

**Summer Training at
Antakshari Foundation, Jaipur**

Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Children

**By
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**Under the guidance of
Ms. Ratan Verma**

**MBA Rural Management
2017-2019**

 **IIHMR UNIVERSITY**
School of Development Studies
The IIHMR University, Jaipur
2018

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Ms. Sharmistha Yadav has undergone summer training at **Antakshari Foundation, Jaipur** from 3rd April 2018 to 20th may 2018.

The candidate herself completed the project assigned to her during summer training. Her approach to the project was sincere and proactive. This summer training is partial fulfillment of the course requirement recommended for the award of MBA in Rural Management.

I wish his success in all his future endeavors.



MS. Ratna Verma

Assistant professor

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IIHMR University , Jaipur



Dr. Ashok Kaushik

Professor C um proctor and Dean

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IIHMR University , Jaipur

Preeti



Date : 18-08-2018

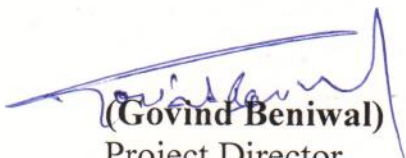
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Ms. Sharmistha Yadav** student of Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR) University has done her internship from 03rd April 2018 to 20th May, 2018 in project titled "Strengthening Child Protection System in Rajasthan" with Antakshari Foundation, Jaipur.

Ms. Sharmistha worked with the team and other staff of the organization and conducted a study on "**Rehabilitation and Re-Integration of children under Juvenile Justice Act, 2015**".

Ms. Sharmistha during the period of her internship program with us she had been exposed to different process was found hardworking. She has completed her study and submitted the Final Report.

We wish her every success in her future professional and personal life.



(Govind Beniwal)

Project Director
Antakshari Foundation

Acknowledgement:

The success and final outcome of this report required a lot of guidance and assistance from many people and I am extremely privileged to have got this all along the completion of my report, all I have done is only due to such supervision and assistance and I would not forget to thank them.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to **Ms. Ratna Verma** mentor of the internship from IIHMR university for being the continuous guiding source & for providing support in completion of the project successfully.

I heartily thank my internal project guide **Ms. Deepal Solanki** antakshari foundation for her guidance and suggestions during the project work.

I owe my deep gratitude to our project coordinator **Mr. Govind benewal** who took keen interest and guided us me along till the completion of my report work by providing all necessary information for developing a good system.

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Background:

India has largest number of young population in world with more than 1/3 of its population below 18 years. For every 1000 boys there are only 927 females. 65% girls in india are married before the age of 18 and become mother soon after she get married. India is also home for highest number no. of child labourers in the worlds and highest number of sexually abused children below age of 16. According to Article 1 of unites nations convention on the rights of child (UNCRC) a child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child majority to attained earlier.

Rajasthan has shown a commitment for the development of children, adolescents and women. They have commenced the girl child policy in 2012 to look after the survival, development, growth and empowering girls and also taken lead in child labourers from 14 to 18 years. State has faced highest number of caste and gender based discrimination in turn leads to disturbing sex ratio and high child labour, child marriage and corporal punishment.

Child protection is an area of great concern in rajasthan. The state contributes 10% of the country total child labour problem. The tradition of child marriage on auspicious days of the year still continues and 42% girls are married before the age of 18 (NFHS- 3)

The Indian government national child labour abuse study of 2007 showed that in Rajasthan corporal punishment was much higher among boys then girls. 50% of children have experienced a form of physical abuse.

Hence, child protection is considered to be the most important factor of child welfare today. Child protection is protecting children from any kind of harm and damage to their life and ensuring that no child falls out of security and safety.

Objectives of the Study:

- To understand strategies for rehabilitation and re-integration of child in need of care and protection. (F XB INDIA SURAKSHA,one stop)
- To understand case interventions of CHILDLINE for child in need of care and protection.

Methodology

- ❖ Primary data :- Collected through visit to the organization.
- ❖ Secondary data :- Data provided by the organization.
- ❖ Data analysis.
- ❖ Data analyzed and shown with the pie charts.

