



भारत सरकार  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग  
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION  
OF CHILD RIGHTS  
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NEW DELHI-110001



F. No. 4401/01/2015-16/Street Children/NCPCR

Date: 06.08.2020

**Subject: Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) 2.0 on “Rescue, Care and Protection of Children in Street Situations” 2.0- Draft**

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) in collaboration with Save the Children, India is developing a Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) 2.0 on “Rescue, Care and Protection of Children in Street Situations” 2.0. This SOP has been prepared as a framework to rescue children living in street situations through application of relevant legal instruments, for their successful rehabilitation, either through institutional care or family-based care by strengthening families with the benefits provided under different schemes and programme.

Any suggestions/comments on the draft SoP may be sent to the Commission at [ms.ncpcr@nic.in](mailto:ms.ncpcr@nic.in) latest by 17<sup>th</sup> August, 2020.

**Sd/-**  
(Rupali Banerjee Singh)  
Member Secretary



**Save the  
Children**



सत्यमेव जयते



**“STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES”**

**FOR**

**CARE AND PROTECTION**

**OF CHILDREN IN STREET SITUATIONS**

SOP.2.0: Framework to provide care and protection to the Children living in Street Situations through Application of relevant legal mechanisms, provisions provided under different schemes and programmes for their successful rehabilitation either through institutional care or family based care by strengthening families with the benefits provided under different schemes and programmes.

## ACRONYMS

AHTU	Anti Human Trafficking Unit
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCI	Child Care Institution
CiSS	Children in street Situations
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
CWPO	Child Welfare Police Officer
DCPC	District Child Protection Committee
DCPU	District Child Protection Unit
DLSA	District Legal Services Authority
DM	District Magistrate
DSWO	District Social Welfare Officer
DWCD	Department of Women and Child Development
FIR	First Information Report
GRP	Government Railway Police
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme Revised
ICP	Individual Care Plan
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme
JJ Act	Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015
JJB	Juvenile Justice Board
NCPCR	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIPCCD	National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development

NOSP	National Open School Programme
PMKVY	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
PMMY	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
PO	Probation Officer
RPF	Railway Protection Force
RTE Act	Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009
SAA	Specialized Adoption Agency
SCPCR	State Commission for Protection of Child Rights
SJPU	Special Juvenile Police Unit
SMC	School Management Committee
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

INDEX

PREFACE

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 & concerted effort by the Civil Society Organizations, Law Enforcement Agencies , Juvenile Justice Authorities, Concerned Departments and moreover due to lack of convergence and application of Laws pertaining to children. However, we believe that with strong determination and application of all available means; the situation of children living in Street Situations can be elevated and addressed with no time –

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)

DRAFT

## Standard Operating Procedure[SOP] for addressing the issues of

### Children in Street Situations 2.0

#### **1. Introduction – SOP 2.0:**

The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is a statutory body of Government of India. It was set up in March 2007 under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005, an Act of Parliament (December 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.

India has the largest child population in the world. Wellbeing of children is a universal aspiration. The Commission is committed to reach out to the last child to address the violations he/she is facing and alleviate its status from vulnerability to a secured societal environment through complaint redressal mechanism, policy intervention, regulatory intervention, programme activity, special investigation, recommendation and studies. Commission through various interventions and interactions is aware of the fact that children are found in street situations in almost all the cities and town 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 their right to proper development. These children are a sub-set of vulnerable and working children- a major category comes under the children in need of care & protection (CNCP) defined under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

There are several provisions provided especially under *The Constitution of India, United Nation Convention for Rights of the Child (UNCRC), The National Plan of Action for Children, 2016 & Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 that are applicable for the “rehabilitation” of Children in Street Situations.*

#### **CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR CHILDREN (The following provisions provided under “The Constitution of India” are affected/contravened when a child is found in Street Situations)**

- Article 14 : The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.
- Article 15 (3) : Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.
- Article 21 : No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.
- Article 21 (A) : The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may, by law, determine.
- Article 23 (1): Traffic in human beings and beggary and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.
- Article 24 : No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

- Article 38 (1) : The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life
- Article 39 : The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing- (e) ..... tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength;
- Article 39 (f) that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

**The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)**, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1989, represents universal recognition of the rights of the children. While the UNCRC makes no particular reference to children in street situations, all its provisions are applicable to them, as are its Optional Protocols.

**The National Plan of Action for Children, 2016** of Ministry of Women and Child Development takes into account the current priorities for children in India. The focus of the NPAC is to reach and serve to the “Last Child First”, as, those who are most vulnerable due to gender, socio-cultural and economic or geographic exclusion, including other vulnerable children – **CiSS**, children of migrant workers, children of sex workers and those suffering from HIV/AIDS or other diseases.

**The Commissions for the Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005** is an act to provide for the National Commission and State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights and Children’s Courts for providing speedy trial of offences against children or of violation of child rights and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Commission under section 13 of the CPCR Act has been provided to perform the duties including look into the matters relating to children in need of special care and protection including children in distress, marginalized and disadvantaged children , children in conflict with law, juveniles, children without families and children of prisoners and recommend appropriate remedial measures.

## **2. Rationale of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) :**

We are in the 30<sup>th</sup> year of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which has been ratified by India, meaning hereby that our Country also recognizes universal rights of the children including children in need of care and protection even while living on the streets. In articulating its image of progress, development and inclusion, India has reaffirmed its commitment to fulfilling children’s rights, recognizing them as the nation’s prime assets. The Government aims to abide by the Constitution of India that accords a special status to Children as deserving of special rights and entitlements.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015[ JJ Act] enacted in furtherance of India’s accession to UNCRC, is the fundamental law dealing with children in need of care and protection by catering to their needs through care, protection, development, treatment, social re-integration, by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposal of matters in the best interest of children. Section 2[14]ii of the JJ Act defines a child in need of care and protection as (ii) “who is found working in contravention of labour laws for the time being in force or is found begging, or living on the street.” Thus, the children in street situations fall under the category of children in need of care & protection.



Moreover, when we talk about CiSS in the context of Sustainable Development Goals ; goals 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 government despite having specific policies and schemes for children in streets is yet to address the core issues of this set of children due to lack of synergy of authorities, states , institutions and stakeholders. Children in street situation ***is a Socio-economic and legal issue that is getting worse day by day due to lack of appropriate and effective implementation of legal measures and social interventions .***

Therefore, 'Standard Operating Procedures for Care, Protection and Rehabilitation of CiSS 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 be with their families . In case the family needs further support that may also be provided keeping in mind the best interest of the child. However, if the child is alone, institutional care/restoration with family and complete care and protection as provided under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children)Act,2015 shall be provided.

Accordingly, this SOP has been developed based on the learning's of the NCPCR while dealing with matters under several domains including CICL and CNCP under JJ Act, 2015, rescue of child labour under Child & Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 2016, Health & Mental Health including substance abuse, Right to Education as well as the implementation of the earlier SOP for the years 2018 and 2019 in 4 States by the by Save the Children.

Save the Children mapped about two lakhs children in 10 cities of four state in India viz. Delhi, Maharashtra, UP and West Bengal, whose rights to protection, education, health, water, sanitation, and urban development and welfare was not addressed so far. This huge number of CiSS, were found to be typically suffering from many denials and vulnerabilities: these include deprivation of responsible adult protection and care; coercion to work to eat each day; work in unhealthy occupations on streets like rag-picking, begging and others; subject to physical abuse and sexual exploitation; abysmally poor sanitary conditions; inadequate nutrition from begging, foraging for food; a range of psycho-social stresses; exposure to drug and substance abuse; and no access to medical care or education.

All these problems faced by CiSS are 'multi-dimensional' and complex and thus, provide no simple answers. The existing SOP did not work for a non homogenous population of different categories of CiSS. The SOP did present PROCESSES that were set in motion once a child has been reported as a street child, yet did not find the implementation easy and workable whilst dealing with all kinds of CiSS. There was also a need to include many more provisions of the available legal system and policy framework.

Consequently, the new version of the SOP would also seek to create a convergence of the various functionaries, institutions/ agencies, and the multifarious government schemes and policies; for a more holistic approach in providing care, protection and rehabilitation of CiSS. In addition, provisions provided under different Acts, institutional mechanisms, and social interventions, schematic benefits have also been looked into in developing an operating procedure ***to address the core issues and reasons the children are in street situation.***

With these objectives and the concerns communicated by the Save the Children on the basis of their observations during the implementation of SOP . Accordingly, NCPCR decided to improve/upgrade this SOP developed in 2016-17 for care and protection of CiSS. Once again, the consultative process was set in motion

by NCPCR and Save the children to find out the bridges that could be built between the schemes, programs and the Children in street situation. The biggest question that was looking for an answer was how to link these CiSS to these programs and schemes run by the Government. This time the SOP should be focused on providing social protection to children with and without families, adding processes and procedures that has worked for children in street situation in two years of the SOPs implementation and excluding those programs that did not work in the betterment of the lives of these children. The version 2.0 will also look at the role of the Stakeholders that were identified earlier that supported in strengthening the systems that lead to improvement in the lives of CiSS. Various cross cutting issues of disability, substance abuse, age and gender were also to be clearly included for each categories of CiSS in the SOP version 2.0.

