

DATA BASE OF CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS
REGISTERED UNDER JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND
PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT 2000 (AS AMENDED IN 2006)

A DOCUMENTATION OF RESPONSES



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Part A

Chapter 1

Introduction

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

Children constitute principal assets of any country. Children's development is as important as the development of material resources and the best way to develop national human resources is to take care of children. India has the highest number of children in the world. ***The total population of India as recorded by Census 2011 is 1.2 Billion.*** Approximately 40% of the nation's population is children. The country has a very high rate of neo-natal deaths (around 35%) in the world. It also accounts for around 40 percent of child malnutrition in the developing world. The vulnerable categories of children include orphans, abandoned and destitute children, missing or run-away children, street children, children of sex workers, abused, tortured and exploited children, children indulging in substance abuse, children affected by HIV/AIDS, children affected by natural calamities, emergencies and manmade disasters, children with disabilities and children suffering from terminal/incurable diseases.

Box 1: Constitutional Provisions of Children

There are several Constitutional Provisions of Children. These include the following

Article 14: provides that 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): provides that "Nothing in this article shall prevent the state for making any special provision for women and children"

Article 21: provide that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law

Article 21(A): directs 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: prohibits trafficking of human beings and forced labour

Article 24: prohibits employment of children below the age of fourteen years in factories, mines, or any other hazardous occupation

Article 25-28: provides freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion

Article 45: envisages that the state shall endeavor to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

In India, children's vulnerabilities and exposure to violations of their protection rights remain spread and multiple in nature. As per the 2001 Census, there are 427 million children in the country. Millions of children living in the difficult circumstances with an estimates 12.6 million children engaged in hazardous occupations (2001 Census), for instance, India has the largest number of child labourers (under the age of 14) in the world. Although poverty is often cited as the cause underlying child labour, other factors such as discrimination, social exclusion as well as the lack of quality education or existing parents' attitudes and perceptions about child labour and the role and value of education need also to be considered. In states like Bihar, Mizoram, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, sixty percent or more girls dropped out before completing their primary education.

Trafficking of children also continues to be a serious problem in India. The nature and scope of trafficking range from industrial range from and domestic labour, to forced early marriages and commercial sexual exploitation. Existing studies show that over 40 percent of women sex workers enter into prostitution before the age of 18 years. Moreover for children who have been trafficked and rescued, opportunities for rehabilitation remains scarce and reintegration process arduous..Box 2 below presents the definition of child as described under different acts.

Box 2: Definition of Child

According to the UNCRC a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. In India various laws related to children define children in different age limits.

According to Article 21(a) of the Indian Constitution all children between the ages of six to fourteen should be provided with free and compulsory education.

The child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 defines a child as a person who has not completed fourteen years of age.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Act, 2000 has changed the definition of child to any person who has not completed eighteen years of age. Because of its umbrella clauses and because it is the latest law to be enacted regarding child rights and protection, many are of the opinion that the definition of child found in the JJ Act,2000 has considered the legal definition for a child in all matters.. Child rights are specialized human rights that apply to all human beings below the age of 18. Universally child rights are defined by the United Nations and United Nations Convention on the rights of the (UNCRC).

The purpose of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is to outline the basic human rights that should be accorded to children. There are **four broad classifications of these rights**. These four categories cover all civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights of every child.

- i. Right to Survival: A child's right to survival begins before a child is born. According to Govt. of India, a child life begins after twenty weeks of conception. Hence the right to survival is inclusive of the child rights to be born, right to minimum standards of food, shelter and clothing and the right to live with dignity.
- ii. Right to Development: Children have the right to all forms of development: Emotional, mental and physical. Emotional development is fulfilled by proper care and love of a support system, mental development through education and learning and physical development through recreation, play and nutrition.
- iii. Right to Protection: A Child has the right to be protected from neglect, exploitation and abuse at home and elsewhere.
- iv. Right to Participation: A child has a right to participate in any decision making that involves him/her directly or indirectly. There are varying degrees of participation as per the age and maturity of the child.

Juvenile Justice System is an emerging subject. The three decades from 1986-2006 has seen India move towards the goals set in UNCRC. Many facets of juvenile justice have been addressed and protection of children and young persons, mechanisms for awareness among adults and caregivers of the rights of children, establishing systems and mechanisms for administration of juvenile justice, the sensitization of allied systems to the need to treat children

and young persons differently and tenderly, an emphasis to mainstreaming rather than separation through institutional approach to juvenile justice, counseling of stakeholders, pro-active policy measures by Governments to prevent abuse, protection and provide re-integration into society etc. In order to deal with such a situation as also to provide an effective alternative system, Government has introduced many schemes and programmes to take care of children who are deprived of voluntary support. Juvenile Justice Act 2000 and Amendment Act 2006 provide ample support for establishing situations to attend to the needs of these children. Different child care institutions are being run by voluntary organizations to cater the need of children in need of care and protection and children of other vulnerable categories. The need for a comprehensive assessment to assess these child care institutions at the national level has been felt at the advent of new Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) which has already been launched by Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.

According to Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act 2006 the State Government either by itself or in association with voluntary organizations has to establish children's homes in every district or group of districts as the case may be for the reception of child in need of care and protection, during the pendency of any inquiry and subsequently for their care, treatment, education, training development and rehabilitation. A few operational definitions of different terms used under the Act are presented in the box 3 below:

Box 3: Operational Definitions of Different Terms

The JJ (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (as amended in 2006)

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection, by providing for proper care, protection and treatment by catering to their development needs, and by adopting a child- friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of matters in the best interest of children and for their ultimate rehabilitation.

“Children’s home” means an institution established by a State Government or by voluntary organization and certified by that Govt. under Sec.34.

“Juvenile” or “child” means a person who has not completed eighteenth year of age.