Literature Review

According to census 2011, India has largest number of child labour between 5-14 years which comes to total of 8.22 million. Although number of working children has been declined over the past years but still India is fighting with the issue of child labour mainly in agriculture, mining & bangle making sector which leads children prevent from having right to education, health and development.

When it comes to economic development of the country child labour can only increase household income in the short run but in long run children sent to work do not obtain adequate human capital like education, skills etc.

The new sustainable goals agreed by government including india commits that by 2030 all girls and boys complete free equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to effective learning outcomes.

It also states that government should take immediate and beneficial measures to eradicate forced labour human trafficking and by 2050 end child labour in all its forms.ⁱ

National Framework

- Article 24 of the constitution of India helps to protect children from indulging in any hazardous activities.
- Article 23 of the Indian constitution prevents children from indulging in trafficking and child labour.
- Article 21 A states that children from age 6-14 have right to education.
- Article 39 of directive principles require states to secure children from any kind of abuse as well as force them to work that is beyond their age and strength.

According to child labour prevention and regulation act 1986 children below age of 14 are prohibited from employment in certain occupation.

Trends of Child Labour in India

According to census 2011, category that has the highest number of child labour is agricultural labourers like cotton and cottonseed product and sugarcane. According to study save the children majority of children working in the cotton fields were below 18 years which is 78.8 percent and 31 percent are below age of 14. Wages were paid at the end of the period with a sum of 50 Rs. For day work.

According to study working hours are same for all the workers ranging from 8-12 hours per day. Living condition of working labour are reported to be very poor and there is lack of toilet and sanitation facility and workers are also reported sleeping on floor and cooking in open.

Antakshari Foundation

Antakshari foundation is a registered charitable trust under indian trusts act 1882 in December 1996, since the year of its inception, antakshari foundation is working for the integrated and sustainable development of the society. The focus of antakshari foundation is primarily to work with socially deprived and marginalized groups and vulnerable children. Antakshari foundation is working in two states i.e Delhi and Rajasthan and has fieldbased intervention in various districts of state including Jaipur, Ajmer, Bundi, Kota.

Currently, antakshari foundation is working as a technical support agency for department for child rights (DCR), Rajasthan to strengthen child protection structures and ensures the effective implementation of juvenile justice (care and protection of children) act 2015, protection of children from sexual offences act 2012 and integrated child protection scheme (ICPS) and addition to this, the organization with UNICEF is implementing a project titled “Strengthening Child Protection System in Rajasthan” and also running “Railway Childline (1098)” at Jaipur Railway Junction under Integrated Child Protection Scheme.

The organization provides assistance to various departments /agencies, statutory authorities, child protection practitioners, lawyers and other concerned stakeholders for the realization of Child Rights. The organization is also engaged in developing IEC material, guidelines and journal.

Objectives :-

- To assist socially and economically backward people to make them self- sufficient.
- To build capacity of the people those who are vulnerable community
- To establish, maintain, manage, control and run educational centre for making the present systems more effective and practical.
- To educate and promote specially the youth who working in the field of social importance and education.
- To collaborate with the govt. wherever opportunity arises and necessary
- To take the grass root issues to the govt. and policy level for advocacy
- Networking with NGOs, women's groups, local CBOs

Key interventions and initiatives:

To achieve the objective of the project, Antakshari foundation will intervene and take new initiatives in the sector of child protection. The following interventions will be undertaken with the support of UNICEF.

- 1. Improving governance on Child Rights :-** To address the policies related gaps or problem emerging from the fields will be addressed through providing technical support to the concerned department of state government.
- 2. Resource group on Child Protection :** to fill the gap of qualified human resource a state wide cadre of skilled and experienced child protection practioners will be developed which will provide their hand holding support to various stakeholders and government departments. Resource group on child protection has been created with the motive to encourage the protection and strengthening pf ICPS structure. The resource group is a combination of active persons from the state and country who are directly or indirectly connected with the child rights and have the inner zeal of commitment towards protecting the rights of the children. These members have in-depth knowledge and understanding with a good experience of working on various issues, laws and policies related to children

