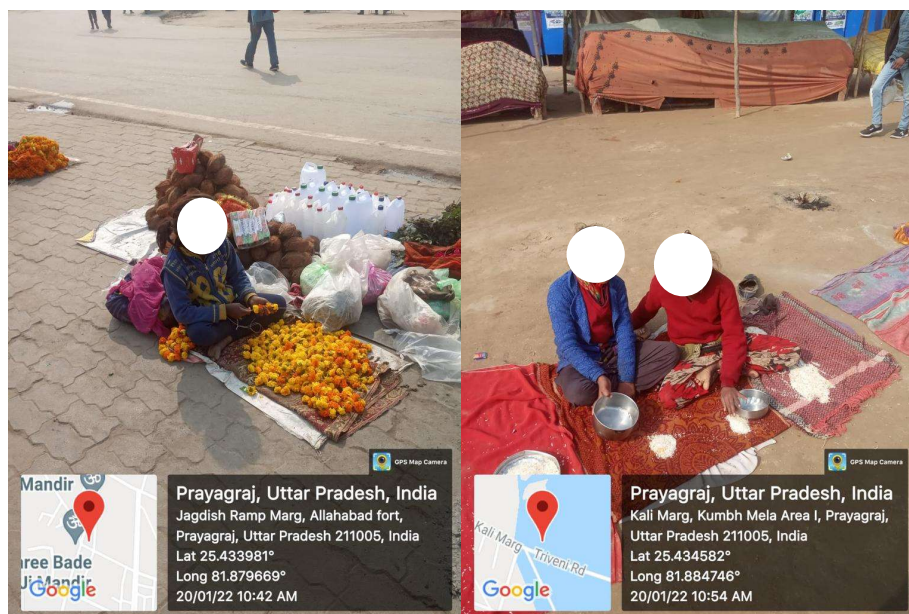
- Posters/banners displaying child helpline no. 1098 may be installed at strategic locations
- NGO/Social welfare organisation may be involved for child development/awareness workshops
- Health check-up facility camp may be organised by the department for CISS
- The Frequency of review meetings maybe fixed.

10.26 Sangam, Prayagraj

Significance of Sangam, Prayagraj

Prayagraj played a crucial role in the establishment and expansion of British rule in India. There is no doubt that the history of Prayagraj has run concurrently with the history of the country during and after British rule. Prayagraj also played a key role in 1857.

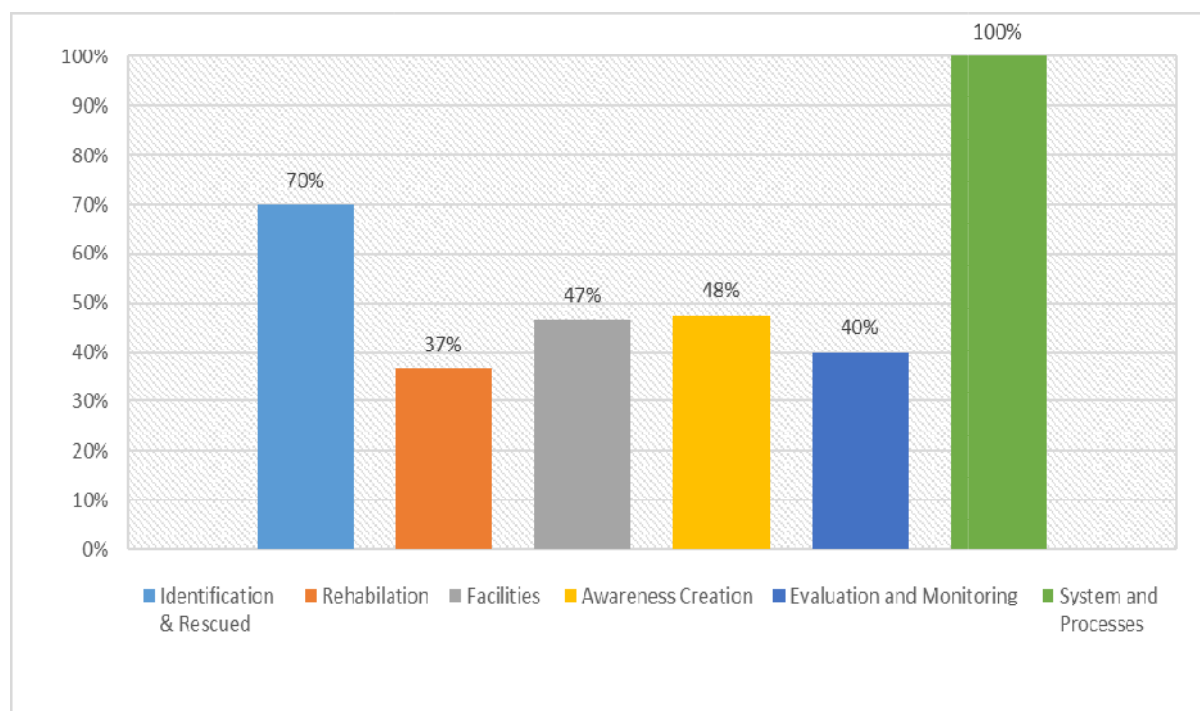
The British added several signature structures to the skyline of Prayagraj. At that time, it was introduced to the imperialistic leanings of colonial architecture and led to a combination of the Indo-Islamic genre with the traditional European Neo-Classical and Gothic style—recognized today as the imperialistic Indo-Sarcenic architecture. The ornamental designs of these buildings, as well as many of the buildings in Prayagraj, clearly reflect a beautiful combination of eastern and western architectural styles. The buildings of this time represent the presence of the old usual domes and towers with a modern colonial touch to them. There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour.



1.26 Pictures from the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 20th January 2022 in Sangam area, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh by the NABET-QCI assessor. Post the field visit, assessor along with NCPCR team (joined virtually) conducted one to one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other key stakeholders

Parameter wise findings:



Identification & Rescue

In Prayagraj district, 50 children were found begging, 20 selling items, and 10 indulging in child labour. Almost all children belonged to primarily two categories of CiSS namely living with family (migrant family) and living on streets in the day and back home at night. Almost all children expressed that they were forced by their parents to indulge in

such activities. During the meeting with DCPU it was highlighted that few hotspots were identified near the religious place and CiSS indulging in child labour were rescued from these hotspots and further categorised. It was informed by the department that no victim of substance abuse was found among the rescued children. It was informed that the data of identified children has also been uploaded on Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR) by the department.

Rehabilitation& Facilities

According to the authorities, there are very few rehabilitation centres in the district and no children has been sent to any open or rehabilitation centres. There were no children assigned to the Fit Facility either. Children who were rescued by the Child Labour Department were directly sent to their homes/native places. There are a few open shelters near the hotspot that provide adequate accommodation and provide facilities such as meals, health screenings, and safety by ensuring the presence of a home guard. It was informed that the department has aligned displaced parents/guardians with government monitoring benefit schemes.

Awareness & Outreach

During the field visit hoardings, banners creating awareness regarding Child Labour and safety were visible near the hotspot. It was informed that though as such no workshops/awareness programs have been conducted by the authorities but P.A. system announcement are done regularly by the authorities near the hotspot to sensitize towards child safety. Neither any sensitization has been conducted in nearby slums/Hotspots nor any NGOs/social welfare organizations has been engaged till date to conduct sensitization/awareness workshops. The Child Helpline no. 1098 was displayed and clearly visible at multiple locations near the hotspot.

Evaluation & Monitoring

No FIRs were filed against child begging, rag picking, and substance abuse by the concerned department. As per the concerned officials, few surveillance audits of hotspots have been conducted by the district authorities to ensure the safety of CISS in the last 6 months. The mechanism to ensure that the rescued CISS do not engage in begging/rag-picking through spot change was not in place. It was informed that an internal process/strategy to stop child begging/rag-picking is in place and followed.

System & Processes

As per the authorities, a review meeting is conducted by District Magistrate/Collector with all the stakeholders, though the frequency of the meetings was not informed during one to one assessment session. The mechanism to align CISS children/ and their families with government schemes and to assess call records and monitor the effectiveness of the Child Helpline number was in place.

Key Recommendations

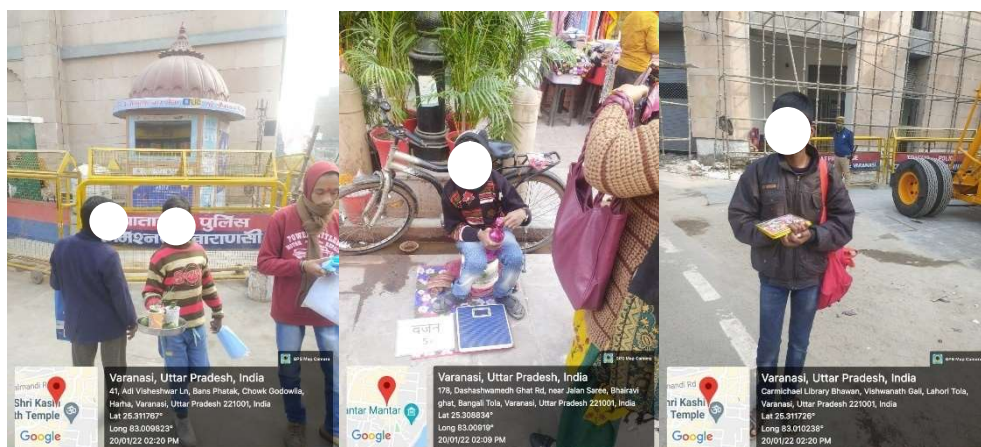
- Department may run awareness programs in nearby slums in coordination with the education dept, labour department and DCPUs to sensitize people towards child safety. Mostly children indulging in child beggary and labour were residing in the slums with their parents. Hence, sensitizing parents may help in improving the situation of CiSS in the district.

- CiSS may be encouraged to take part in different part-time creative activities or classes where they may be taught life skills.
- With growing need and requirement, the Department may set up more open/home shelters for the rescued children

10.27 Vishwanath Jyotirling, Varanasi

Significance of Vishwanath Jyotirling, Varanasi

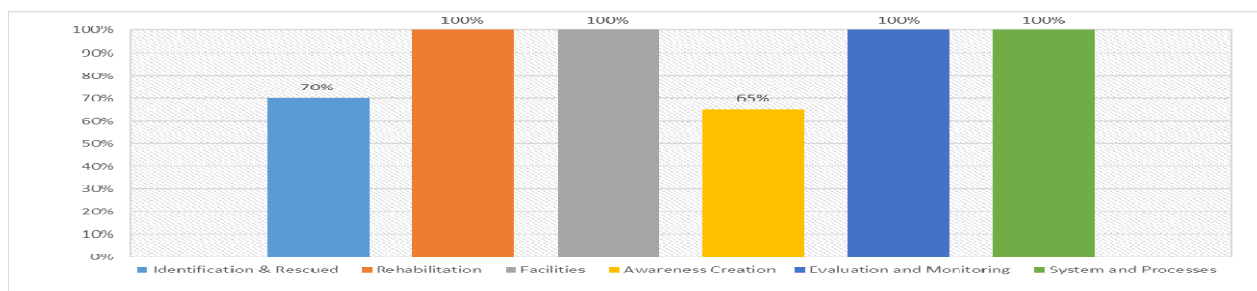
Jyotirlingas are sacred shrines of Lord Shiva; it is believed that Lord Shiva himself visited these places and hence they have a special place in the hearts of devotees. There are 12 of them in India. Jyotirlinga means 'column or pillar of light'. The 'stambha' symbol represents that there is no beginning or end. When Lord Brahma and Lord Vishnu had an argument about who was the supreme god, Lord Shiva appeared as a column of light and asked each one to find the ends. Neither could do it. It is believed that the places where these columns of light fell is where the jyotirlingas are located. Of the 12 jyotirlingas, Vishweshwar or Vishwanath Jyotirlinga is the most famous as it is considered one of the holiest shrines in the world. Vishwanath means 'Ruler of the World or Universe.' There is a probability of finding people, notably children, indulging in begging and child labour.



1.27 Pictures from the field visit

A physical visit was conducted on 20th January 2022 in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh by the NABET-QCI assessor. Post the field visit, assessor along with NCPCR team virtually conducted a one-to-one assessment session with DCPU representatives, and all other key stakeholders.

Parameter wise findings



Identification & Rescue

In Varanasi district, there were 4 children found selling items and all the children belonged to the 2nd category of CiSS, namely living on the streets in the day and back home at night. Almost all the children expressed that they were forced by their parents to indulge in such activities. During the meeting with DCPU, it was highlighted that though 2 hotspots were identified near the religious place but no child was found begging, selling items, rag picking or under the influence of substance abuse. It was also informed that the data of children with the department has also been uploaded on Bal Swaraj Portal (NCPCR).