“Child in need of care and protection” means a child

- i. Who is found without any home or settled place or abode and without any*

ostensible means of subsistence

- i.(a) Who is found begging, or who is either a street child or a working child*
- ii. Who resides with a person (whether guardian of the child or not) and such person –*
 - ii (a). Has threatened to kill or injure the child and there is a reasonable likelihood of the threat being carried out, or*
 - (b) Has killed, abused or neglected some other child or children and there is a reasonable likelihood of the child in question being killed, abused or neglected by that person.*
- iii. Who is mentally or physically challenged or ill children or children suffering from terminal diseases or incurable diseases having no one to support or look after.*
- iv. Who has parent or guardian and such parent or guardian is unfit or incapacitated to exercise control over the child*
- v. Who does not have parent and no one is willing to take care of or whose parents have abandoned (or surrendered) him or who is missing and run away child and whose parents can not be found after reasonable inquiry*
- vi. Who is found vulnerable and is likely to be inducted into drug abuse or trafficking*
- vii. Who is being or is likely to be abused for unconscionable gains*
- viii. Who is victim of any armed conflict, civil commotion or natural calamity*

Sec. 34(1) Children's Homes –*The state Govt. may establish and maintain either by itself or in association with the voluntary organizations, children's homes, in every district or group of districts, as the case may be, for the reception of child in need of care and protection during the tendency of any inquiry and subsequently for their care, treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation.*

Sec. 34(2) *The State Govt. may, by rules made under this Act. Provide for the management of Children's homes including the standards and the nature of services to be provided by them, and the circumstances under which, and the manner in which, the certification of a children's*

home or recognition to a voluntary organization may be granted or withdrawn.

Sec 34(3) Without prejudice to anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, all institutions, whether state Govt. run or those run by voluntary organizations for children in need of care and protection shall, within a period of six months from the protection shall, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of the Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2006, be registered under this Act in such manner as may be prescribed. Now the **process of Registration of all Child Care Institutions** (run by Voluntary Organisations Children homes run by Government has already been initiated by the nodal departments of the State Govt. under this provision.

Box 4: Procedure for Registration

Any Govt. run or voluntary organization run child care institutions providing care or non-institutional care to children in need of care and protection have to register the institution under Section 34(3) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 as amended in 2006. There are some criteria which should be filled by every child care institution applying for registration.

- ✓ Application format which covered details of organization
- ✓ Copy of registration certificate
- ✓ Particulars of governing body/management committee /office bearers
- ✓ Copies of rules/byelaws/articles of association/ memorandum of association
- ✓ Annual reports for the past three years
- ✓ Audited accounts for the past three years
- ✓ FCRA registration certificate if any
- ✓ Any other registration in any other Act like under OCH Act, PWD Act etc
- ✓ Particulars of grants received from any Govt of India / State Govt. Depts.
- ✓ List of staff of the organization, name and address, designation, qualification
- ✓ List of children with the organization
- ✓ Particulars of the land and building of the organization if it is own

It is a matter of concern that in spite of the fact that it is mandatory under *Sec 34(3)* that all institutions working for children in need of care and protection shall, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of the Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2006, be registered under this Act, a large number of institutions have yet to complete their registration process.

The Database

In view of above, it was felt that Institute should take up a project titled 'Data Base of NGOs working on Juvenile Justice/ Child Protection registered under JJ (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 (as amended in 2006) with the State Government'. The database will be helpful in identifying those child care institutions those are currently providing institutional care to children and are registered or are in the process of registration with their respective State Governments under Section 34(3) of the Juvenile Justice Act for the purpose. The appropriate section under the JJ Act (Care and Protection of Children) 2000 (as amended in 2006) mentions that *'All institutions, whether State Govt. run or those run by voluntary organizations for children in need of care and protection shall, within a period of six months be registered under this Act in such manner as may be prescribed.'* So, as per the provisions of the act, efforts were made to compile information of both categories of Child Care Institutions as part of the project. The main **objectives** of the project were to: To take stock of Child Care Institutions (Govt. and Voluntary Organizations) registered under Juvenile Justice Act with the State Govt.; as also to ascertain the status of Child Care Institutions in the context of minimum standard of care including their infrastructure, staff strength, health, education, recreational facilities etc and to have an assessment of the training needs of functionaries / frontline workers of these Child Care Institutions.

Methodology

A Basic Information Sheet (*See annexure I*) had been developed and sent to the State Nodal Departments (dealing with child protection issues) of all the states (*Annexure II*) to provide information regarding the total number of Child Care Institution (CCIs) providing institutional care and are registered with their respective state Govt. under Section 34 (3) of JJ (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 as amended in 2006. A well structured performa to seek detailed information was subsequently developed, pretested and mailed to the individual CCIs

(based on the contact details received from the state nodal departments). The Detailed Information Sheet (DIS) sought information on various aspects: viz identification of organization, legal status, activities, registration status under 34(3), minimum standards of care (Educational facilities, medical facilities, recreational facilities etc) and the areas of training need of Child Care Institutions.etc. The information was also collected through other secondary sources like website of the institution /state departments (where ever the respondents desired), reports, journals, articles to know the status of CCI in different States. A copy of the Detailed Information Sheet (DIS) sent to the listed Child Care Institutions has been placed at *Annexure III*. As the registration process under the JJ Act is still in progress in certain states, a total no of 185 response sheets were received by the Institute till June 2011.State- wise breakup of the total number of Institutions reported by states and the number of responses received from each state is given at *Annexure IV*.

Format of the Document

This report is a documentation of the responses received from 185 Child Care Institutions (Children Homes) in India, which includes responses from 99 NGO and 86 Govt run CCIs respectively. It is divided into two parts. Part A The main Report: focuses on Introduction, Overview of researches on children in need of care and protection, Status of CCIs, Summary and conclusions. *Part B presents profiles of 123 child care institutions registered under Sec 34(3) of the JJ Act with their respective State Governments. However, Profile of each of the 185 respondent Child Care Institutions can be seen on the soft copy of the document wherein a hyperlink with the State wise profiles of CCIs has been inserted with Annexure V: Registration Status at a Glance.* The information included under profiles has been authenticated by the respective CCIs.