Rational of the Intervention:

- Limited understanding and knowledge about child protection issues resulted into low priorities as well as lack of confidence among stakeholders.
- There is need to develop guidelines and standard operation procedures (SOP) related to child protection.
- Need to increase the effectiveness and quality of the implementation of programs related to child protection.
- Need to promote family based care services as a priority
- Sensitization of the stakeholders related to protection of child rights in reducing child abuse and exploitation in all kind of institutional setup
- Need to incorporate courses on child protection with the support of academic institutions for enhancing skilled child protection professionals
- Lack of institutional backup or academician support in the area of child protection resulted in to huge dearth of skilled child protection professionals.

Juvenile Justice Board:-

the juvenile justice act 2000 made it mandatory to have at least one JJB in each district and assure their effective functioning.

Key Function of JJBs:

- Issuing rehabilitation card in form 14 to the child in conflict with law.
- Re-admission of the child where education of child has been discontinued due to pendency in inquiry in a child care institution.
- Reviewing children suggestion book once in a month.

Child Welfare Committee (CWC):

The juvenile justice act 2015 makes it mandatory to establish child welfare committee in each district for protection, treatment, development, and rehabilitation of children to provide basic need.

Functions of CWC:

- Producing child before it and conducting inquiry in all issues.
- Directing child welfare officers, probation officers or NGOs to conduct social investigation and submit the report before committee.
- Providing foster care to the child and also ensuring rehabilitation, protection or restoration of child in need of care and protection(CNCP)

One stop crisis management center for children (OSCMCC)

Numerous children come in contact with the police and law on account of various reasons- child marriage, child labour, trafficking, child abuse, (physical, sexual and emotional) missing, abandoned, domestic violence , witness of crime and children in conflict with law.

GENESIS :-

While working in the field of child rights and protection, UNICEF was distressed to see the confusion, apathy and procedural delays that children had to face when they come in contact with police. Resource institute for human rights (RIHR) also shared similar emotions and experience and expressed the desire to work for changing the situation positively for children. On the other hand, Rajasthan police was also making their efforts to promote child friendly policing.

Being sensitive and pro child and eager to partner in the efforts to improve the situation of children, the rajasthan police, UNICEF and RIHR joined hands together to lay down the foundation of the first such innovative centre named as “**sneh angan- one stop crisis management centre for children**”. **The main objective of the OSCMCC was to have all basic facilities and support services for children under one roof, this centre also housed the office of special juvenile police unit and anti human trafficking unit of Jaipur police (east)**

Objectives:-

- Provide necessary basic facilities and support to children by adopting approach of case management.
- Function as one point contact for children coming in contact of police
- Facilitate the handling of children and their cases in a child friendly manner.
- Counselling and motivational services to children and their families.
- Establish and strengthen network, coordination and collaborative structure to support children victims of different abuse.
- Promote diversion strategies and restorative justice for children in conflict with law.
- Facilitate re-integration and rehabilitation of the children with their families and in communities with the support of state government.
- Educate children about their rights and also motivate them to live a better and positive life
- Sensitize duty bearers and stakeholders towards protection of children and their rights.
- Ensure incorporation of child friendly behavior and techniques in the working and culture of police and other relevant stakeholders.
- Rescue children in any difficult circumstances based on information received.
- Advocate for positive changes in policies and practices related to children coming in contact with police.
- Create awareness amongst the community and general population about the children and issues related to children through IEC material.

OSCMCC FRAMEWORK

- Food and relaxation activities
- First aid and referral medical support
- Counselling
- Shelter
- Legal advice and aid
- Documentation
- Coordinate with JJ functionaries
- Family contact
- Reintegration and rehabilitation of children

OSCMCC so far intervened and supported a total of 1578 children and their cases-

Categories of cases	Number
Child labour	1350
Missing/destitute/kidnapped children	103
Violence against children	16
Children in conflict with law	12
Child begging	39
Child sexual abuse	23
Others(corporal punishment, emotional abuse)	35

In all cases OSCMCC played an important role:-

- Catered to the immediate needs of the children and provided food and temporary shelter.
- Provided for counselling services to the children and their families
- Assisted the police and child welfare committee in its proceeding while keeping a child friendly approach
- Facilitated the coordination of different institutions and agencies for various purposes
- Arranged re-integration and rehabilitation of the children with their families
- Follow up the cases and ensured the well being of children.

