

**Summer Training at
Antakshari Foundation,
Jaipur**

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) Prepared

**By
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**Under the guidance of
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**MBA Rural Management
2015-2017**



**School of Rural Management
The IIHMR University, Jaipur
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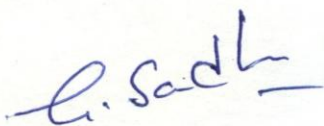
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that, Ms. Seema Gautam student of MBA in Rural Management from IIHMR University; Jaipur has undergone Summer Training at Antakshari Foundation, Jaipur from 11th April 2016 to 11th June 2016.

The candidate has successfully carried out the study designated to her during summer training and her approach to the study has been sincere, scientific and analytical.

The summer training is in fulfillment of the course requirements.

I wish her success in all her future endeavors.



Dr. Gautam Sadhu

(Associate Professor)

IIHMR Jaipur



Col. (Dr) Ashok Kaushik

Dean (Academic and Student Affair)

IIHMR Jaipur



Date :05.08.2016.....

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Ms. SeemaGautam** student of Indian Institute of Health Management Research, University, Jaipur has done her internship from 11th April, 2016 to 11th June, 2016 in UNICEF supported project "Strengthening Child Protection System in Rajasthan" with Antakshari Foundation, Jaipur.

Ms. Seema worked closely with the team and other staff of the organization and conducted a study on "Structures of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)". She was also trained on Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

Ms. Seema during the period of her internship program with us she had been exposed to different process was found punctual and hardworking young professional. 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

Acknowledgement:

“It is necessary to acknowledge all those persons who have directly shaped our work as well as lives”

I am extremely thankful to our Institute of Health Management & Research Centre, for giving us an opportunity to get hands on experience in the rural part of India and knowing the issues of Child Protection closely.

I am also owe a great deal to “Antakshari Foundation” Mr. Govind beniwal, Former Member Rajasthan State Child Protection Society & Project Director to help and guiding us in successful completion of the study. I would like to express our gratitude to Antakshari Foundation for designing the study format.

I am also thankful to Mr. Govind Beniwal and Ms. Deepal Solanki, who assigned us this study & also helped us immensely in our project and ensured that our visit turns more meaningful.

I would like to thank Mr. S. D. Gupta (Director, IHMR), Dr. Gautam Sadhu, Dean, SRM (IIHMR) for his contribution in the successful completion of my project.

I would like to acknowledge and extend my heartfelt gratitude to my mentors Prof. Gautam Sadhu, for their resolute guidance and for being a constant source of knowledge all through this period of time And for their vital encouragement and support.

Last but not the least, from the bottom of my heart I wish to thank my family and my friends for being a constant support all through this period of time.

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Abbreviations:

BLCPC	Block Level Child Protection Committee
CNCP	Children in Need of Care and Protection
CICL	Children in Contact with Law
CPC	Child Protection Committee
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
DCPU	District Child Protection Unit
DCPC	District Child Protection Committee
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme
JJB	Juvenile Justice Board
MWCD	Ministry of Women and Child Development
OS	Open Shelters
PSC	Project Sanctioning Committee
SCPS	State Child Protection Society
SCPC	State Child Protection committee
SARA	State Adoption Resource Agency
SPSU	State Project Support unit
SAAC	State Adoption Advisory Committee
SJPU	Special Juvenile Police Unit
SFCAC	Sponsorship & Foster Care Approval Committee
SAA	Specialized Adoption Agency
VLCPC	Village Level Child Protection Committee

Background:

India has the largest child population in the world, With more than one-third of its population below 18 years, India has the largest young population in the world, Only 35% of births are registered, impacting name and nationality, For every 1,000 boys there are only 927 females -- even less in some places, 65% of girls in India are married by the age of 18 and become mothers soon after, India is home to the highest number of child labourers in the world. India has the world's largest number of sexually abused children, with a child below 16 raped every 155th minute, a child below 10 every 13th hour, and at least one in every 10 children sexually abused at any point in time¹. According to Article 1 of UNCRC1 (United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child), "A child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier." The state is home to more than 68 million people, almost 50 per cent of whom are under the age of 18 years (2011 census). It is predominantly rural, with 75 per cent of its population living in villages. More than 30 per cent of its population belongs to scheduled castes (17.8 per cent) and scheduled tribes (13.5 per cent).

Over recent decades, successive Rajasthan governments have shown a commitment to address the state's many development concerns, especially those of children, adolescents and women. They have instituted the Girl Child Policy of 2012, to ensure the survival, growth and development and empowerment of girls, and have taken a lead in child labour programmes through a rare initiative to raise the bar on child labour from 14 to 18 years.

Rajasthan, which has an enrolment of 95 per cent in elementary schools, faces a challenge in achieving age-appropriate learning outcomes among children and in creating a protective environment for them. Societal norms still conform to caste and gender-based discrimination, resulting in high levels of gender discrimination which have, in turn, led to a troubling sex ratio and high incidences of child labour, child marriage and corporal punishment. Child Protection is an area of great concern in Rajasthan. The state contributes 10 per cent of the country's total child labour problem. Child Protection is an area of great concern in Rajasthan. The state contributes 10 per cent of the country's total child labour problem. According to the state Department of Home, 6,749 girls up to the age of 18 years have been reported missing since January 2009, and 864 of these girls are untraceable. The tradition of child marriage on auspicious days of the year continues in the state and approximately 42 per cent girls are married before the legal age of 18 years (NFHS-3).

¹ <http://infochangeindia.org/agenda/child-rights-in-india/status-of-children-in-india.html>

Corporal punishment is socially accepted by most families as a better way to discipline a child and more than 50 per cent of children have experienced a form of physical abuse. The Indian government's National Child Abuse study of 2007 showed that, in Rajasthan, corporal punishment was much higher among boys than girls (67.57: 32.43 per cent).

In our country the children face a number of problems due to which they are vulnerable and need protection. Child protection has become one of the most important components of child welfare today. Children though considered as the most vulnerable sections due to their age as their incapacity to express them to others. 'Child Protection' is about protecting children from or against any perceived or real danger or risk to their life, their personhood and childhood. It is about reducing their vulnerability to any kind of harm and protecting them in harmful situations. It is about ensuring that no child falls out of the social security and safety net and, those who do, receive necessary care, protection and support so as to bring them back into the safety net. There are various schemes and programs run by state and central government for ensuring the rights of children. It is our prime responsibility to protect children from exploitation (abuse, harm, neglect, harassment etc.,) through sensitization and awareness generation.

Organization profile:

Antakshari Foundation was registered as a charitable trust under Indian Trusts Act 1882 in December 1996. Antakshari Foundation's endeavor is to contribute to the promotion of a secular, non-discriminatory, non-frightening, transparent and non-hierarchical environment both within and outside the organization. The focus is to work primarily with socially deprived and marginalized groups, poor communities and children especially with vulnerable children and children living in difficult circumstances.

Antakshari Foundation in the area of Child Protection, Government of Rajasthan has notified Antakshari Foundation as a technical support agency for Department for Child Rights, Rajasthan to ensure the effective implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). Recently, on the request of the State Government Antakshari Foundations has organized several orientation programmes for all the child protection structures.

Vision: A society where every human being lives a life with dignity and has the opportunity to achieve the highest human potential.