The document has been titled as “**Data Base of Child Care Institutions registered under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000** (as amended in 2006)”. It is felt that the document will be able to help the training Institutes, researchers, funding agencies and other organizations dealing with children in their future work. This will also help the Institute to identify those voluntary organizations and govt. run institutions to whom the sensitization and capacity building input are to be imparted in terms of the provisions under JJ Amendment Act 2006 and the ICPS, as also involve them as partners in its future endeavors

Limitations

In spite of telephonic requests, mailers and reminders sent to all the listed child care institutions run by the state government and the NGOs dealing with the issue of child protection, data was received from a total number of 185 child care institutions till June 2011. It was also found that the addresses and contact number of many CCIs given by the respective state departments were not complete. Nearly fifty letters returned back due to lack of proper addresses. Some staff were not aware about Sec 34(3) of Juvenile Justice Act (Care and protection of children) 2000 amended on 2006 also. So they have given the total list of CCIs but not mentioned any detail regarding the registration status.

Chapter 2

***An overview of researches on Children in
need of Care and Protection***

CHAPTER 2

An overview of researches on Children in need of Care and Protection

Several studies have been conducted in different States of India to know the status of socio-economic condition of vulnerable children, facilities of Children Homes etc. An overview of the studies is presented in this chapter to have an idea of the efforts done in our country for care and protection of children till now and explore the grey areas which can be taken up with the advent of new ICPS scheme and the JJ (Care & Protection of children) Amendment Act, 2006 and the JJ Rules 2007.

Bharti Mehindru (1988) conducted a study an exploratory study on institutional abandoned children. The objectives were to study the various causes which led to abandonment of children and their status, personality, social behaviour. The other one was to study the various rehabilitative services provided at the institutions where the study was being carried out. Fifteen inmates were selected, out of which thirteen were from Shradhanand Ashram and two from certified school for girls, Nagpur. Respondents were belonged to the age group of 11 to 18 years. Interview Schedule was used for data collection. It was found that there are so many factors were responsible for the abandonment of children. These were poverty, alcoholism of father, large family size, step parents, sexually victimized child, and death of one or more parents, abnormal children, diseased parents and insecure environment. Most of the cases were admitted to the institution by their own mothers owing to poverty, unrestrained habits of the father and strained relationship of the child with step parents. Most children were found to be less intelligent, possessed a doubting nature, but at the same time showed tough minded, self-sufficient and controlled behaviour. Rehabilitation services were provided in terms of free education facilities, custodial care and vocational training in the two institutions. Vocational training in both the institutions were limited to stitching and cooking classes.

Indian Council for Child Welfare (1996) had conducted a study on the socio-demographic profile of institutional children in Tamilnadu. The study was under taken with the overall objective of finding out the socio-economic background of the destitute children who had sought

residential care under the cottage scheme. Out of the 169 institutions providing cottage pattern of care in Tamilnadu, a 50% sample of institutions were selected by simple random method. From each of the 81 institutions, one cottage was selected by the lottery method. Within each selected cottage 5 children were selected. The selection of the children was done using the criteria that their homes should be within a radius of 10km from the Institutions. The study has made use of three different kinds of interview schedule: one for the institutional representatives, a second one for the children and the third for the families. The vast majority of children i.e. 83% admitted to the institutions came from a rural background and vast majority (95%) belong to the very poor economic status. It was also seen that all the agencies implementing the scheme for destitute children were catering to destitute children from very low economic and social background. The agencies were seen to adopt formal procedures before determining the eligibility of the children for admission.

With regard to the facilities provided by the institutions for the children which included food, clothing, type of accommodation medical facilities, educational facilities and recreational facilities. Majority of the agencies exclusively mentioned that they took into consideration the calorie content of the food supplied to the children. It was seen that nearly 90 percent of the agencies had dormitory pattern of accommodation and more than 20 children were accommodated. In terms of physical facilities available for the children, it was seen that more than 50 percent had separate facilities for prayer, dining, reading, and sleeping for the children. In the context of medical facilities, five agencies who said that they did not have any medical officer to help the agencies in the health problems of the children. Majority took the responsibility of admitting the children in govt. hospitals, there were some who admitted the children in private hospitals. Referring to the common health problems faced by the children, it was seen that skin diseases were mentioned by most of the agencies. Schooling was found to be given importance by almost all the agencies. The most common vocational training offered was found to be tailoring. Almost all the agencies with the exception of only two said that they had outdoor recreational facilities for their children.

Human Rights Watch (1996) conducted a study on police abuse and killings of street children in India. The study covered Bangalore, Bombay, Delhi and Madras. The sample of the study

were more than 100 street children, representatives of NGO, social workers, human rights activists and lawyers.⁶⁰ children opined regarding abuse by police. This report also discussed the Juvenile Justice Act of India. It has described that detention, ill treatment and torture of street children by police in India has reached epidemic proportions. Victims are generally poor and members of low caste groups or minorities, and have no family members to intercede on their behalf.

Khandelwal Ashok, Raj Nikhil ... (1998) conducted a study on child labour in the sports goods industry in Jalandhar: A case Study. The main objective of the study was to estimate the incidence of child labour and to analyse the profiles of the working children. The study was based on a sample of 1292 households engaged in sports goods production and was drawn from almost 50 percent of the nearby rural as well as urban areas where such households were concentrated. An establishment survey was also conducted covering 144 registered establishment and 16 unregistered units in two of the urban areas. Focus group discussion method was also used for data collection. A majority of the households belonged to the socially backward strata of society and almost all were economically poor. Ninety percent of the households belonged to the SCs. Of the 1292 households surveyed, about 40 percent of the heads of household were illiterates and just about 10 percent had passed high school. About three-fourths of the families had only working (OW) and/or working and school going (WSG) children in the age- group of 5 -14 years. Data revealed that 90 percent of the total drop outs had turned full time workers. Of the total dropouts, over 27 percent did not find education worth continuing, and they preferred to earn instead. More than half of the total dropouts left school due to financial problems. Another reason was the lack of interest (27%) shown in school education by the children concerned. A little over 11 percent of the children reported that their services were needed by the family to the extent that they were forced to abandon school forever. Over 25 percent of the only working children were reported to be working during nights as compared to 14 percent of the working and school going. About 42 percent of the OW and 29 percent of the WSG children reported health problems. The two most common problems reported were joint pain and backaches, which accounted for nearly 60 percent of the total responses. In both the WSG and OW categories, health problems were reported to be more widespread in urban areas compared to rural areas.