Way forward:

- Work towards realization of child friendly policing.
- Advocacy for changes in policy and practices which are in interest of children.
- Continue the sensitization and awareness generation programs for different duty bearers on issue related children.
- Engagement of child protection practitioners and voluntary organisations who can assist the JJ functionaries and when required.
- To upgrade the case work intensive case management approach should be adopted
- Adopt innovative ways and strategies to prevent crime children and delinquent behavior
- Encourage community participation in the child related issues and delineate ways to make community more responsible towards children and their rights.
- Upscale of the OSCMCC model in other districts as the centre has emerged as a support agency to special juvenile police units.

Fact about children in rajasthan :

- 34% children get married before the age of 18.
- 51% children are victims of physical abuse
- 52.5% boys and 47.5% girls are sexually abused
- 9.6 lakh children are engaged in child labour (census 2011)
- Child sex ratio has been declined by 21 points from 909 to 888(census 2011)

OSCMCC- POLICE STATION MODEL

OSCMCC is a police station based in the premises of the mahila police station in Jaipur. RIHR a Right Based Organizations plays the coordinating role for smooth and in tend functioning of **OSMCC**. This is a project being implemented in a tripartite agreement between the rajasthan police, UNICEF and RIHR. Currently, antakshari foundation who is a technical support agency of state government on child rights is providing technical and financial assistance to the centre.

The centre is fortunate to be centrally situated as different institutions such as child welfare committee, child care institutions and government run dispensary are closely located and easily accessible to provide immediate support to vulnerable children along with this support of special juvenile police unit (SJPU) and anti- trafficking unit (AHTU) of Jaipur is also available at any time.

Centre runs its activities with the help of dedicated human resource such as one coordinator and two counsellors along with the support of volunteers. Centre coordinates with different authorities and agencies to provide necessary support such as shelter, protection ,medical assistance , compensation and legal support and advice etc.

What adds to the grief of children

- Apathy, torture
- Indifference of the system
- Limited capacitated staff in handling children case
- Lack of clarity on law and process
- Procedural delays and daily hassles
- Outlook to assume children on the other side of law and criminals
- Lack of family ⁱⁱsupport
- Gaps in rehabilitation services
- Prejudice and discrimination
- Lack of availability of child friendly structures and environment
- Non availability of services of experts

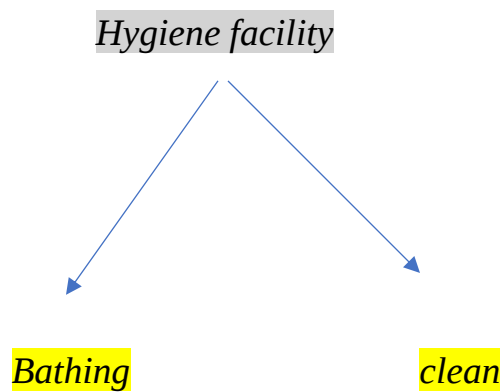
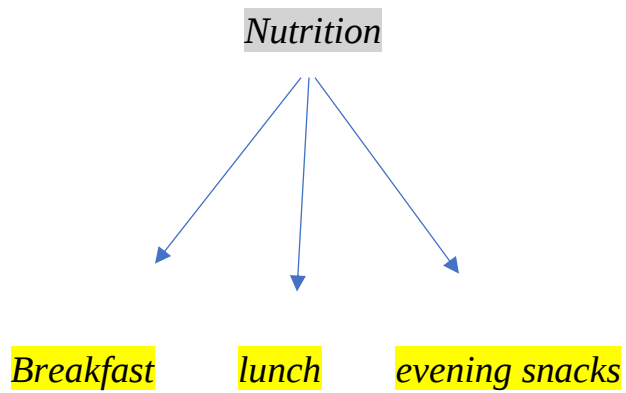
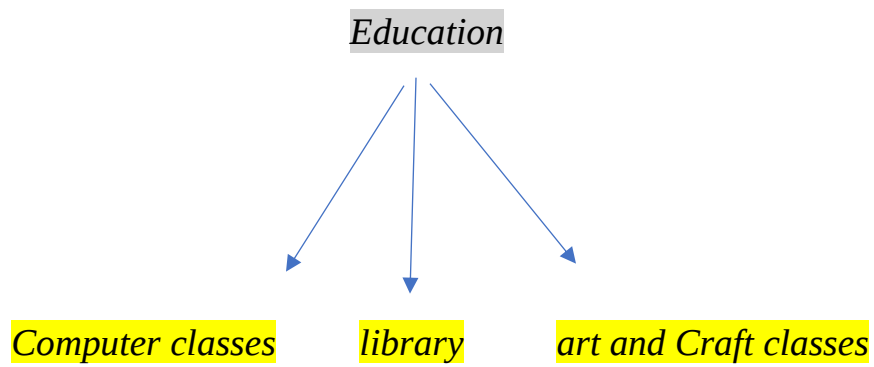
FXB INDIA SURAKSHA(Jaipur)