Rehabilitation & Facilities

According to the authorities, there are no rehabilitation centres in the district. There are both open shelters and night shelters near the hotspot which have adequate space for rescued children. Some rescued Children have also been assigned to the Fit Facility. It was informed that all the night shelters have adequate staff and facilities to provide comfortable stay to the rescued children. The Child Helpline number was operational during the field assessment.

Awareness & Outreach

During the Visit, hoardings/ banners to create awareness regarding child labour and safety were not visible near the hotspot, though it was informed that multiple workshops/awareness programs have been conducted by the authorities near the hotspot to sensitize various stakeholders residing in nearby slum and hotspots. As per the concerned officials a substantial number of NGOs/social welfare organizations have also been engaged by the department to conduct sensitization/awareness workshops. The department has roped in jail police for regular announcement in and around the Hotspots to stop child begging and selling of items. Vyapar Mandal representatives have also been sensitized towards zero tolerance on child labour. It was informed that many children have also been enrolled by the department in skill development programs to enhance their skills and make them self-reliant.

Evaluation & Monitoring

No FIRs were filed against child begging, rag picking, and substance abuse by the concerned department. It was informed that the concerned officials have pro-actively undertaken hotspot monitoring audits in the last six months through special drives to ensure the safety of CISS. It was also informed that there is an internal process in pace to ensure that CISS do not indulge in begging or rag-picking through spot change.

System & Processes

As per the authorities' quarterly review meetings are conducted by the District Magistrate/Collector with all the concerned stakeholders. It was informed that the department has implemented an internal process/strategy to combat child begging/rag-picking and to prevent child labour, particular activities like sending officials notices to employers found engaging in child labour have been undertaken. The concerned officials from labour department highlighted that an undertaking is taken from shops, tea stalls and restaurant near the hotspots to prevent child labour. The mechanism to align CISS and their families with government schemes and to assess call records and monitor the effectiveness of Child Helpline number was in place

Key Recommendations

- Posters/banners displaying child helpline no. 1098 may be installed at strategic locations.
- Training to District Child Protection Units may be trained in handling children in street situations; aspects of their rescue and rehabilitation.
- Child Welfare Police Officers (CWPOs) are required to be trained/ sensitized in dealing with children in street situations.

11.0 Key challenges faced by the district departments

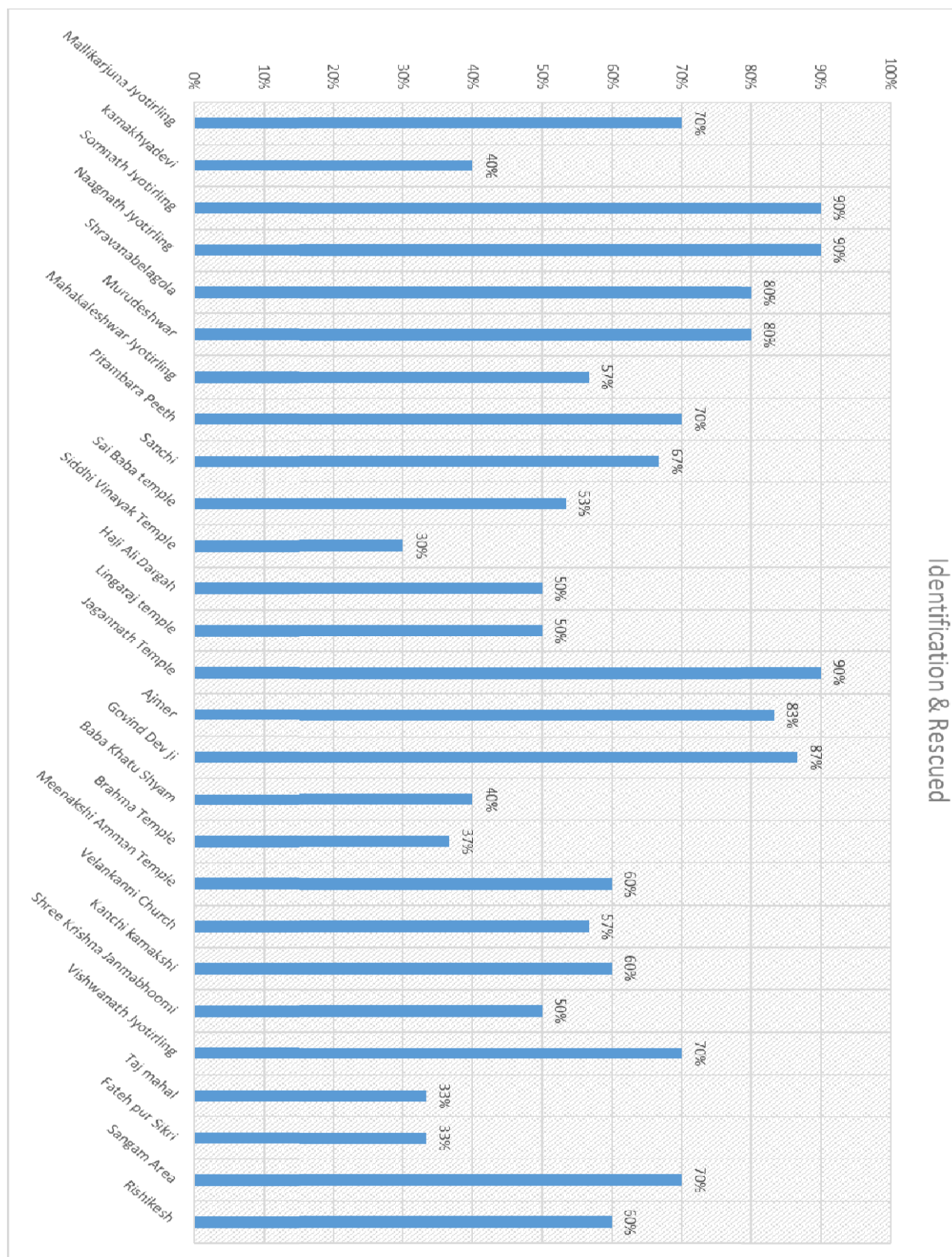
1. The trend of activities like child begging and selling items taking place near the religious places by spot change has been faced by many departments prominently. Even after several attempts towards making these spaces child begging free and child labour friendly, children indulging in such activities can be seen again after some time through spot change.
2. A significant increase in number of such children indulging in begging can be observed in many districts during festivals or during special religious ceremony. Children from migrant families come to such districts and indulge in seasonal begging. As per the district administration it difficult to rescue and map these children with the schemes due to their short nature of stay in the district.
3. It was informed that due to shortage of funds and land adequate rehabilitation /open/night shelter could not be set up by the district administration. In the absence of these centres, it becomes really difficult for the department to rehabilitate children after rescuing them. Some of the districts are dependent on NGOs/social welfare organizations to rehabilitate the children.

12.0 Mode of Grading of each Religious Place

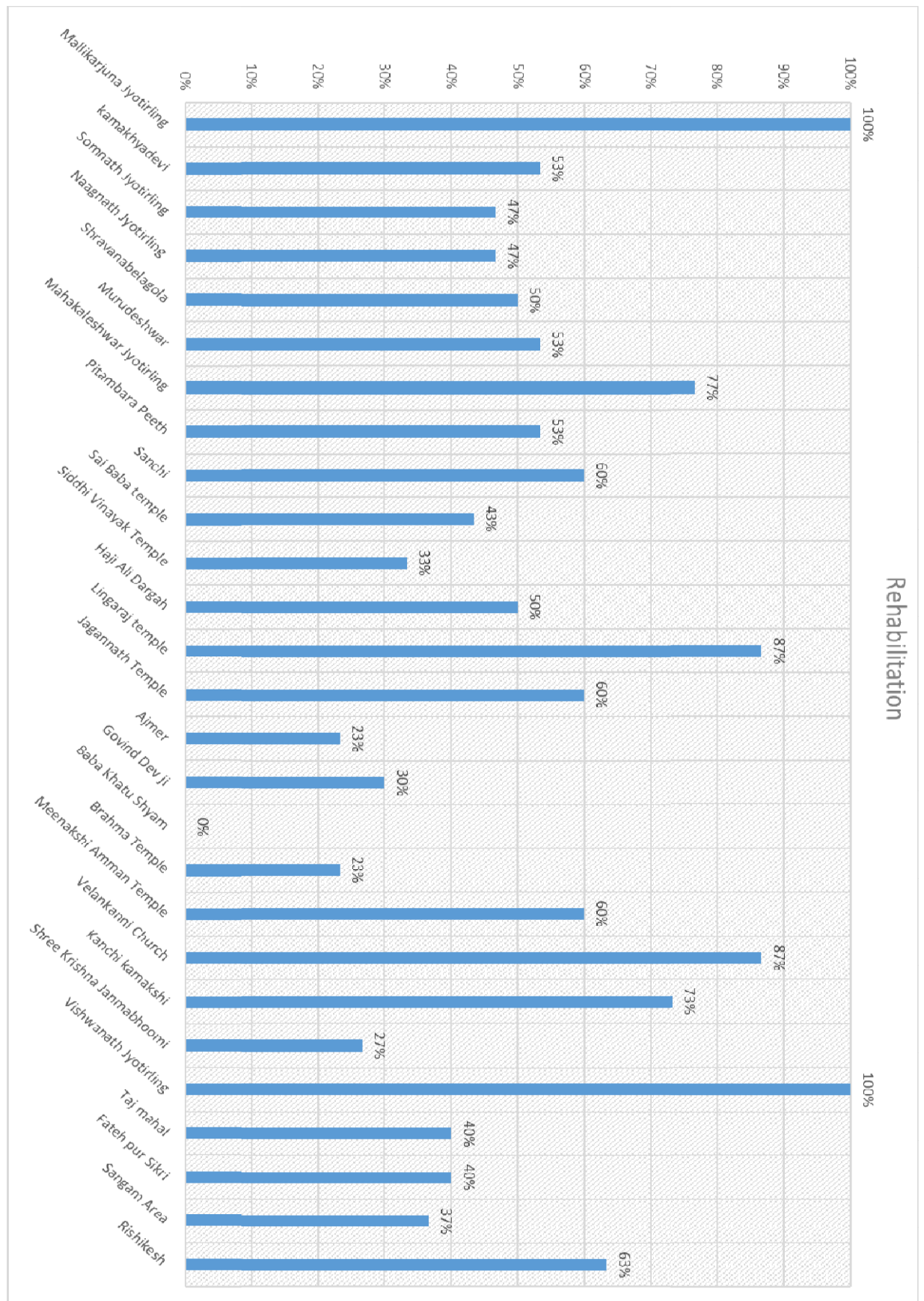
Total 27 religious places were physical assessed by NABET-QCI Team. The assessment involved a physical visit to the religious place and identified hotspots followed by one-to-one assessment session with the Chairman (District Magistrate/ Collector) and members of District Child Protection Unit (DCPCU). Out of the 27 identified religious places except Mallikarjuna Jyotirling, Kamakhyadevi, Lingaraj temple, Jagannath Temple, Taj Mahal, Fatehpur Sikri and Rishikesh all meetings were conveyed by honourable Chairman of DCPCU. The Final grades have been awarded to all the religious places on the basis of on ground physical observation of the religious site and the relevant documents /evidences provided by the respective district administration.