NIPCCD (2001) conducted a study on child care institutions in Karnataka. The main objectives were to study in detail the functioning of child care institutions specifically with reference to infrastructure, their procedures, rules, and regulations concerning admission and discharge of children; the administration and management in 3 different categories of child care institutions and to understand the facilities and problems in home etc. The study has been conducted in the state of Karnataka covering all the four revenue division; namely Bangalore, Mysore, Gulbarga and Belgaum. Govt run institutions, Grant-in-aid institutions, Private institutions are coming under this study. Data was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Observation schedule, interview schedule, interview schedule for the staff inmates were used for data collection.

The major findings were infrastructure facilities available in children institutions differed significantly from institution to institution. A marked difference was also reflected amongst government run, GIA and private institutions. Private institutions were found to be having relatively better infrastructure facilities (like good building, ownership of building, cleanliness etc) , the govt run institutions were found to be having better hostel facilities compared to other institutions. Facilities in the kitchen, though found available, needed improvement both in quantity and quality of services.

Vocational training facilities were found lacking in majority of the institutions and even the limited services available were found to be main traditional in nature. Variations were observed in all the institutions on the number and types of registers and records maintained. Counseling and therapeutic services are found to be relatively lacking in the institutions, though private institutions seem to be slightly better on this account. Television was found to be major source of recreation for children. All the institutions were found wanting in providing outdoor recreational activities. Within these limited services, GIA and private institutions were found to be relatively better than government run institutions. There is no up-to-date information available on the number and addresses of childcare institutions in the govt, grant-in-aid and private institutions. The addresses of some of the institutions were found to have changed or incomplete, or in some cases the institutions had even closed down. No data was available on private institution and only a few addresses were procured from other NGOs.

The study found that the training of staff on issues concerned with the administration of child care institutions was not a priority. Many of the staff had not attended any training programme in their service period. Incidence of staff attending refresher programmes was not reported in any of the institutions. The staffs of child care institutions were found to be less satisfied with their salary and perks particularly in GIA and private institutions. The level of satisfaction of inmates on education, boarding and lodging facilities was found to be comparatively better than recreational, counseling, health and education services.

Association for Development (2004) conducted a study on the problems of street and working children living at railway stations in Delhi. The main objectives was to identity the needs and problems in the day-to-day life of these children as well as their abuse by various authorities and other sections of society. The study was conducted among children staying at New Delhi, Old Delhi and Hazrat Hizamuddin railway stations. A random sample of 100 respondents was taken for this study in the age group of 4 to 17 years. The study is based on the primary data and the method adopted for the study was survey and a structured questionnaire. The findings showed that 39 percent of the children were from Uttar Pradesh followed by 26 percent from Bihar, 7% were from Delhi. Some of the children did not know the name of their village. Some of the children still have contact with their families and visit them once in a while. Most of them were from families belonging to the lower income group. 47 percent mentioned abuse by parents as the reason for leaving their homes. Out of 100 respondents 52 did not desire to go back to their families. When the children were asked whether they wanted to go to any institution like a home, 36 replied in the affirmative, but the remaining 64 said they wished to remain on the streets. They did not desire to go to any institution a majority gave freedom on the streets and employment as reasons for staying back. Others gave physical abuse in homes and lack of facilities as reasons for not opting for homes. 48 percent children mentioned that lack of freedom, inconvenient timings, inadequate facilities, abuse by caretaker and lack of good food as the major reasons for leaving these institutions. It was also seen that most of the respondents often traveled to places outside Delhi due to lack of home or a permanent place to stay. The major problems of these children faced in their daily life were harassment by police and the lack of basic need of shelter. Most of these were addicted to drugs such as correctional fluid,

cannabis, smack etc. This issue has to be addressed immediately and the children should be made aware of the consequences of such acts.

Delhi Child Rights Club (2004) conducted a study to know the opinion of children about how safe and children friendly Delhi is. A sample of 1200 children below 18 years of age was taken for this study. Questionnaire, interviews, workshops and group discussions methods were used for data collection. It was found that 90% children did not get medical treatment, 40% went to Govt. hospitals and 10% visited Govt. mobile clinics, they have faced many difficulties. 83% children opined that their area was not cleaned by NDMC/MCD. 70% children collected water from taps, 25% depended on hand pumps. Nearly 70% children were not satisfied with the electricity supply. In schools also, 80% children did not have drinking water facilities and toilets were unhygienic. 70% children said that there were no facilities for recreation and play in schools and 75% felt that proper library facilities were lacking. Data revealed that 60% children faced economic exploitation, 80% sexual harassment, 90% physical torture and 100% faced mental exploitation. Mohalla committees of children should be formed and opportunities should be given to children to participate in the decision making process. NGOs should influence Govt and try to incorporate their opinions into Govt's policies and programmes made for children.

National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) (2006) conducted an evaluation of the scheme "An integrated programme for street children." The main objectives of the study were to identify the types of children that were covered under different projects run under the scheme and the extent to which facilities were being provided to them. The focus of the study was restricted only to the implementation pattern of the voluntary organizations receiving grant-in-aid under the scheme. Out of 128 voluntary organizations are running street children projects under the scheme, 66 voluntary organizations were selected as sample, i.e. about 51 percent of the total universe but 61 voluntary organizations (about 50%) were studied. From each voluntary organization, two centres (e.g. 24 hr drop-in-shelter and/or contact point/club) were selected wherever more than one centre was being run by a voluntary organization. A multi-stage stratified sampling techniques and purposive sampling method were applied for selection of number of Dist/Cities/Towns. Random sampling method was applied for

selection of two centers run by each voluntary organization. Observation method, interview scheduled were used for data collection. It was found that most of the centres (73.58%) fell in the category of contact points/clubs/day care centres/day shelters etc which did not have any night shelter facility and some shelters which had night shelter facilities; it was observed that the day activities such as non-formal education, coaching etc were not being conducted. Toilet facility in 30 percent centres was found to be “not available” at all, whereas on 20 percent centres this facility was found to be, though available, yet “not satisfactory”. In response to a question regarding regular flow of funds to the implementing voluntary organizations, more than 80 percent of chief functionaries said that they were received funds regularly and 92 percent chief functionaries said that they did not receive grants timely. It was found that maximum number of respondents mentioned “lack of proper shelter” to be one of the major problems they encountered in life. 39 percent among children between 8 and 14 years and 34 percent among children above 14 years. More than 20 percent in each category reported that they faced a grave injury or disability or disease. Seminars/ special functions organized by VOs to generate awareness among the community towards the issue of street children were not satisfactory. Counselling and guidance facilities was not given focus to trauma of street life and its impact on the children while specifically dealing with individual children by way of applying counseling techniques.

