

Table 4: If the Child Belongs to Parents Who are Seasonal Migrants and Live on the Streets

| S.No. | Interventions/Measures | How | Who |
|-------|--|---|--|
| 1 | Production of child before CWC. | Any person having information about CiSS or who comes across a child in street situation can produce the child before the CWC, with or without the help of Childline, juvenile police, CWO or any NGO. | As provided under Section 31 of JJ Act, 2015, any person or statutory bodies, like NCPDR, SCPCRs and district child protection mechanism, or any team formed by them for the purpose of care and protection of CiSS. |
| 2 | Family counselling. | On the order of CWC, the DCPU/CWO would visit the family staying on the street for counselling. | DCPU/CWO (may take the help of NGOs working on child protection issues in the area). |
| 3 | Social investigation of the family. | On the order of CWC, during the visit to the family, CWO would prepare the SIR. | DCPU/CWO (may take the help of NGOs working on child protection issues in the area). |
| 4 | Children to be enrolled in school or Anganwadi Centre | In case the child is not enrolled, on the order of CWC, DCPU/CWO to identify school or Anganwadi/ crèches in the area for admission as per the age of the child. Provision of bridge course also to be made for the child for learning as per the age. Education department must be informed about the child and such children for their enrolment and education. | DCPU/CWO (may take the help of NGOs working on child protection issues in the area). |
| 5 | Enrolment in open shelter available in the area. | To refrain the child to be on street, on the order of CWC, the child may be enrolled in the open shelter available in the area. | DCPU/CWO (may take the help of NGOs working on child protection issues in the area). |
| 6 | CWC may request district administration to ensure shelter/accommodation to be provided by their employers as per labour laws imposed in the time being. Or family may be provided night shelter/Rain Basera in the city. | CWC, as per the area of jurisdiction or administrative arrangement, would request the district administration or municipal corporation to take appropriate steps in providing shelter/accommodation to the family through the employer of the family or make available night shelter/Rain Basera in the city for the family. | District administration/municipal corporation (ULB). |

Note: At any cost, the children should not be living on the streets

Table 5: Children Living on the Street and Begging with their Parents or Parents Do Any Other Odd Jobs and Cause their Children to Beg

| S.No. | Interventions/Measures | How | Who |
|-------|--|---|---|
| 1 | Production of child before CWC. | Any person having information about CiSS or who comes across a child in street situation can produce the child before the CWC, with or without the help of Childline, juvenile police, CWO or any NGO. | As provided under Section 31 of JJ Act, 2015, any person or statutory bodies, like NCPCR, SCPCR and district child protection mechanism, or any team formed by them for the purpose of care and protection of CiSS. |
| 2 | Counselling of the family. | On the order of CWC, the DCPU/CWO would visit the family staying on the street. | DCPU/CWO (may take the help of NGOs working on child protection issues in the area). |
| 3 | Social investigation of the family. | On the order of CWC, during the visit to the family, CWO would prepare the SIR. | DCPU/CWO (may take the help of NGOs working on children protection issues in the area). |
| 4 | Children to be enrolled in school or Anganwadi Centre | In case the child is not enrolled, on the order of CWC, DCPU/CWO to identify school or Anganwadi /crèches in the area for admission as per the age of the child. Provision of bridge course also to be made for the child for learning as per the age. Education department must be informed about the child and such children for their enrolment and education. | DCPU/CWO (may take the help of NGOs working on child protection issues in the area). |
| 5 | Counselling of the family, however, in case the CWC views that the family is unduly (without any circumstances which are beyond their control) engaging their child for begging or cause for begging; action may be initiated against such family as per provision provided under Section 76 of JJ Act, 2015, "Employment of child for begging", and Section 75 of JJ Act, "Cruelty to child". | In case the CWC, on the basis of SIR, found that without any circumstances which are beyond the control of the family, the child is being engaged for begging or cause for begging, CWC would request the police to start legal process against the family. | CWC, DCPU, local police. |
| 6 | Temporary shelter to the child for the time being and if needed, full-term care with ICP till 18 years of age; and rehabilitation and social integration from age 18 to 21 years. | On the order of CWC, temporary shelter may be provided in an open shelter for the time being and if needed, CWC may order for placement of the child into a children's home or fit facility/ placement of the child with fit person with or without sponsorship or in a foster care till | DCPU |

Notes: (1) Action indicated under point no.5 may be seen in true spirit of the JJ, 2015 and if it is found that the begging by the child is due to the nature of criminal or professional intent of the parents who are not deterred despite several rounds of counselling, action may be initiated under Section 76 of the JJ Act.

(2) In case CWC has any doubt about the parents on their claim on the child, it may request police for enquiry or order DCPU for Aadhaar verification at the nearby AadhaarSeva Kendra

Table 6: In Case Child is Begging on the Street

| S.No. | Interventions/Measures | How | Who |
|-------|---|---|--|
| 1 | Production of child before CWC. | Any person with or without the help of Childline, juvenile police, CWO or any NGO can produce CISS before the CWC. | As provided under Section 31 of JJ Act, 2015, any person or statutory bodies, like NCPCR, SCPCRs and district child protection mechanism, or any team formed by them for the purpose of care and protection of CISS. |
| 2 | In case child has parents/guardians who also beg or live on streets. | DCPU to visit the family for preparing SIR. | DCPU (may take the help of NGOs working on child protection issues in the area). |
| 3 | Inquiry of the child to understand the circumstances under which the child is begging. | CWC would enquire to understand the circumstances of the child under which he/she is begging. | CWC, DCPU. |
| 4 | In case the child has parents/guardians, inquiry to understand the circumstances why the child is being made to beg on the streets. (i) In case the family is found to be unfit or incapacitated to take care for and protect the safety and well-being of the child, the child may be sent to an institutional care. (ii) CWC may use its discretion to write to police for investigation to take legal action against persons for engaging the child in begging as per provision provided under Section 76 of the JJ Act, 2015. | On the order of CWC, DCPU to provide institutional care to the child till such time the parents are capable of taking care of the child or till the completion of 18 years. | CWC, DCPU, local police. |