While doing so, one of the core principles adopted in this SOP 2.0 is looking at the child in the context of family “since family is the first resort for a child”. Child is a part of the family and family is the unit itself . In India family lives and moves as unit and so the children in the family. Therefore, many families and communities migrated to the cities in search of jobs and means of livelihoods land up on the streets and start living on the street itself. Another category of family-based children in street situations are the children from nearby slums who spend considerable amount of time on the streets just loitering, selling goods or begging. Therefore, while addressing the issues of children in street situations; a comprehensive package of interventions must be carried out with their families as well. This is keeping in view the best interest of the child.

Keeping in view the principle of family responsibility as provided under Section 3 (v) of JJ Act, 2015 that states – the primary responsibility of care , nurture and protection of the child shall be that of the biological family or adoptive or foster parents , as the case may be; the SOP is to enable the families to take care of their children.

### **3 LIFE OF CHILDREN LIVING IN STREET SITUATIONS: SOME ISSUES & CONCERNS**

A rapidly urbanizing India requires continuous understanding of the issues related to CiSS to ensure that no child lives in abject poverty or at margins of society. The CiSS are often described as ‘hidden’ or ‘invisible’ due to lack of identity, recognition or social status that can make them count. All CiSS whether living with or without parents, are extremely vulnerable to crimes of sexual abuse. All kinds of violence take place on the street . The perpetrator could be an adult or even another street child in conflict with law (under 18 years of age).

Education is the important part in the life of a child for its development, however, education is missing in the lives of CiSS. They are out-of-school and spend most of their time working in inhuman environments. Despite, there is constitutional guarantee of education under Right to Education Act that states every child below the age of 14 years has to be enrolled in formal school education; children continue to be out of school. The fact of the matter is , if children are enrolled and attending in a school can be protected more effectively.

Crime against children is an indicator of the state of children. It is pertinent to highlight the data captured by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) . The 2018 report of NCRB says that In percentage terms, major crime heads under ‘Crime Against Children’ during 2018 were Kidnapping & Abduction (44.2%) and cases under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (34.7%) including child rape. The crime rate per lakh

children population is 31.8 in 2018 in comparison with 28.9 in 2017. It indicates that the rate of crimes against children is being increasing day by day which is a serious concern. Apart from crime against children, the issue of missing children is another indicator for deteriorating state of affairs pertaining to children.

It was observed that the proportion of older girls (those in 16-18 years age group) in the street child population is comparatively low as per the data collected by Save the Children, which suggests various factors drive girls out of streets as they grow older. It could be child marriage, trafficking, or entry into the brothels, however, there is a need to conduct an in-depth study on this.

Children living with family and community environment are somehow safer than the children living in street situations who live on their own or with their parents. These children in street situations are one of the most vulnerable categories of human beings who survive on streets without any safety net. These children are the first in sight in any major city but they are the last to be reached out under any programme or services.

Big metropolitan cities have higher presence of street connected children migrated from other states, whereas in the smaller cities street connected children are mostly from the same state. Search for employment, slum displacement, poverty of the household, are important triggers of migration of children to the city; whereas some of the reasons why a child leaves the house are “family breakdown, divorce, step parenting, domestic violence, beating, rebuke, lack of community support, breakdown of support networks, lack of parental education about child care and development, conflict in family and stress management skills by the parents; assorted family problems including abuse, desire for consumer goods, the lure of the city”, etc. lead children to the streets.

Rag picking is the most commonly cited livelihood option of street connected children. Other survival strategy are begging, hawking/ street-vending and working at roadside stalls.

Most street connected children engaged in work daily . Long working hours, drudgery and exhaustion are the reasons for children to get attracted to drugs. A substantial proportion of children spend a part of their earnings on drugs and intoxicants. Being on the street also gives them easy access to drugs, alcohol and tobacco, hence substance abuse is also a major problem that such children are prone to. According to a study conducted by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights with National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre, the common drugs of use among children and adolescents are; tobacco and alcohol, followed by inhalants and cannabis. The mean age of onset was lowest for tobacco (12.3 years), followed by onset of inhalants (12.4 years), cannabis (13.4 years), alcohol (13.6 years), proceeding to the use of harder substances – opium, pharmaceutical opioids, heroin (14.3–14.9 years) and substances through injecting route (15.1 years). In another study, 46.36% of slum dwelling adolescents used both smokeless and smoking tobacco in addition to alcohol and cannabis and started using drugs during their childhood itself.

Further to this as per a study brought out by the ASSOCHAM Ladies League on “Situational Analysis of Street Children in Metro Cities,” covering 2,000 reveals that children in metros are victims of one or other substance use, including inhalants (35 per cent), alcohol (12 per cent), cannabis (16 per cent), chewing tobacco and gutka (16 per cent ) and smoking (21 per cent )

Injury and illness are common among the street connected children. Diarrhoea/ loose motions, viral fever, food poisoning are common illness caused and aggravated by consumption of unsafe drinking water, lack of personal hygiene and open defecation. Most street connected children depend on public sources of water.

This includes tap water, hand pumps, wells, parks, bus stands, water sources at railway stations, etc. CiSS are often more vulnerable to sexual and reproductive health problems, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/ AIDS, unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortions. It has been seen that sexual and reproductive health problems affect both girls and boys. In addition, CiSS have a number of psychological problems, due to insecurity and continued anxiety, violation, maladjusted behaviour throughout their lives.

Most of the street connected children are vulnerable to emotional, physical and sexual abuse due to lack of secure shelter and adult care. It has often been seen that because of a lack of permanent shelter and (that) the number of CiSS is not recorded in any national survey, CiSS are often called the 'hidden children'. Most of the children do not have any identification documents, which would have enabled them to demand services and schemes offered by the government.

#### **4.RECOGNIZING AND CATEGORIZING CHILDREN IN STREET SITUATIONS**

The term "street child," used by the Commission on Human Rights in 1994, was developed in the 1980s to describe "any girl or boy [...] for whom the street (in the broadest sense of the word, including unoccupied dwellings, wasteland, etc.) has become his or her habitual abode and/or source of livelihood, and who is inadequately protected, supervised or directed by responsible adults." At that time, "street children" were categorized as either children *on* the street, who worked on the street and went home to their families at night; children *of* the street, who lived on the street, were functionally without family support but maintained family links; or abandoned children who lived completely on their own.

Terminology has continued to evolve to recognize children as social actors whose lives are not circumscribed by the street. Human Rights Council resolution 16/12 refers to children working and/or living on the street, and the Committee on the Rights of the Child has adopted the term "CiSS," recognizing that children engage in numerous activities on the street and that if there is a "problem" it is not the child, but rather the situations in which s/he finds her/himself.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as the JJ Act, 2015) under section 2 (14) has defined children who are in need of care and protection. Therefore, JJ Act, 2015 being the principal act governing children in need of care and protection the definitions given in this Act are being used as working definitions in this SOP.

#### **DEFINITION OF CHILD IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION**

**Section 2 (14) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 defines child in need of care and protection as a child:**

- (i) who is found without any home or settled place of abode and without any ostensible means of subsistence; or
- (ii) who is found working in contravention of labour laws for the time being in force or is found begging, or living on the street; or
- (iii) who resides with a person (whether a guardian of the child or not) and such person—
  - (a) has injured, exploited, abused or neglected the child or has violated any other law for the time being in force meant for the protection of child; or
  - (b) has threatened to kill, injure, exploit or abuse the child and there is a reasonable likelihood of the

threat being carried out; or

(c) has killed, abused, neglected or exploited some other child or children and there is a reasonable likelihood of the child in question being killed, abused, exploited or neglected by that person; or

(iv) who is mentally ill or mentally or physically challenged or suffering from terminal or incurable disease, having no one to support or look after or having parents or guardians unfit to take care, if found so by the Board or the Committee; or

(v) who has a parent or guardian and such parent or guardian is found to be unfit or incapacitated, by the Committee or the Board, to care for and protect the safety and well-being of the child; or

(vi) who does not have parents and no one is willing to take care of, or whose parents have abandoned or surrendered him; or

(vii) who is missing or run away child, or whose parents cannot be found after making reasonable inquiry in such manner as may be prescribed; or

(viii) who has been or is being or is likely to be abused, tortured or exploited for the purpose of sexual abuse or illegal acts; or

(ix) who is found vulnerable and is likely to be inducted into drug abuse or trafficking; or

(x) who is being or is likely to be abused for unconscionable gains; or

(xi) who is child of or affected by any armed conflict, civil unrest or natural calamity; or

(xii) who is at imminent risk of marriage before attaining the age of marriage and whose parents, family members, guardian and any other persons are likely to be responsible for solemnization of such marriage

## **CATEGORISATION OF CHILDREN FOR APPROPRIATE INTERVENTIONS**

Thus the JJ Act, 2015 covers all categories of children that fall under Children in Need of Care & Protection (CNCP). Accordingly, on the basis of the definition and indicators provided in the Act; children of various situations and nature found in street situations can be enumerated to establish the fact that they are indeed child in need of care and protection. This would help in deciding appropriate interventions and measures to address the core issues and reasons the children are in street situations.