Mission: To undertake socio economic development of the socially and economically backward and marginalized people through awareness and capacity building

Antakshari Foundation is implementing or supporting following projects/activities in Rajasthan:

- Strengthening Child Protection System in Rajasthan: - Despite
- Child Labour Free Jaipur
- Technical support to Centre for child protection of sardar patel university for police
- Khilti Kaliyaan Home
- Establishing Child Labor Free Zones (CLFZ) in India

Apart from above projects it has also running several projects like Rain Water Harvesting, Community Health Program, Health Checkup for children and Crash Programme (Bal Badi) in Arai block of Ajmer district. Antakshari Foundation is also running a project in Jaipur City on the empowerment of urban poor engaged in unorganized labour.

Introduction:

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), launched in 2009 aims at establishing and strengthening a comprehensive child protection system at state, district, and community level, and provides a range of child protection services to children. ICPS intends to build a protective environment for all children, especially those vulnerable to violence, abuse, and exploitation.

The **Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)** is a governmental program implemented by the Government of India to help secure the safety of children, with a special emphasis on children in need of care and protection, juveniles in conflict or contact with the law and other vulnerable children.

Initially, child protection services were mainly being undertaken by the voluntary sector under the overall supervision of the departments of social welfare of the central, state government and civil societies. But due to lack of coordination there was a wide gap between the services required and provided. Besides, the voluntary sector was unable to cater to the needs of vulnerable children in difficult circumstances. Later on child protection came under the MWCD in order to provide these services in an integrated manner integrated child protection scheme was launched

The Scheme, since its launch in 2009, in partnership with the State Governments/UT Administrations, has strengthened prevention of child rights violation; enhanced infrastructure for protection services; provided financial support for implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000; increased access to a wider range and better quality of protection services; increased investment in child protection and is continuously drawing focus on the right of all children to be safe.

This scheme Based on the cardinal principles of “protection of child rights” and “best interest of the child”, ICPS is achieving its objectives to contribute to the improvements in the well-being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as to the reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children from their families.

Literature Review:

‘Integrated child protection scheme’ (ICPS) in general and dwells on the child protection services in Haryana.

Dr. Vibha Sharma

Associate Professor and Head

Department of Public Administration,

MCM DAV College

Chandigarh

India

The purpose of this study is to prepare a document based on information on the services offered and accessed by the vulnerable children in the Haryana state and to review the existing service delivery mechanism especially in the context of rehabilitation and institutional care available to the children of the need of protection and care of Haryana state.

The target group specified in this document includes children in need of care and protection and children in conflict and contact with law

The broad objective of the study is to review of the child care institutions in the sense of existing support services delivered to the children.

This study is conducted through the survey of child care institutions. The researcher visited some institutions run by the Government and NGOs for the care and protection of the children and interacted with the functionaries there.

The study focuses on various health , nutrition, education, vocational training, basic facilities(Electricity, Water, Bathroom, etc.) and other services given to the children in need of care and protection, and also focuses on the other facilities(Stitching & Embroidery’, ‘Commercial Art’, ‘Fashion designing’, ‘Beauty Care’, ‘English Speaking’) provided to the children.

Preventive Strategies for Child Protection

UNICEF (2013)

This study says that the ICPS identifies the lack of preventive interventions as a significant gap in existing child protection services, and goes on to stress on the role of communities in protection of children.

The purpose of this document is to provide practical and experiential guidance to State Child Protection Societies, District Child Protection Units, District Administrations, and Community-based Organizations to set up and strengthen Child Protection Committees at the community level.

This report is based on the information provided by UNICEF and partners in standardized templates that were gathered from nine states. The information collected from the states was reviewed to draw out the process of CPC formation, and the practices that were most effective in formation, strengthening, and functioning of the CPCs. Subsequent to this review, field visits and interviews with state government and district administrations, NGOs, community members, and UNICEF staff were undertaken to validate and analyse the information received from the states.

The document identifies the processes undertaken, outlines roles of various stakeholders in the process, and records case studies of select interventions, which demonstrate how preventive child protection works in convergence with other groups, committees, and government agencies. The document also summarizes key challenges faced and strategies used to overcome these challenges; additionally, the document also provides recommendations towards scaling up and strengthening CPCs across the country.

The necessity and role of civil society organizations as facilitators of CPC at the district and sub-district level would be necessary. Financial resources for long-term funding of facilitating organizations would need to be provided for.

Objectives of the Study:

- To understand the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)
- To review the current status of structures establish under ICPS.
- To develop recommendation for strengthening of ICPS in Rajasthan.

In Context of Rajasthan:

The Government of Rajasthan (GOR) is entrusted with the responsibility to provide protection services to all kinds of children and thereby help them to lead a meaningful life by evolving appropriate strategies, programs and institutions for their reintegration into the mainstream of the society. Rajasthan state has a separate child policy, framed and adopted in the year 2008 and the state policy for girl child in 2013.

One of the ambitious flagship schemes of the Eleventh Five Year Plan of the Government of India, namely Integrated Child Protection Schemes (ICPS) was launched in the year 2009. It was for the first time that this important aspect of child protection came to the fore in any national program which was hitherto conspicuous by its absence. This scheme provides ample scope to work on various issues and aspects of child protection through combined efforts of the state and civil society. The objectives of the scheme are to contribute to the improvement in the well-being of children in difficult circumstances, to strengthen the JJ(C&P) Act, CMPA Act, 2006, CLR&P Act, 1986 and POCSO, 2012 implementation, as well as to the reduction of vulnerabilities to situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children. The Government of Rajasthan has adopted this scheme in the year 2010 after the signing of Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of India.

Methodology

This study is based on secondary data and Documentary Analysis (Documentary analysis involves obtaining data from existing documents without having to question people through interview, questionnaires or observe their behavior). Here secondary data is used for which research methodology is taken as below:

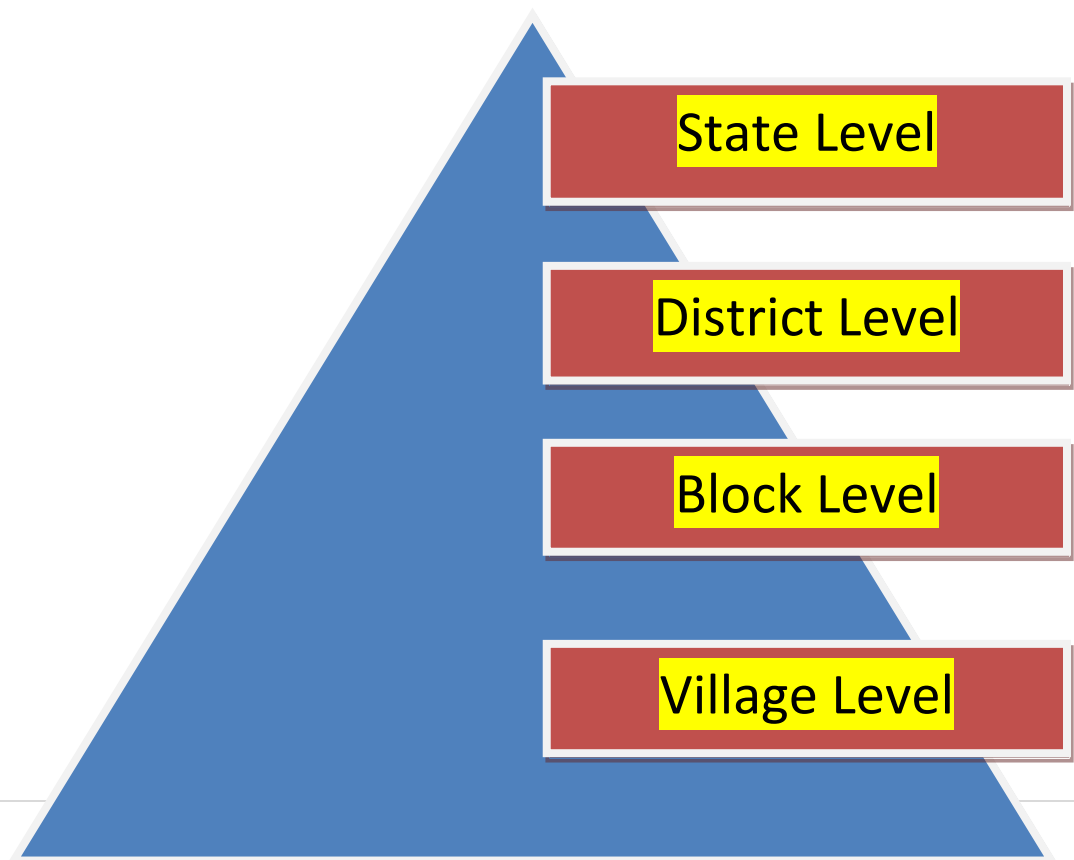
Secondary data:-

- A. Sample Period: - 2 month.
- B. Sources of data collection: Secondary sources are considered like:
 - (1) Research paper
 - (2) Websites
 - (3) Organization library
 - (4) Report of Department of Child Rights
- C. Reason for secondary data: In this study the researcher analysis manpower of different bodies in ICPS at different level. Each body have different type of post so it's too hard to develop the questioner for each body. So the researcher use the Secondary data for this study.

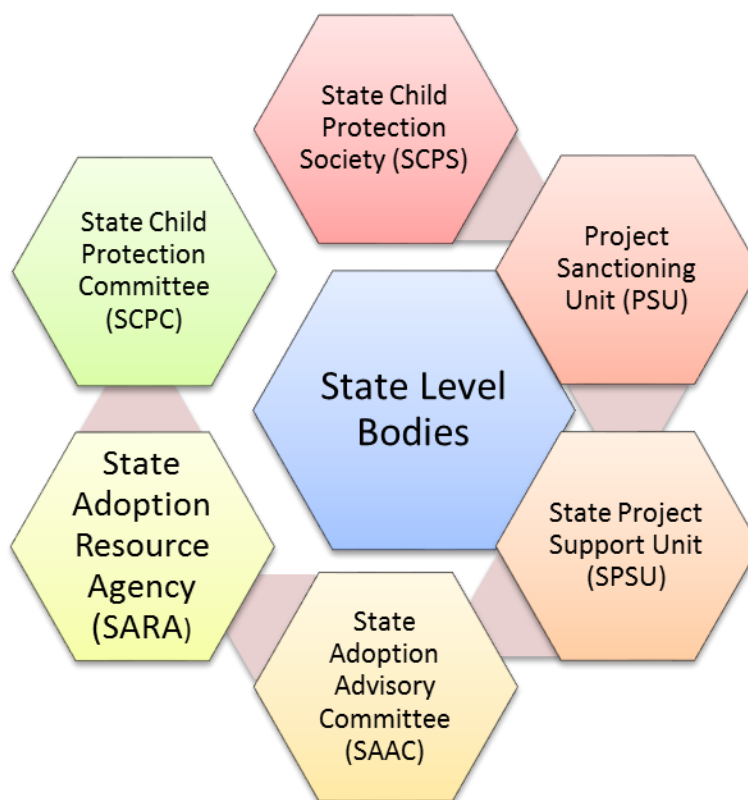
Objectives of ICPS:

- To institutionalize essential services and strengthen structures for emergency outreach, institutional care, family and community based care, counselling and support services at the national, regional, state and district levels;
- To enhance capacities at all levels, of all functionaries including, administrators and service providers, members of allied systems including, local bodies, police, judiciary and other concerned departments of State Governments to undertake responsibilities under the ICPS;
- To create database and knowledge base for child protection services, including MIS and child tracking system in the country for effective implementation and monitoring of child protection services;
- Undertake research and documentation;
- To strengthen child protection at family and community level, create and promote preventive measures to protect children from situations of vulnerability, risk and abuse;
- To ensure appropriate inter-sectoral response at all levels, coordinate and network with all allied systems;
- To raise public awareness, educate public on child rights and protection on situation and vulnerabilities of children and families, on available child protection services, schemes and structures at all leve

ICPS Service Delivery structure Level



State Level



1. State Child Protection Society:

In order to implement the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), Government of Rajasthan has established the Rajasthan State Child Protection Society in 2011. Rajasthan State Child Protection Society has been registered under the Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 19785 and function under the overall supervision and control of the Department for Child Rights, Rajasthan.

ICPS envisaged the appointment of contractual staff in State Child Protection Society but State Government has created permanent post against the provisioned post. The status of the appointment or vacancy is as follows:

Table No.1: Current Status of SCPS

S. No.	Name of Post	Purpose	Current Status			
			Provisioned	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1.	Program Manager (Child Protection)	Coordinating and supervising programs and services for CNCP and CICL Children.	1	1	1	0
2.	Program Managers (Training, IEC & Advocacy)	Coordinating and supervising all training and capacity building programs for functionaries under ICPS.	1			
3.	Program Officers (Children in Need of care and Protection)	Assist to program manager (Child Protection) in coordination of all child protection activities to CNCP by the SCPS.	1	1	0	1
4.	Program Officers (Juvenile in Conflict with Law, JCL)	Assist to program manager (child protection) in coordination of all child protection activities pertaining to Children in conflict with law by the SCPS.	1			
5.	Program officers (Training)	Support to the program manager (training, IEC & Advocacy) in coordinating and supervising training.	1	1	0	1
6.	Program officers (IEC & Advocacy)	Support to the program manager (training, IEC & Advocacy) in coordinating and supervising IEC & Advocacy.	1			
7.	Accountants Officer	Look after all financial matters including fund disbursement and utilization of ICPS.	1	1	0	1
8.	Accountant	To assist the accounts officer in financial matters related to ICPS.	1	1	1	0
9.	Accounts Assistant	To assist the accountant in financial matters related to ICPS.	1	0	0	0
10	Assistants cum data entry operator	To support the program manager and program officers in order to discharge their functions and manage database.	4	2	2	0

Table no. 1 explore the current status of manpower in the SCPS. It has been observed from the table no.1 that provision in the ICPS for total no. of manpower is 13 in the state child protection society (SCPS), but sanctioned no. of manpower is only 7. In the sanctioned post, only 4 posts are filled and 3 posts are vacant.

In the ICPS, 4 program officers post are provisioned in which 2 post are sanctioned that whoever is not filled, and no post filled of the accountant officer and also no sanctioned post of accounts assistant and no proper post sanctioned of the assistants cum data entry operator that which lead to that functions of the SCPS no properly laid out due to no proper manpower post fulfilled in this scheme.

2. State Child Protection Committee (SCPC):

As per the mandate of ICPS, State Child Protection Committee will be constituted under the concerned Principal Secretary. This committee will monitor the implementation of ICPS on the basis of the state specific indicators. In Rajasthan this committee has not yet constituted. The State Child Protection Society is also monitoring the implementation of ICPS at state level.

Apart from this, Chief Secretary made responsible for the annual review of the implementation of the ICPS in the State which is not yet happened.

3. State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA):

In order to promote in-country adoption and regulating inter-country adoption, ICPS provides for establishing of a State Adoption Resource Agency(SARA) in every State as a unit under the SCPS, to coordinate, monitor and develop the work of adoption and render secretarial and administrative assistance to the State Adoption Advisory Committee(SAAC). In Rajasthan SARA was established as a unit of Rajasthan State Child Protection Society in 2011.