Table 7: If the Child Belongs to Parents Who Live on Streets, Do Odd Jobs and Sell Goods on the Streets

| S.No. | Interventions/Measures | How | Who |
|-------|---|---|--|
| 1 | Production before the CWC. | Any person with or without the help of Childline, juvenile police, CWO or any NGO can produce CiSS before the CWC. | As provided under Section 31 of JJ Act, 2015, any person or statutory bodies, like NCPDR, SCPCRs and district child protection mechanism, or any team formed by them for the purpose of care and protection of CiSS. |
| 2 | Family counselling. | On the order of CWC, the DCPU/CWO would visit the family staying in the nearby shun/hutment for counselling. | DCPU/CWO (may take the help of NGOs working on children protection issues in the area). |
| 3 | Social investigation of the family. | On the order of CWC, during the visit to the family, CWO would prepare the SIR. | DCPU/CWO (may take the help of NGOs working on child protection issues in the area). |
| 4 | If the family agreed to go back to their native place, CWC, in the best interests of the child write to the CWC and District Magistrate of the native district of the child for repatriation and to provide benefits* under schemes of central and State Government. Admission of the child in school or in an Anganwadi. | Based on SIR and best interests of the child, CWC may request the District Magistrate of the native district for repatriation and to provide benefits of the schemes. CWC will also share the ICP of the child. Child has to be enrolled in school or in an Anganwadi Centre at his native place. | District Magistrate of the native district, DCPU/local Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to do the follow up; school/Anganwadi Centre. |
| 5 | If the family is unable to go to their native place, night shelter/Rain Basera may be provided. | CWC, as per the area of jurisdiction or administrative arrangement, would request the district administration or municipal corporation to take appropriate steps to provide shelter/accommodation to the family at a night shelter/Rain Basera in the city. | District administration/ municipal corporation (ULB), DCPU. |

Notes: 1. * as per SIR.

2. At any cost, the children should not be living on the streets

Table 8: If the Child has Family that Lives on the Street or in Public Places, including Railway Premises

| S.No. | Interventions/Measures | How | Who |
|-------|---|--|---|
| 1 | Production before the CWC. | Any person with or without the help of Childline, juvenile police, CWO or any NGO can produce CiSS before the CWC. | As provided under Section 31 of JJ Act, 2015, any person or statutory bodies, like NCPCR, SCPCR and district child protection mechanism, or any team formed by them for the purpose of care and protection of CiSS. |
| 2 | Family counselling. | On the order of CWC, the DCPU/CWO would visit the family staying in the nearby slum/hutment for counselling. | DCPU/CWO (may take the help of NGOs working on children protection issues in the area). |
| 3 | Social investigation of the family. | On the order of CWC, during the visit to the family, CWO would prepare the SIR. | DCPU/CWO (may take the help of NGOs working on child protection issues in the area). |
| 4 | If the family wants to go back to their native place in the best interests of the child, CWC, in the best interests of the child write to the CWC and District Magistrate of the native district of the child for repatriation and to provide benefits of the schemes as per SIR. | Based on SIR and best interests of the child, the CWC may request the District Magistrate of the native district for repatriation and to provide benefits of the schemes. | District Magistrate of the native district, DCPU/local PRIs to do the follow up. |
| 5 | Enrolment of the child in school or Anganwadi. | Child is to be enrolled in school or in an Anganwadi Centre. | DCPU, school/Anganwadi Centre. |
| 6 | Following facilities to be provided till the repatriation is not done: (i) Temporary shelter/open shelter—day and night/Rain Basera to the family with access to food/ration. (ii) Enrolment of the child in school/Anganwadi. (iii) Enrolment of the child in open shelter. | CWC, as per the area of jurisdiction or administrative arrangement, would request the ULB or district administration to take appropriate steps in providing shelter/ accommodation to the family at a night shelter/Rain Basera in the city. DCPU would identify the school/Anganwadi and open shelter in the area for enrolment. | Municipal corporation (ULB)/district administration, DCPU. |

Table 9: Waste-/Rag-picking Child

| S.No. | Interventions/Measures | How | Who |
|-------|---|--|--|
| 1 | Production before CWC. | Any person with or without the help of Childline, juvenile police, CWO or any NGO can produce CiSS before the CWC. | As provided under Section 31 of JJ Act, 2015, any person or statutory bodies, like NCPDR, SCPCRs and district child protection mechanism, or any team formed by them for the purpose of care and protection of CiSS. |
| 2 | Counselling and inquiry of the child. | Child would be counselled by DCPU, CWO and inquiry by CWC. | DCPU, CWO, CWC. |
| 3 | (i) First information report (FIR) against the employer under contravention of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. (ii) Wages from the employers. (iii) Compensation under the ruling of the Supreme Court of India in the judgment of <i>M.C. Mehta vs State of Tamil Nadu and Others</i> , AIR 1997 SC 699. (iv) If the child is found to be a bonded labour, compensation in accordance with Clause 5 of the Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016. | The DCPU would support the local police in registering the FIR. CWC would recommend for the wages from the employer and compensation under the Supreme Court ruling and the compensation under Central Sector Scheme of Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016. | DCPU/local police, CWC, labour department. |
| 4 | Restoration with the family or temporary shelter to the child. | On the order of CWC, restoration of the child with the family by DCPU or open shelter to be provided to the child. | DCPU |
| 5 | In case of no family restoration of the child, the child may be sent for full-term care with ICP till 18 years of age; and rehabilitation and social integration from age 18 to 21. | CWC may order for placement of the child into a children's home or fit facility/placement of the child with fit person with or without sponsorship or in a foster care. CWC can also appropriately declare a child legally free for adoption under Section 38 of the JJ Act, 2015. | CWC, DCPU, organization running children's home. |

Note: As per the judgment of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, dated 5 November 2014, on the W.P.(CRL) No. 2069/2005 filed by Save the Childhood Foundation: "Child Labour as meaning 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". According to this definition, the person who is buying the scraps/whatever collection from the child is in contravention of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

Table 10: Child Victim of Substance Abuse

| S.No. | Interventions/Measures | How | Who |
|-------|---|---|--|
| 1 | Production before CWC. | Any person with or without the help of Childline, juvenile police, CWO or any NGO can produce CiSS before the CWC. | As provided under Section 31 of JJ Act, 2015, any person or statutory bodies, like NCPCR, SCPCRs and district child protection mechanism, or any team formed by them for the purpose of care and protection of CiSS. |
| 2 | Counselling and inquiry of the child. | On the order of CWC, the counsellor would counsel the child and get information about the substance abuse habit of the child and from where he gets it. | DCPU, counsellor. |
| 3 | Shelter to the child in a fit facility. | On the order of CWC, the child to be sent to a fit facility appropriate to his/her condition. | DCPU, District Social Welfare Officer (DSWO), |
| 4 | CWC may request police to investigate or take action against the person/shop selling narcotic substance under Section 77 of the JJ Act, 2015. | On the request of the CWC, police would investigate the matter and take suitable legal action. | Local police. |