Defining and identifying CiSS appropriately is crucial to provide them with different sets of interventions and services, as per their circumstances and vulnerabilities. For example, those with parents/ guardians on the streets will need a different approach and those who have no contact with families or are abandoned or orphans - will require a diverse approach and a distinct set of services. Though the SOP 2.0 prescribes various measures/steps to be taken to provide care and protection to the children in street situations, However, there will always be a possibility and need for a customized solution depending on the situation. Therefore, keeping in mind the measures provided in the SOP 2.0 and the best interest of child, CWCs may use their own discretion under the purview of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and other laws related to children.

**For the understanding and need for interventions, the children in street situations may be categorized under three broad types which are given as under:**

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

**Children stay on the streets in the day and back home in the night to their family home who resides in a nearby slum/hutments** : Children spending their time on street, loitering in the day time , however, go home during the night to be with their parents that live in a nearby slum or hutment . These children may found simply loitering, begging , picking rags or selling goods/items. This set of children lack parental guidance who themselves struggle for their own survival.

**Children *living on the streets with their families***: Children living with their families on the streets who are from different parts of the country migrated to the city to earn their subsistence. A type of them who work in various unorganized sector like ; temporary labour in construction etc. 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.

**Examples of children who are also child in need of care and protection come under these three broad categories of children.**

**Abandoned child living on the streets** : A child deserted by his biological or adoptive parents or guardians and now living on the streets.

**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, which exacerbate their vulnerabilities much more than other CiSS.

**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.

**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 as child labour.

**Working Children** : Children who polish shoes for income;working in eateries, tea-stalls, road side stalls, repair shops, construction sites, in markets, etc.;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 daily basis.

**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 pretence or exposing or exhibiting with the object of obtaining or extorting alms, any sore, wound, injury, deformity or disease, whether of himself or of any other person or of an animal.

**Rag Pickers**: Children who pick waste on the road side or in the premises of railway station, bus terminus or any public places

Children living and working on the Platforms of Railway stations

Children living and working with families on streets/ pavements/ bus stands/ railway stations/ underflyovers, etc.;

Children living with families in slums/ hutments and working on streets; living with families at construction sites;

Children of commercial sex workers/ children living in red light areas loitering on the streets;  
Children loitering on the beach/ living on the beach (with or without families) in tourist hot-spots;

Children who are mentally ill or mentally challenged amongst roaming on the streets

Children in street situations who are physically challenged/disabled

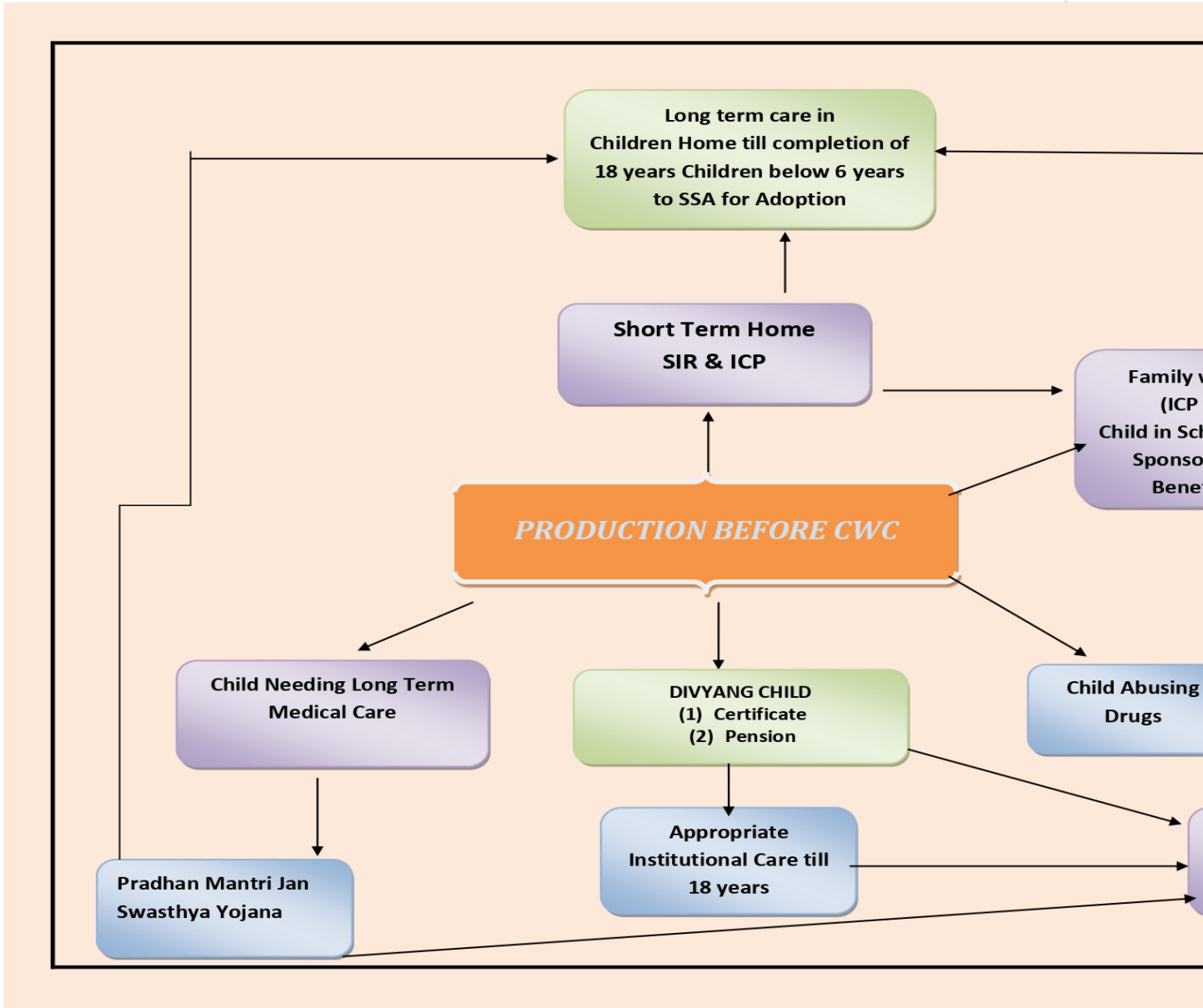
Children in sibling care : The CiSS themselves are CNCP, take care of their siblings who live on streets

Children who are substance abusers living on the streets

Children performing on the streets;

Children cleaning automobile windscreen

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## 5: PROCEDURES TO BE FOLLOWED TO ENSURE CARE & PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN STREET SITUATIONS

Considering the range of care and protection measures, principles to be followed and definitions for all types of children, authorities, stakeholders provided under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 ; the spirit of the Act is to bring all children needing care and protection or deprived children into the ambit of this Act. The Child Welfare Committee (CWC) being the focal authority to take decision on children needing care and protection under the purview of the Act ; effort should be made to produce all children who are CNCP including children in street situations before the Committee. Once a child is brought into the protection mechanism; the child can lead a better life. It is the right of a child to lead a better life. Thus, the effort to bring the child to the CWC gives an opportunity to the child for a better life.

### PRODUCTION OF CHILD BEFORE THE CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

The principle adopted and reflected in Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 that any child/children who come under the category of child in need of care and protection to be produced before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) established under Section 27 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. It may be noted that under juvenile justice system there are two categories of children i.e. children in conflict with law and children in need of care & protection to be dealt by the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) and Child Welfare Committee (CWC) respectively.

According to JJ Act, 2015 section 31. (1) 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; This definition is expanded to include the “Police Beat Officer/constable” in urban areas and as a measure of gate keeping can include the “chowkidar” at the rural set up in this version of SOP.
- (ii) Any public servant;
- (iii) Childline Services or any voluntary or non-governmental organisation or any agency as may be recognized by the State Government;
- (iv) Child Welfare Officer or probation officer;
- (v) Any social worker or a public spirited citizen; or
- (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.