13.0 Overall Scoring of religious places

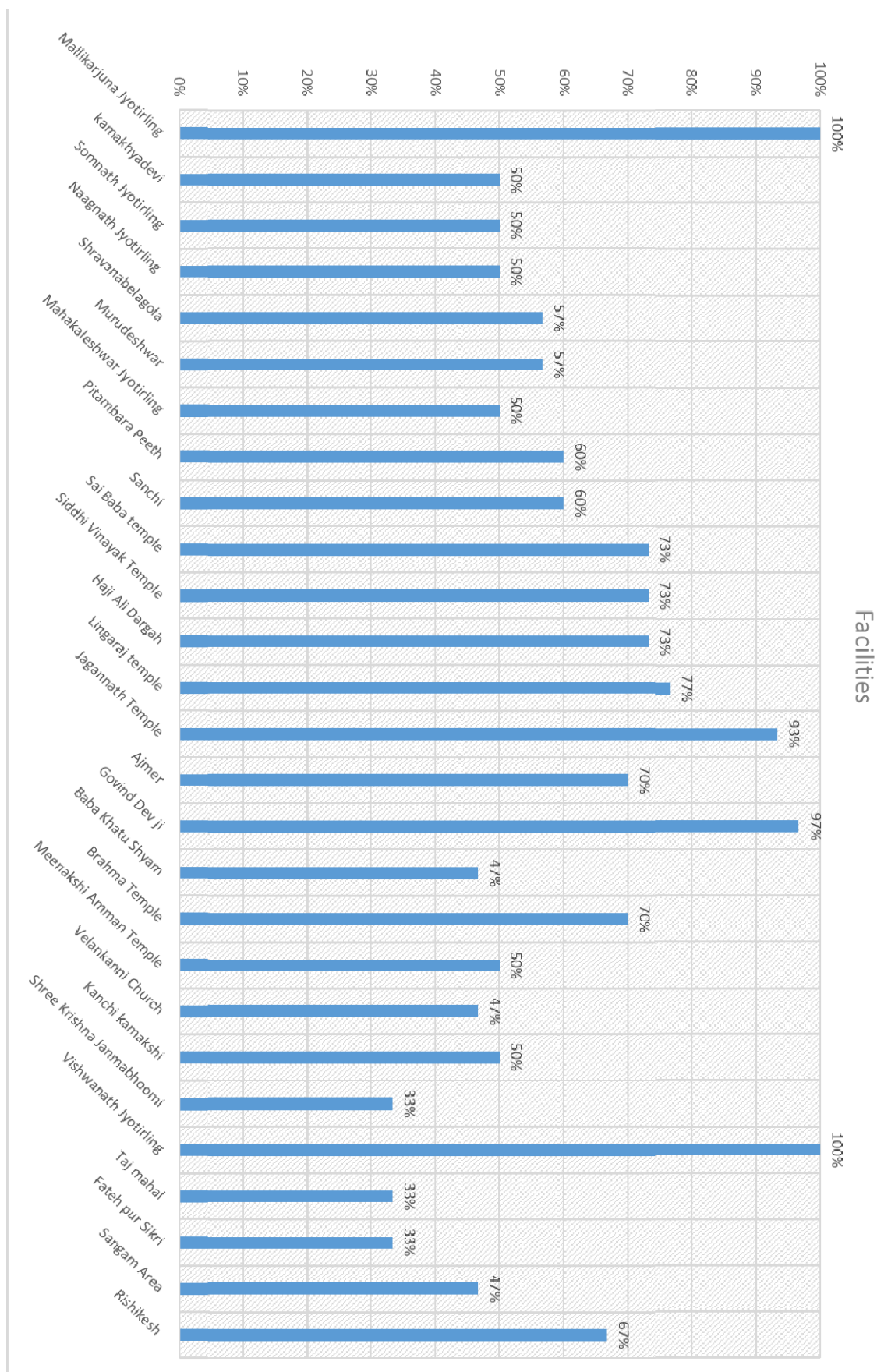
Parameter 1: Identification & Rescue



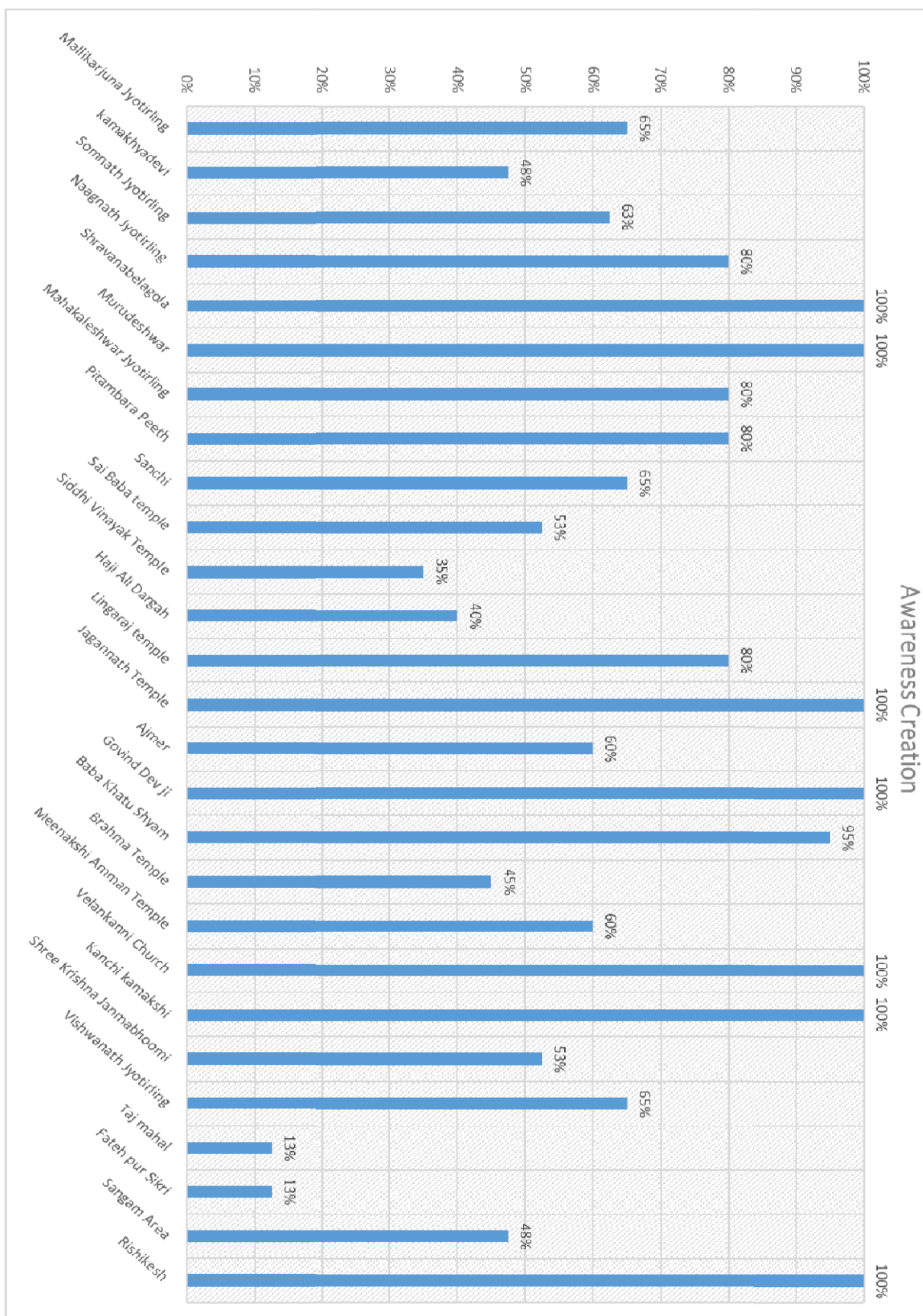
Parameter 2: Rehabilitation



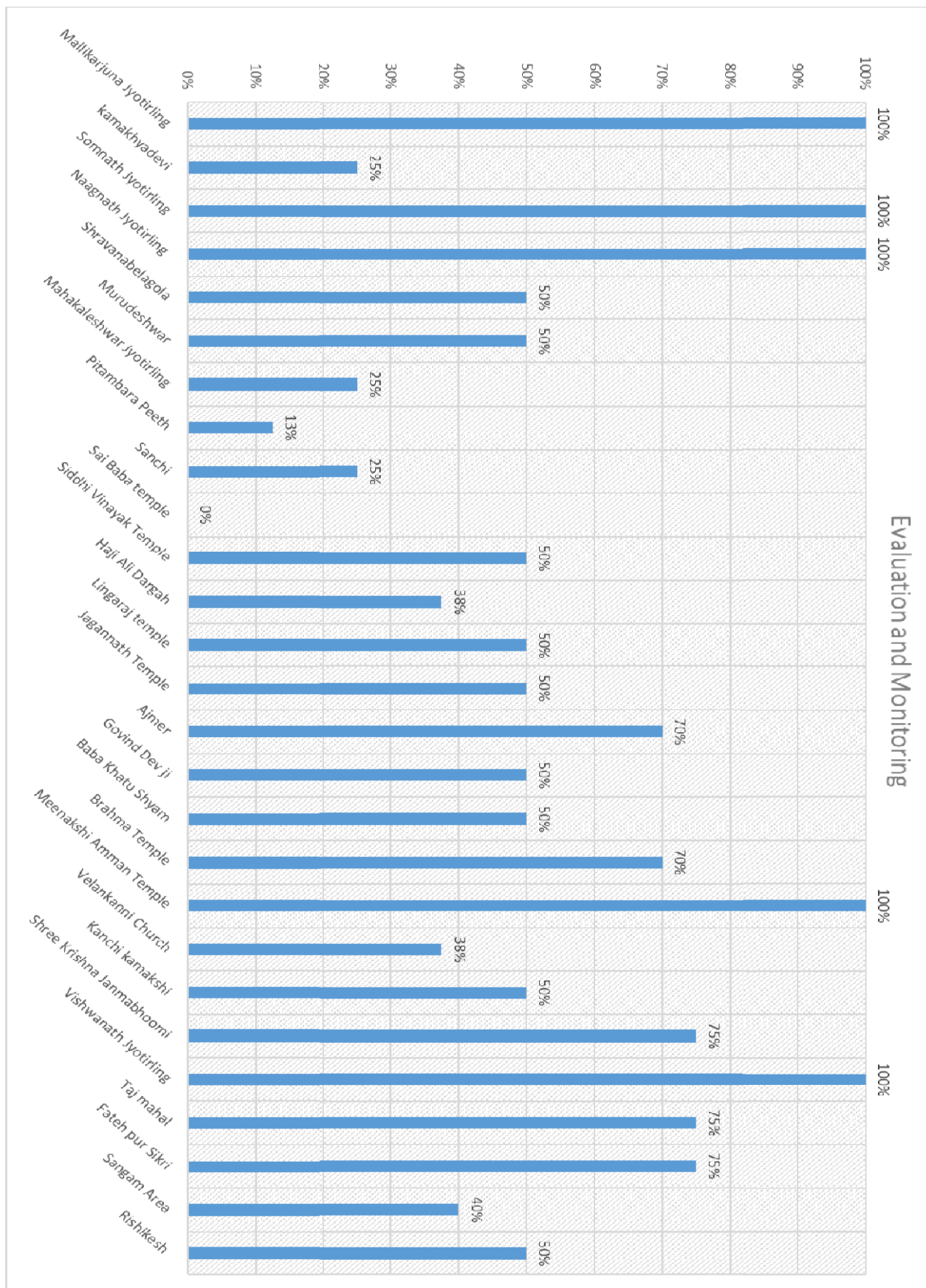
Parameter 3: Facilities



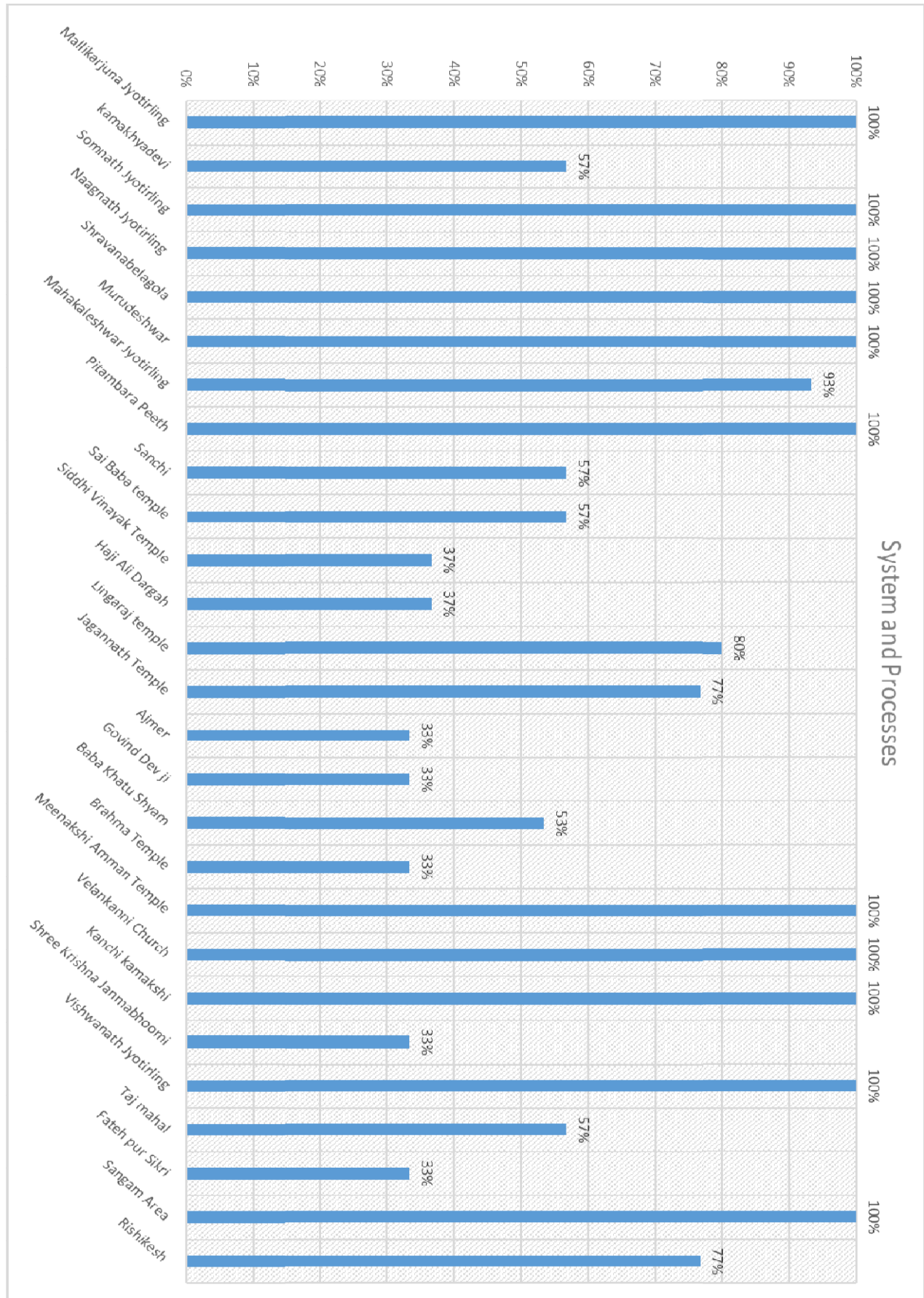
Parameter 4: Awareness Creation



Parameter 5: Evaluation and Monitoring



Parameter 6: System and Processes



2022

Annexure R-10

Madhya Pradesh government Department
of Women and Child Development
Mantralaya Vallabh Bhawan Bhopal

Departmental order**Bhopal Dated 22.09.2020**

No. 1667/1750/2020/50-2: The State Government hereby issues The Madhya Pradesh Children's Sponsorship Guidelines 2020 under the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of Children Act 2015 and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules 2016 for alternative care of the children in need of care and protection.