Railway stations are somehow become the shelter for many run- away children due to abuse and negligence at their home. Such children are exposed to disease like HIV, sexual abuse and violence. FXB is helping these children by providing the shelter and support. It also faciliatate counseling, basic health, shelter and other king of support services. In 2013 many runaway children from railway platform provided with support services like educational support and many are attending vocational and computer training classes from nearby slums and backward area. These children also take active participation in the awareness campaigns and help spread the word.

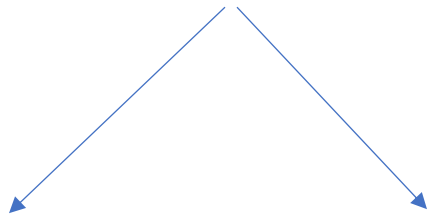
Total no. of children- 32

Girls- 12, Boys- 22

Provide support in:-



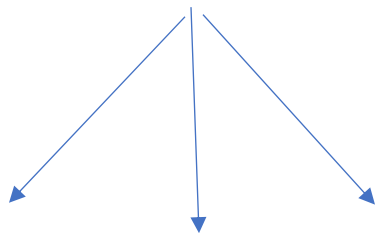
Safety & protection



Time to time session

*safety from
accessing internet*

psycho-socio session



family counseling

*time to time
observation*

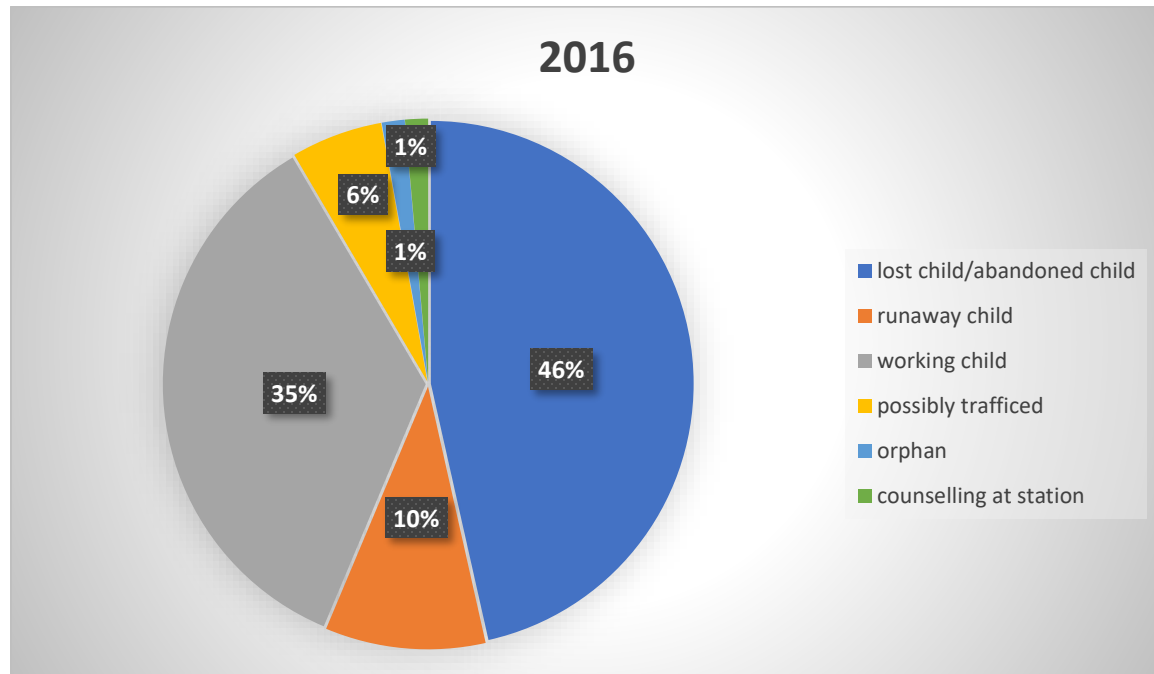
*conducting counseling for boys & girls
separately*