SARA is responsible to coordinate with DCPU at District levels and provide technical support to the Child Welfare Committees and Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAA) in carrying out the process of rehabilitation and social reintegration of all children through sponsorship, foster-care, in-country and inter-country adoption.

Table No.2: Current Status of SARA

S. No.	Name of Post	Purpose	Current Status			
			Provisioned	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1.	program managers	Coordinating and supervising all non-institutional care programs at state level.	1	1	1	0
2.	program officer	Supervision and monitoring of all the Non – institutional services for CNCP in the state.	2	0	0	0
3.	program assistant	To support the program manager and program officers in order to discharge their functions and manage database.	1	0	0	0

Table no. 2 explain about on the current status of manpower in SARA. It has been found from the table no.2 that provision in the scheme for total no. of manpower is 4 in the State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA), but sanctioned no. of manpower is only 1. In the sanctioned post, 1 post are filled and other 3 posts are not sanctioned at the current situation it shows lack of manpower in the SARA which lead to inefficiency of work and also lead to overload of work on one person. In the SARA no sanctioned post of program officer and program assistant that describe supervision and monitoring of all the non- institutional services for CNCP in the state could not undertake by the SARA due to lack of sanctioned post.

4. State Adoption Advisory Committee:

In order to promote, implement, supervise and monitor the family based non-institutional programs including sponsorship, foster care in-country and inter-country adoption at State level, a State Adoption Advisory Committee shall be constituted at every State. The Adoption Advisory Committee will meet quarterly to discuss child welfare measures and ways and means to promote in-country adoption of children. Minutes of every meeting shall be sent to CARA. In Rajasthan, the reconstitution of State Adoption Advisory Committee was pending since long.

5. State Project Support unit:

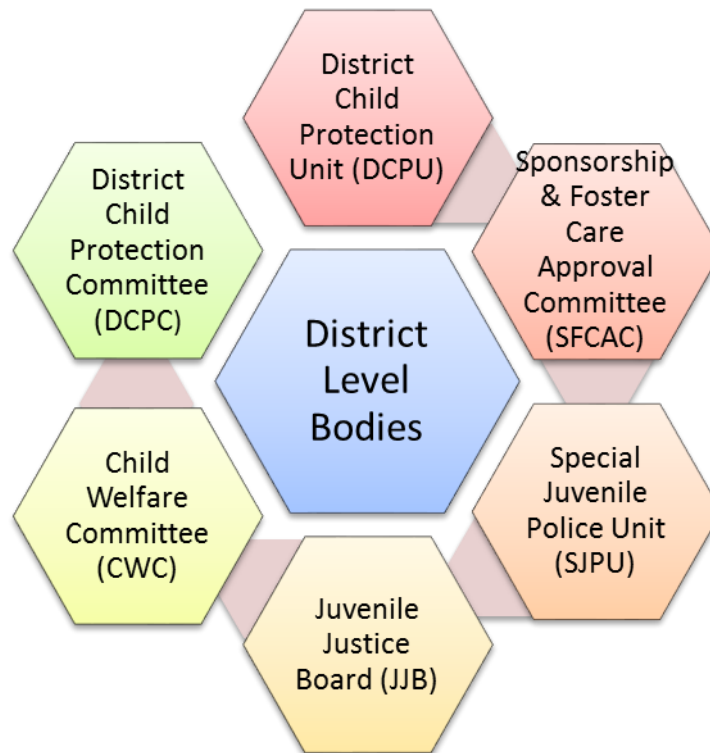
In order to facilitate the initial implementation of ICPS in the State, State Project Support Unit will be established. SPSU will have a small team of professionals who would work closely with the State Secretary and the Director concerned with the ICPS implementation in the State. This unit comprises of Program Manager, Program Officer, Accountant and Assistant. This unit will work under over all supervision of central project support unit.

In Rajasthan, State Project Support Unit was not established since the UNICEF Rajasthan has provided technical support for the rollout of the ICPS.

6. Project Sanctioning Committee:-

To examine and approve the proposal of civil societies and NGOs under ICPS, there will be a committee headed by Chairperson of State Child Protection Society. In Rajasthan, Project Sanctioning Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of chairperson of Rajasthan State Child Protection Society. This committee holds his meeting at regular intervals and examines & approves the proposal of civil societies and NGOs.

District level:



1. District Child Protection Unit:-

In order to implement the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), Government of Rajasthan has established the District Child Protection Units as a subordinate unit of Rajasthan State Child Protection Society in all 33 districts in 2011. District Child Protection Unit is functioning as a fundamental unit for the implementation of the scheme in the district. The DCPU has the mandate to coordinate and implement all child rights and protection activities at district level.

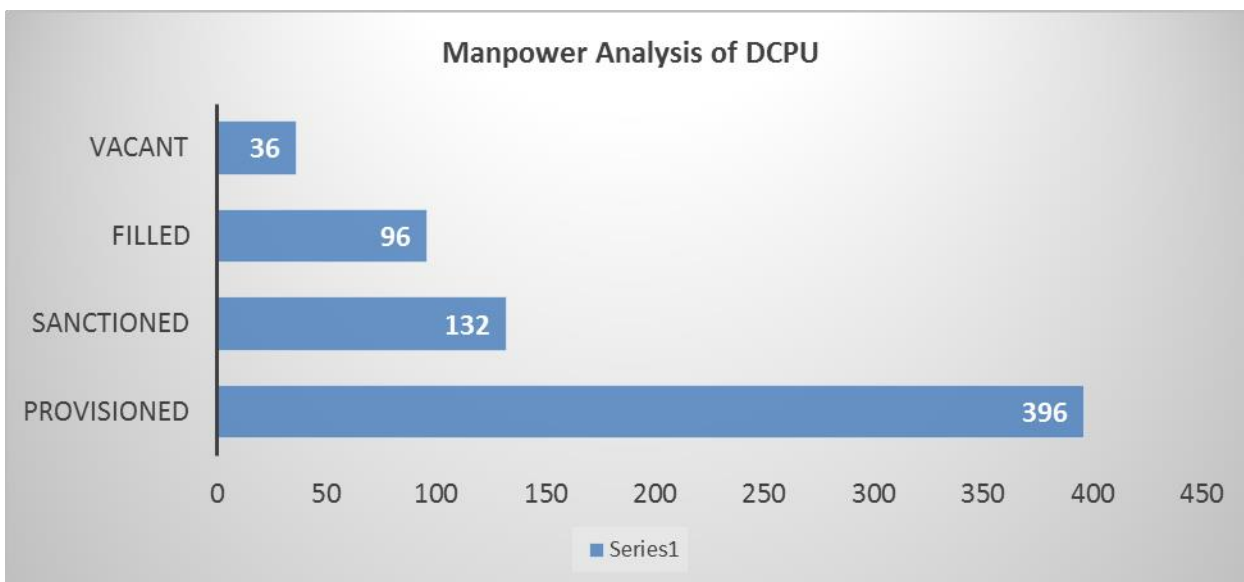
Below mention matrix reflects the current position of staff appointed under DCPU in all 33 district of Rajasthan.