Ministry of Women and Child Development (2007) conducted a study on child abuse in India. The aim of the study was to develop a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon of child abuse, with a view to facilitate the formulation of appropriate policies and programmes meant to effectively curb and control the problem of child abuse in India. The main objectives of the study were to assess the magnitude and forms and factors responsible for child abuse in India. A multi-stage purposive sampling design was adopted for the study. Focus Group Discussions, one-to-one interaction with children and interview schedule were used for data collection. The study covered 13 states: Mizoram, Assam, Goa, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, M.P, Maharastra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala. The sample for this study constituted children in the age group of 5-18 years. Children were divided into three age groups – younger children (5-12 Yrs), children (13-14 yrs) and adolescents (15-18 yr).

It has very clear emerged that across different kinds of abuse, it is young children, in the 5-12 year group, who are most at risk of abuse and exploitation. Out of 69% children physically abused in 13 sample States, 54.68% were boys. Out of those children physically abused in family situations, 88.6% were physically abused by parents. 65% of school going children reported facing corporal punishment. The states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Delhi have almost consistently reported higher rates of abuse in all forms as compared to other States. 53.22% children reported having faced one or more forms of sexual abuse. 21.90% child respondents reported facing severe forms of sexual abuse and 50.76% other forms of sexual abuse. Out of the child respondents, 5.69% reported being sexually assaulted. Children on street, children at work and children in institutional care reported the highest incidence of sexual assault. In 83% of the cases parents were the emotional abusers.

NIPCCD (2007) conducted a study on Juvenile Justice Institution in India. The objectives of the assessment were to: assess the existing status of implementation of Juvenile Justice Act and to create national database of infrastructure and services under the Juvenile Justice Act. The main thing was to assess adequacy of infrastructure vis-à-vis standards prescribed in the act and rules framed under the Act by respective states. Data was collected from 25 states and one UT out of 35 States. Two types of questionnaire were used part-I deals with the information related to statutory bodies (CWCs, JJBs, SJPU's etc) where as part-II deals with details of information related to different types of homes created under JJA and also related to minimum. Interview and observation method was used for collecting information. Out of a total of 1135 children homes created under the Juvenile Justice Act, 69.25% were covered. Besides that observation homes, after care homes and special homes were also covered under this study. The finding indicates that a substantial number of children's institutions were having classrooms, dormitories, kitchens, and recreational rooms etc as per the norms in rules of JJ Act. It has been observed shishu greh and other homes were more crowded in terms of lack of space in dormitories, classrooms, recreation rooms, number of toilets and bathrooms were found to be inadequate and not as per the norms. Most of the homes engaged medical doctors on part time/ contract basis and around 80 percent homes were having Para-medical staff. Age structure of inmates on different homes was observed to be young as 57 percent children were between age-group 6 to 14 yrs and about one – third children were from the age group 14-18 years. Maximum number of

children was staying up to 3 years as compared to 3-5 years and more than 5 years. It has been found that children were imparted vocational training in 14 different trades at different homes. The most common among them were electrical trade, teaching, printing and filter job. It was also pointed out that lack of equipments and lack of space were other constraints and thus 62 percent homes had shown their inability to offer vocational training. Children staying in different homes were suffering different types of illnesses. The most common diseases among children were tuberculoses and sexually transmitted diseases. The most common homes which were having television and radio facilities were shelter homes, after care homes and children homes. Cultural activities were found to be another entertainment effort made by different homes. About 53 percent homes were organizing cultural programmes inside the homes and 34 percent were organizing the same outside the homes.

Prayas Institute of Juvenile Justice (2009) conducted a study on situational assessment exercise of the railway children in New Delhi railway children. The main objective of the study was to estimate the number of children who leave home; understand the reasons for leaving home; issues of child protection and finding out the problems by children. 795 children who came in contact for in-depth interviews with the consent of each child was taken before the child was called for interview. Data also collected through participatory observation, case study of children living in shelter. The finding shows that children working on platform were in the age group of 6-18 years. Among them 50% were between 12-15 years. It was mentioned that 42.27 % of children have been found staying one day to two month. 28.18% of children have been found staying between 3 months to 13 years. Most of the children parents are very poor and they are mostly daily wage earners. It was seen that 13% of children are begging on the platforms, 32% children are working in the shops/kiosk/dhabas, railway luggage office etc, 37 % children are not doing any work they are just idle. 52% of children are happy while staying on platform. 27% children feel scared/ feared while staying on platforms. 46.03% of the children are addicted in drugs, alcohol, smoking etc. The main reason to run away from their home were fights with parents, siblings etc, for repaying any loan, for getting freedom, even for abject poverty etc. It was found that 58.49 % children were earning between 100-200 rupees per day. 61.38% children were working between 7-10 hrs per day on the platforms. 11.95% of children are working between 10-12 hrs a day. Most of the children spend their money for different purposes. 43.79%

of children are sending their income on gambling. 23.90% of children are sending their income, 11.95% of children are spending on substance abuse. The main findings indicated that of the 795 children contacted, 96 children were produced before child welfare committee and 25 children were placed back to home; 25 children were reunited back with the parents within the period of one week. **There was serious problem of shelter in the city and team was constrained to refer children in the absence of basic child protection services.**

The all the above studies highlights the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable groups of children e.g. child labour, street children, child beggars etc. It also focuses the factors those are responsible to force these children to stay in these situations. The children in need of care and protection are facing lot of problems in street, dhabas, industry etc even in children homes. They are exploited, abused, tortured, and harassed by police officials, parents, and shop owners and by staff of children homes. It was found that there are so many problems in children homes i.e. lack of proper infrastructure, lack of health facilities and also overcrowded situation in children homes. Counselling services and vocational training facilities were not in good condition. Even freedom to children and recreational facilities were not available in homes. That's why sometimes children were not interested to staying in homes. In spite of so many schemes and programmes initiatives by Ministry of Women and Child Development department, children were staying even under difficult circumstances. Juvenile Justice Act was implemented for need of care and protection of children.