Table 11: If the Child is Divyang

If in any of the given circumstances, the child living in streets is a Divyang, then along with the appropriate measures as suggested in Table 1-10, following specific interventions/measures shall be taken-

| S.No. | Interventions/Measures | How | Who |
|-------|--|--|---|
| 1 | Production before CWC. | Any person with or without the help of Childline, juvenile police, CWO or any NGO can produce CiSS before the CWC. | As provided under Section 31 of JJ Act, 2015, any person or statutory bodies, like NCPCR, SCPCR and district child protection mechanism, or any team formed by them for the purpose of care and protection of CiSS. |
| 2 | Divyang certificate to the child. | On the order of CWC, Chief Medical Officer (CMO) of the district to issue the certificate appropriate to the case. | CMO, DCPU. |
| 3 | Pension scheme. | On the basis of certificate, divyang child to be enrolled for pension scheme benefit. | CMO, DCPU, DSWO |
| 4 | Assistive devices/aids (to be provided through CMO). | On the order of CWC, required medical supportive devices to be provided to the child. | CMO, DCPU to follow up. |
| 5 | Appropriate institutional care in case the child does not have a family. | CWC, on the nature of disability of the child, would order for the placement in an appropriate institutional care. 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. | DSWO, DCPU |

9. Social Rehabilitation of CiSS and Family Strengthening

In order to provide ease of living to the families, especially in disadvantageous situations, there are several schemes being implemented by the Government. These schemes are rights based, developmental and welfare oriented, that empower the families. Moreover, due to poverty, children are vulnerable and are on the street with their families. So, keeping in mind the best interests of the child, the family should be provided the benefits of the schemes. Accordingly, CWC and district administration, along with all relevant authorities and stakeholders, are requested to provide benefits of the schemes, especially to the families in street situations for their successful rehabilitation. This would not only help the families in their rehabilitation but also break the cycle of abject poverty, displacement and destitution. Such provisions, programmes and schemes, listed next, are to be chosen for the families by the CWC and district administration on the basis of SIR of the child and the family.

Table 12- A: Child Protection and Child-centric Provisions, Schemes and Programmes

| S.N | Scheme/Programme | Ministry | Purpose |
|-----|--|---|---|
| 1 | Aadhaar | Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MoE&IT) | Aadhaar number is a 12-digit random number issued by the UIDAI to the residents of India after satisfying the verification process laid down by the Authority. Any individual, irrespective of age and gender, who is a resident of India, may voluntarily enroll to obtain Aadhaar number. Person willing to enroll has to provide minimal demographic and biometric information during the enrolment process, which is totally free of cost. |
| 2 | Production before CWCs | As per JJ Act, 2015, with its Model Rules, 2017, Child Protection Scheme, MoWCD | As per Section 31(1) of the JJ Act, 2015: Any child in need of care and protection may be produced before the Committee by any of the following persons, namely:— (i) any police officer or special juvenile police unit or a designated Child Welfare Police Officer or any officer of District Child Protection Unit or inspector appointed under any labour law for the time being in force; (ii) any public servant; (iii) Childline Services or any voluntary or Non-Governmental Organisation or any agency as may be recognised by the State Government; (iv) Child Welfare Officer or probation officer; (v) any social worker or a public spirited citizen; (vi) by the child himself; or (vii) any nurse, doctor or management of a nursing home, hospital or maternity home: Provided that the child shall be produced before the Committee without any loss of time but within a period of twenty-four hours excluding the time necessary for the journey. |
| 3 | Foster care under Section 44 of JJ Act, 2015 | JJ Act, 2015, Child Protection Scheme, MoWCD | The children in need of care and protection [CNCP] may be placed in foster care, including group foster care for their care and protection through orders of the |

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| | | | Committee [CWC], after following the procedure as may be prescribed in this regard, in a family which does not include the child's biological or adoptive parents or in an unrelated family recognized as suitable for the purpose by the State Government, for a short or extended period of time. |
| 4 | Sponsorship of children under Section 45(1 and 2) of JJ Act, 2015 | Child Protection Scheme, Ministry of Women and Child Development | <p>(1) 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.</p> <p>(2) The criteria for sponsorship shall include—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) where mother is a widow or divorced or abandoned by family; (ii) where children are orphan and are living with the extended family; (iii) where parents are victims of life threatening disease; (iv) where parents are incapacitated due to accident and unable to take care of children both financially and physically. <p>(3) The duration of sponsorship shall be such as may be prescribed.</p> <p>(4) The sponsorship programme may provide supplementary support to families, to Children's Homes and to special homes to meet medical, nutritional, educational and other needs of the children, with a view to improving their quality of life.</p> |
| 5 | Specialized adoption agency under Section 65 of JJ Act, 2015 | JJ Act, 2015, Child Protection Scheme, MoWCD | An institution established by the State Government or by a voluntary or Non-Governmental Organization for housing orphans, abandoned and surrendered children placed there by the order of CWC. |
| 6 | Open shelter under Section 43(1) of JJ Act, 2015 | JJ Act, 2015, Child Protection Scheme, MoWCD | A facility for children, established and maintained by the State Government, either by itself or through a voluntary or Non-Governmental Organization, that |

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| | | | for children in need of residential support, on short-term basis, with the objective of protecting them from abuse or weaning them, or keeping them, away from a life on street. |
| 7 | Children's home under Section 50 of JJ Act, 2015 | JJ Act, 2015, Child Protection Scheme, MoWCD | A children's home is established or maintained, in every district or group of districts, by the State Government, either by itself or through a voluntary NGO, for the placement of children in need of care and protection for their care, treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation. |
| 8 | After care under Section 46 of JJ Act, 2015 | Central Government Act, JJ Act, 2015 | <p>After-care organization: The State Government may, by rules made under this Act, provide—</p> <p>(a) for the establishment or recognition of after-care organisations and the functions that may be performed by them under this Act;</p> <p>(b) for a scheme of after-care programme to be followed by such after-care organisations for the purpose of taking care of juveniles or the children after they leave special homes, children homes and for the purpose of enabling them to lead an honest, industrious and useful life.</p> |
| 9 | RTE Act, 2009 & Mid Day Meal | Ministry of Education | <p>-Free and Compulsory Education to the children from 6 years to 14 years.</p> <p>- Special Training Centre (STC) for out of school children : Special Training for out of school children as provided under Section 4 of the RTE Act that makes specific provision for Special Training for age appropriate admission of out of school children.</p> <p>-One meal to the students</p> <p>- National Institute of Open Schooling-</p> <p>NIOS provides a number of Vocational, Life Enrichment and community oriented courses besides General and Academic Courses at Secondary and Senior Secondary level. It also offers Elementary level Courses through its Open Basic Education Programmes .</p> |