(Vandana Mehra Atoot)

Deputy Secretary

Madhya Pradesh

Department of Women and Child Development

page.Sr. No. 1668/1750/2020/50-2

Bhopal Dated 22.09.2020

Copyforwarded for information and necessary action :-

1. Special Assistant Honorable Minister, Department of Women and Child Development
2. Staff Officer Principal Secretary, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Women and Child Development
3. Director Directorate of Women and Child Development
4. Divisional Commissioner Division - All Madhya Pradesh
5. Divisional Joint Director Division - All Madhya Pradesh
6. Child Welfare Committee District - All Madhya Pradesh
7. District Child Protection Officer
8. Superintendent/Manager of Child Care Institutions – All Madhya Pradesh
9. Section Officer-2/Guard File

deputy Secretary

Madhya Pradesh

Women and Child Development Department

**Directorate of Women and Child Development Department
Vijayaraje Vatsalya Bhawan , 28A , Arera Hills, Bhopal**

No./MBV./20/ICPS/548

Bhopal Dated 28.09.200

To,

**District Child Protection Officer
Department of Women and Child Development
District - Entire (M.P.)**

Sub:-In Regarding the issuance of Madhya Pradesh's Sponsorship Guidelines 2020.

Ref:- Departmental order No. 1667/1750/2020/50-2 dated 22.09.2020

of the Government of Madhya Pradesh , Ministry of Women and Development Department Through the order referred above, the state government under the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act-2015 and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules-2016 hereby issues Madhya Pradesh Children's Sponsorship Guidelines 2020 for alternative care of children in need of care and protection.

Therefore, make sure to take necessary action for child sponsorship by following the above guidelines

Enclosures: As above

(Swati Meena Nayak)

Director

**Department of Women and Child Development
Madhya Pradesh**

page. No./MBV./20/ICPS/549

Bhopal Dated 22.09.2020

copy formatted For information and necessary action.

1. Registrar , Juvenile Justice Committee Hon'ble High Court Jabalpur
2. Principal Magistrate Juvenile Justice Board District - Entire M.P.
3. Divisional Commissioner, District – Entire MP.
4. Collector, District - Entire M.P.
5. Divisional Joint Director, Division - Entire MP.
6. Child Welfare Committee District - Entire MP.
7. Superintendent / Manager Child Care Institutions District - All M.P.

Director

**Department of Women and Child Development
Madhya Pradesh**



Table of contents

Part- 1

Significance , Definition and Purpose of Sponsorship

1.1 Short title

1.2 Introduction and Importance of Sponsorship

1.3 Definition of Sponsorship

1.4 Purpose of Sponsorship

Part- 2

Assistance under sponsorship, criteria of selection and process of providing assistance

A. Government Aided Sponsorship

(1) Preventive Sponsorship

(2) Rehabilitative Sponsorship

2.1 Criteria for selection of child/family

2.1.1 Basic Criteria for Sponsorship

2.1.2 Preventive Criteria for Sponsorship

2.1.3 Criteria for Rehabilitative Sponsorship

2.2 Order of Priority under the Scheme

2.3 Financial Parameters

2.4 PROCEDURE REGARDING PREVENTIVE SPONSORSHIP PROCEDURE

2.4.1 Procedure for sponsoring children residing in the family and community

2.4.2 Prepare of List of Proposed Children

2.4.3 Review/Scrutiny of Documents

2.5 Procedure regarding Rehabilitative Sponsorship

2.5.1 Individual Care Scheme

2.5.2 Selection of Children for Sponsorship

2.5.3 Transfer of Data

2.5.4 Preparation of List of Proposed Children

2.5.5 Home Study Report

2.5.6 Recommendation to Protection Officer (Non-Institutional Care)

2.5.7 Review/Scrutiny of Documents

B. Private Aided Sponsorship

2.6 Providers under Private Aided Sponsorship

2.7 FACILITY TO BE ACCEPTED FROM INTERESTED SPONSOR

2.8 Determination of Amount for Private Aided Sponsorship

2.9 Procedure for providing funds for private aided sponsorship

2.10 Procedure for providing assistance under private sponsorship

Part- 3

Composition of Approval Committee , Approval Process , Sponsorship Period and Final Orders

3.1 Composition of the Sponsorship and Foster Care Approval Committee (SFCAC)

3.2 Approval of Sponsorship

3.3 Procedure for Approval of Sponsorship

3.4 Terms and conditions of Sponsorship Period

3.5 Final Order of Child Welfare Committee

Part- 4

Commencement & Termination of government/private sponsorship assistance

4.1 Commencement of Sponsorship Support

4.1.1 Preparing the Child and the Family for Sponsorship

4.1.2 Procedure for initiating Sponsorship Support

4.2 Termination of Sponsorship

4.2.1 Circumstances of Sponsorship Termination

4.2.2 Procedure for Termination of Sponsorship

Part- 5

Creation and Management of Sponsorship and Foster Funds

5.1 State Level

5.2 District Level

5.3 Provision for increase in fund through additional grants and donations

Part- 6

Responsibilities of different executives and role of different departments

6.1 Various Responsibilities of executive

6.1.1 Juvenile Justice Board / Child Welfare Committee

6.1.2 Probationary Officer/Child Welfare Officer

- 6.1.3 Protection Officer (Institutional Care)
- 6.1.4 Protection Officer Non-Institutional
- 6.1.5 Responsibilities of Social Worker, Outreach Worker , Voluntary Organization
- 6.1.6 Responsibilities of the Parent/Guardian
- 6.2 **ROLE OF DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS**
 - 6.2.1 Department of Women and Child Development
 - 6.2.2 Department of Education
 - 6.2.3 Department of Health and Family Welfare
 - 6.2.4 Department of Labor
 - 6.2.5 Department of Home
 - 6.2.6 Department of Industry
 - 6.2.7 Department of Social Justice and Disabled Welfare
 - 6.2.8 Panchayat and Rural Development Department

Part- 7

Review , Monitoring and Evaluation , Grievance Redressal and Extension of Scheme

7.1 Review and Monitoring

7.1.1 At State Level

7.1.2 At District Level

7.2 Evaluation of the plan

7.2.1 State Level

7.2.2 At District Level

7.3 Grievance and Redressal Authority

7.4 Extension of Scheme and Amendment in Guidelines

Madhya Pradesh Children's Sponsorship Guidelines , 2020

Made under section 45 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of

Children) Act , 2015 Part- 1

Significance , Definition and Purpose of Sponsorship

Short title -

These guidelines will be Called as Madhya Pradesh Children's Sponsorship Guidelines , 2020 .

Introduction and Importance of Sponsorship-

These guidelines have been formed on the basis of Section 45 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act , 2015 along with Rule 24 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules , 2016 , Model Child Sponsorship Guidelines (Government of India) and the United Nations session on the right of child, 1989

National Policy on Children , 2013 ¹.recognizes that all children have the right to develop themselves in a family environment , as well as the right to live life with love and respect in a pleasant environment. Family and family environment is very important for the all round development of the child.

The importance of non-institutional care has been emphasized in the National Action Plan ² for Children 2016. In this action plan, adoption , foster care and sponsorship have been included keeping in mind the safety of children and providing them family environment on priority. In this action plan, importance has been given to the family and community based system for the care and protection of children. Special attention has been paid in the action plan to strengthen these systems through awareness , policy making , inter-agency and inter-state cooperation.

The sponsorship program is a program based on family care and protection for the protection of children in distress. These guidelines have been designed keeping in mind the fundamental principle of every child's right to grow up in the family. This includes the age and level of development of the child as well as their right to participate in any matter and process affecting the male child/female child.

Definition of Sponsorship ⁻³

In the context of these guidelines, “ sponsorship ” means a supplement to a child residing in the child's family/child care institutions to meet their medical , nutritional , educational and developmental needs with a view to improving the standard of living of the child. assistance or provision of assistance by financial or other means.

Objectives of Sponsorship ⁻⁴

The purpose of this scheme is as follows, in which with the help of government and private sponsorship-

1. National Child Policy, 2013

2. National Action Plan for Children, 2016 Child Protection

3. Children's Sponsorship Guidelines, 2020 under comprehensive Scheme

1. Preventing children from being separated from their biological family.
2. To rehabilitate the children residing in the child care institution / rescued children by sending them to their biological family.
3. To provide assistance for the holistic development of children in need of child care and protection in the child care institution / family.
4. To connect socially capable families to support the development of children living in economically weaker families/child care institutions.

Part- 2

Assistance under sponsorship, criteria for selection and process of providing assistance under sponsorship will be of two types -

A - Government Aided Sponsorship

B - Private Aided Sponsorship

A- Government aided sponsorship

In government aided sponsorship, sponsorship assistance is provided by the government. Government-aided sponsorship may be in the form of preventive and rehabilitation⁵

(1) Preventive Sponsorship -

Under this, support is given to families living in extreme condition of deprivation or exploitation to enable in child to remain in his/her family. Under the sponsorship program, the biological or extended family is to provide assistance to keep children living in deprivation or exploitation conditions in their family , so that children can be saved from running away from home , forced child marriage and child labor. .

(2) Rehabilitation Sponsorship —

Children residing in child care institutions can also be rehabilitated in their families through sponsorship assistance. Any institution , for rehabilitation of children on the basis of individual care plan, will request the District Child Protection Unit to be considered for sponsorship assistance for the children to be presented before the Child Welfare Committee / Juvenile Justice Board .

Criteria for selection of child/family -

Basic Criteria for Sponsorship -

- (a) Children below the age of 18 years (boys/girls)
- (b) The family should be living below the poverty line under the provisions mentioned in clause 2.1.2 (a).
- (c) The provisions in which there is no compulsion to be a B.P.L.family, the Sponsorship and Foster Care Approval Committee (SFCAC) will make the selection by mentioning the reasons keeping in view the needs of the family and the best interest of the child .

4.children's sponsorship Guidelines,2020 under integrated child protection scheme.

5.children's sponsorship Guidelines,2020 under integrated child protection scheme.

2.1.2 Criteria for preventive Sponsorship -

- (A) **Being BPL family mandatory.**
 - (a) Single parents, especially children of the mother.
 - (b) Children whose parents are helpless or suffering from any serious/ incurable disease and who are living below the poverty line.
 - (c) Children affected by serious / incurable disease whose parents are living below the poverty line and he is unable to Care foster the child due to this disease.
- (B) **Being BPL family not mandatory**
 - (a) Children whose parents have died or are living in the care of a relative . (b) A child who is looking after the whole family.
 - (c) such abandoned children who are residing in the care of grandparents or relatives.
 - (d) Such children who had single guardian and on receipt of punishment of prison (guardian), the guardian family would be eligible.
 - (e) Children who have been or are being abused for illegal purposes and whose families are living below the poverty line.
 - (f) Children who are living in adverse economic and psycho-social conditions due to migration , unemployment or other reasons with their parents due to COVID - 19 or any other pandemic.⁷

2.1.3 Criteria for Rehabilitation (Timipaspjjpam) Sponsorship ⁻⁶

- (a) Children who are residing in a child care institution , foster care or group foster care , who can be repatriated to their biological family/extended family with financial support.
- (b) children affected by child marriage , child labour , child trafficking or other abuse.
- (c) Children in need of child care and protection (as defined in Section 2(14) of the Juvenile Justice Act 2015) who require any kind of rehabilitation assistance.