While systematic data and information on child protection issues are still not available, evidence from the above studies suggests that majority of children in need of Care and protection belong to communities suffering disadvantage and social exclusion The lack of available services, as well as the gaps persisting in law enforcement and in rehabilitation schemes also constitute a major cause of concern.

Chapter 3

Status of Child Care Institutions (A Documentation of Responses)

CHAPTER -3

STATUS OF CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS (CHILDREN HOMES)

A Documentation of Responses

As laid down in the JJ Act 2000 (Care and Protection of Children) and amendment Act, 2006 all child care institutions certain norms for care of the child in need of care and protection under Section 34(3) of this Act mentions that without prejudice to anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, all institutions, whether state Govt. run or those run by voluntary organizations for children in need of care and protection shall, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of the Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) amendment Act, 2006, be registered under this Act.

Hence to take stock of such child care institutions and to know their registration status after the amendment Act 2006, NIPCCD initiated a project, on Database of child care institutions registered under Sec 34(3) of JJ Act. The present Chapter is an attempt to explore the following aspects of the Child Care Institutions: State wise distribution of the Govt and NGO run CCIs and their registration status, year of establishment, target group, sources of funding.

The following sections give the brief description on the above mentioned area of information provided by total number of 185 Child Care Institutions / Children Homes.

Table-1
State wise Distribution of CCIs which responded (up to June, 2011)
(N=185)

S. No.	State	No of Responses Received			Percentage (%)	
		Govt.	NGO	Total	Govt.	NGO
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	2	33	36.05	2.02
2.	Chhattisgarh	-	3	3	-	3.03
3.	Delhi	9	13	22	10.47	13.13
4.	Gujarat	5	6	11	5.81	6.06
5.	Haryana	-	2	2	-	2.02
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	6	7	1.16	6.06
7.	Karnataka	28	-	28	32.56	-
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2	2	-	2.02
9.	Maharashtra	1	13	14	1.16	13.13
10.	Manipur	1	7	8	1.16	7.07
11.	Mizoram	-	6	6	-	6.06
12.	Orissa	-	3	3	-	3.03
13.	Punjab	-	3	3	-	3.03
14.	Rajasthan	-	12	12	-	12.12
15.	Sikkim	1	-	1	1.16	-
16.	Tamilnadu	2	7	9	2.33	7.07
17.	Tripura	1	-	1	1.16	-
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3	11	14	3.49	11.11
19.	West Bengal	3	3	6	3.49	3.03
	Total	86	99	185	100	100

Table 1 presents the distribution of Responses received by the Institute up to 1st June 2011. A total number of 185 child care institutions (*Annexure IV*) including NGOs (99) and Government (86) from 19 states could send the Detailed Information Sheet (DIS). Among 19 states it was found that Andhra Pradesh had more Government run Child Care Institutions (CCIs) i.e. 36.05 percent followed by Karnataka (32.56%), Delhi (10.47%) and Gujarat (5.81%). Maharashtra, Manipur, Sikkim and Tripura have the same percentage, i.e. 1.16 percent are Government run CCIs. But the Data relating to NGO reveals that in Delhi (13.13%), Maharashtra (13.13%) and Rajasthan (12.12%) have more number of CCIs than other states.

Table-2
**State-wise Distribution of CCIs registered under JJ Act (Care and Protection of
Children) 2000 as Amended on 2006 (As per Responses Received)**

(N=185)

S. No.	State	No of CCI Registered under JJ Act Sec 34(3)			Percentage (%)		
		Govt.	NGO	Total	Govt.	NGO	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	8	1	9	17.02	1.32	7.32
2	Chhattisgarh	-	2	2	-	2.63	1.63
3	Delhi	6	12	18	12.76	15.79	14.63
4	Gujarat	4	5	9	8.51	6.58	7.32
5	Haryana	-	2	2	-	2.63	1.63
6	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Karnataka	19	-	19	40.43	-	15.46
8	Madhya Pradesh	-	1	1	-	1.32	0.81
9	Maharashtra	-	11	11	-	14.47	8.94
10	Manipur	1	7	8	2.13	9.21	6.50
11	Mizoram	-	5	5	-	6.58	4.05
12	Orissa	-	1	1	-	1.32	0.81
13	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Rajasthan	-	9	9	-	11.84	7.32
15	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Tamilnadu	2	6	8	4.26	7.89	6.50
17	Tripura	1	-	1	2.13	-	0.81
18	Uttar Pradesh	3	11	14	6.38	14.47	11.38
19	West Bengal	3	3	6	6.38	3.95	4.89
	Total	47	76	123	100	100	100