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| 10 | RBSK | Ministry of Health & Family Welfare – National Health Mission | Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) is an initiative aiming at early identification and early intervention for children from birth to 18 years to cover 4 'D's viz. Defects at birth, Deficiencies, Diseases, Development delays including disability. Early detection and management diseases including deficiencies bring added value in preventing these conditions to progress to its more severe and debilitating form and thereby reducing hospitalization and improving implementation of Right to Education. |
| 11 | Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) | Ministry of Women & Child Development – under ICDS umbrella Scheme | A package of services that is given to adolescent girls is as follows:- i. Nutrition provision ii. Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation iii. Health check-up and Referral services iv. Nutrition & Health Education (NHE) v. Mainstreaming out of school girls to join formal schooling, bridge course/skill training vi. Life Skill Education, home management, etc. vii. Counseling/Guidance on accessing public services |
| 12 | National Scholarship Schemes | Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA) | <p>Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Minorities: The scholarship at pre-matric level will encourage parents from minority communities to send their school-going children to school, lighten their financial burden on school education and sustain their efforts to support their children to complete school education. The scheme will form the foundation for their educational attainment and provide a level playing field in the competitive employment arena. Empowerment through education, which is one of the objectives of this scheme, has the potential to lead to upliftment of the socio-economic conditions of the minority communities.</p> <p>Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme:</p> <p>The objective of the scheme is to award scholarships to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of minority community so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education.</p> |

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| | | | increase their rate of attainment in higher education and enhance their employability. |
| 13 | National Scholarship Schemes | Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJ&E) | Pre-Matric Scholarship for Students with Disabilities |
| 14 | Scholarship Schemes | Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoL&E) | <p>Financial Assistance for Education of the Wards of Beedi/Cine/IOMC/LSDM Workers: Post-Matric and Pre-Matric</p> <p>(i) Scheme for Award of Financial Assistance for Education (Scholarship) to the Children of Beedi Workers</p> <p>(ii) Scheme for Award of Financial Assistance for Education (Scholarship) to the Children of Iron Ore, Manganese Ore & Chrome Ore Mine (IOMC) Workers</p> <p>(iii) Scheme for Award of Financial Assistance for Education (Scholarship) to the Children of Limestone & Dolomite Mine (LSDM) Workers</p> <p>(iv) Scheme for Award of Financial Assistance for Education (Scholarship) to the Children of Cine Workers</p> |
| 15 | National Child Labour Project (NCLP) | MoL&E | The objective of this project is to eliminate child labour in hazardous industries. Under this scheme, the target group is all children below 14 years of age who are working in occupations and processes listed in the Schedule to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 or occupations and processes that are harmful to the health of the child. |
| 16 | Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer, 2016 | MoL&E | <p>This is a Central Sector Scheme which came into effect from 17 May 2016.</p> <p>(i) The State Governments are not required to pay any matching contribution for the purpose of cash rehabilitation assistance.</p> <p>(ii) The Rehabilitation package is Rs.1,00,000/- per adult male beneficiary. Beneficiary shall have the option to either deposit it in an annuity scheme or receive cash grant. The District Administration will assess the cash requirement of the beneficiary and exercise its best judgment in the matter and put the money under annuity scheme with the consent of the said adult male.</p> |

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| | | | <p>(iii) For special category beneficiaries such as children including orphans or those rescued from organised and forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour, and women, the amount of rehabilitation assistance shall be Rs2 lakhs out of which at least Rs1,25,000/- shall be deposited in an annuity scheme in the name of each beneficiary and the balance amount shall be transferred to the beneficiary account through ECS [Electronic Clearing Service].</p> <p>(v) In cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as transgender, or women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently-abled persons, or in situations where the District Magistrate deems fit, the rehabilitation assistance shall be 3 lakhs at least.</p> |
| 17 | Crèches under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) | Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) | <p>Through this Act, people belonging to the rural areas of India are given an employment opportunity up to 130 days in a financial year for their families.</p> <p>MGNREGA provides a number of legal entitlements to rural workers through a series of provisions in the law, including crèches for the children of women workers at the worksites.</p> |
| 18 | Ujjwala | MoWCD | A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation |
| 19 | NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015 | Ministry of Law and Justice (MoL&J) | <p>The objective of the scheme is to provide legal services to address the concerns of victims of trafficking, including women of all age groups and at every stage, i.e., prevention, rescue and rehabilitation.</p> <p>The thrust of the scheme is to provide economic and social pathways for these</p> |

marginalized groups so that they are socially included, and thus get all social protections available to an ordinary citizen. The interventions of the legal services authorities should be to ensure the protection of the dignity of the victims, which is as much their fundamental right to a life as of any other citizen.

To ensure that the already marginalized voluntary sex workers are not excluded from the assistance of the legal services authorities, they are also considered victims of commercial sexual exploitation, apart from those children and adults who are trafficked for the purpose.

The District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), with support of the concerned department, could facilitate the applicant to fulfill the procedure stipulated under each scheme and comply with all the due diligence processes. This would include enabling the applicant to get supportive documents that are required to be furnished in order to establish eligibility for the benefits under any scheme, such as getting proof of residence and age certificate. Once all the due diligence is over and the scheme sanctioned, DLSA should provide support to the community till the scheme gets delivered or the benefit reaches the beneficiary.

The available schemes are:

1. Integrated Child Development Scheme(ICDS)or childcare development:0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers (as caregivers);
2. Food security or ration cards; Social security or pension for the elderly women; and
3. educational schemes, including mid-day meal, bridge schools, residential schools of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, scholarships for primary, secondary and higher education, etc.

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| 20 | Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) | Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MoSD&E) | To provide encouragement to youth for development of employable skills by providing monetary rewards by recognition of prior learning or by undergoing training at affiliated centres. |
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Table 12-B: Provisions/Schemes/Programmes in Respect to Family Strengthening

| S.N | Scheme/Programme | Ministry | Purpose |
|-----|--|----------|--|
| 1 | Aadhaar | MoE&IT | Aadhaar number, a 12-digit random number, is issued by the UIDAI to the residents of India after satisfying the verification process laid down by it. Any individual, irrespective of age and gender, who is a resident of India, may voluntarily enroll to obtain Aadhaar number by providing minimal demographic and biometric information during the enrolment process, which is totally free of cost. An individual needs to enroll for Aadhaar only once and after de-duplication, only one Aadhaar shall be generated as the uniqueness is achieved through the process of demographic and biometric de-duplication. |
| 2 | MGNREGS—Employment Guarantee of 130 days in a year | MoRD | MGNREGA gives people belonging to the rural areas of India an employment opportunity up to 130 days in the financial year for their families. The nature of the work under this scheme is unskilled labour work. States have notified their respective MGNREGA schemes, as per the requirement of the Act. The scheme formulated by the State Government should provide for the minimum features specified in Schedule I. Persons employed under any State scheme made under the Act shall be entitled to minimum facilities listed in Schedule II of the Act. These State schemes have to be consistent with the amendments made, from time to time, to the Act and its Schedules. MGNREGA |