2.2 Order of priority under the scheme -

- (1) Such children, whose mother and father both died and the relative's family is also living below the poverty line.
- (2) Priority to families in all categories living below the poverty line.
- (3) Children whose parents are helpless or suffering from serious illness, including HIV/AIDS.
- (4) HIV/AIDS affected children.

6. Foster Scheme, Department of Social Justice and empowerment , Rajasthan Government

7.Rights of children in the time of Covid-19 , a policy brief , 2020

2.3 Financial Parameters -

Under the government-aided sponsorship Preventive and Rehabilitative program, parents/single mother/single father/family will be provided financial assistance at the rate of Rs.2000 per child per month for a maximum of two children. The number of children benefited under the sponsorship will depend on the priority and availability of the budget. 8

2.4 PROCEDURE REGARDING PREVENTIVE SPONSORSHIP.⁹

2.4.1 Procedure for sponsoring children living in the family and community -

(a) To provide sponsorship assistance by Social workers , outreach workers , volunteers , registered non - government organizations working in the district in coordination with the District Child Protection Unit, as well as by the Block and Village Child Protection Committees, the community. Families or children living in adverse conditions in community will be identified for which survey will be done at different levels like district , block , village.

(b) After the survey done at different levels , identification of families and children in need of sponsorship will be done. After the inspection of the child's house, social workers , outreach workers , volunteers , registered non- government organizations will be directed by the District Child Protection Unit to prepare the home study report (**Annexure A**) and the family's social investigation report (**Form- 22**) .

(c) The individual care plan (**Form 07**) shall include the needs of the child and the difficulties faced by the biological family, due to which family is unable to foster the child.

(d) In the said plan, The present status of the child's family their response to the suggestions, action plan of the family regarding the future of the child on receipt of financial assistance , to keep the child with him and To know about their consent and response to continue the education of the child.

(e) After preparing the individual care plan, the list will be made available to the District Child Protection Unit along with the recommendation of giving the benefit of sponsorship to the children identified by the activists, outreach workers , volunteers , registered non-government organizations.

2.4.2 Preparation of the list of proposed children -

(a) The Protection Officer (Non-Institutional Care) of the District Child Protection Unit and the Data Analyst shall prepare a list of all children whose family status shows that the child needs to be provided financial assistance.

(b) AGer studying the list, recommendations will be made by the Protection Officer (Non-Institutional Care) regarding the immediate further process in suitable cases.

8.Comprehensive Child Protection Scheme Amended Guildelines, 2014

9. Jharkhand Child Sponsorship Guidelines, 2018 Children's Sponsorship Guildelines, 2012 under the CCPS

2.4.3 Review/Scrutiny of Documents -

The eligible children recommended by the Protection Officer (Non-Institutional Care) will be placed before the Sponsorship and Foster Care Approval (SFCAC) for further action after reviewing/checking the following documents.

- (a) Survey report and list of identified children received through social workers , outreach workers , volunteers , registered non-government organizations on the district , block , village .
- (b) Home study report and individual care plan of the child
- (c) Medical report of the child (subject to availability)
- (d) the basis for the recommendation made in relation to the sponsorship.
- (e) Family and Social Investigation Report
- (f) Documents required to be established with the child.

2.5 Procedure regarding Rehabilitate Sponsorship ¹⁰

2.5.1 Individual Care Scheme -

- a. Individual care Plan (Form 7) and Home Study Report (**Annexure A**) will be prepared by probation officer/child welfare officer within one month of admission of institutional child
- b. the above personal care plan and detailed interview of parents/guardian and will be prepared on the basis of the study of social conditions at the time of home visit.
- c. In the said individual care plan, the need of the child and the difficulties faced by the biological family will be included, due to which the family is unable to take care of the child
- d. one has to know the present status of the child's family in the said scheme, their response in relation to the child's return to the family changes in the status of the child on receipt of financial assistance, and their consent & feedback to continue the education of child.

2.5.2 Selection of children for sponsorship -

(a) In the case of children in conflict with law on the basis of individual care scheme, such child/girls shall be identified by the Probationary Officer of the Child Care Institution and in the case of children in need of care and protection, such child/girls shall be identified who can go back to their families Under the sponsoring program.

(b) Within one month of the child's admission to the Child Care Institution. Child welfare officer recommendation can be made for Family care under sponsorship assistance on the basis of assessment of the capacity of the families to look after the children in specific cases by the Probation Officer/Child Welfare Officer of the Child Care Institution

2.5.3 Transfer of Data -

- (a) Data related to all the children living in the institution along with the individual child care plan will be sent by the Child Care Institute to the District Child Protection Unit.
- (b) The above data includes gender , age , educational status and academic performance of the child , health status of the child , disability status of the child (if any) , whether one or both of the parents is alive Information about the socio-economic status of the father and the mother will be sent by the child care institution to the Protection Officer (Institutional Care) of the District Child Protection Unit.
- (c) Such data shall be updated every month by the Child Care Institute.

2.5.4 Preparation of list of proposed children -

- (a) The Protection Officer (Institutional Care) and Data Analyst of the District Child Protection Unit shall study the recommendations and data received from the Child Care Institution and prepare a list of all those children whose family status shows that by providing financial assistance to the child, repatriation can be done in the family.
- (b) Such children can also be included by visiting the institution by the Protection Officer (Institutional Care) of the unit, who have not been recommended by the Child Care Institute , but such children are eligible for this program. This process will be completed in maximum 15 days.

2.5.5 Home Study Report -

- (a) After the data is studied by the Protection Officer (Institutional Care), he will request the Probation Officer/Child Welfare Officer of the Child Care Institution concerned to prepare the Home Study Report in the prescribed format (Annexure A).
- (b) This home study work shall be completed within one month of the request of the Protection Officer (Institutional Care).
- (c) If the family of an institutionalized child is residing in some other district , the Protection Officer (Institutional Care) will request the District Child Protection Unit of the concerned district to conduct a home study through the appropriate agency.

2.5.6 Recommendation to Protection Officer (Non-Institutional Care) -

- (a) After receiving the Home Study Report, the Protection Officer (Institutional Care) will recommend to the Protection Officer (Non-Institutional Care) for immediate further processing in suitable cases.
- (b) If a child is a resident of any other district, the child will be transferred through the Child Welfare Committee to the Child Welfare Committee of the district where the child resides, for further action of sponsorship by the Protection Officer (Non-Institutional Care).
- (c) After the transfer of the child, other records including personal care plan of the child will be sent to the child protection officer (non-institutional care) of the district where the child resides for further action.

2.5.7 Review/Scrutiny of Documents -

The documents related to the eligible children recommended for repatriation/placement in the family will be reviewed/examined by the Protection Officer (Non-institutional Care) and Protection Officer (Institutional Care). The cases recommended for sponsorship will be approved by the sponsoring and foster care approval committee in a monthly meeting. The documents required for determination of recommendation are as under:-

- (a) Orders given earlier by the Child Welfare Committee / Juvenile Justice Board regarding the rehabilitation of the child.
- (b) Individual care plan of the child
- (c) Home Study Report
- (d) Medical report of the child in institutional life

B- Private Aided Sponsorship

2.6 Under private aided sponsorship, interested sponsors (individuals/institutions/company/banks/ industrial units/trusts etc.) can provide assistance for the following purposes ¹¹ -

- (a) Individual Assistance** – Assistance in the form of amount/services payment of services to one or two children of an institution or a family.
- (b) Group Sponsorship** – Assistance in the form of amount/services /payment of services to the children of more than one family (up to a maximum of eight children) residing in the institution.
- (c) Community Sponsorship** - Assistance provided in the form of amount/services/ payment of services to more than 08 children of one or more families of the community .
- (d) Sponsorship to child care institution'** Assistance provided in the form of amount / services /payment of services for the all children residing in the institution (in addition to government provisions) and to child care institute for the construction of structure expansion of maintenance facilities like sports equipments stationary, books for creation of library , water cooler are according to government rules.

2.7 FACILITY TO BE ACCEPTED FROM INTERESTED SPONSOR -

2.7.1 Amount prescribed as mentioned in 2.8.1. Of guidelines can be provided to parents/single mother/single father/family/guardian on rehabilitation of children in need of child care and protection and residing in child care institution by interested sponsors in private aided sponsorship

2.7.2 In private aided sponsorship, by the sponsors of the above category, the children residing in the institutions can be provided for the needs of the year, which are services (education, fees for coaching classes, medical assistance, vocational training or other services which are approved by the sponsorship and foster care Committee) or in the form of payment for services as mentioned in 2.8.2

2.7.3 In private aided sponsorship, the amount prescribed as mentioned in 2.8.3 by the sponsors of above category the child care institutions for the construction of infrastructure , expansion of the maintenance facilities such as sports equipment , stationery , books for developing the library , water cooler etc., may be provided.

¹¹. Juvenile justice (model) rule, 2016 jharkhand, children sponsorship guidelines 2018.

2.8 Determination of amount for private aided sponsorship -

2.8.1 In case of a parent/single mother/single father/family at a minimum of Rs.2000/- per month interested sponsor but normally the period of sponsorship shall not be less than one year. The provided amount will first be used for the fulfillment of basic needs like food , clothes etc., education and then for other assistance.

2.8.2 In addition to the services/facilities provided by the institution to the children residing in child care and protection institutions, financial assistance will be provided to the children to avail the benefits of skill upgradation and employment oriented activities with other services/facilities and financial assistance or material but period of sponsorship will be not more than one year.

2.8.3 According to the government rules, the actual expenditure amount will be provided for the construction maintenance of infrastructure and child care institutions, expansion of maintenance facilities such as sports equipment, stationery, books for developing the library, water cooler etc.

2.8.4 The period for payment of fees for education, coaching classes, medical aid, vocational training or other services shall ordinarily be a minimum of one year.

2.9 Procedure for providing amount for private aided sponsorship -

2.9.1 In case of individual sponsorship, the amount can be deposited through e-payment in the account maintained on the web portal maintained at the state level, whose e-statement will also be displayed on the web portal.

2.9.2 In the case of a child care institution, the amount of fees for education, coaching classes, medical assistance, vocational training or other services can be deposited in the State Child Protection Committee (informing the District Child Protection Committee) account through e-payment.

2.9.3 As per government rules Payment of amount for the construction of infrastructure, expansion of maintenance facilities such as sports material , stationery, books for developing library , water cooler etc. of child care institutions (informing the District Child Protection Unit) can be directly deposited through e-payment to the service provider.

2.9.4 The private sponsors will be informed from time to time regarding the progress of the child assisted by them.

2.9.5 The online format will be made available by the department to motivate the public for sponsorship and to participate in this scheme and information will be given through various social media. The prescribed provisions regarding display of child's identity on the portal will be followed.

2.10 Procedure regarding providing assistance under private sponsorship -

- (a) For the help of individual, group , community , family through private sponsorship, the list will be prepared by the Protection Officer (non-institutional and institutional) in coordination with each other.
- (b) As per the rules Education of the children living in the child care institution, fees for coaching classes, medical aid, vocational training or other services as well as the construction of infrastructure of the institution, expansion of maintenance facilities such as sports equipment's, stationery, to develop library, information about books, water coolers etc. will be made available by the superintendent of the institution to the Protection Officer.
- (c) The final list will be prepared by the Protection Officer (Non-Institutional) after studying the list received from the child care institution with the data analyst.

- (d) For private sponsorship, applications of interested person/institution/company/industrial unit/trust/bank etc. will be invited by the District Child Protection Unit by publishing advertisement in the newspaper.
- (e) A list based on the applications received from the interested sponsor , the list of children for individual , group , community , family assistance and the list received from the institutions will be prepared by the Protection Officer (Non-Institutional) and presented before the approval committee, for further action.

Part- 3

Composition of Approval Committee, Process of Approval , Sponsorship Period and Final Orders

3.1 Composition of the Sponsorship and Foster Care Approval Committee (SFCAC).

3.1.1 Sponsorship and foster care approval committee (SFCAC) will be constituted in each district under the scheme. This committee will have the following members.

Additional Collector / Deputy Collector nominated by the Collector –

Chairman

District Child Protection	-Officer
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Secretary

Chairman/Member , Child Welfare Committee	- Member
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Assistant Director (ICPS)	- Member
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Protection Officer (Institutional Care)	- Member
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Protection Officer (Non-Institutional Care)	- Member
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Representative of Child care organization	- member
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3.1.2 It is mandatory for the committee to hold the meeting every month and the presence of the chairman is mandatory, but due to unavoidable reasons, the secretary will conduct the meeting in the absence of the chairman, but the decision taken in the meeting must be approved ex-post facto by the chairman.

3.1.3 It will be necessary to resolve the cases by the committee within 30 days.

3.1.4 At least four members are required for quorum, of which one member is mandatory to be chairman/Secretary.

3.2 Approval of Sponsorship -

- (a) A separate list will be prepared by the District Child Protection Unit before taking approval for government-aided and private sponsorship.
- (b) The separate list prepared by the District Child Protection Unit will be approved by the sponsoring and foster care approval committee.
- (c) Meeting will be held every month by the committee and it will be necessary to resolve the matters within 30 days.
- (d) At least four members are required for quorum.