Table No.3 Current Status of DCPU

S. No.	Name of Post	Purpose	Current Status			
			Provisioned	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1.	District child protection officer	Caring out all day to day functions of the DCPU at the district level.	33	33	33	0
2.	Protection officer, institutional care	Ensuring effective institutional/residential care services at the district level .	33	0	0	0
3.	Protection officer, non-institutional care	Ensure effective implementation of the non- institutional components of ICPS.	33	0	0	0
4.	Legal cum probation officer	Coordinate and supervise all the programs and activities relating to juveniles in conflict with law.	33	0	0	0
5.	Counselor	Counselor, providing counseling services.	33	33	15	18
6.	Social worker(1 women)	Coordinating field level activities in their respective cluster of sub divisions as assigned by the DCPO.	66	0	0	0
7.	Accountant	To look after all financial matters related to ICPS.	33	33	15	18
8.	Data analyst	To maintain database of children and timely update it	33	0	0	0
9.	Assistant cum data entry operator	To support District Child Protection officer and Program officers	33	33	33	0
10.	Outreach worker	Responsible for identifying Child and families at risk and linking them with services	66	0	0	0

Table no. 3 explain about the current status of manpower in the DCPU.it has found from the above table that provision in the scheme for total no. of manpower are 396 but sanctioned manpower post is only 132. In the sanctioned post, filled post are 96 or 36 are the vacant which lead to lack of manpower system that need arise for the proper manpower in the DCPU. The above table reflects that no protection officer for institutional and non-institutional care and no sanctioned post of social worker, data analyst and outreach worker in the DCPU.

Figure No. 1



2. District Child Protection Committee:-

The District Child Protection Committee (DCPC) will be constituted under the chairmanship of Chairperson, Zila Parishad and Co-Chairmanship of District Magistrate to supervise the activities of the DCPU as well as the overall implementation of ICPS in the district. The district level officer of child related department will be the member of this committee.

In Rajasthan, District Child Protection Committee has not been formed in all the districts. Currently DCPU is monitoring the implementation of Child Protection related programmes.

3. Child Welfare Committee (CWC):

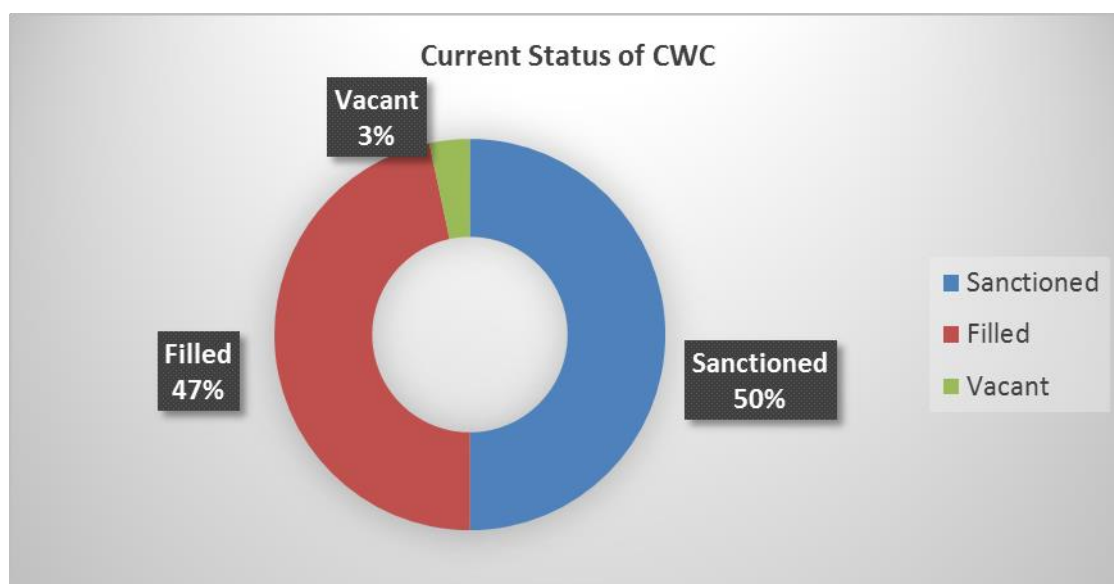
The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 makes it mandatory to establish one Child Welfare Committee in each district as the final authority to dispose of cases for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of children in need of care & protection and to provide for their basic needs and protection of human rights. To facilitate the setting up of CWC's in every district and to ensure their effective functioning, the scheme shall provide adequate infrastructure and financial support to the States.

Table No. 4 Current Status of CWC

Composition of CWCs	Current Status		
	Sanction	Filled	Vacant
Chair person	33	33	0
4 members, of whom at least one shall be a women	132	121	11

Table no. 4 explains about the current status of total no. of manpower in the CWC. It has been found from the above table that sanction post of total manpower are 165 but in the sanctioned posts, filled posts are 154 and vacant posts are 11 which lead to effective functioning of CWC in Rajasthan state

Figure No. 2 Manpower Analysis of CWC



4. Juvenile Justice Board:-

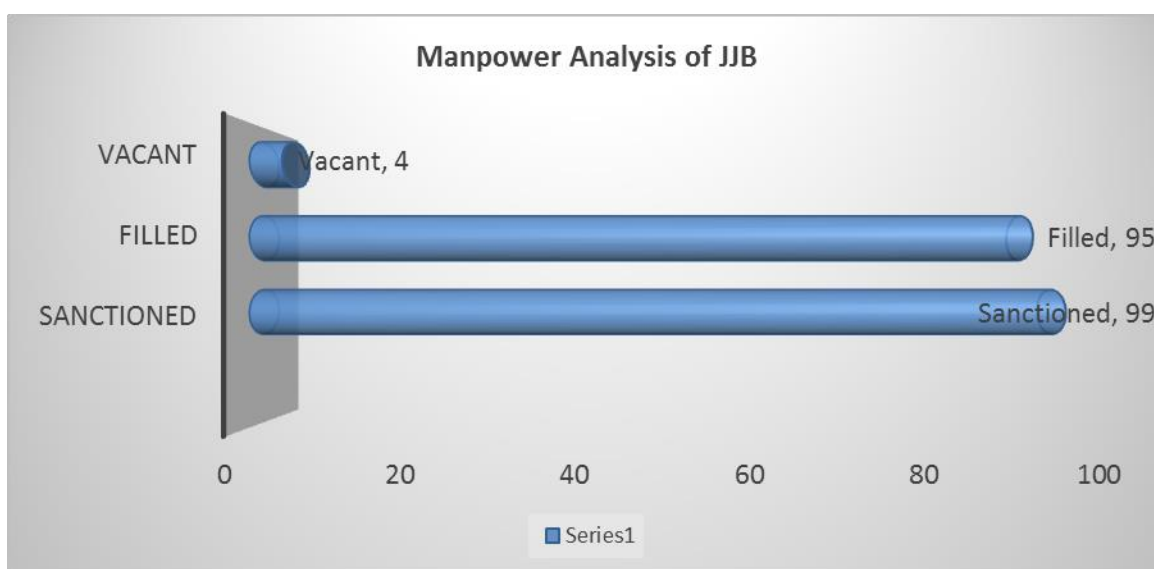
The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 makes it mandatory to have one Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) to deal with matters relating to juveniles in conflict with law. To facilitate setting up of a JJB in each district and to ensure their effective functioning, the scheme provides adequate infrastructure and financial support to the States.

Table No. 5 Current Status of Manpower of JJB

Composition of JJBs	Current Status		
	Sanction	Filled	Vacant
Principal Magistrate	33	33	0
2 members, of whom at least one shall be a women	66	62	4

Table no. 5 explained the current status of total manpower in the CWC. It has been found from the table no. 5 that total no. of manpower is sanctioned 99 in the JJB or filled post is 95 which lead to only 4 post are vacant that shows current status of manpower of JJB are good.