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| | | | entitlements to rural workers through a series of provisions in the law. While the Act makes provision for 100 days work per rural household in a year, it is the strong legal framework of rights and entitlements that comes together to make the 130 days of work per year possible. It is, therefore, essential that the implementation of MGNREGA is read, understood and implemented keeping the entitlements in view. |
| 3 | Ujjwala | MoWCD | A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation |
| 4 | Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana | Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs | To overcome the economic impact of novel coronavirus-induced lockdown on the poor, Prime Minister Narendra Modi, soon after the imposition of lockdown on 24 March 2020, announced a relief of Rs 1.70 lakh crore under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, which has been extended till November 2020, and includes the provision of 5 kg of grains per month under the National Food Security Act. |
| 5 | Deen Dayal Upadhyay Antyodaya Yojana | MoRD | Issue of ration cards following the recognition of <i>antyodaya</i> families; unique quota cards to be recognized and "Antyodaya Ration Card" must be given to the antyodaya families. |
| 6 | Schemes under Pradhan Mantri's Atma Nirbhar Bharat | | To deal with the economic situation due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced a special economic package of Rs 20 lakh crore (equivalent to 10% of India's gross domestic product), with the aim of making the country independent against tough competition in the global supply chain and to help empower the poor labourers and migrants who have been adversely |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | affected by COVID. Some major highlights of announcements in various schemes have been listed next. |
| 7 | Pradhan Mantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana | Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW) | <p>Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM- KISAN) is a Central Sector Scheme with 100% funding from Government of India.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The scheme is effective from 1 December 2018. 2. Under the scheme, an income support of Rs.6,000 per year is provided to all farmer families across the country in three equal installments of Rs2,000 each, every four months. 3. Definition of family for the scheme is husband, wife and minor children. 4. The entire responsibility of identification of beneficiary farmer families rests with the State/UT Governments. 5. The fund is directly transferred to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries. 6. Farmers covered under the Exclusion Criteria of the Operational Guidelines are not eligible for the benefit of the scheme. 7. For enrolment, the farmer is required to approach the local patwari/revenue officer/nodal officer (PM- KISAN) nominated by the State Government. 8. The Common Service Centres have also been authorized to do registration of the farmers for the scheme upon payment of fees. 9. Farmers can also do their self-registration through the Farmers Corner in the portal. 10. Farmers can also edit their names in PM-KISAN |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>database as per their Aadhaar database/card through the Farmers Corner in the portal.</p> <p>11. Farmers can also know the status of their payment through the Farmers Corner in the portal.</p> |
| 8 | Ayushman Bharat Yojana | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW) | This national scheme aims at making necessary interventions in primary, secondary and tertiary health care systems in a holistic fashion. |
| 9 | Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana | MoRD | Self-employment programme to raise the income- generation capacity of target groups amongst the poor. |
| 10 | Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme | MoSJ&E | The scheme aims to create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities. |
| 11 | National Career Service (India) or NCS | MoL&E | Under this scheme, an online job portal, named National Career Service, has been launched which acts as a common platform for jobseekers, employers, skill providers, Government Departments, placement organizations and counsellors. |
| 12 | PMKVY | MoSD&E | To provide encouragement to youth for development of employable skills by providing monetary rewards by recognition of prior learning or by undergoing training at affiliated centres. |
| 13 | Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana | MoRD | Provide financial assistance to the rural poor for constructing their houses themselves. |
| 14 | Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana | Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) | To enable better living and drive economic growth, stressing on the need for people-centric urban planning and development. |
| 15 | Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana | Ministry of Finance (MoF) | Accidental insurance with a premium of Rs 12 per year. |
| 16 | Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana | MoF | Life insurance of Rs 2 lakh with a premium of Rs 330 per year. |
| 17 | Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana | MoF | National Mission for Financial Inclusion to ensure access to financial services, namely, banking, savings and deposit accounts, remittance, credit, insurance and pension, in an affordable |

| | | | |
|----|--|---|--|
| | | | manner. |
| 18 | Atal Pension Yojana | Pension Funds Regulatory and Development Authority of India (PFRDA) | A pension scheme introduced by the Government of India in 2015-16. It has been implemented with an objective to provide pension benefits to individuals in the unorganized sector. One of the primary conveniences of the scheme is the facility of automatic debit. The bank account of a beneficiary is linked with his/her pension accounts and the monthly contributions are directly debited. On that account, individuals who have subscribed to this scheme have to ensure that their account has sufficient finances to entertain such automatic debit, failing which shall attract a penalty. |
| 19 | Deendayal Antoday Yojna- Aajivika (National Rural Livelihood Mission-NRLM) | MoRD | Creation of efficient and effective institutional platforms of the rural poor, enabling them to increase household income through sustainable livelihood enhancements and improved access to financial services. |
| 20 | Deendayal Antoday Yojna- National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) | MoHUA | This scheme aims to reduce poverty of urban poor households, especially street vendors who constitute an important segment of urban poor, by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities. |
| 21 | Pradhan Mantri Van Dhan Yojana | Ministry of Tribal Welfare | The Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) launched the Van Dhan scheme in 2018. This scheme aims at the economic development of tribals involved in the collection of minor food produce by helping them in optimum utilization of natural resources and providing them with a sustainable livelihood. |
| 22 | Schemes for good roads, safe drinking water and schools | | For villages where vulnerability is higher amongst its inhabitants due to lack of facilities of good roads, drinking water, schools, etc. which |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|---|
| | | | enhances the risks of being vulnerable, the benefits of above-listed schemes beneficial for them should be made available. |
| 23 | Janani Suraksha Yojana BACK | MoH&FW | This scheme is a safe motherhood intervention under the National Health Mission. It is being implemented with the objective of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among poor pregnant women. The scheme focuses on poor pregnant woman, with a special dispensation for States that have low institutional delivery rates, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Odisha and Jammu and Kashmir. |
| 24 | Stand-Up India Scheme | Ministry of Finance (Banking Service) | Promotion of grassroots entrepreneurship for economic empowerment and job creation by providing loans and handholding supports. The objective is to facilitate bank loans between 10 to 100 lakh to at least one scheduled caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) borrower and at least one women borrower per bank branch of all scheduled commercial banks for setting up a green field enterprise. |
| 25 | Scheme of Shelters for Urban Homeless- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihoods Mission | Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs | The objectives of the Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) component of DAY-NULM scheme are to: Ensure availability and access of the urban homeless population to permanent shelters including the basic infrastructure facilities like water supply, sanitation, safety and security; Cater to the needs of especially vulnerable segments of the urban homeless like the dependent children, aged, disabled, mentally ill and recovering gravely ill, by creating special sections within homeless shelters and provisioning special service linkages for them; Provide access to various entitlements viz |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | social security pensions, PDS, ICDS, identity, financial inclusion, education, affordable housing etc. for homeless populations; Formulate structures and framework of engagement for development, management and monitoring of shelters and ensuring basic services to homeless persons, by state and civil society organizations including homeless collectives. |
|--|--|--|

10. Annexures

Annexure-A

Social Investigation Report

FORM 22

[Rule 19(8)]

SOCIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT FOR CHILD IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION

Sl. No.....