3.3 Procedure for Approval of Sponsorship ¹²

- (a) Every recommendation will be reviewed by the sponsoring and foster care approval committee.
- (b) A Ger review, all cases of eligible children for sponsorship assistance will be approved on the basis of availability of funds and priorities.
- (c) The period of sponsorship will be determined by the sponsoring and foster care approval committee based on the circumstances of the family and the age of the children.
- (d) The verification by the committee will be done on the basis of the following records:-
 1. Age and residence certificate.
 2. School Admission Certificate (if any)
 3. Certificate of poverty line.
 4. Death Certificate (if applicable)
 5. Medical certificate of the child and guardian (in which if there is incurable disease, then it should be specifically mentioned.)

A list approved by committee will be sent to Child Welfare Committee / Juvenile Justice Board for final orders.

3.4 Conditions of Sponsorship Period -

- (a) Under sponsorship, in addition to the assistance received by the government during a period, private assistance can also be provided, but the purpose of private assistance should be in addition to government assistance.
- (b) Under the assistance received by the government, in case of individual / family sponsorship, a child can be benefited for a minimum of 1 year and generally up to the age of 18 years. Efforts will be made to make the family financially and otherwise empowered to take care of the children before the end of the sponsorship period.
- (c) Under private aided sponsorship, in case of individual / family sponsorship, the child can be benefited for a minimum of 1 year and up to a maximum of 18 years or in special circumstances up to 21 years.

¹² . Jharkhand children's Sponsorship Guidelines, 2018

(d) In order to maintain continuity after the expiry of the period of assistance received by the government, it can be extended under private aided sponsorship for a period of more than 3 years with a maximum period of 21 years.

3.5 Final Order of Child Welfare Committee -

(a) The Juvenile Justice Board will examine the approvals of the Approval Committee in the case related to the sponsorship of children violating the law and the Child Welfare Committee, in the case related to the sponsorship of children in need of care and protection, and after being satisfied for this, the matter will be sent to the Child Welfare Committee for passing the final order

(b) An order in Form 36 shall be passed by the Child Welfare Committee to provide assistance to the child through sponsorship. While sending a copy of the said order to the District Child Protection Unit for appropriate action, it will also be forwarded to the Madhya Pradesh State Child Protection Society / Joint Director, ICPS and interested sponsor in case of private sponsorship.

Part- 4

Commencement and Termination of government/private sponsorship assistance

4.1 Introduction of sponsorship assistance - ¹³

The list of approved children for sponsorship assistance by the District Child Protection Unit will be sent to the concerned village level child protection committees/block level child protection committees for monitoring.

4.1.1 Preparing Children and Family for Sponsorship -

- (a) Guidance will be given about the assistance to be provided to the family through the Protection Officer (non-institutional care) / social worker / outreach worker of the District Child Protection Unit, social workers, outreach workers, volunteers, registered non-government organizations. And they will be informed about their responsibilities under the sponsorship program.
- (b) The need for shelter, nutrition, medicine, protection and education of children as well as the responsibilities relating to their emotional and physical care shall be continuously explained to their parents.
- (c) If the child is 3-6 years old, then the Anganwadi centre and if the child is more than 6 years of age, then the responsibility of attending the school will be of the parent.
- (d) The family will have to be informed about the amount of grant per quarter under this scheme.

4.1.2 Procedure for initiating Sponsorship Support -

¹³.Jharkhand children's Sponsorship guidelines,2018

- (a) A savings bank account in the name of the child shall be opened by the District Child Protection Officer, which shall be operated by the guardian (wherever possible by mother) of the child.
- (b) In the case of government sponsorship, in the beginning of every quarter, the assistance amount will be directly transferred from the account of the District Child Protection Unit (through the treasury) to savings account of the child.
- (c) The District Child Protection Officer will assist the family in enrolling the child in the nearest school to the family. All necessary assistance will be provided by the District Child Protection Officer to provide uniforms, books etc. to the children.
- (d) District Child Protection Officer bond signed by the parents to ensure the role/responsibility of the parents in the beginning of the sponsorship.

4.2 Termination of Sponsorship -

4.2.1 Circumstances of Sponsorship Termination -

Sponsorship and foster care approval committee may recommend termination of family sponsorship service according to the following circumstances:-

- (a) When the child has attained the age of 18 years (in case of government aided sponsorship) and 21 years (in case of private aided sponsorship).
- (b) When the financial condition of the family has become better and do not require this service the child/children's educational or other needs.
- (c) In case of government aid sponsorship, if the child has re-admitted to any child care institution.
- (d) The child and the family are unable to make adjustments even after living with each other for at least three months and the child is in a position to re-enter the institution.
- (e) On child marriage by the family.
- (f) In case of violence/abuse of children in the family.

4.2.2 Procedure for termination of sponsorship:-

- (a) Present status of the child's family and possible reasons for termination of sponsorship services shall be presented before the sponsoring and foster care approval committee by the Protection Officer (non-institutional care) of the District Child Protection Unit.
- (b) A meeting of the sponsoring and foster care approval committee will be organized by the District Child Protection Officer within 15 days of receipt of the report of the Protection Officer (non-institutional care).
- (c) The matter will be reviewed by the sponsoring and foster care approval committee and the child welfare committee will be recommended accordingly for termination of the sponsorship. Within 3 days of receipt of the recommendation order will be issued by the Child Welfare Committee.
- (d) Alternative care and rehabilitation measures for the child shall be recommended by the sponsoring and foster care approval committee. In such a case the Protection Officer (Non-Institutional Care) will propose termination of sponsorship to the Committee for suitable placement of the child.
- (e) Within 07 days the orders for termination of sponsorship will be made by the Child Welfare Committee. A copy of the order will also be sent to the Madhya Pradesh State Child Protection Society / Joint Director, ICPS and interested sponsor in case of private sponsorship for information.

Part- 5

Creation and Management of Sponsorship and Parenting Funds ¹⁴

5.1 STATE LEVEL -

Sponsorship and upbringing fund will be created under Integrated Child Protection Scheme. Until the sponsorship and upbringing fund is created at the state level, the scheme will be operated from the existing fund/account or the fund of Juvenile Justice Fund and separate management will be done. At the state level under private aided sponsorship, amount will also be deposited in the said fund through e-payment and as per the requirement the amount will be disbursed at the district level.

5.2 District Level -

Only after obtaining permission from the Directorate, the amount can be deposited and withdrawn at the district level by the District Child Protection Unit. The government-aided fund will be managed by the District Child Protection Unit. Cash deposits or withdrawals of any kind will be prohibited. Strict instructions will be issued by the State Child Protection Committee for effective utilization of the foster care fund.

5.3 With additional grants and donations by the State Child Protection Committee/District Child Protection Unit this fund can be increased.

Part- 6

Responsibilities of Various functionaries and role of different departments

6.1 Responsibilities of Various Functionaries 15 -

6.1.1 Juvenile Justice Board / Child Welfare Committee -

- (a) For the care of the child annual review will be done by the Juvenile Justice Board / Child Welfare Committee. Approval will be given for continuing the sponsorship assistance on the basis of review.
- (b) To examine the approvals of the sponsorship and foster care approval committee.
- (c) Ensuring that every child going to the sponsorship is admitted to the school.
- (d) To provide assistance to the child through sponsorship pass order in form 36 Doing. (time limit 15 days)
- (e) To issue orders within 3 days after recommendation of termination of the sponsorship and foster care approval committee recommended .

14. Children's sponsorship guidelines, 2012 under Intergrated child protection scheme.

6.1.2 Probationary Officer/Child Welfare Officer –

- (a) Preparation of individual care plan (as per Form - 7) within 1 month of admission of each boy/girl in institutional care .
- (b) Identification of children for sponsorship program on the basis of individual care plan of institutional children.
- (c) To recommend sponsorship assistance based on the assessment of the capacity of the families. (d)
- (d) To make available the list of children identified for sponsorship to the Protection Officer.

6.1.3 Protection Officer (Institutional Care) -

- (a) To prepare list after reading out the recommendations and data received from the child care institution in coordination with the data analyst
- (b) To verify the children identified by visiting the child care institution.
- (c) To request to the Probation Officer/Child Welfare Officer of the Child Care Institution for preparation of Home Study Report in Annexure A.
- (d) To request to the child protection unit of the concerned district to conduct home study of the children residing in other districts.
- (e) To recommend to the Protection Officer (Non-Institutional Care) for immediate further processing in appropriate cases aGer receiving the Home Study Report.
- (f) To take action as per rules to transfer the child to the district of his residence, who is residing in other district.

6.1.4 Protection Officers Non-Institutional -

- (a) To maintain an individual case file of each child availing benefits under the sponsorship.
- (b) Helping to formulate a apparent care plan aGer talking to the child and his/her parents.
- (c) At least every quarter to visit the child's home , school and Anganwadi and obtain attendance certificate.
- (d) To maintain record of all.
- (e) To absence the child's health and general family environment , as well as the child's progress in school.
- (f) To review/check the documents related to the recommended eligible children and recommend further action.
- (g) To submit the quarterly report of each child to the Approval Committee within every three months.
- (h) To apprise the Approval Committee about the situation, if the developmental status of the children is found to be very unsatisfactory .
- (i) Updation of sponsorship related child information in the Child Protection Management Information System (CPMIS).
- (j) Maintenance of list received from child care institution.
- (k) To prepare the final list after studying the data of the list received from the child care institution in coordination with the analyst .
- (l) The application received from this willing sponsor , individual , group , community , family , list of children for assistance and the list received from the institutions, to be prepared by the Protection Officer (non-institutional) and presented before the approval committee for further action.
- (m) To present all the lists before the Child Protection Officer , Board/Committee and Approval Committee that are prepared for the sponsorship
- (n) to maintain the following records:-

1. Admission Register - To maintain the details of children referred for sponsorship assistance.
2. The master register will be prepared by including the following points:-
 - Date of admission
 - Gender of the child
 - Age of the child at the time of admission
 - status of family
 - Child's educational status
 - Period of admission as per order of Child Welfare
 - Committee Child's health status
 - Child's educational progress
 - Number of children sponsored in the family
 - Reason and date of termination of admission
 - Current location and alternate placement of the child
 - Register of sponsorship grant distribution of the family
 - Report of the meeting of the sponsoring and fostering approval committee and the district child protection committee
3. The personal file will contain the following documents:-
 - Sources of advice
 - Biological family and home study report of child
 - To design a care plan at the time of admission
 - Admission order of Child Welfare Committee / Juvenile Justice Board
 - Sponsored child and his families, number of visits of children's school and important details
 - At the time of each review, the time period extent and quality of the admission along with the compliance of the care plan , the level of development of the child , the health of the child , the progress of the child in school and changes in the family environment are observed.
 - On termination of sponsorship Date and reason for termination of sponsorship.

6.1.5 Responsibilities of Social Worker , Outreach Worker , Voluntary Organization -

- (a) To identify eligible children.
- (b) To prepare individual care plan , social investigation report and home study

report.

- (c) To render assistance to the Probation Officer/Child Welfare Officer.
- (d) To provide counselling to the child , parents and extended family as needed.
- (e) To promote the sponsorship through dissemination of information , education and communication material.
- (f) To create awareness about the sponsorship programme.
- (g) To visit the children benefitted under the sponsorship for periodic/continuous follow-up.

6.1.6 Responsibilities of the parents/Guardian -

- (a) Signing a bond so that they will take care of all the care needs of the child (Annexure B)
- (b) To ensure the presence of the boy / girl in the Anganwadi / school (75 percent attendance is mandatory)
- (c) To ensure that the child gets nutrition according to age.
- (d) Providing proper health care (including vaccination/immunization) in time. (e) Not to send children to work for any employment.
- (f) To provide family environment and security to the child.
- (g) To ensure the safety of the child from violence and abuse in the family .

6.2 ROLE OF DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS -

Department of Women and Child Development -

- (a) This will act as the nodal department the sponsorship programme. The department will make efforts to strengthen the capacity of the family to take care of the children by strengthening the family through coordination with various departments.
- (b) The department will provide assistance in providing benefits of different schemes by coordinating with other departments like Rural Development Department, Panchayati Raj Department, Tribal Development Department etc.

6.2.2 Role of Education Department -

- (a) To enhance the strength of the children associated with the sponsorship programme actively engage them in academic activities.
- (b) Involvement of community mechanisms to supervise children associated with the sponsoring programme. If the children are enrolled in the school , but are not going to school or have left, then for this to ensure re- admission through the school management committee and village level child protection committee.
- (c) To send the report of the child's attendance in the government school under the sponsorship

program to the District Child Protection Unit on monthly basis.