### INFORMATION , PREPARATION & REPORTING

- Anybody including a spirited citizen, Childline, Child Welfare Police Officer (CWPO), DCPU, Inspector appointed under labour laws, Police, Social Worker, public servant, Child Welfare Officer , NGO official, Social Worker, nurse, doctor or management of hospital workers in their official capacity or personal capacity as a spirited citizen having information of children in street situations can produce a child before the concerned Child Welfare Committee (CWC) as provided under Section 31 (1) or can share the information with childline-1098 for the same purpose.
- As provided under Section 30 (xii) of the JJ Act, 2015 ; Child Welfare Committee (CWC) having information on Children in Street Situations (CiSS) under their jurisdiction may reach out to these

children( as they are in Need of Care and Protection), who are otherwise not produced before the Committee , with the decision of by at least three members.

- Based on information for the purpose of producing before the CWC and rehabilitation of CiSS ; Statutory bodies like NCPCR, SCPCRs and District Child Protection Mechanism can constitute teams for conducting survey or adopt any other means to collect information/data on CiSS and carryout rescue operation within the eco- system created by the JJ Act, 2015 , as well as other applicable Acts and provisions. The concerned CWC must be informed of such operation and to be carried out in consultation with CWC.
- As provided under Section 31- regarding a public spirited citizen ; it may be mentioned that under Article 51 of the Constitution of India that prescribes the fundamental duties of a citizen to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement. Accordingly, in the context of children in street situations, all spirited citizens having information on such children should bring into the notice of police or inform Childline-1098 service for producing the child before Child Welfare Committee to ensure its care and protection.
- In case of a rescue effort, if the number of children rescued is more and transportation/ movement are a problem, CWC may reach out (instead of waiting for the children to be reported to them) to the children so as to ensure their suitable placement.

### **Mandatory Reporting**

- **Mandatory reporting regarding a child found separated from guardian:** As provided under Section 32 of the JJ Act, 2015 ,any individual or a police officer or any functionary of any organization or a nursing home or hospital or maternity home, who or which finds and takes charge, or is handed over a child who appears or claims to be abandoned or lost, or a child who appears or claims to be an orphan without family support, shall within twenty-four hours (excluding the time necessary for the journey), give information to the Childline Services or the nearest police station or to a ChildWelfareCommitteeortotheDistrictChildProtectionUnit,orhandoverthechildtoachildcareinstitution registered under this Act, as the case may be.
- **Offence of Non-reporting of a child found separated from guardian:** If information regarding a child as required under section 32 is not given within the period specified in the said section then, such act shall be regarded as an offence.

**PRODUCTION OF THE CHILD BEFORE CWC & INITIAL PROCESS :** The child shall be produced before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) within 24 hours of his/her rescue, as given under Section 31 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. Accordingly, each CiSS is to be reported to the CWC.

1. **INQUIRY ABOUT THE CHILDREN PRODUCED TO CWC :** As provision provided under Section 36 (1) of the JJ Act , 2015 ; CWC upon production of a child shall hold an inquiry on the situation of the child. The Committee is to make preliminary inquiry from the child and/or from the individual/ agency/ organization/stakeholders producing the child regarding the place and the circumstances under which the child was found/ contacted, and the whereabouts of the family.

## 2. IN CASE THE CHILD IS ALONE IN THE STREET SITUATION :

(a) In case the **child living alone**, the Committee on being satisfied through the inquiry that the child before the Committee is a CNCP , may , on consideration of Social Investigation report **shall exercise its discretion for the restoration of the child to parents or guardian** under Section 37 (1) and (1) (b) , Section 39 (1) and Section 40 (3) of the JJ Act, 2015.

(b) Through the inquiry, if it is found that the child is living alone and through Social Investigation Report (SIR) , it was established that the child could not be restored with the family or also could not 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) till the age of 21 years in order to facilitate child's re-integration into the mainstream of society.**

## 3. IN CASE THE CHILD IS LIVING WITH HIS FAMILY IN THE STREET SITUATION

(a) If the child is found to be living with his family on the street is a migrant family who comes to the city due to lack of means for subsistence , adopt livelihood option of doing odd jobs , begging or selling products on the streets , or even does some other work involving children or not but attract the provisions provided under JJ Act, 2015 mentioned above, DCPU may visit the family and prepare the Social Investigation Report (SIR) to present the family situation. It is also important that the family is counseled by DCPU/ CWO/ social worker/ NGO/ CBO representative to **explain them the various reasons why the child should not be on the streets.** If the family don't find any possible means in the city except being on the street - considering the safety of the child and dignity of the family, they want to go back to their native place -all possible steps may be taken to **rehabilitate the family to their native place.** Therefore, keeping in mind the best interest of the child, CWC may consider writing to the CWC of the concerned district where the family is belong to or to the District Magistrate **to ensure basic facility and appropriate benefits under various schemes of the government (both central and state government as listed at Annexure-1 ) are provided to the family** so that the family would not put their children at risk . For the successful rehabilitation; the following steps also may be ensured.

(i) At the native place, the Village Level Child Protection Committee (VLPC) with Panchayat should also help the family accessing the benefits under these schemes. (ii) VLPC/SMC/local body to ensure that the child is enrolled in Anganwadi or School (iii) CWC may assign or request a local NGO/CBO for further support to the child as per need and to carry out family strengthening programme.

Note: The detailed of scheme is provided in Annexure.

(b) However, on the basis of SIR , if it was established that the **family is unable to go back to their native home due to certain reasons or unable to go back to their native home** for the time being ; CWC shall recommend for the child is to be enrolled at the Anganwadi Centre or in a School as well as provided open shelter facility available in the area.

(c) CWC shall also recommend that the family may also be provided night shelter or Rain Basera in the area by the Urban Local Body (ULB) or district administration as per the administrative jurisdiction.

(d) (i)If it is found that the **child is living on the street and begging with his parents** or parents do any other odd jobs and cause their child to beg on street; CWC shall order CWO/DCPU for counselling of the family and conduct social investigation. In case CWC views that the family is unduly (without any circumstances which is beyond their control) engaging their child for begging or cause for begging with

criminal or professional intent; legal action may be initiated against such parents as per provision provided under Section 76 – Employment of child for begging ( JJ Act, 2015).

(ii) In case of a child whose parents are not taking care of the child; CWC may assess the family and if it is found that the child who has parents or guardians and such Parent or guardian is **found to be unfit or incapacitated to take care for and protect the safety and wellbeing of the child**; the child may be sent to the institutional care as a last resort after sufficient inquiry and information to SCPCR. However, removal of child from the custody of the family should not be automatically ordered, unless there are grave circumstances to do so. To be included in the begging

(e) (i). In case it is found that or CWC doubt that the guardians or family actually are not biological parents or guardians ; CWC shall request for further police investigation to find out the truth with a copy to AHTU/SCPCR. In addition, if the child mentioned that he/she is controlled by any other person or group of persons- the Police to carry out further investigation into the matter. Suitable action under JJ Act, 2015 shall be initiated immediately .

(ii) Further, if the Committee on being satisfied through the inquiry that the child before the Committee is a CNCP , may , on consideration of Social Investigation report **shall exercise its discretion for the restoration of the child to parents or guardian** under Section 37 (1) and (1) (b) , Section 39 (1) and Section 40 (3) of the JJ Act, 2015.

(iii)In case , the child could not be restored , 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 may also appropriately initiate process of **declaring a child legally free for adoption** under section 38 of the JJ Act, 2015

(f) 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 stay in a nearby slum/hutment area; **the child is to be enrolled for education and nutrition either in a school or Anganwadi Centre depending on his age**. In case the child is under 6 years of age to be enrolled in Anganwadi or Crèche available in the locality and in case the child is above 6 years of age to be enrolled in a nearby school. In addition, the child should attend an Open shelter in order to use its free time rather to be on the street. It may be mentioned that an 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. Thus, the Open shelter is meant for such children living on street situation with their families. Subsequently, on the basis of Social Investigation Report (SIR), **Individual Care Plan of the child** is to be prepared and monitored by the DCPU.

(g) In case there is no facility of an Open Shelter; as provision provided under Section 51 of the JJ Act, 2015 - CWC in consultation with District Magistrate shall recognize a facility being run by a Government organization or a voluntary or non government organization or a school **building to be declared as a fit facility to run an Open Shelter for such children for the time being**. This Open Shelter shall function according to the provisions provided under Section 43 of the JJ Act, 2015. NGOs/CBOs working in the region having 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.