Railway childline

Analysis of year 2016 (October, November, December)

Particulars	Total
Total No. of children Rescue/Assisted through Railway CHILDLINE	71
A. Old Cases (Repeat Rescue)	0
B. New Cases Registered	71
Male	61
Female	10
Age group	2-15 year
Category of children:	
Lost Child/ Abandoned Child	33
Runaway children	7
Working Children	25
Possibly Trafficked	4
Out of school children who spend their time on station premises	0
Orphan	1
Medical help	0
Missing information given by parents at station	0
Counselling at station	1
Intervention By CHILDLINE	
Number of children produced before CWC-cases of this month.	69
Number of children produced before CWC old cases of last month	0
Number of children spotted/rescued again	0
Number of Children restored / reunited with Family	5
Number of children placed in CCIs	69
Number of children reported under JCL	0
Number of cases registered under POCSO Act	0
Number of Direct Intercept by CHILDLINE	2
Number of Children Found at other places	0

Figure 1



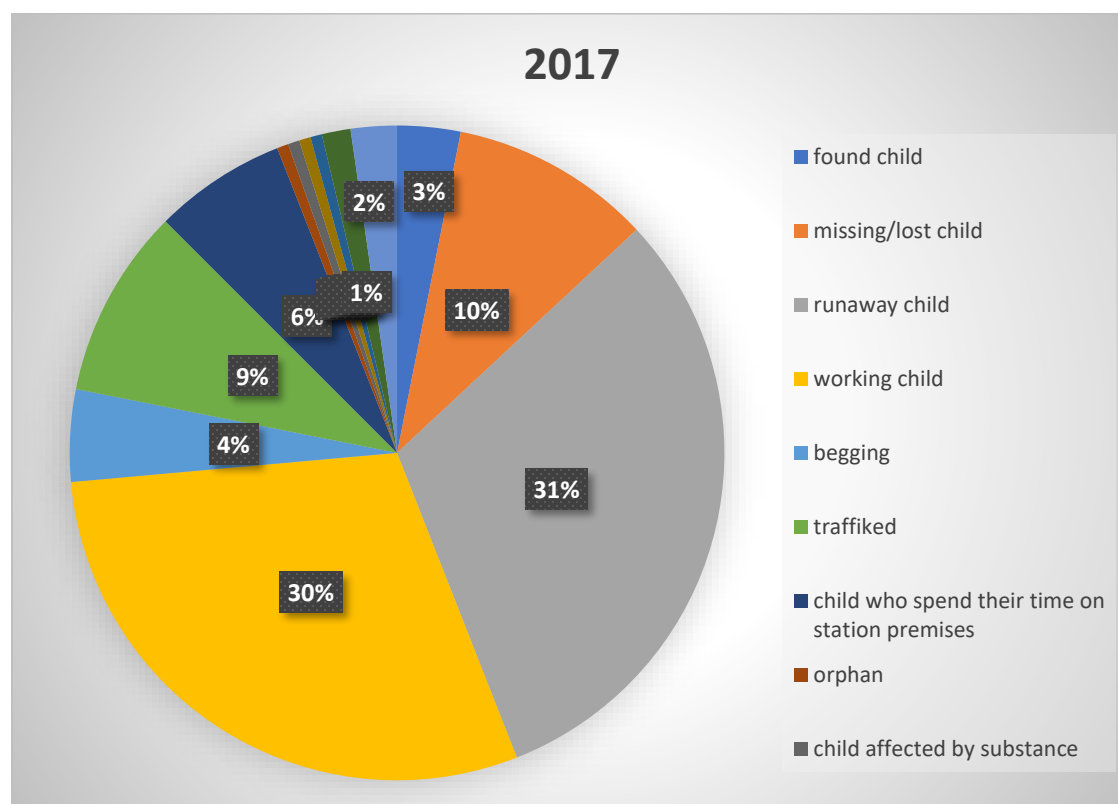
- Above figure states that there is highest number of runaway children in 2016
- 35 % children found out to be working children which is quite highest in number