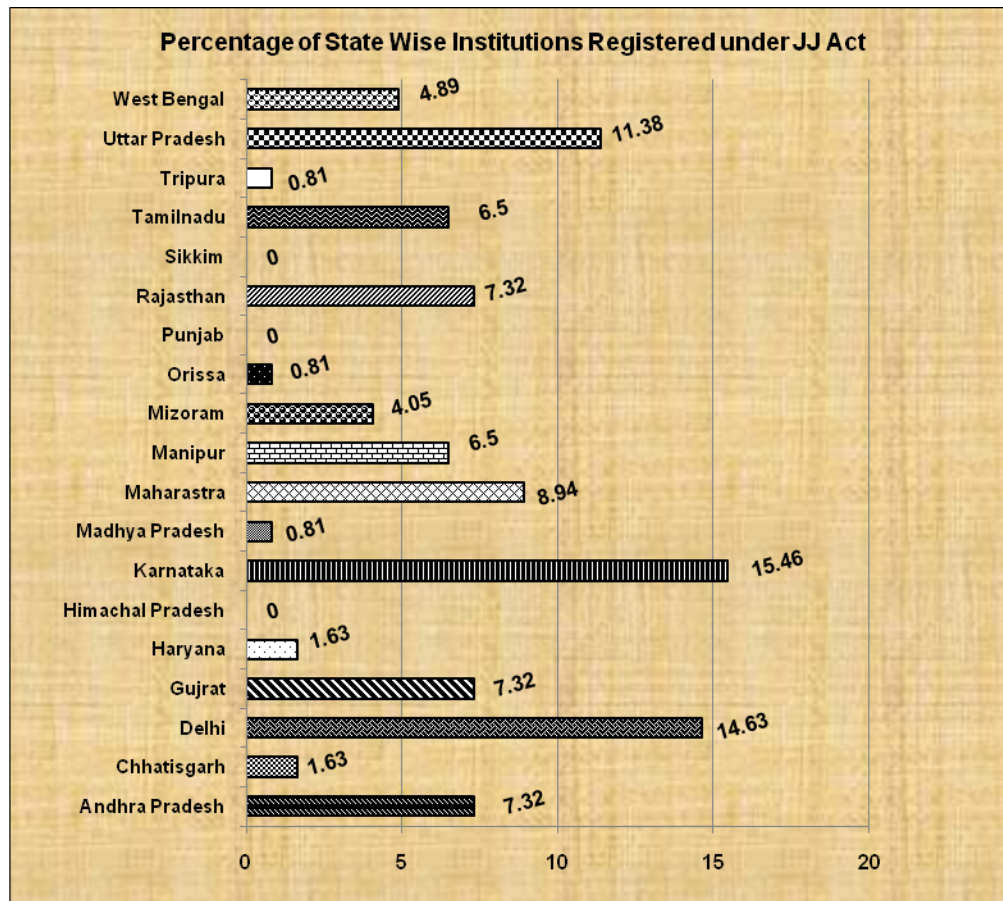


Figure: 1

Children Homes strives to nurture, protect & care the children in need of care and protection. Its purpose is to promote the total development of children through loving care in a homely atmosphere with adequate nutrition and healthy social interaction and to educate all children till they are old and mature enough to venture out independently.

As Elucidated under JJ Act, Children Homes means an institution established by a State Government or by voluntary organization and certified by that Government under Sec 34. The table indicates the percentage of those child care institutions (Children Homes) in each of the states which were registered under Sec. 34(3) of JJ Act as per the information received through the details sent by each of the CCIs through filled up information sheets. Table shows that a total number of 123 child care institutions (*Annexure V*) were registered under Section 34(3) of JJ Act (Care and Protection of Children) 2000 (as Amended on 2006). Data indicates that 47 Govt. and 76 NGO run CCIs were registered (*Annexure VI*). The State-wise status of registered CCIs

indicates (Table 2, Fig. 1) that Karnataka has the highest number of government run CCIs. i.e. 40.43%. But among NGO run CCIs, Delhi has the highest number of registered Child Care Institutions i.e. 15.79 percent. Information received from Himachal Pradesh indicates that all of the institutions had applied for Registration

Table-3
The main target Group/ Stakeholders of NGOs
 N=185 (Multiple Response)

S. No.	Target Group	No	Percentage (%)
1	Women	33	17.84
2	Children	97	52.43
3	Adolescent	16	8.65
4	Any Other	1	0.54
5	No Response	3	1.62

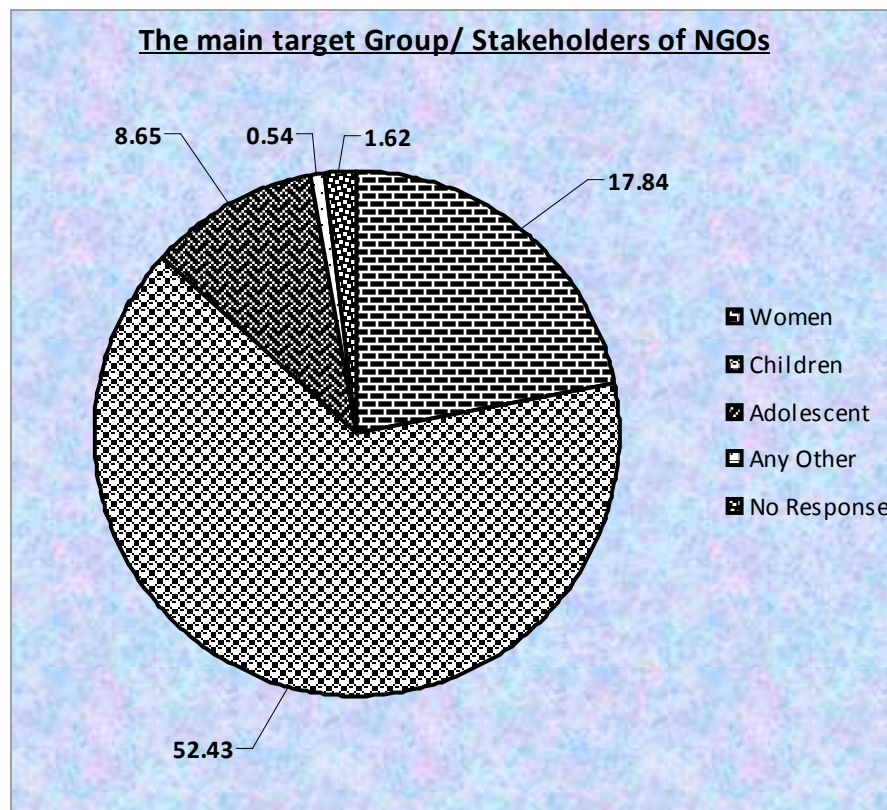


Figure: 2

The table above reflects the target group/stakeholders of NGO run institutions. 52.43 percent of the respondent NGOs were focused on children, 17.84% NGOs indicated that their target group being women and 8.65 percent were targeted on Adolescents. The other responses i.e. 0.54% included Senior citizens, HIV/AIDs, self help groups.

The visions of NGOs were to upliftment of the orphan, destitute, distress, deprived etc. The main focus of NGOs were to provide an all round progress and holistic life style to women, children and other under privileged members of human society. NGOs were also working for upliftment of women and children of rural areas.

Almost all the voluntary organizations provided information regarding their various activities. Child education, non formal education, health facilities (includes health checkup of women and children), vocational training for children, adolescent girls, children in difficult circumstances, Child rights, street children, poor & vulnerable groups of children were main concern of organization those are running children homes of different states in India. Data also revealed that 1.62 percent NGOs did not give their responses in this question.