#### 4. IN CASE THE CHILD IS WORKING

(a) In case the child in street situation is **found to be picking waste, working in a roadside tea stall/fruit cart, selling news papers , balloons, pens, pencils are the act of** child labour. It may be noted that as per the W.P.(CRL) No. 2069/2005 filed by Save the Childhood Foundation , the Hon’ble High Court of Delhi in its judgment dated 05.11 2014 has mentioned that “all enforcement agencies should understand 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, **person who is buying the scraps/whatever collection from the child or engaging children in such activities mentioned are to be booked under the contravention of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 and provisions under Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2017.** (To deal with such cases pertaining to child labour , SOP on Rescue & Rehabilitation of Child Labour prepared by NCPCR available at the link.....may be referred.)

(b) If the person receiving the scraps/whatever collection from the child or who has engaged children and **giving narcotic substance instead of money or along with the money; action may be initiated under Section 77 of the JJ Act, 2015** that states-whoever gives or cause to be given , to any child any intoxicating liquor or any narcotic drug or tobacco products or psychotropic substance, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to a fine which may extend up to one lakh rupees.

(c) It is also observed in certain cases , the same person that receiving the scraps/whatever collection from the child or who has engaged children and giving narcotic substance **or along with the money and also exploiting the child sexually ; action may be initiated under Section 77 of the JJ Act, 2015 for giving narcotics and to be trial under POCSO Act for sexual offence.**

(d) **When a child in street situation is also a substance abuser, is produced before the CWC, the 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. 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 or any appropriate facility of the government, it shall be the responsibility of the District Magistrate to refer the child to the other district or in a private institution, in which case District Magistrate would arrange the required resources.

## **6. CHILD BEGGARS : Children begging on streets are a major category of children living in street situations**

**A large number of children are found begging on the streets.**“Child begging on the street” shall be understood to mean a child - soliciting or receiving alms in a public place or entering into any private premises for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms, under any pretence and exposing or exhibiting with the object of obtaining or extorting alms, any , wound , injury, deformity or disease , whether of himself or of any other person or of an animal (Section 2 (8) (i) & (ii) of JJ Act, 2015).

Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959, which also extends to the whole of the NCT, Delhi provides a wider aspect of begging. For the purpose of this SOP which will also be implemented in Delhi, we will also use the definition of begging in the larger context.

### **Under the Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959,**

(i) “Begging” means-

- (a) Soliciting or receiving alms, in a public place whether or not under any pretence such as singing, dancing, fortune telling, performing or offering any article for sale;
- (b) entering on any private premises for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms;
- (c) exposing or exhibiting, with the object of obtaining or extorting alms, any sore, wound injury, deformity of diseases whether of a human being or animal;
- (d) having no visible means of subsistence and wandering, about or remaining in any public place in such condition or manner, as makes it likely that the person doing so exist soliciting or receiving alms;
- (e) allowing oneself to be used as an exhibit for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms; but does not include soliciting or receiving money or food or given for a purpose authorizes by any law, or authorized in the manner prescribed by [the Deputy Commissioner or such other officer as be specified in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner].

It has been observed that, in India there are families who have been begging on street traditionally. To make begging as part of their profession , they migrate to the cities as seasonal migrants . These families generally do begging on bus or trains and other places . There should be a study to understand their background , reasons and various aspects how they have made begging as a profession.

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights conducted a rescue operation on 10<sup>th</sup> June, 2019 on pilot basis to rescue children begging on streets especially in the area of Janpath , New Delhi. The broad objectives of the initiative were :- i) To identify children begging on the streets of Delhi. ii) To provide appropriate rehabilitation measures to the children found to be begging. iii) To identify the parents or legal guardians who have engaged children for begging. iv) To take appropriate legal action against perpetrators. v) To sensitize all the appropriate authorities and stakeholder agencies on the issues of child beggars and involve them in the process of addressing those issues in Delhi. vi) To ensure that children who are into begging in the territory of Delhi are provided education and involved in developmental programmes for their overall growth & overall well-being and ultimately, make Delhi free of child beggars.

Before the pilot initiative a meeting was conducted with all authorities, stakeholders, police , NGOs etc and a spot survey was also carried out prior to the rescue operation on 4<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2019. The areas identified for conducting rescue operation covered the Janpath, Chandralok Building, Palika Bazaar, Jantar Mantar, Bangla Sahib Gurudwara, Hanuman Mandir, Barakhamba Road, Connaught Place- Inner Circle and Shankar Market. A preliminary meeting was organized to plan for rescue on 9<sup>th</sup> June, 2019 with District Magistrate, New Delhi, Deputy Commissioner of Police, New Delhi, Deputy Commissioner of Police- 3rd Battalion, Child Welfare Committee-IX, District Child Protection Officer, District Labour Commissioner, Medical Superintendent, Ram Manohar Lohia Hospita and Director- Principal, Lady Hardinge Medical College.

Under this initiative, 62 children were rescued most of them with their families and all of them have been rehabilitated successfully. However, one family which is a habitual offender and professional beggar has been noted for coming back to the street for begging. This family lives at a nearby place and come to the street during the day for begging.

## **7. SUGGESTED PROCEDURES REGARDING AADHAR CARD FOR CHILDREN IN STREET SITUATION**

**WHAT IS AADHAR** : Aadhaar number is a 12-digit random number issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India - UIDAI (“Authority”) 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.

In respect to vulnerable population including marginalized families and children , Aadhaar is a strategic policy tool for social and financial inclusion, public sector delivery reforms, managing fiscal budgets, increase convenience and promote hassle-free people-centric governance. Aadhaar can be used as a permanent Financial Address and facilitates financial inclusion of the underprivileged and weaker sections of the society and is therefore a tool of distributive justice and equality. The Aadhaar identity platform is one of the key pillars of the ‘Digital India’, wherein every resident of the country is provided with a unique identity.

**ENABLING PROVISION UNDER AADHAAR ACT, 2016** : Special measures for issuance of Aadhaar number to certain category of persons.

**Section 5.** The Authority shall take special measures to issue Aadhaar number to women, children, senior citizens, persons with disability, unskilled and unorganised workers, nomadic tribes or to such other persons who do not have any permanent dwelling house and such other categories of individuals as may be specified by regulations.

Therefore, keeping in view the spirit of the Aadhaar initiative of Government of India which is a facility limited to citizen of India only, at the same time a tool of distributive justice and equality- due diligence must be carried out while recommending or starting procedures for new Aadhaar Card. It is an exercise with responsibility and accountability. Therefore, following measures are suggested to follow while making Aadhaar Card:

- ❖ Children belong to the families who live in slums/hutments- Aadhar Card may be made as per records and documents available of their families.

- ❖ Children who have no family and are in long term care living at the Children Home- Aadhaar Card may be made as per provision of the Aadhaar Act.
- ❖ Children of migrant labours living on streets- Aadhaar Card may be made as per records and documents available of their families.
- ❖ Children who have no document / the documents of the family would be valid.
- ❖ In case there is no document of the families who are living on streets; the children would be admitted in school ( as per provision under RTE Act, 2009) or AWC as case may be immediately.
- ❖ The matter pertaining to Aadhaar Card for the street families may be decided by the Competent Authority as provided under the Aadhaar Act , 2016 & Ruling of Hon'ble Supreme Court on Writ Petition (Civil) No. 494 of 2012 & connected on " Aadhaar Card" dated September 26, 2018
- ❖ Biometric verification may be made mandatory for every child found alone or if CWC has apprehension that the guardian/ family of the child may not be biological.

## **8. SUGGESTED MEASURES TO DEAL WITH VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF CiSS**

The measures have been suggested keeping in mind the provisions provided under the laws related to children primarily the JJ Act, 2015, Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 , provisions of various compensations to the victims and benefits provided under various schemes and programmes . The basic premises upon which these suggestions are formed are "children as well as the families should not be in street situations". In support of this; one of the most enabling provisions to be highlighted here is the "Open Shelter" under Section 43 of the JJ Act, 2015. As per the Act, this 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. Thus, the Open shelter is meant for such children living on street situation with their families. Therefore, effort has also been made to link with such provisions to deal the issue of children and families living on the street situations.