Analysis of year 2017

Total No. of children Rescue/Assisted through Railway CHILDLINE	26
A. Old Cases (Repeat Rescue)	0
B. New Cases registered	352
Male	290
Female	62
Age group	1-18 year
Category of children :	0
Found Child	11
Missing/ Lost child (reported by parents/relatives/concerned adults)	35
Runaway child	109
Working Child	104
Child found to be begging	16
Trafficked (Possibly)	33
child who spend their time on station premises	23
Orphan	2
Child affected by substance	2
Sexually abused child	2
Child with special needs(physically/ mentally challenged)	2
Child in conflict with law apprehended for petty offence	0
Counselling at station	5
Any other	8
MALE	

Intervention	
Number of children produced before CWC-cases of this month.	254
Number of children produced before CWC old cases of last month	
Number of children spotted/rescued again	
Number of Children restored / reunited with Family	17
No of children restored till date(current & last month if any)	
Number of children placed in CCIs (shelter)	222
Number of children reported under JCL	
Number of cases registered under POCSO Act	1
Number of Direct Intercept by CHILDLINE	3
Number of Children Found at other places	3
No. children escaped from CHILDLINE during intervention	8

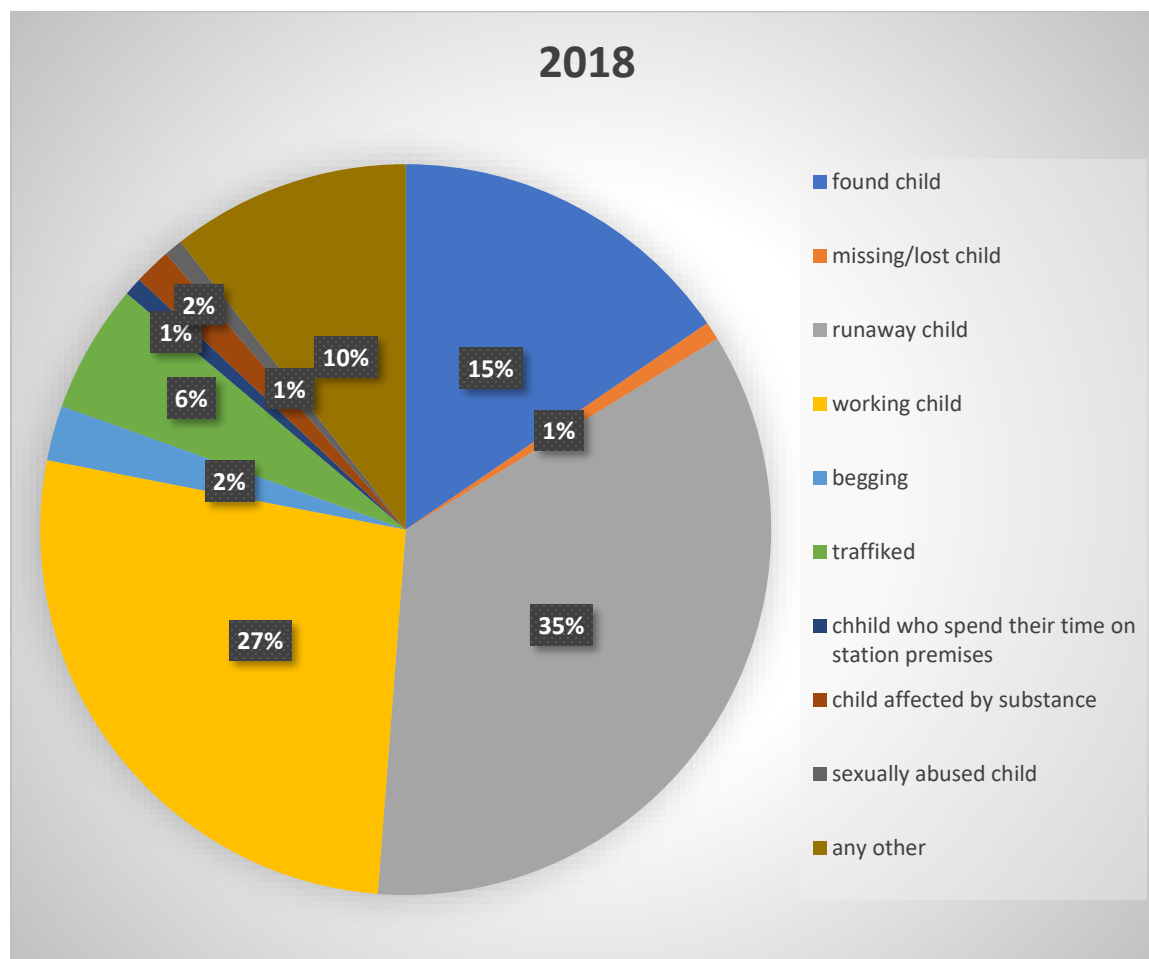
Figure 2:-



- In above figure, it is clearly shown that maximum number of children are from runaway & working child category.
- After that missing/ lost children are found to be highest in number.

Analysis Of year 2018(Jan,feb,march,april)

Total No. of children Rescue/Assisted through Railway CHILDLINE	
A. Old Cases (Repeat Rescue)	00
B. New Cases registered	123
Male	101
Female	22
Age group	9 month-17years
Category of children :	
Found Child	19
Missing/ Lost child (reported by parents/relatives /concerned adults)	01
Runaway child	43
Working Child	33
Child found to be begging	3