6.2.3 Role of Health and Family Welfare Department -

- (a) To provide free and timely treatment to children through sponsorship program under National Child Health Program (RBSK).
- (b) To conduct regular check-up of children benefitted under sponsorship program by ANM and share the report with District Child Protection Committee to make necessary management as per the investigation report.
- (c) To get the children vaccinated regularly.

6.2.4 Role of Labour Department -

Coordinating with the department to get the benefits of sponsorship to the children of families living under conditions of scarcity or exploitation who have been rescued from child labour .

6.2.5 Role of Home Department –

Helping institutionalized children to be resettled in the family with the help of special police units. Coordinating with the department to get the benefits of sponsorship to the children who are involved in drugs , exploitation , drug trafficking.

6.2.6 Role of Industry Department -

To provide information of willing donors, individual donors, institutions, industries cooperating under Corporate Social Responsibility or Public Sector Company or private sector company to the department.

6.2.7 Role of Social Justice and Disabled Welfare Department -

In order to provide the benefits of all the schemes of the government to the children of the families living in the conditions of scarcity or exploitation, connecting them with the enabled portal and to ensure admission of children with special needs such as hearing impaired , visually impaired , bone-impaired, retarded in special school. To ensure and get the supply of special equipments and study material.

6.2.8 Role of Panchayat and Rural Development Department

To provide house employment and other necessary facilities for the families living in the conditions of scarcity or exploitation and to link them with the MNREGA program to improve the standard of living.

Part- 7

Review , Monitoring and Evaluation , Grievance Redressal and Extension of Scheme

7.1 Review and Monitoring - The sponsorship program will be reviewed and monitored at the following levels:-

7.1.1 At State Level -

- (a) The sponsorship program will be monitored and reviewed by the State Child Protection Society.
- (b) Necessary instructions and guidance will be provided to all the functionaries.
- (c) Collecting funds for sponsorship from willing donors (individual donors , institutions , Corporate Social Responsibility etc.) and make available to the district child protection unit as per the requirement.
- (d) To allocate the amount received under the sponsorship to the District Child Protection Unit as per the requirement of the district.
- (e) To maintain and analyze the data of government and private sponsorship received from the districts.
- (f) To make efforts to strengthen the scheme by coordinating with other departments.

7.1.2 At District Level -

- (a) The program will be reviewed every month by the chairman of the District Child Protection Unit.
- (b) Implementation of the program by the District Child Protection Unit.
- (c) When the district child protection unit starts sponsoring assistance, the district child protection unit will ensure the overall development of the child and capacity building of the families.
- (d) To provide counseling and guidance to the families to empower them by taking care and protection of the children by the District Child Protection Unit .
- (e) Coordinating with other departments by the District Child Protection Unit and to make the family of children strong and self-reliant to provide benefits of all government schemes such as food , housing , employment , medical , education , training , etc. To make available the list of Sponsoring children to all the concerned departments and to link them with employment-oriented programs/training conducted under various departments.
- (f) The information of children related to the sponsorship will be updated every month in the Child Protection Management Information System (CPMIS) by the District Child Protection Unit.
- (g) To submit the annual report before the District Child Protection Committee (DCPC) and the State Child Protection Committee.
- (h) Preparation of consolidated annual report of children at the district level.
- (i) After every two months, through home visit the protection officer (non-institutional), will prepare a follow up about children who are sponsoring and present the report in the prescribed format to the sponsoring and foster care approval committee /child welfare committee and at the state level.

7.2 Evaluation of the plan - In the sponsorship program, the evaluation of the plan will be done at two levels:-

7.2.1 Planning at the State Level - At the state level, the State Child Protection Committee (SCPC) will evaluate the plan every year and remove the difficulties.

7.2.2 At the district level - AGER evaluating the scheme by the District Child Protection Committee (DCPC) at the district level, the report, difficulties, suggestions and recommendations regarding the scheme will be sent to the State Child Protection Committee (SCPC).

7.3 Grievance and Redressal Authority -

District Magistrate shall be the Grievance Redressal Authority in matters relating to sponsorship and any person relating to children may write an application to the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate shall consider the application and pass appropriate orders.

7.4 Extension of the scheme and amendment in the guidelines:-

7.4.1 Amendments/required improvements in these guidelines can be done at the state government level for extension of the scheme or as required through notification/circulars from time to time by the state government.

7.4.2 Along with the expansion of the scheme, a program will be organized every year at the state level to connect the general public with the sponsorship, in which a platform will be provided to showcase the skills of the promising children benefitted under the scheme, so that maximum people will get inspired.

7.4.3 The effectiveness of the scheme will be increased by using various means of publicity and communication of the sponsorship scheme, for the provisions of the Act, related to follow up of the identification of children.

----- 0 -----

Reference List -

1. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
2. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016
3. National Policy on Children, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, 2013
4. National Action Plan for Children, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, 2016
5. Sponsorship Guidelines for Children under Integrated Child Protection Scheme, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, 2012
6. Integrated Child Protection Scheme Revised Guide, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, 2014
7. Palanhar Scheme, Social Justice and Empowerment Department, Government of Rajasthan
8. Jharkhand Child Sponsorship Guidelines, Women Child Development and Social Security Department, Government of Jharkhand, 2018
9. Rights of children in the time of covid-19, a policy brief, 2020.

Format 36¹

{Rule 24(5)}

Establishment Order of Sponsorship

Mr.....and/Mrs.....son or
daughter of/or..... (Please specify) identified as a child in
need of sponsor's assistance for Education/Health/Nutrition/Others developmental Needs. The
District Child Protection Unit is hereby directed to release Rs.....per month in the
form of one-time sponsorship assistance to the child for a period of
(days/months), and to do necessary follow up and to open an
bank account in the name of the child/girl which will be operated by
.....

Chairman/Member , Child Welfare Committee

Format 7²
Personal Care Plan child
in conflict with law
child in need of care/protection

(tick whichever is applicable)

Name of the Case Worker/Child Welfare Officer/Probation Officer.....
 personal care plan was prepared..... of 20.....

Case/Profile No.....

First Information Report No.....

Applicable in cases of children in contravention of law under section (type of offence).

.....

Police Station No.....

Address of the Board or the Committee.....

Admission Number (if the child is in the institution)

Date of Admission (if the child is in the institution)

Child's stay (filled in, as applicable)

(i) Short term (up to 6 months)

(ii) middle term (6 months to 1 year)

(iii) Long term (more than 1 year)

(a) Personal details (to be provided by the child/parent/both on admission of the child in the institution)

1. Name of the child
2. Age/Date of Birth
3. Gender (Boys/Girls)
4. Father's Name
5. Mother's Name
6. Nationality
7. Religion
8. Caste
9. Spoken Language
10. Level of Education
11. The details of the savings account of the child, if any,
12. Details of the child's income and material, if any,

13. Details of prizes/rewards received by the child, if any:.....

14. **Based on the** case history, social investigation report and **ON** the outcome of the interaction with the child, give details of the following important themes and interventions:

Sr. No.	Category	Important Topics	Proposed Interventions
1.	Expectation of child from care and protection		
2.	Health and Nutrition Requirements		
3.	Emotional and psychological support needs		
4.	Educational and training Requirement		
5.	Leisure , creative and sports		
6.	Attachment and Interpersonal Relationships		
7.	Religious Beliefs		
8.	Life-skills training for protection and self-care from all forms of abuse, neglect and misbehavior		
9.	Independent Livelihood Skills		
10.	Any other, significant experience such as trafficking, domestic violence, parental neglect, school intimidation , etc. that may have affected the child's development (please specify)		

(b) Progress report of the child (to be prepared every fortnight for the first **3 months** and once in a month thereafter)

(Note - Use different page for progress report)

1. Name of the Probationary Officer/Case Worker/Child Welfare Officer

2. Duration of Report:-.....

3. Admission Number:-.....

4. Board or Committee :-.....

5. Profile Number:-.....

6. Name of the child:-.....

7. Period of stay of the child (Fill, as applicable)

(i) Short term (up to **6 months**)

(ii) Medieval (**6 months to 1 year**)

(iii) Long term (more than **1 year**)

8. Venue of Interview.....Date.....

9. The child's general conduct and progress during the period of the report.

.....

10. Copy made in respect of proposed interventions as mentioned in point 14 of Part A of this draft:-

Sr. No.	Category	Important Topics	Proposed Interventions
1.	Expectation of child from care and protection		
2.	Health and Nutrition Requirements		
3.	Emotional and psychological support needs		
4.	Educational and training Requirement		
5.	creative activity and sports		
6.	Attachment and Interpersonal Relationships		
7.	Religious Beliefs		
8.	Life-skills training for protection and self-care from all forms of abuse, neglect and misbehavior		
9.	Independent Livelihood Skills		
10.	Any other, significant experience such as trafficking, domestic violence, parental negligence, school intimidation, etc. that may have affected the child's development (please specify)		

11. Any proceeding before the Committee or the Board or the Children's Court:

(i) Change in the terms of the bond.....

(ii) Change in residence of the child

(iii) other matters, if any,

12. Period of Supervision..... was completed.

Outcome of observation with remarks

Name and address of parent or guardian or suitable person under whose care the child has to stay after the supervision is over:-.....

Date of Report.....

Signature of Probation Officer

(c) - Report before release : (To be prepared **15** days before release)

1. Details of the place of transfer and the concerned authority responsible for releasing the transferred place.....
2. Details of **habilitaion** of the child in various institutions/family
3. Training taken and skills acquired.....
4. Final Progress Report of the child (to be attached , please see Part-B)
5. Rehabilitation and resettlement plan of the child (to be prepared with reference to the child's progress reports)

S.No.	category	Area of concern	proposed intervention
1.	Child's expectation from care and protection		
2.	health and nutrition needs		
3.	emotional and psychological support needs		
4.	educational and training needs		
5.	Leisure , Creative & Sports		
6.	attachment and interpersonal relationships		
7.	Religious Belief		
8.	Life-skills training for protection and self-care from all forms of abuse, neglect and misbehavior		
9.	independent livelihood skills		
10.	any other		

6. Date of Release/Transfer/Reconsolidation:.....
7. **foster** requisition, if required :
8. Proof of Identity for **fostering**-such as Driving License, Aadhar Card etc.:
9. Recommended Rehabilitation Plan with potential placement/sponsorship:.....
10. Details of the Probationary Officer/Non-Government Organization for the follow-up action after release
11. Memorandum of Understanding with the NGO Identified for Post Release Follow-up Action(Attacha copy):.....
12. Details of Sponsoring Agency / Individual Sponsor, if any:
13. Memorandum of Understanding between the sponsoring agency and the individual sponsor. (attach a copy)
14. Medical examination report before **release**:-.....
15. Any other information:.....

D. Post **release/rehabilitation** report of the child:

1. Bank Account Status Closed/Operative

2. Income of the child and material received : entrusted to the child or to his parent/guardian:

☐ yes

☐ no

3 Probation Officer Child Welfare Officer/Case Worker/Social Worker/Non-Government Organization Report of the first interaction identified for follow-up action after release of the child.....

4. Progress made in respect of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme.....

5. Behavior/Attitude of the family towards the child.....

6. The child's social environment, especially the attitude of the neighbours/society.....

7. How the child is using the acquired skills.....

8. Has the child been admitted to a school or any occupation ? Give the name and date of the school/institution/any other agency.....

yes/no

9. Report of the second and third follow-up action on the interaction with the child after two months and six months respectively:.....

10. Striving towards social mainstream/child's opinion/thoughts about it.....

11. Identity Card and Compensation.....

(Instruction- Please verify with original documents)

identity card	Current Status (Please tick the one which is applicable)		action taken
	yes	No	
Birth certificate			
school certificate			
caste certificate			
bpl card			
certificate of disability			
vaccination card			
Ration card			
Aadhar Card			
Compensation received from government			

Signature seal and seal of Probation Officer/Child Welfare Officer/Case Worker wherever available
Annexure-A³

Home Study Report (HSR) Preparation Format

This format is to assess the capacity of the parents to look after the child with sponsorship and is very important for the welfare of the child and the family. This will help to build a case for sponsorship based on the positive quality and negative characteristics of the family.

	Child Name	:	.....
a)	Identity Information	:	.....
	Father's Details	:	.....
	Father's name	:	.....
	UID Number, if available:		.....
	Age		.....

	Address		.....
	District		.....
	Father's Educational Qualification:		.....
	Financial position		.....

	Occupation		.....

	Health Information	:	.....
	Is the father undergoing any treatment ? If yes , please give details.....		.....
	Mother's Details		.....

	Mother's Name		.....

	UID Number , if available:		.....
	Age	:	.....
	Address	:	.....
	District	:	.....
	Mother's Educational Qualification	:	.....
	Financial Status (Is the mother currently working ? If yes , what is the approximate income ? If not, since when she is unemployed?)		.....
	Occupation	:	.....

Health Information

Is mother undergoing any treatment ? If yes , please give details

.....