Produced before the Child Welfare Committee.....

Case No.....

Social Investigation Report Prepared by: Child Welfare Officer/Social Worker/Case Worker/Person in charge of Home/Representative of Non-Governmental Organization

Details of child in need of care and protection:

1. Name.....

2. Age/Date/Year of birth.....

3. Sex.....

4. Caste.....

5. Religion.....

6. Father's Name.....

7. Mother's Name.....

8. Guardian's Name.....

9. Permanent Address.....

10. Landmark of the address.....

11. Address of last residence.....

12. Contact no. of father/mother/family member.....

13. Whether the child is differently abled: Yes/ No

(i) Hearing impairment

(ii) Speech impairment

(iii) Physically disabled

(iv) Mentally disabled

(v) Others (please specify)

14. Family Details:

| S.N. (1) | Name and Relationship (2) | Age (3) | Sex (4) | Education (5) | Occupation (6) | Income (7) | Health Status (8) | History of Mental Illness (9) | Addictions (10) |
|-------------|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--|--------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |

15. Relationship among the family members:

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Father & mother | Cordial/Non cordial/Not known |
| Father & child | Cordial/Non cordial/Not known |
| Mother & child | Cordial/Non cordial/Not known |
| Father & siblings | Cordial/Non cordial/Not known |
| Mother & siblings | Cordial/Non cordial/Not known |
| Child & siblings | Cordial/Non cordial/Not known |
| Child & relative | Cordial/Non cordial/Not known |

16. If child is married, name, age and details of spouse and children.....

17. History of involvement of family members in offences, if any:

| S.No | Relationship | Nature of Crime | Legal Status of the Case | Arrest if Any Made | Period of Confinement | Punishment Awarded |
|------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Father | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 2. | Step father | | | | | |
| 3. | Mother | | | | | |
| 4. | Step mother | | | | | |
| 5. | Brother | | | | | |
| 6. | Sister | | | | | |
| 7. | Others (uncle/aunt /grandparent s) | | | | | |

18. Attitude towards religion.....

19. Present living conditions

20. Other factors of importance if any.....

21. Habits of the child

A

- i) Smoking
- ii) Alcohol consumption
- iii) Drug use (specify)
- iv) Gambling
- v) Begging
- vi) Any other

B

- i) Watching TV/movies
- ii) Playing indoor/outdoor games
- iii) Reading books
- iv) Religious activities
- v) Drawing/painting/acting/singing
- vi) Any other

22. Extra-curricular interests.....

23. Outstanding characteristics and personality traits.....

24. The details of education of the child (tick as applicable)

- (i) Illiterate
- (ii) Studied up to V Standard
- (iii) Studied above V Standard but below VIII Standard
- (iv) Studied above VIII Standard but below X Standard
- (v) Studied above X Standard

25. The details of the school in which studied last (tick as applicable):

- a. Corporation/Municipal/Panchayat
- b. Government/SC Welfare School/BC Welfare School
- c. Private management
- d. School under NCLP

26. Attitude of classmates towards the child.....

27. Attitude of teachers and classmates towards the child.....

28. The reason for leaving school (tick as applicable)

- a. Failure in the class last studied
- b. Lack of interest in the school activities
- c. Indifferent attitude of the teachers
- d. Peer group influence
- e. To earn and support the family
- f. Sudden demise of parents
- g. Bullying in school
- h. Rigid school atmosphere
- i. Absenteeism followed by running away from school
- j. There is no appropriate level of school nearby
- k. Abuse in school
- l. Humiliation in school
- m. Corporal punishment
- n. Medium of instruction
- o. Others (pl. specify)

29. Vocational training, if any.....

30. Employment details, if any.....

32. Work record (reasons for leaving, vocational interests, attitude towards job or employers).....
33. Majority of the friends are (tick as applicable)

- a. Educated
- b. Illiterate
- c. The same age group
- d. Older in age
- e. Younger in age
- f. Same sex
- g. Opposite sex
- h. Addicts
- i. With criminal background

34. Attitude of the child towards friends.....

35. Attitude of friends towards the child.....

36. Observation about neighbourhood (to assess the influence of neighbourhood on the child).....

37. Mental condition of the child: (Present and past).....

38. Physical condition of the child: (Present and past).....

39. Health status of the child

- i. Respiratory disorders - present/not known/absent
- ii. Hearing impairment- present/not known/absent
- iii. Eye diseases- present/not known/absent
- iv. Dental disease- present/not known/absent
- v. Cardiac diseases- present/not known/absent
- vi. Skin disease-present/not known/absent
- vii. Sexually transmitted diseases- present/not known/absent
- viii. Neurological disorders- present/not known/absent
- ix. Mental handicap- present/not known/absent
- x. Physical handicap- present/not known/absent
- xi. Urinary tract infections- present/not known/absent
- xii. Others (pl. specify) -

40. Whether the child has any addiction Yes/ No

41. With whom the child was staying prior to production before the Committee

- (i) Parent(s) - Mother/Father/Both
- (ii) Siblings/Blood relative
- (iii) Guardian(s) - Relationship
- (iv) Friends
- (v) On the street
- (vi) Night shelter
- (vii) Orphanages/Hostels/Similar Homes
- (viii) Other (pl. specify)

42. History/ tendency of the child to run away from home, if any.....

43. Parents attitude towards discipline in the home and child's reaction.....

44. Reasons for leaving the family (tick as applicable)

- (i) Abuse by parent(s)/guardian(s)/step parents(s)
- (ii) In search of employment
- (iii) Peer group influence
- (iv) Incapacitation of parents
- (v) Criminal behaviour of parents
- (vi) Separation of parents
- (vii) Demise of parents
- (viii) Poverty
- (ix) Runaway from home
- (x) Missing/lost

- (xii) Kidnapped/abducted
- (xiii) Abandoned child
- (xiv) Others (please specify)

45. Whether the child is a victim of any offence Yes/No

46. Types of abuse met by the child (tick as applicable)

- (i) Verbal abuse - parents/siblings/employers/others (pl. specify)
- (ii) Physical abuse
- (iii) Sexual abuse - parents/siblings/employers/others (pl. specify)
- (iv) Others - parents/siblings/employers/others (pl. specify)