Trafficked (Possibly)	7
child who spend their time on station premises	1
Orphan	0
Child affected by substance	2
Sexually abused child	1
Child with special needs (physically/ mentally challenged)	0
Child in conflict with law apprehended for petty offence	0
Child in conflict with law apprehended for Heinous offence	0
Any other	13
Intervention	
Number of children produced before CWC-cases of this month.	107
Number of children produced before CWC old cases of last month	
Number of children spotted/rescued again	
Number of Children restored / reunited with Family	11
No of children restored till date(current & last month if any)	
Number of children placed in CCIs	99
Number of children reported under JCL	
Number of cases registered under POCSO Act	
Number of Direct Intercept by CHILDLINE	
Number of Children Found at other places	
No. children escaped from CHILDLINE during intervention	



- In above figure again runaway children the maximum in number in 2018.
- Working and begging children are also highest in number.

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Findings:-

- Cases related to runaway children are found to be maximum in number.
- All cases are successfully closed after reuniting them with their parents or providing them shelter.
- Helped many children to reunite with their family.
- Provided shelter to many children.
- Currently institutionalizing children is considered as first priority by the authorities.
- Cases related to missing children, exploited children, runaway from home, children indulge^{iv} in smuggling are maximum.
- Total cases registered 585

References :-

ⁱ Census of india 2011

ⁱⁱ <https://www.savethechildren.in/what-we-do/child-protection/corporal-punishment>

ⁱⁱⁱ <http://fxbsuraksha.in/research-documentation>

^{iv} <https://www.savethechildren.in/what-we-do/policy-and-advocacy>