Figure No. 3



5. Special Juvenile Police Unit:

The Juvenile Justice Act 2015 provides for setting up of Special Juvenile Police Units in every district and city to coordinate and upgrade the police interface with children. The SJPU and CWO at the police station will handle cases of both juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care of protection and the social worker at the Special Juvenile Police Unit shall be the first line of intervention in all cases, as far as possible.

6. Sponsorship & Foster Care Approval Committee:-

Every district shall have a Sponsorship and Foster Care Approval Committee (SFCAC) to review and sanction sponsorship (for preventive settings only) and foster care fund. The SFCAC shall meet every month and total time taken to dispose of a case shall not exceed three months from the date of the receipt of the application.

Block Level

Block Level Child Protection Committee:-

To identify and provide care and shelter to destitute children in the city fringes, block- level committees have been formed

The BLCPC to recommend and monitor the implementation of child protection services at block level.

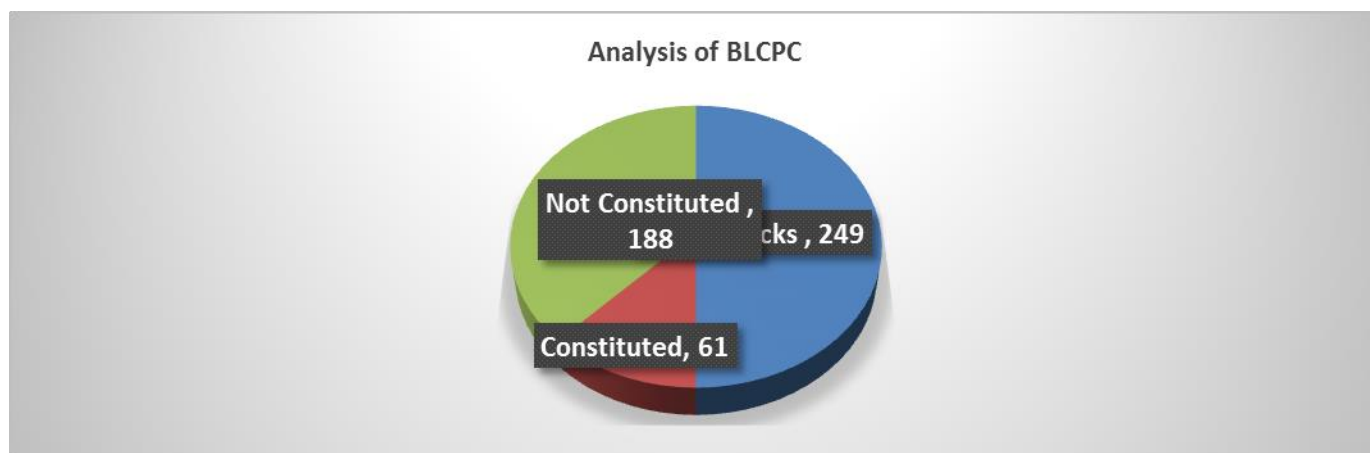
State Government has constituted Block Level Child Protection Committees in all 249 Blocks of Rajasthan.

Table No. 6 Current Status of BLCPC

Composition	Current Status		
	No. of Blocks	Constituted	Not Constituted
Block level elected representative – chairperson	249	61	188
Block development officer(BDO)- member secretary			
1 member of DCPU			
ICDS functionary			
1 Representative of education and health dept.			
Chairperson of the village level child protection committees			

It has been observed from the table no.6, that no. of blocks are 249 in the 33 district of Rajasthan that need to 249 BLCPC but constituted BLCPC is only 61 which lead to 188 BLCPC are not constituted that shows lack of BLCPC are there which lead to more child abuse, child harassment, domestic violence, sexual harassment etc. at block level.

Figure No. 4 Analysis of BLCPC



Village Level:

Village Level Child Protection Committee:

The VLCPC to recommend and monitor the implementation of child protection services at the village level.

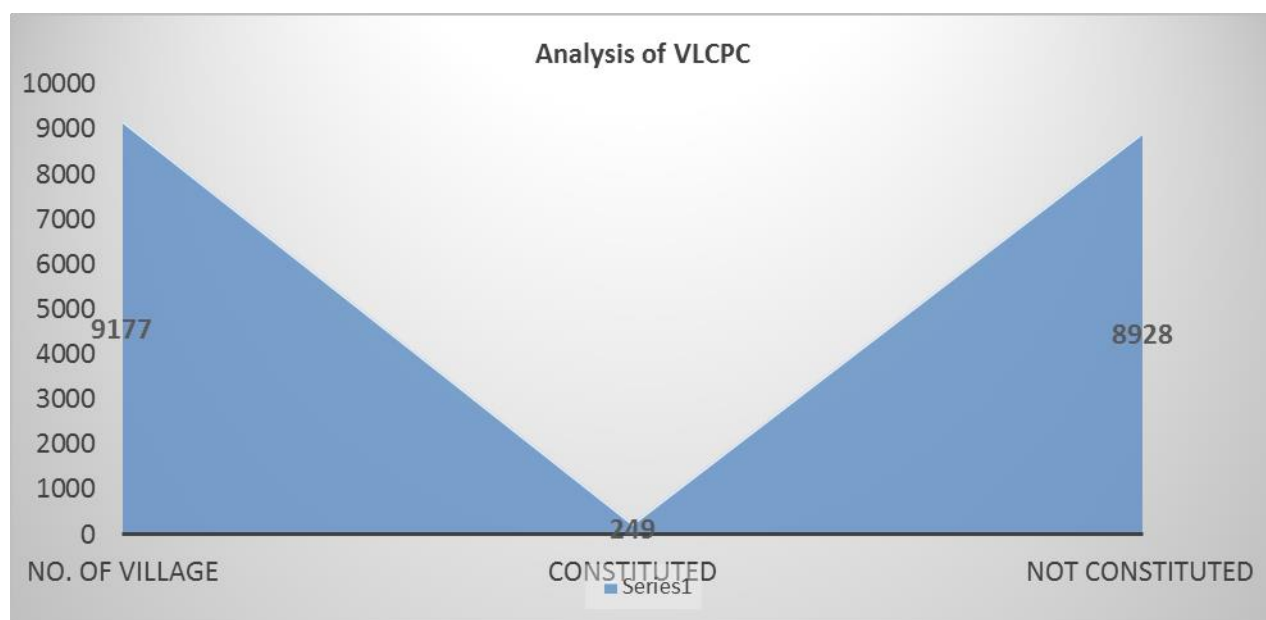
State Government has constituted Panchayat Level Child Protection Committees in all 9177 Panchayats of Rajasthan.

Table No. 7 Current Status of VLCPC

Composition	Current Status		
	No. of village	Constituted	Not Constituted
Village level elected representative- chairperson	9177	249	8928
All Ward panch			
President of School management committee			
Child welfare officer within the local police station			
2 child representatives			
DCPU,			
Anganwadi workers,			
School principal,			
Auxiliary nurse midwives,			
2 village members			

Table no.7 explains that requirement of VLCPC is 1 for each village means total requirement in Rajasthan are 9177 VLCPC but constituted VLCPC is only 249 which lead to 8928 VLCPC are not constituted that shows lack of VLCPC are there which lead to more child abuse, child labour, child harassment, domestic violence, sexual exploitation, etc. at village level.