**If the Child is alone in the street situation**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Interventions/Measures</b>	<b>HOW</b>	<b>WHO</b>
1	Production of child before CWC	Any person having information about CiSS or who come across with a child in street situation can produce the child before the CWC with or without the help of childline, Juvenile police, Child welfare officer or any NGO.	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 children in CiSS.
2	Temporary Shelter	On the order of CWC suitable temporary shelter to be provided to the child	DCPU and Organization running Open Shelter identified by the DCPU
3	Social Investigation Report	DCPU would conduct Social Investigation through conversation and counselling of the child	DCPU
4	Counselling and identification of the child using Aadhar technology	On the order/request of CWC, child shall be taken to a nearby Aadhar Seva Kendra	By Police, DCPU/ CWO
5	Counselling and restoration of the child who have family outside the city and CWC process the restoration with his family	On the order of CWC, the child would be restored with his parents or guardian or family with supervision of the CWC or Social Workers	By DCPU/Social worker . Female police/constable in case of a girl child
6	Child who could not be repatriated, for him full term care with ICP till 18 years of age and Rehabilitation & Social Integration from age 18 to 21 years. CWC may also appropriately initiate process to declare a child legally free for adoption under section 38 of the JJ Act, 2015 for full term care.	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 with ICP.	DCPU on the order of CWC

**If child has no family or no link with the family or family who are in-capacitated**

S.N	Interventions/Measures	HOW	WHO
1	Production of child before CWC	Any person having information about CiSS or who come across with a child in street situation can produce the child before the CWC with or without the help of childline, Juvenile police, Child welfare officer or any NGO.	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 children in CiSS.
2	Temporary Shelter	On the order of CWC suitable temporary shelter to be provided to the child	DCPU and Organization running Open Shelter identified by the DCPU
3	Social Investigation	The Child Welfare Officer would conduct Social Investigation through conversation and counselling of the child	DCPU
4	Counselling and identification of the child using Aadhar Technology	On the order/request of CWC, child shall be taken to a nearby Aadhar Seva Kendra	By Police, DCPU/ CWO
5	If child has no family or family could not be traced – full term care with ICP till 18 years of age and Rehabilitation & 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 may also appropriately initiate process of <b>declaring a child legally free for adoption</b> under section 38 of the JJ Act, 2015	DCPU on the order of CWC
6	If a child who has a parent or guardian and such parent or guardian is found to be unfit or incapacitated to take care for and protect the safety and wellbeing of the child; the child may be sent for full term care with ICP till 18 years of age and Rehabilitation & Social Integration from age 18 to 21.	CWC may declare the family as incapacitated and order for placement of the child into a Children’s Home	DCPU and Organization running Children’s Home identified by the DCPU

**If Child has family that lives in the nearby slum/hutment**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Interventions/Measures</b>	<b>HOW</b>	<b>WHO</b>
<b>1</b>	Production of child before CWC	Any person having information about CiSS or who come across with a child in street situation can produce the child before the CWC with or without the help of childline, Juvenile police, Child Welfare Officer or any NGO.	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 children in CISS.
<b>2</b>	Family Counseling	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 child protection issues in the area)
<b>3</b>	Social Investigation of the Family	On the order of CWC, during the visits to the family ,CWO would prepare the Social Investigation Report	DCPU /CWO (may take the help of NGOs working on child protection issues in the area)
<b>4</b>	Enrolment of the child in School or Anganwadi Centre/Crèches	In case the child is not enrolled; on the order of CWC, DCPU/CWO to identify School or Anganwadi/ Creches in the area for admission as per the age of the child. Education Dept. 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)
<b>5</b>	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 an Open Shelter available in the area. In case there is no Open Shelter available ; DCPU with district administration to identify and declare a fit facility as Open shelter.	DCPU/CWO (may take the help of NGOs working on child protection issues in the area)
<b>6</b>	Individual Care Plan	On the order of CWC, Individual Care Plan may be prepared for all such children by visiting their houses	DCPU/CWO (may take the help of NGOs working on child protection issues in the area)
<b>7</b>	Family Strengthening with Schemes as per findings of SIR	CWC on the basis of SIR would request the District Administration to provide benefits under different schemes. DCPU would follow up with the district administration	CWC, District Administration , DCPU

- A list of schemes for family is available \*

**If Child belongs to Parents who are Seasonal Migrants live on the streets:**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>Interventions/Measures</b>	<b>HOW</b>	<b>WHO</b>
<b>1</b>	Production of child before CWC	Any person having information about CiSS or who come across with a child in street situation can produce the child before the CWC with or without the help of childline, Juvenile police, Child welfare officer 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 children in CiSS.
<b>2</b>	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)
<b>3</b>	Social Investigation of the family	On the order of CWC, during the visits to the family ,CWO would prepare the Social Investigation Report	DCPU /CWO (may take the help of NGOs working on child protection issues in the area)
<b>4</b>	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/ Creches 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 Dept. 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).
<b>5</b>	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)
<b>6</b>	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 (Urban local body)

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

**Children living on the street and begging with their parents or parents do any other odd jobs and cause their children to beg**

S.N	INTERVENTIONS/MEASURES	HOW	WHO
1	Production of child before CWC	Any person having information about CiSS or who comes across with a child in street situation can produce the child before the CWC with or without the help of childline, Juvenile police, Child welfare officer 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 children in 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 Social Investigation Report	DCPU /CWO (may take the help of NGOs working on children protection issues in the area)
4	Counselling of the family, however, in case the CWC views that the family is unduly (without any circumstances which is beyond their control) engaging their child for begging or cause for begging; action may be initiated against such family as 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 - CWC on the basis of SIR found that- without any circumstances which is 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
5	Temporary shelter to the child for the time being and if needed full term care with ICP till 18 years of age and Rehabilitation & Social Integration from age 18 to 21.	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 the completion of 18 years.	DCPU

Note : (1) Action indicated under point no.3 may be seen in true spirit of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and finds 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, 2015

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

**IN CASE CHILD IS BEGGING ON THE STREET**

S.N	INTERVENTIONS/MEASURES	HOW	WHO
1	Production of child before CWC	Any person with or without the help of childline, Juvenile police, Child Welfare Officer or any NGO can produce a 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 children in CiSS.
2	In case child has parents/guardians also beg or live on streets	DCPU to visit the family for preparing Social Investigation report	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 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. (a) In case the family is found to be unfit or incapacitated to take care for and protect the safety and wellbeing of the child; the child may be sent to an institutional care. (b) 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

**If Child belongs to Parents who live on streets do odd jobs and sell goods on the streets:**

S.N	INTERVENTIONS/MEASURES	HOW	WHO
1	Production before the CWC	Any person with or without the help of childline, Juvenile police, Child Welfare Officer or any NGO can produce a CiSS before the CWC.	As provided under Section 31 of JJ Act, 2015 or any 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 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 visits to the family ,CWO would prepare the Social Investigation Report	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 interest of the child order to the CWC of the native district with ICP of the Child and Request the District Magistrate of the native district for repatriation and to provide *benefits under schemes of Central & State Govt. Admission of the Child in school or in an Anganwadi. * as per SIR.	Based on SIR and best interest of the child, CWC may request the District Magistrate of the native district for repatriation and to provide benefits of the schemes. Child has to be enrolled in school or in an Anganwadi centre at his native place.	District Magistrate of the native district, DCPU / local 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 in providing shelter/ accommodation to the family at a night shelter/Rain Basera in the city	District Administration/ Municipal Corporation (Urban local body) , DCPU

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



**If Child has family that lives on the Street or public places including Railway Premises**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>INTERVENTIONS/MEASURES</b>	<b>HOW</b>	<b>WHO</b>
<b><u>1</u></b>	Production before the CWC	Any person with or without the help of childline, Juvenile police, Child Welfare Officer or any NGO can produce a CiSS before the CWC.	As provided under Section 31 of JJ Act, 2015 or any 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.
<b><u>2</u></b>	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)
<b><u>3</u></b>	Social Investigation of the Family	On the order of CWC, during the visits to the family ,CWO would prepare the Social Investigation Report	DCPU /CWO (may take the help of NGOs working on child protection issues in the area)
<b><u>4</u></b>	If the family wants to go back to their native place in the best interest of the child; CWC in the best interest of the child order to the CWC of the native district with ICP of the Child and Request to the District Magistrate of the native district for repatriation and to provide benefits of the schemes * as per SIR.	Based on SIR and best interest of the child, 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.
<b><u>5</u></b>	Enrolment of the child in school or Anganwadi	Child is to be enrolled in school or in an Anganwadi centre	DCPU, School/Anganwadi Centre
<b><u>6</u></b>	Following Facilities to be provided till the Repatriation is not done (a) Temporary Shelter/Open Shelter-day & night/Rain Basera to the family with access to food/ration (b) Enrolment of the child in School/Anganwadi (c) Enrolment of the Child in Open Shelter	CWC as per the area of jurisdiction or administrative arrangement would request the Urban Local Body 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 (Urban local body)/ District Administration , DCPU