47. Types of ill-treatment met by the child (tick as applicable).

- i) Denial of food - parents/siblings/employers/other (pl. specify)
- ii) Beaten mercilessly - parents/siblings/employers/other (pl. specify)
- iii) Causing injury - parents/siblings/employers/other (pl. specify)
- iv) Detention - parents/siblings/employers/other (pl. specify)
- v) Others - parents/siblings/employers/others (pl. specify)

48. Exploitation faced by the child

- i) Extracted work without payment
- ii) Little (low) wages with longer duration of work
- iii) Others (pl. specify)

49. Whether the child has been bought or sold or procured or trafficked for any purpose Yes/ No

50. Whether the child has been used for begging Yes/ No

Whether the child is used by any gangs or adults or group of adults or has been used for drug peddling:
Yes/ No

51. Previous institutional/case history and individual care plan, if any:.....

52. Details of perpetrator: (such as name, age, contact number, address details, physical characteristics, relationship with the family, middlemen involved, is there any other child from the same village who is abused/harassed/taken/sent by the perpetrator, how the child came in contact with the perpetrator).....

53. Attitude of the child towards the perpetrator.....

54. Whether the police have been informed.....

55. Action taken, if any against the perpetrator.....

57. Any other remark.....

OBSERVATIONS OF INQUIRY

1. Emotional factors.....
2. Physical condition.....
3. Intelligence.....
4. Social and economic factors.....
5. Suggestive causes of the problems.....
6. Analysis of the case, including reasons/contributing factors for the offence...

7. Reasons for child's need for care and protection.....
8. Opinion of experts consulted.....
9. Psycho-social expert's assessment.....
10. Religious factors.....
11. Risk analysis for the child to be restored to the family
12. Was the child associated with any CBO/NGO in the past Yes/No

If yes, for how long (mention the time in days/months/years)

Mention the details of the CBO/NGO.....

13. Was the child ever produced before a CWC? Yes/No

If yes, name the district of that CWC

14. What was the direction/order given by that CWC

15. Was the order complied by theDCPU/CCI

16. Previous institutional/case history and individual care plan, if any:.....

17. Recommendation of Child Welfare Officer/Case Worker/Social Worker regarding psychological support, rehabilitation and reintegration of the child and its family, if any and suggested plan and requirement of documents required for seeking benefits of the recommended Social Protection Scheme-----

Signature
(Of the Person assigned)

Individual Care Plan

FORM 7

[Rules 11(3), 13(7)(vi), 13(8)(ii), 19(4), 19(17), 62(6)(vii), 62(6)(x), 69 I (3)]

INDIVIDUAL CARE PLAN

Child in Conflict with Law/Child in Need of Care and Protection (tick whichever is applicable)

Name of Case Worker/Child Welfare Officer/Probation officer.....

Date of preparing the ICP

Case/Profile No.....of 20.....

FIR No.....

U/Sections (Type of offence),applicable in case of Children in Conflict with Law.....

Police Station.....

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

Admission No.(if child is in an institution).....

Date of Admission (if child is in an institution).....

Stay of the child (Fill as applicable)

(i) Short term (up to six months)

(ii) Medium Term (six months to one year)

(iii)Long term (more than 1 year)

A. PERSONAL DETAILS (to be provided by child/parent/both on admission of the child in the institution)

1. Name of the Child.....

2. Age/Date of Birth.....

3. Sex: Male/Female.....

4. Father's name:.....

5. Mother's name.....

6. Nationality.....

7. Religion.....

8. Caste.....
9. Language spoken.....
10. Level of Education.....
11. Details of Savings Account of the child, if any.....
12. Details of child's earnings and belongings, if any.....
13. Details of awards/rewards received by the child, if any.....
14. Based on the results of case history, social investigation report and interaction with the child, give details on following areas of concern and interventions required, if any

| S.No. | Category | Areas of Concern | Proposed Interventions |
|-------|--|------------------|------------------------|
| 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, creativity and play | | |
| 6. | Attachments and inter-personal relationships | | |
| 7. | Religious beliefs | | |
| 8. | Self care and life skill training for protection from all kinds of abuse, neglect and mal treatment | | |
| 9. | Independent living skills | | |
| 10. | Any other such as significant experiences which may have impacted the development of the child, like trafficking, domestic violence, parental neglect, bullying in school, etc. (Please specify) | | |

B. PROGRESS REPORT OF THE CHILD (to be prepared every fortnight for first three months and thereafter to be prepared once a month)
 [Note: Use different sheet for Progress Report]

1. Name of the Probation Officer/Case Worker/Child Welfare Officer.....
2. Period of the report.....
3. Admission No.....
4. Board or Committee.....
5. Profile No.....
6. Name of the Child.....
7. Stay of the child (Fill as applicable)

- (iv) Short term (up to six months)
- (v) Medium Term (six months to one year)
- (vi) Long term (more than 1 year)

8. Place of interviewDates.....
9. General conduct and progress of the child during the period of the report

10. Progress made with regard to proposed interventions as mentioned in point 14 of Part A of this

Form.

| S. No. | Category | Proposed Interventions | Progress of the Child |
|--------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Child's expectation from care and protection | | |
| 2. | Health and nutrition needs | | |
| 3. | Emotional and psychological support needed | | |
| 4. | Educational and training needs | | |
| 5. | Leisure, creativity and play | | |
| 6. | Attachments and inter-personal relationships | | |

7. Religious beliefs
8. Self-care and life skill training for protection from all kinds of abuse, neglect and maltreatment
9. Independent living skills
10. Any other such as significant experiences which may have impacted the development of the child, like trafficking, domestic violence, parental neglect, bullying in school, etc. (Please specify)

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

- (i) Variation of conditions of bond
- (ii) Change of residence of the child
- (iii) Other matters, if any

12. Period of supervision completed on.....
 Result of supervision with remarks (if any).....
 Name and Addresses of the parent or guardian or fit person under whose care the child is to live after the supervision is over.....
 Date of report.....Signature of the Probation Officer.....