Figure No. 5 Analysis of VLCPC



Services:

1. Institutional care services:

As provided by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015, the scheme shall support the creation of new institutional facilities and maintenance of existing institutional facilities for both children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection. These include Shelter Homes, Children's Homes and Observation Homes, Special Homes, Place of Safety.

i) Shelter Homes

Shelter Homes shall offer day and night shelter facilities to the children in need of support services (like, without parental care, run away children, migrant children, and child substance abusers etc.) for a temporary period, while efforts are made to rehabilitate them. In order to facilitate and expedite the setting up of Shelter Homes in every district or group of districts, the scheme shall provide financial support to the State Governments and Union Territories.

ii) Children's Homes

A large number of children in need of care and protection who enter the juvenile justice system through the Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) are in need of residential care and protection during the pendency of any inquiry and subsequently for their longterm care, treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 empowers the State Government either by itself or in collaboration with voluntary organizations to set up Children's Homes in every district or group of districts for the reception and residential care of such children.

iii) Observation Homes

Children in conflict with law who enter the juvenile justice system through the Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) are in need of adequate residential care and protection during the pendency of any inquiry regarding them under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000. The Act empowers the State Governments to establish and maintain either by itself or under an agreement with voluntary organizations, observation homes in every district or group of districts for their temporary reception. In order to facilitate and expedite setting up of Observation Homes in every district or group of districts, the scheme shall provide financial support to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

iv) Special Homes

Children in conflict with the law committed by the Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) for long term rehabilitation and protection require institutional services. The State Governments are empowered to establish and maintain either by itself or under an agreement with voluntary organisations, special homes in every district or group of districts for the reception and rehabilitation of juveniles in conflict with law.

In order to facilitate and expedite setting up of Special Homes in every district or group of districts, the scheme shall provide financial support to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

v) Place of Safety:

A 'Place of Safety' is any place or institution, (not being a police lockup or jail), established separately or attached to an observation home or a special home, the person in-charge of which is willing to receive and take care of the juvenile in conflict with law placed there, by order of the Board, for a period and purpose as defined in the order.

Table No. 8 Current Status of Homes

Structure of Institution	Current Status			Remarks
	Category of Homes	No. of Homes Required	No. of Homes (Functional)	
Officer-in-charge	Observation Home	33	33	
Counselor	Children Home (Boys)	33	0	Currently Observation Home is also functioning as a children home
Probation officer/child welfare officer/case worker	Children Home (Girls)	33	7	Currently these girls homes also function as observation homes for girls
House mother or house father	Special Home	0	0	Currently 12 Observation Homes is functioning as special home
Paramedical staff	Place of Safety	33	0	No place of safety has been designated
Store-keeper cum accountant	Shelter Home (open shelter)	33	37	These homes are run by NGOs
Cook	Children Home for HIV positive children	As per need	7	These homes are run by NGOs
Helper	Children Home for	As per need	37	1 Govt. home and

	mentally or physically challenged			rest homes run by NGOs
Housekeeper				
Educator(voluntary/part time)				
MBBS doctor (voluntary/part time)				
Art & craft cum music teacher(voluntary/part time)				
PT instructor cum yoga trainer (voluntary/part time)				
Additional staff for children with special needs				
Special educator/therapist				
1 Nurse (female)				
1 Care take cum vocational instructor				

2. Specialized Adoption Agency

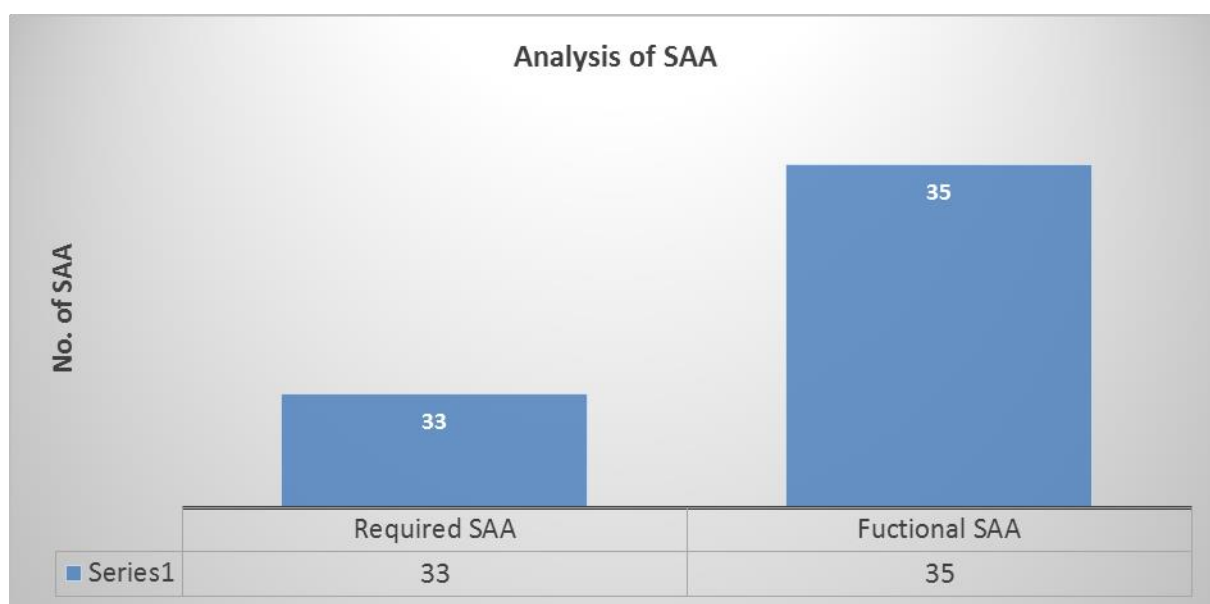
The JJ Act empowers the State Government to recognize one or more of its institutions or voluntary organizations in each district as SAA in such manner, as may be prescribed, for the placement of orphaned, abandoned or surrendered children for adoption in accordance with the provisions of various guidelines for adoption issued from time to time, by the State Government, or the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) and notified by the Central Government. All SAAs shall be registered under Section 34(34) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 (as amended in 2006) as well as the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and shall adhere to the guidelines or rules laid down by the State Government/Central Government governing in-country/inter-country adoption from time to time. The SAA shall function within the ambit of law and comply with all relevant legislations, rules and guidelines.

ICPS supports State and NGO run Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA) where adoptable children of below six years of age are provided residential care. The individual care plan for each child is prepared within a month by the Specialized Adoption Agency (SAA) in coordination with the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) and forwarded within a fortnight for approval to the Child Welfare Committee (CWC), once agreed upon by the DCPU. The SAA shall report to the DCPU on the execution of the individual child care plan within six months of the care plan being approved by the CWC. The individual care plan shall be reviewed every six months and no child shall remain in the care of a SAA for more than a period of one year.

Table No. 9 Current Status of SAA

Structure of Institution	Current Status			Remarks
	Category of Homes	Required SAA	Functional SAA	
1 Manager/ coordinator	Specialized Adoption Agency	33	35	33 Govt. and 2 SAA run by NGOs
1 Social worker cum early childhood educator				
1 Nurse				
1 Doctor (part time)				
6 Ayahs				

It has been observed from the table no. 9 that shows the current status of Specialized Adoption Agency. This table reflects that required SAA 33 and 35 SAA are functional at the time. 33 SAA is made by Govt. and other 2 SAA made by the NGOs which reflects that NGOs also participate in the management of the SAA.