**Waste/Rag Picking Child**

<b>S.N</b>	<b>INTERVENTIONS/MEASURES</b>	<b>HOW</b>	<b>WHO</b>
1	Production before CWC	Any person with or without the help of childline, Juvenile police, Child Welfare Officer or any NGO can produce a CiSS before the CWC.	As provided under Section 31 of JJ Act, 2015 or any 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	Child would be counselled by DCPU, CWO and enquiry by CWC	DCPU, CWO, CWC
3.	<p>FIR against the employer under contravention of the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.</p> <p>-Wages from the employers.</p> <p>-Compensation under the ruling of The Supreme Court of India in the judgment of <b>M.C. Mehta vs State Of Tamil Nadu And Others</b>, AIR 1997 SC 699.</p> <p>-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.</p>	<p>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</p>	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 the child to be provided	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 & 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 in its judgment dated 05.11 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 the contravention of the** Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986

**Child Victim of Substance Abuse**

S.N	INTERVENTIONS/MEASURES	HOW	WHO
1	Production before CWC	Any person with or without the help of childline, Juvenile police, Child Welfare Officer or any NGO can produce a CiSS before the CWC.	As provided under Section 31 of JJ Act, 2015 or any Statutory bodies like NCPDR, SCPCRs and District Child Protection Mechanism or any team formed by them for the purpose of care and protection of children in CiSS.
2	Counselling & inquiry of the child	On the order of CWC , Counselor would counsel the child and get information about the substance abuse habit of the child and from where he gets it.	DCCPU, 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.	DCCPU, District Social Welfare Officer -Fit Facility for child victim of substance abuse
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

**If the Child is Divyang**

S.N	INTERVENTIONS/MEASURES	HOW	WHO
1	Production before CWC	Any person with or without the help of childline, Juvenile police, Child Welfare Officer or any NGO can produce a CiSS before the CWC.	As provided under Section 31 of JJ Act, 2015 or any Statutory bodies like NCPDR, SCPCRs and District Child Protection Mechanism

			or any team formed by them for the purpose of care and protection of children in CiSS.
2	Divyang Certificate to the child	On the order of CWC, Chief Medical Officer 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 and District Social Welfare Officer
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 District Social Welfare Officer to place the child in the institution.	District Social Welfare Officer, DCPU

## **9.SOCIAL REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN IN STREET SITUATIONS & FAMILY STRENGTHENING**

In order to provide ease of living to the families especially in dis-advantageous situations, there are several schemes being implemented by the Government. These schemes are rights based , developmental and welfare oriented that empowers the families. Moreover, due to poverty children are vulnerable and are on the street with their families. So, keeping in mind the best interest 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 family in its rehabilitation but also break the cycle of abject poverty, displacement and destitution. Such provisions, programmes and schemes are listed below to be chosen for the families by the CWC and District Administration on the basis of social investigation report of the child and family.

**CHILD PROTECTION & CHILD CENTRIC PROVISIONS, SCHEMES & PROGRAMMES**

S.N	SCHEME /PROGRAMME	MINISTRY	PURPOSE
1	Aadhar	MoE&IT	Aadhaar number is a 12-digit random number issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India - UIDAI ("Authority") 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 Child Welfare Committees (CWC)	As per JJ Act, 2015 with its Model Rules 2017, Child Protection Scheme, Ministry of Women & Child Development	As per 31 of the JJ Act, 2015 (1) 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 (ii) any public servant; Production before Committee. (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 u/s 44 of JJ Act, 2015	JJ Act-2015 , Child Protection Scheme , Ministry of Women & Child Development	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 Child Welfare Committee, 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 recognised as suitable for the purpose by the State Government, for a short or extended period of time.
4	Sponsorship of Children u/s 45 of JJ Act, 2015	Child Protection Scheme , Ministry of Women & Child Development	<p>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"> <li>i. where mother is a widow or divorced or abandoned by family;</li> <li>ii. where children are orphan and are living with the extended family;</li> <li>iii. where parents are victims of life threatening disease;</li> <li>iv. where parents are incapacitated due to accident and unable to take care of children both financially and physically.</li> </ul> <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	JJ Act-2015 ,	An institution established by the state

	Adoption Agency under section 65 of JJ Act, 2015	Child Protection Scheme , Ministry of Women & Child Development	Government or by a voluntary or non-governmental organization for housing orphans, abandoned and surrendered children placed there by the order of Child Welfare Committee.
6	Open Shelter under Section 43(1) of JJ Act, 2015	JJ Act-2015 , Child Protection Scheme , Ministry of Women & Child Development	A facility for children , established and maintained by the State Government , either by itself , or through a voluntary or non-governmental organization under Section 43(1) of JJ Act, 2015 that functions as a community based facility for children in need of residential support , on short term basis , with the objective of protecting them from abuseor 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 , Ministry of Women & Child Development	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 non-governmental organization under section 50 of JJ Act, 2015 for the placement of children in need of care and protection for their care, treatment , education, training, development and rehabilitation.
8	After Care u/s 43 of JJ Act, 2015	Central Government Act JJ Act, 2015	After-care organization.—The State Government may, by rules made under this Act, provide—  (a) for the establishment or recognition of after-care organisations and the functions that may be performed by them under this Act;  (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;
9	National Scholarship Schemes	MoMA	<b>1. Pre Matric Scholarships Scheme for Minorities</b> The scholarship at pre-matric level will encourage parents from minority communities to send their school going children to school, lighten their financial

			<p>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><b>2. Post Metric Scholarship Scheme</b></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, increase their rate of attainment in higher education and enhance their employability.</p>
10	National Scholarship Schemes	MoSJ&E	<b>Pre Metric Scholarship for Students with Disabilities</b>
11	Scholarship Schemes	MoL&E	Financial Assistance for Education of the Wards of Beedi/ Cine/ IOMC/ LSDM \Workers - Post-Matric & Pre-Metric
			(a) Scheme for Award of Financial Assistance for Education (Scholarship) to the Children of Beedi Workers
			(b) Scheme for Award of Financial Assistance for Education (Scholarship) to the Children of Iron Ore, Manganese Ore & Chrome Ore Mine (IOMC) Workers (
			(c) Scheme for Award of Financial Assistance for Education (Scholarship) to the Children of Limestone & Dolomite Mine (LSDM) Workers

			(d) Scheme for Award of Financial Assistance for Education (Scholarship) to the Children of Cine Workers
12	National Child Labour Projects(NCLP)	Ministry of Labour and Employment	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 & Regulation) Act, 1986 or occupations and processes that are harmful to the health of the child.
13	Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer – 2016	MoL&E	(i) The Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme which comes into effect from 17th May, 2016. The State Governments are not required to pay any matching contribution for the purpose of cash rehabilitation assistance. (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. (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 2 lakhs out of which at least 1,25,000/- 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. (iv) In cases of bonded or forced labour involving



			<p>extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as trans-genders, 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, out of which at least</p>
14	<p>CRECHES UNDER MNREGA</p>	MoRD	<p>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is the way by which the people belonging to the rural areas of India are given an employment opportunity up to 100 days in the financial year to for their families.</p> <p>MGNREGA provides a number of legal entitlements to rural workers through a series of provisions in the law including the crèches for the children of women workers at the worksites.</p>
15	Ujjwala	MoWCD	<p>A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re- Integration of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation</p>
16	<p>NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015</p>	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 isto provide economic and social pathways for these 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 life as of any other citizen.</p>

			<p>In order 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.</p> <p>The DLSA with support of 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, age certificate, etc. 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.</p> <p><b>The Available Schemes</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ICDS or Childcare development --- 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers (as care givers)</li> <li>2. Food security or ration cards</li> <li>3. Social security or Pension for the elderly women</li> <li>4. Educational schemes including mid-day meal, bridge schools, residential schools of Samagra Siksha Abhiyan, scholarships for primary, secondary and higher education etc.</li> </ol>
17	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	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.