If the child is in the care of relatives, then the details of the guardian: Name of

Guardian :

UI Number , if available:

Age :

Gender :

Address :

District :

Educational Qualification :

Financial Status :

.....

Occupation :

HealthDetails:.....

Is the parent undergoing any treatment ? If yes , please give details

.....

b) Details of family members and other children-

Name and age of other siblings (if any):

Present relationship between the child and the parent , (if any):

Details of other family members:

Home and Neighbors:.....

c) Description and facilities of the house-

Is the place of residence safe and suitable for the child in the family ?.....

Are there adequate sanitation facilities

?.....

d) Is there any school in the neighbourhood ?

-private or government,

-distance from the school,

e) Are there any health facilities available in the neighbourhood?

- For example like PHC.

f) did the parents put the child in institutional care ? OR How did the child get into Institutional Care and/or how did he enter the Child Protection Mechanism (CWC/JJB) ?

- g) In which year did the parents send the child to the institution ? (If the child is in the institution)
- h) For how long the boy was in the institution ? / For how many years the boy was in the institution?
(If the child was in the institution)
- i) To make a full assessment of the causes of the child's abnormal conditions due to which the child is at risk.
- j) Any other observation/comment:-

.....

.....

Annexure-B⁴

Bond by the parent or 'appropriate person' to whom the child is being delivered

I Resident House No..... Street
Village/Town.....District.....Statehereby

declare that I am ready to take the responsibility of the child (Name)Age

As per the sponsorship program under the order of the Child Welfare committee

Subject to the following terms and conditions:

- ☐ If the child's behavior is unsatisfactory, I will inform the committee at once.
- ☐ I will do my best for the welfare and education of the boy/girl so long as she is **under my** charge and take due care as per provisions.
- ☐ **In case of illness** of the boy/girl, I will get proper medical/treatment in my nearest/suitable hospital.
- ☐ I **abide** by the terms of the sponsorship program.
- ☐ I **undertake** to produce the same (child) before the competent authority as and when required .

Date

Day.....

Signature

signature of witness and
address

Format- 22⁵**Rule 19(8)****Social Screening Report for a child in need of care and protection**

Sr. No.,

Submitted before the Child Welfare Committee :

Case No.:

child welfare officer/ social worker/ case worker/ person in charge of home/
representative of NGO.

Description of child in need of care and protection:

1. Name :

2. Age/Date/Year of Birth :

3. Gender :

4. Caste :

5. Religion :

6. Father's Name :

7. Mother's Name :

8. Name of the Guardian :

9. Permanent Address :

10. Nearest identification mark of the address :

11. Address of previous residence :

12. Contact No. of Father/Mother/Family Member:.....

13. If the child is handicapped :

(i) hearing impairment

(ii) speech disability

(iii) physical disability

(iv) mentally disability

(v) Others (Please specify):.....

14. Family Details:

Sr.No.	name and relation	age	gender	education	Occupation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Income	Health Conditions	history of mental illness	Addiction
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)

15. Family Relations:

(i) Father and mother	cordial / bitter / unknown
(ii) father and child	cordial / bitter / unknown
(iii) Mother and child	cordial / bitter / unknown
(iv) Father and sibling	cordial / bitter / unknown
(v) Mother and sibling	cordial / bitter / unknown
(vi) Child and sibling	cordial / bitter / unknown
(vii) Child and relatives	cordial / bitter / unknown

16. Name , age and particulars of child, his wife and children , if married :

.....

17. History of involvement of family members in offences , if any:

No. s.	kinship	nature of crime	legal status of the case	arrest, if any	period of confinement	Given punishment
1.	Father					
2.	step father					
3.	Mother					
4.	step mother					
5.	brother					
6.	Sister					
7.	other					
(i)	uncle/aunt					
(ii)	grandfather/grand mother/maternal father/maternal mother					

18. Attitude towards religion:

19. Present living conditions:

20. Any other important reason , if any:

.....
....

21. Description of good and bad habits of the child:

bad habits	good habits
(i) smoking	(i) viewing TV/ viewing movies
(ii) drinking	(ii) Playing indoor/outdoor sports
(iii) taking drugs (specify)	(iii) reading books
(iv) gambling	(iv) Religious activities
(v) begging	(v) Drawing / Painting / Acting / Singing
(vi) any other	(vi) Any other

22. Extra-Curricular Interests:

23. Outstanding Characteristics and Personality Traits:

24. EDUCATIONAL DETAILS OF THE CHILDREN (✓ WHERE APPLICABLE):

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| (i) illiterate | <input type="text"/> |
| (ii) study up to class V | <input type="text"/> |
| (iii) studying more than class V but less than class VIII | <input type="text"/> |
| (iv) Studied more than 8th standard but less than 10th standard | <input type="text"/> |
| (v) studies beyond the tenth standard | <input type="text"/> |

25. Details of the education of the child in which he studied in the past (✓ Where applicable)

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| A. Corporation/Municipal Corporation/Panchayat | <input type="text"/> |
| B. Government/Scheduled Caste Welfare Schools/Backward Classes Welfare Schools | <input type="text"/> |
| C. Private Management | |
| D. school under NCLP | |

26. Behavior of classmates towards the child:

.....
....

27. Behavior of teacher and peers towards child:

.....
.....

28. Reasons for leaving school (✓ WHERE APPLICABLE)

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| (i) fail in class | <input type="text"/> |
|-------------------|----------------------|

- (ii) Lack of interest in school activities
- (iii) indifferent attitude of teachers
- (iv) influence of peers
- (v) Earning for Family and for their help
- (vi) Sudden death of parents
- (vii) Intimidation by classmates in school
- (viii) strict atmosphere of the school
- (ix) Absent because of running away from school
- (x) school of suitable standard is not nearby
- (xi) misbehavior in school
- (xii) contempt in school
- (xiii) corporal punishment
- (xiv) medium of instruction
- (xv) Others (Please specify):.....

29. Vocational Training , if any:.....

30. Details of employment, if any:.....

31. Details of Use of Income:

32. Record of work (due to leaving vocational interests, Behavior towards job or Employers):.....

33. Most of the friends are (as applicable):

- a) educated
- b) illiterate
- c) same age group
- d) older in age
- e) younger in age
- f) same sex
- g) other sex
- h) addicted
- i) having criminal background

34. Behavior of the child towards friends:

..... 35. Behavior of friends towards the child:

.....

36. Observations about the Neighborhood (Assessing the Impact of Neighborhood on the Child):.....

37. Mental State of the Child (Presently and in the Past):

38. Physical condition of the child (currently and in the past):

39. Health Status of the Child:

(i)	respiratory defect	found/not found/unknown
(ii)	Deafness	found/not found/unknown
(iii)	Eye disease	found/not found/unknown
(iv)	dental disease	found/not found/unknown
(v)	Heart disease	found/not found/unknown
(vi)	Skin disease	found/not found/unknown
(vii)	Sexually Transmitted Disease	found/not found/unknown
(viii)	neurological disease	found/not found/unknown
(ix)	mental disability	found/not found/unknown
(x)	Physical Disability	found/not found/unknown
(xi)	urinary tract infection	found/not found/unknown
(xii)	Other (Please specify)	found/not found/unknown

40. Whether the child has any addiction? Yes/No

41. With whom the child was living before he was brought before the committee:

(i)	Mother/Father/Both	<input type="text"/>
(ii)	sibling	<input type="text"/>
(iii)	guardian relationship	<input type="text"/>
(iv)	friend	<input type="text"/>
(v)	destitute	<input type="text"/>
(vi)	Night Shelter	<input type="text"/>
(vii)	(vii)	<input type="text"/>

orphanages/hostels/such other homes

(vii) Others (Specify).....

42. Past history/tendency of the child to run away from home , if any.....

43. Parent's attitude towards discipline at home and child's reaction

44. Reasons for leaving the family (do as applicable):

i.	misbehavior by parent(s)/guardian(s)/step parent(s)	<input type="text"/>
ii.	looking for employment	<input type="text"/>

iii.	Influence of great fellow companions	<input type="text"/>
iv.	parental inability	<input type="text"/>
v.	parental criminal behavior	<input type="text"/>
vi.	separated from parents	<input type="text"/>
vii.	Sudden death of parent	<input type="text"/>
viii.	poverty	<input type="text"/>

ix. Others(Please specify).....

45. Whether the child is a victim of any offence : Yes/No

46. Types of abuse on the child (do what is applicable):

i. Verbal Abuse Parent/Sibling/Employer/Other (Please specify).....

ii. Physical abuse

.....

iii. **Sexual Abuse**

.....

iv. Other Parent/Sibling/Employer/Other (Please specify)

.....

47. Types of Child Abuse (Do whatever is applicable)

(i) **Not giving food** :Parent/Sibling/Employer/Other (Please Specify)

(ii) **Beating mercilessly** :Parent/Sibling/Employer/Other (Please Specify)

(iii) **Cause of Injury** :Parent/Sibling/Employer/Other (Please specify)

(iv) **Detention** :Parent/Sibling/Employer/Other (Please Specify)

(v) **Others (Please specify):** Parent/Sibling/Employer/Others (Please specify)

48. Exploitation of Child:

(i) work without pay

(ii) **do** more work at minimum wage

(iii) **Others (Please specify):**.....

49. Whether the child was brought or sold or acquired

OR The deal was done for any trafficking (trafficking):

Yes/No

50. Whether the child is engaged in begging:

Yes/No

51. Whether the child is used by any gang or adult or group of adults or for the distribution of narcotic substances:

52. Past Institutional/Case History and Individual Care Plan , if any:

.....

53. The details of the offender (such as name, age, contact number, address details, physical characteristics, relationship with the intermediary person comprising the family, whether

any other child from the same village has been sent by the child who is abused/harassed How did the child come in contact with the offender)

.....
.....

..... 54. Behavior of the child towards the offender :

55. Whether the Police has been informed:.....

56. Action taken , if any , against the offender :

57. Any other note:

Overview of the probe

1. Emotional Reason :

2. Physical Condition :

3. Understanding :

4. Social and economic reasons :

5. Suggested Reasons for the Problems :

6. Analysis of the case in which the cause conducive to the offence is involved:

7. Reasons for the child's needs for care and protection :

8. expert who has given advise, and their Opinions:

9. Evaluation of Psychosocial Expert :

10. Religious reasons :

11. Risk analysis Of the child for to be returned to the family:

.....
.....

12. Past Institutional/case antecedent and individual care plan, if any.....

.....
.....

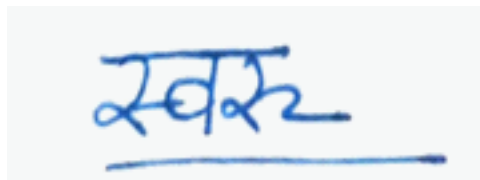
13. Recommended and suggested child welfare officer/case worker, social worker in relation to child's psychological support, rehabilitation and reintegration

Plan:.....

....
.....
.....

(signature)

(of the person appointed)



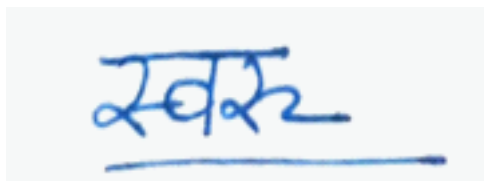
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BASIC INDICATORS TO IDENTIFY “CHILDREN AT RISK” AND “VULNERABLE FAMILIES”

1. Out of School
2. Out of Aanganwadi
3. Family Condition:
 - a. Abandoned child
 - b. Divorcee/Widow Women
 - e. Disabled children
 - f. Disability in Family
 - g. Poor health conditions making the children vulnerable
 - h. Old age Parents
 - i. Families unable to obtain Gainful Employment
 - j. Relatives or family Members already Migrated and in street situations in Cities/Urban Areas
 - k. Families where children are survivors of trafficking
 - m. Families having Debts, loans, other such monetary liabilities etc.
 - n. Affected by natural calamities
 - p. Casualty in Family or death of earning member due to any reasons
 - q. Accident in Family
 - r. Marital Discords
4. Abuse in the Family: Misbehavior/ Discrimination/Children Unhappy due to various Reasons
5. Families where alcoholism and/or addiction to other substances is prevalent
6. Family members accused of any violation of child rights ie. POCSO, JJ Act, Child Labour etc.
7. Rag picker families
8. Children who are victim of Substance Use or Risk of Substance Use
9. Victim of Child Labour Activity in Village/nearby areas or possibility of getting indulged into child labour
10. History of Absconding/Running Away from Home.
11. Economic deprivation condition of family which makes child vulnerable to trafficking

Note:

- *The indicators listed above are broad and suggestive. The list is required to be customized and prepared at District/Block/Village Level based on individual families habiting in the community. Hence, to enable this Community participation is a must to create a comprehensive list.*
- *Matching of the profiles of children at risk and vulnerable families should be done by the Panchayat for ensuring the benefits of Government Schemes.*



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