Figure No. 6

3. Open Shelters:

The largest numbers of homeless children, pavement dwellers, street and working children, child substance abusers and child beggars, left on their own and in need of care and support, reside in urban areas. They are seen living in conditions of extreme deprivation compounded by lack of shelter and access to basic services like sanitation, safe drinking water, education, health care, recreational facilities, etc. They end up at traffic intersections, railway stations, streets, sabzi mandi (vegetable market), etc. begging for alms, wiping automobile windscreens, rag picking, vending wares. These children are very often victims of adult abuse of all kinds: physical, sexual, emotional as well as economic exploitation. Inhuman and violent life conditions turn many of these children into law offenders, criminals and exploiters themselves.

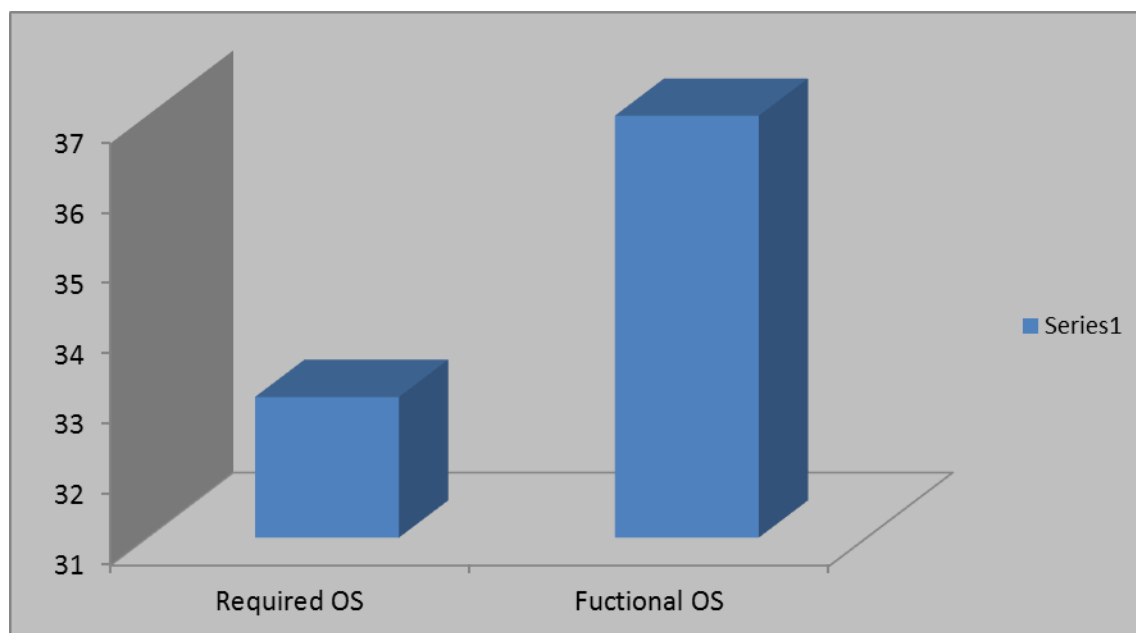
ICPS caters to the needs of such children including, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation through services of these Open shelters.

Table No. 10 Current Status of OS

Structure of Institution	Current Status		Remarks
	No. of Open Shelter Required	No. of Open Shelter (Functional)	
1 Project coordinator cum counselor	33	37	These open shelter are run by NGOs
1 Social worker			
2 Care givers cum bridge course educators			
3 Outreach workers			
1 Helpers for cleaning and cooking purpose			

Table no. 10 provides the information about the Current Status of Open Shelter. It has been observed from the above table that total No. of open Shelter required are 33 but functional Open Shelter are 37 at the time. all functional Open Shelter are made by the NGOs which reflects that NGOs have big role in the Open Shelter making.

Figure No. 7 Analysis of OS



Findings

Based on the above analysis of the structures and services provided under ICPS, various findings have been identified. They are as follows:

- The nodal department of ICPS has not sanctioned and appointed the required number of staff which directly hampers quality implementation of the ICPS.
- Due to lack of constitution of State and District level Child Protection Committee and the formation of PLCPC and BLCPC, the monitoring is not happening.
- It was also found that monitoring of the functioning of structures and services are not as per norms.
- Child Welfare Committees and Juvenile Justice Boards are not getting required support from DCPU.
- Currently institutionalizing children is considered as first priority by the authorities.
- Many districts do not have child care institutions which ultimately make children vulnerable.
- Lack of capacity building and sensitization of the person's appointed in structures.
- Lack of record keeping related to child protection of all the districts of Rajasthan.
- Lack of coordination between all the structures and low level of information sharing between the communities affecting implementation of ICPS.

Recommendations

- To ensure the proper care and protection of children who come in contact with Juvenile Justice System all the required structure should be established at the earliest.
- All the monitoring structure should be in place for effective monitoring of the implementation of ICPS.
- All the required post needs to be sanctioned and filled by experienced social workers on contractual basis.
- All the appointed personnel need to be sensitized and oriented towards their job.
- Rajasthan State Child Protection Society should ensure the timely fund disbursement and its utilization under ICPS.
- All required Child Care Institutions should be established to cater the diverse need of children at district level.
- DCPU should promote de-institutionalization of children and provide family based care through adoption, sponsorship and foster care.
- Capacity Building through training and orientation of PRIs/PLCPC/BLCPC/DCPU.
- DCPU should facilitate and ensure multi sectorial convergence on various child protection issues
- DCPU should provide necessary support to statutory bodies such as CWCs and JJBs.
- Maintenance of record and database of children through Management Information System should be ensured.

Two days Training on Child Protection on Prohibition of Child Marriage and Communication Skills
Antakshary Foundation, Jaipur (28 -29 May 2016)

Purpose of this Meeting is:

- To enhance the capacity of resource group members on Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006.
- To provide a platform where members can get an opportunity to take sessions on various aspects of PCMA, 2006.
- To build skill of the members on effective communication skills, counseling and public speaking.
- To prepare a roadmap/action plan for the Resource Group to work towards the issue of Child Marriage and other Child Protection Issues.

In this meeting discussion carried out for the two days. The first day was kept for Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 to be understood at length. The PCMA, 2006 prohibits marriage of a boy before 21 years of age and 18 years for girl. As per Census 2011 33% of the women in age group of 0-19 years were married, widow, separated or divorced at the time of Census. So it means that 33% women were married before age of 19 years.

Firstly in the meeting, discuss the Scenario of Child Marriage in India and Rajasthan. Member of Resource Group began her session by sharing her Experience of working on health and nutrition of children and also Sharing of Case studies on prohibition of child marriage.

The second day of the training was kept for Communication Skill. A need was felt by all Resource Group Members as they face problems in their day to day activity due to lack of knowledge and skills related to communication and it becomes more sensitive while dealing with vulnerable children. To build the capacity of Resource Group Members and make them an effective communicator. In addition to this basic of communication skill, types of communication Skills and its importance in perspective of Child Protection and johari window model of communication were covered. In this session also covered the issues like, How to be an effective communicator, different forms of writing skill, Presentation Skill, Documentation Skill and Conflict Management.

Two days Training on Child Protection on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
Antakshary Foundation, Jaipur (16th -17th April 2016)

Purpose of the Meeting is:

- To train the resource group members on newly enacted law Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.
- Resource Group members work effectively to address the Child Protection issues.
- To prepare a roadmap/action plan for the Resource Group to work towards the protection of children.

In this meeting discussion carried out for 2 days. The first day of the training were covered some issues about on Concept of Child Rights and Child Protection, History and Principles and new provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, Children in Need of Care and Protection and Children in Conflict with Law.

The second day of the training were covered the issue of 'crime against Children' which have mentioned under Section 74 to 89 of the act. And also covered the issue on Institutional and Non Institutional Care as per Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

Annexures