C. PRE-RELEASE REPORT (to be prepared 15 days prior to release)

1. Details of place of transfer and authority concerned responsible in the place of transfer/release
2. Details of placement of the child in different institutions/family
3. Training undergone and skills acquired
4. Last progress report of the child (to be attached, refer Part B)
5. Rehabilitation and restoration plan of the child (to be prepared with reference to progress reports of the child)

| S.No. | Category | Rehabilitation and Restoration Plan of the Child |
|-------|----------|--|
|-------|----------|--|

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 1. | Child's expectation from care and protection | |
| 2. | Health and nutrition | |
| 3. | Emotional and psychological | |
| 4. | Educational and training | |
| 5. | Leisure, creativity and play | |
| 6. | Attachments and inter-personal relationships | |
| 7. | Religious belief | |
| 8. | Self-care and life skill training for protection from all kinds of abuse, neglect and maltreatment | |
| 9. | Independent living skills | |
| 10. | Any other | |

6. Date of release/transfer/repatriation.....
7. Requisition for escort if required.....
8. Identification Proof of escort such as driving license, Aadhaar Card, etc.....
9. Recommended rehabilitation plan including possible placements/sponsorships.....
10. Details of Probation Officer/Non-Governmental Organization for post-release followup.....
11. Memorandum of Understanding with Non-Governmental Organisation identified for post-release follow-up (Attach a copy).....
2. Details of sponsorship agency/individual sponsor, if any.....
13. Memorandum of Understanding between the sponsoring agency and individual sponsor (Attach a copy).....
14. Medical examination report before release.....
15. Any other information.....

D. POST-RELEASE/RESTORATION REPORT OF THE CHILD

1. Status of Bank Account: Closed/Transferred
2. Earnings and belongings of the child: handed over to the child or his parents/guardians – Yes/No
3. First interaction report of the Probation Officer/Child Welfare Officer/Case Worker/social worker/Non-Governmental Organisation identified for follow-up with the child post-release.....
4. Progress made with reference to Rehabilitation and Restoration Plan.....
5. Family's behaviour/attitude towards the child.....
6. Social milieu of the child, particularly attitude of neighbours/community.....
7. How is the child using the skills acquired.....
8. Whether the child has been admitted to a school or vocation? Give date and name of the school/institute/any other agency Yes/No
9. Report of second and third follow-up interaction with the child after two months and six months respectively.....
- 10 Efforts towards social mainstreaming and child's opinion/views about it.....
11. Identity Cards and Compensation
[Instruction: Please verify with the physical documents]

IDENTITY CARDS Present status (Please tick whichever is applicable)
Yes/No Action taken

Birth Certificate
School certificate
Caste certificate
BPL Card
Disability Certificate
Immunization card
Ration Card
Adhaar Card
Received compensation from Government

Signature of the Probation Officer/Child Welfare Officer
Stamp and Seal where available

Annexure- B

| Stakeholders | |
|---|---|
| 1.Childline Services | 9.Special Juvenile Police Unit |
| 2.District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) | 10.CWPO/any other police official |
| 3.Probation Officer | 11.Outreach workers of NGOs running open shelters |
| 4.Community-based NGOs in the slums/ hutments | 12.Authorities under the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 |
| 5.Authorities under the Bonded Labour Act, 1976 | 13.Labour inspector appointed under any labour law |
| 6.DistrictChildLabourTask Force | 14.Any public servant |
| 7.Any public spirited citizen | 15.Any nurse, doctor or management of a nursing home, medical social worker or any paramedical staff |
| 8. Urban Local Bodies (ULB) | 16.Particularly at the railway station: Government Railways Police (GRP), Railway Protection Force, train ticket examiner, ticket collector, coolie/ porters, vendors at the station, outreach workers of NGOs, passengers/persons accompanying passengers, taxi/auto rickshaw and cycle rickshaw drivers, all other service providers at the station or on train and public spirited citizen |

Methodology of Drafting of the SOP

The NCPCR, in association with the Ministry of Railways, Government of India, operationalized a "Standard Operating Procedure for Railways to Ensure Care and Protection of Children in Contact with the Railways" in March 2015. The SOP for children in contact with Railways and the "SOP for Care and Protection of Children in Street Situations", both supplemented and complemented each other during various interventions with CiSS when implemented in 2018-19 in 10 cities of four States of the country.

All functionaries under the JJ Act, 2015 can use both the SOPs together as they are complementary to each other. This SOP 2.0 version is also a step-by-step guideline for all stakeholders dealing with CiSS, and primarily the CWC, upon whom the JJ Act, 2015 places the final authority to dispose of cases for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection (Section 27).

The current SOP 2.0 deals with the issues and challenges identified in the implementation phase and provides for the holistic treatment, from care to rehabilitation, by linking the identified CiSS and their families, when identified, with several social protection schemes available by the centre and State Governments. The DCPUs, on the recommendation of the CWCs, shall seek approval of the District Magistrate/sub-division magistrate in doing so.

The SOP has been developed from the best practices identified during the implementation of the earlier version of the SOP, the challenges faced and new categories of children identified within the four major categories of CiSS. The drafting process has been steered and informed by the rich and varied experience of all the stakeholders, who joined the existing core group members in a consultative process that started, once again, at NCPCR.

The participants at these consultative meets were from the NCPCR, Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights, Department of Women and Child Development, CWCs, DCPUs, child care institutions, NGOs, Child Labour Commission, Disability Commission, DLSA, Save the Children and its implementing partners, and also included psychiatrists, pediatricians, advocates. The draft of the SOP 2.0 was shared with the State coordinators of Save the Children, who were implementing the earlier SOP, and their comments/feedback were incorporated.

Annexure- D

Rescue of CiSS from Selected Hotspots: The Authorities/Stakeholders Who can be Approached for Assistance for Rescue and Production before the CWC

| HOTSPOT | STAKEHOLDERS |
|--|--|
| Railway stations | Childline booth, station manager/GRP at the railway station |
| Bus stands | Childline staff/booth/desk or traffic police, CWPO/local police station |
| Streets/pavements/footpaths | Childline staff/booth/desk or traffic police, CWPO/local police station |
| Temples/dargah/other religious shrines or places of worship | Childline staff/booth/desk or traffic police, CWPO/management of the place |
| Traffic signals/under flyovers | Childline staff/booth/desk, traffic police personnel/CWPO/local police |
| Under the bridges, slums/hutments | Beat officer/Childline, traffic police personnel/CWPO/local police |
| Outside shops/malls/working in shops/markets | CWPO/local police/Childline, labour inspector of the area |
| Construction sites | Childline, labour inspector, police |
| Areas where prostitution is prevalent, locally called red light areas, outside bars and spas | Childline/beat officer, CWPO |
| Hospitals/dispensaries (when they seek treatment) | Childline/beat officer, management/CWPO |
| Beaches and similar tourist hotspots | Childline/beat officer, CWPO |
| In case of child in need of care and protection inside any premise/house | CWPO of local police station, district-level AHTU of police/DCPU/sub-divisional magistrate |
| Other places | Childline/beat officer |



NCPCR

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

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Tel. No.: 23478200

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Website: <http://ncpcr.gov.in>



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