**PROVISIONS/SCHEMES/PROGRAMS IN RESPECT TO FAMILY STRENGTHENING**

S.N	SCHEME /PROGRAMME	MINISTRY	PURPOSE
1	Aadhar	MoE&IT	Aadhar number is a 12-digit random number issued by the UIDAI (“Authority”) 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. 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	MNREGS – Employment Guarantee of 100 days in a year	MoRD	<p>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is the way by which the people belonging to the rural areas of India are given an employment opportunity up to 100 days in the financial year to for their families.</p> <p>The nature of the work under this scheme is unskilled Labour work. States have notified their respective Mahatma Gandhi NREGA 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.</p> <p>These State Schemes have to be consistent with the amendments made, from time to time, to the Act and its Schedules. MGNREGA provides a number of legal entitlements to rural workers through a series of provisions in the law. While the Act makes provision for a hundred days work per rural household in a year, it is the strong legal framework of rights and entitlements that come together to make the hundred days of work per year possible. It is therefore essential that the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is read, understood and implemented keeping the entitlements in view.</p>
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 Yojna	Department of Food and Public Distribution- Ministry of Consumer Affairs	To overcome the economic impact of novel corona virus COVID-19 induced lockdown on the poor, Prime Minister Narendra Modi, soon after the imposition of lockdown on March 24,2020 announced a relief of Rs 1.70 lakh crore under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana which is extended till November 2020 over and above the provision of 5 kilograms of grain per month under the NFSA.
5	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Antyodaya Yojana	MoRD	Issue of ration cards following the recognition of Antyodaya families; unique quota cards to be recognised 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 of COVID-19 Pandemic, the Prime Minister, Shri. Narendra Modi, announced a special economic package of Rs 20 lakh crore (equivalent to 10% of India's GDP) with the aim of making the country independent against the tough competition in the global supply chain and to help in empowering the poor, labourers, migrants who have been adversely affected by COVID. Some major highlight announcements in various have been listed below:
7	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana	MoA&FW	<p>Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is a Central Sector scheme with 100% funding from Government of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Scheme is effective from 1.12.2018.</li> <li>- Under the Scheme an income support of Rs.6000/- per year is provided to all farmer families across the country in three equal installments of Rs.2000/- each every four months.</li> <li>- Definition of family for the Scheme is husband, wife and minor children.</li> <li>- The entire responsibility of identification of beneficiary farmer families rests with the State / UT Governments.</li> <li>- The fund is directly transferred to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Farmers covered under the Exclusion Criteria of the Operational Guidelines are not eligible for the benefit of the Scheme.</li> <li>- For enrollment, the farmer is required to approach the local patwari / revenue officer / Nodal Officer (PM-Kisan) nominated by the State Government.</li> <li>- The Common Service Centres (CSCs) have also been authorized to do registration of the farmers for the Scheme upon payment of fees.</li> <li>- Farmers can also do their self-registration through the Farmers Corner in the portal.</li> <li>- Farmers can also edit their names in PM-Kisan database as per their Aadhaar database / card through the Farmers Corner in the portal.</li> <li>- Farmers can also know the status of their payment through the Farmers Corner in the portal.</li> </ul>
8	Ayushman Bharat Yojana	MoH&FW	The National scheme that aimed at making necessary interventions in primary, secondary and tertiary health-care systems, in a holistic fashion.
9	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY).	MoRD	Self-employment programme to raise the income-generation capacity of target groups amongst poor
10	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	MoSJ&E	Create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities.
11	National Career Service (India) (NCS)	MoL&E	Under this scheme, an online job-portal named as National Career Service portal has been launched which acts as a common platform for Job-seekers, employers, skill providers, govt. departments, placement organisations and counsellors.
12	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	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 (PMAY)	MoRD	Provides financial assistance to rural poor for d
14	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana	MoHUPA	To enable better living and drive economic growth stressing on the need for people centric urban planning and development.
15	Pradhan Mantri	MoF	Accidental insurance with a premium of Rs. 12 per year.

	Suraksha Bima Yojana		
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 & Deposit Accounts, Remittance, Credit, Insurance, and Pension in an affordable manner.
18	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	MoRD	Pension scheme to the workers in unorganised sector. Any citizen who is not part of any statutory pension scheme of the Government and contributes between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 12000/- per annum, could join the scheme. The Central Government shall contribute Rs.1000 per annum to such subscribers.
19	Atal Pension Yojana	PFRDA	<b>Atal Pension Yojana</b> is a pension scheme introduced by the Government of India in 2015–16. It was implemented with an objective to provide pension benefits to individuals in the unorganised sector. This scheme is regulated and controlled by the Pension Funds Regulatory Authority of India (PFRDA). One of the primary conveniences of the <b>Atal Pension Yojana</b> 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 shall ensure that their account has sufficient finances to entertain such automatic debit, failing which shall attract a penalty.
20	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	MoRD	This scheme will reduce poverty of urban poor households specially street vendors who constitute an important segment of urban poor by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities.
21	National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	MoHUPA	The scheme primarily ensures equitable share to a girl child in resources and savings of a family in which she is generally discriminated as against a male child.

22	Pradhanmantri- Van Dhan Yojana		The Ministry of Tribal Affairs and TRIFED launched the Van Dhan scheme in 2018. The Van Dhan scheme aims at the economic development of tribals involved in the collection of Minor Food Produces (MFPs) by helping them in optimum utilization of natural resources and providing them with a sustainable livelihood.
23	Schemes for good roads, safe drinking water, school		For villages where vulnerability is higher amongst its inhabitants due to lack of facilities of good roads, drinking water and schools etc. which enhances the risks of being vulnerable, the benefits of above listed schemes beneficial for them should be made available.
24	JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA	Ministry of Health & family Welfare	JananiSurakshaYojana (JSY) 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, the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Rajasthan, Orissa, and Jammu and Kashmir.

## 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 incharge 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.....

286 THE GAZETTE OF INDIA : EXTRAORDINARY [PART II—SEC. 3(i)]

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)	Educatio n (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					



	Sister					
7.	Others (uncle/ aunty/ grandparents)					

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 class mates 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.....

31. Details of income utilization.....

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
- (xi) Trafficked
- (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) Other(please specify)\_\_\_\_\_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

51. Whether the child is used by any gangs or adults or group of adults or has been used for drug peddling:

Yes/ No

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

53. Details of perpetrator: ( such as Name, Age, Contact number, Address details, Physical Characteristics, Relationship with the family, middle men 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).....

54. Attitude of the child towards the perpetrator.....

55. Whether the police have been informed.....

56. 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 I, if yes, name the district of that CWC

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

15. Was the order complied by the DCPU/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 it's 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)** (ii) Medium Term (six months to one year)

**(iii)** (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 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)

**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 interview ..... Dates.....
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, Aadhar 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 followup (Attach a copy)..... 1
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 behavior/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**

<b>STAKEHOLDERS</b>	
1. Childline Services	9. Special Juvenile Police Unit
2. District Child Protection Unit	10. Child Welfare Police Officer/ 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. District Child Labour Task 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 para-medical staff
8. Urban Local Bodies (ULB)	16. Particularly at the railway station – Government Railways Police, 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 with each other, during various interventions with CiSS when implemented in 2018 -19 in 10 cities of four States of the Country.

All the 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 Child Welfare Committee 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 version deals with these identified issues and challenges in the implementation phase and provides for their 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 DM/SDMs in doing so.

The SOP has been developed from the best practices identified during the implementation of the earlier version of this SOP, the challenges faced and new categories of children identified within the 4 major categories of CiSS. The drafting process has been steered and informed by the rich and varied experience of the stakeholders who joined the existing core group members in a consultative process started once again at NCPCR.

The participants at these consultative meets were from the NCPCR, Delhi Commission for Protection of Child Rights [DCPR}, Psychiatrists' Pediatricians, Advocates, Department of Women and Child Development (hereinafter referred to as the DWCD), Child Welfare Committees (hereinafter referred to as the CWC), District Child Protection Units (hereinafter referred to as the DCPU), Child Care Institutions (hereinafter referred to as the CCIs), Non-Governmental Organizations (hereinafter referred to as the NGOs), Child Labour Commission members, Disability Commission members, District Legal Services Authority, Save The Children and its implementing partners. The draft of the SOP 2.0 is shared with the State coordinators of Save the Children which were implementing the earlier SOP and their comments/feedback incorporated.



Rescue of CISS from Selected Hotspot- The Authorities/Stakeholders Can be Approached for Assistance for Rescue and Production before the CWC

<b>HOTSPOT</b>	<b>STAKEHOLDERS</b>
Railway stations	Child line booth, Station Manager/ GRP at Railway Station
Bus stands	Child line staff/booth/desk or Traffic police, CWPO/Local Police Station
Streets/ pavements/ footpaths	Child line staff/booth/desk or Traffic police, CWPO/Local Police Station
Temples/ Dargah/ other religious shrines or places of worship	Child line staff/booth/desk or Traffic police, CWPO / Management of the place
Red light signals/ under fly over	Child line staff/booth/desk, Traffic police personnel/CWPO Local Police
Under the Bridges, Slums/ hutments	Beat Officer/ Child Line, Traffic police personnel/CWPO Local Police
Outside shops/ malls/working in shops/markets	CWPO/ Local Police/Child Line, Labour Inspector of the area/
Construction sites	Child Line, Labour Inspector, Police
Areas where prostitution is prevalent locally called Red light areas, Outside Bars, Spa	Child Line/Beat Officer, CWPO
Hospitals/ dispensaries (when they seek treatment)	Child Line/ Beat Officer , Management/CWPO
Beaches/ and similar tourist hotspots	Child Line/ Beat Officer, CWPO
In case child in need of care and protection inside any premise/house	CWPO of local police station, District Level Anti Human Trafficking Unit of Police/ DCPU/SDM
Other places	Child Line/ Beat Officer