Table-4
Year of Establishment
(N=99)

S. No.	Year of Establishment	No	Percentage (%)
1	1951 and before	12	12.12
2	1952-1961	2	2.02
3	1962-1971	4	4.04
4	1972-1981	12	12.12
5	1982-1991	17	17.17
6	1992-2001	30	30.30
7	2002-2011	13	13.13
8	No Response	9	9.09
	Total	99	100 (App.)

The voluntary organization was asked to define their year of establishment in order to know their duration of activities.

Data pointed that majority of voluntary organizations i.e. 30.30 percentage those are running child care institutions were established during the period of 1992 to 2001. Of these organizations, 17.17% were established during 1982-1991. The lowest number i.e. 2.02 %

organizations were established between 1952 to 1961. Data also revealed that an equal number of organizations i.e. 12.12 percent were coming under 1972-1981 and 1951 and before. It was found that nine voluntary organizations (9.09%), out of 99 did not give their year of establishment.

Table-5
Registration Status of Organization
(N=99)

S. No.	Registration	No of responses	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	96	96.97
2	No	3	3.03
	Total	99	100

This is the status of voluntary organization those are registered under societies Registration Act 1860, Indian Trust Act 1882, Bombay Public Trust Act, Charitable & Religious Trust Act, 1920 Cooperative Societies Act, 1912 etc. Data found that 96.97 percent organization opined that they were registered under above acts. It provides the legal status of organization. Out of 99 organizations three (3.03%) organization did not respond in this context).

In India nonprofit/public charitable organizations can be registered as trusts, societies, or private limited nonprofit company, under section 25 companies.

Table-6
Whether the Organization is registered under FCRA
(N=99)

S. No.	Registered under FCRA	No of responses
1	Yes	48
2	No	41
3	No Response	10
	Total	99

Foreign contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 (FCRA) is the act which regulated receipt of Foreign contribution by both political and non-political parties. This is the most important legislation for those receiving foreign donation. The main purpose behind the enactment of FCRA was to curb the use of foreign funds and hospitality for nefarious and anti-national activities or purposes. Its aims are to regularize the acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or hospitality by certain person or association. The important aspects of FCRA are:

Regulation of foreign contribution or foreign Hospitality, utilization of such contribution and ensure consistent functioning of NGOs etc with broad national policy. Table 6 indicates that out of 99 responding NGOs , 48 were registered under FCRA. However, ten of them did not give any opinion in this regard.

Table-7
Sources of Funding of the Organization
(N=99) (Multiple Response)

S. No.	Sources	No of Responses
1	International	20
2	National	25
3	State Govt.	53
4	Community Support	44
5	Donation	82
6	Any Other (Please Specify)	28

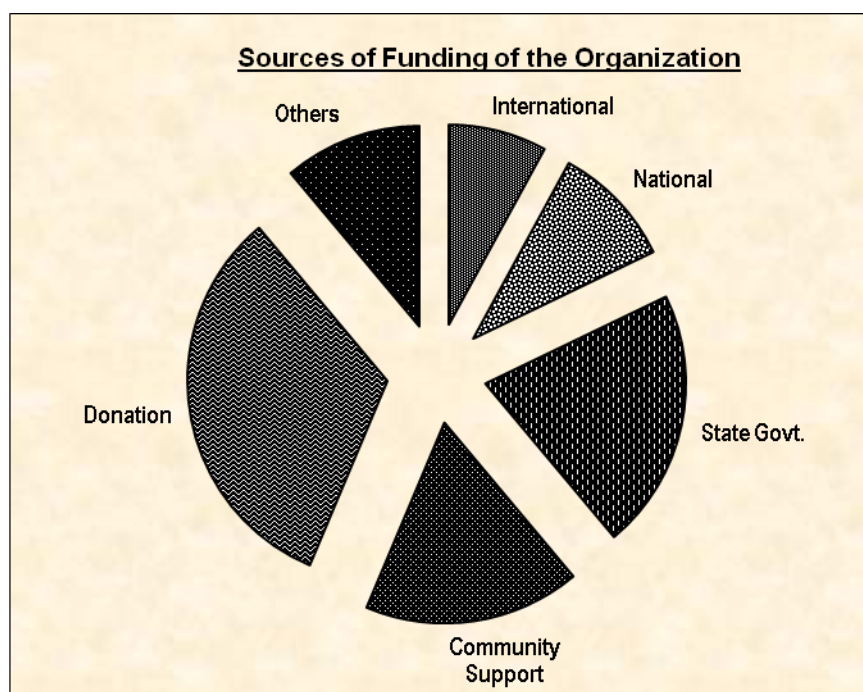


Figure-3

The NGOs need funding to implement projects that would lead to the development of the communities. This could also require some corpus of funds so that NGOs can optimize them for various unexpected needs. Data reveals that out of 99 NGOs, 82 were receiving funding through Donations, 53 from the State Govt. and 44 through Community Support respectively. Only 20 of them were receiving funds through international organizations.

Table-8
Number of CCIs which provided complete contact details
(N=185)

S. No.	Completed Details	No of responses	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	95	51.35
2	No	7	3.78
3	Incomplete	83	44.87
	Total	185	100

CCIs were asked regarding their complete details including, Name of Chief functionary, and address, contact no, email-id and website. But it was found that 3.78 percent CCIs not mention their contact details and 44.87 CCIs have not given their complete address so that they were coming under the category of incomplete information. Only they have mentioned the name of Chief functionary. So it is difficult for researcher; evaluator and research organization to contact or co-ordinate with them. 51.35 percent child care institutions had filled up proper contact details of their homes.

Table-9
Year of Establishment of Home
(N=185)

S. No.	Year of establishment	No of responses	Percentage (%)
1	1960 and before	20	10.81
2	1961 to 1970	18	9.73
3	1971 to 1980	29	15.68
4	1981 to 1990	16	8.65
5	1991 to 2000	23	12.43
6	2001 to 2009	39	21.08
7	2010 and above	5	2.70
8	No response	35	18.92
	Total	185	100

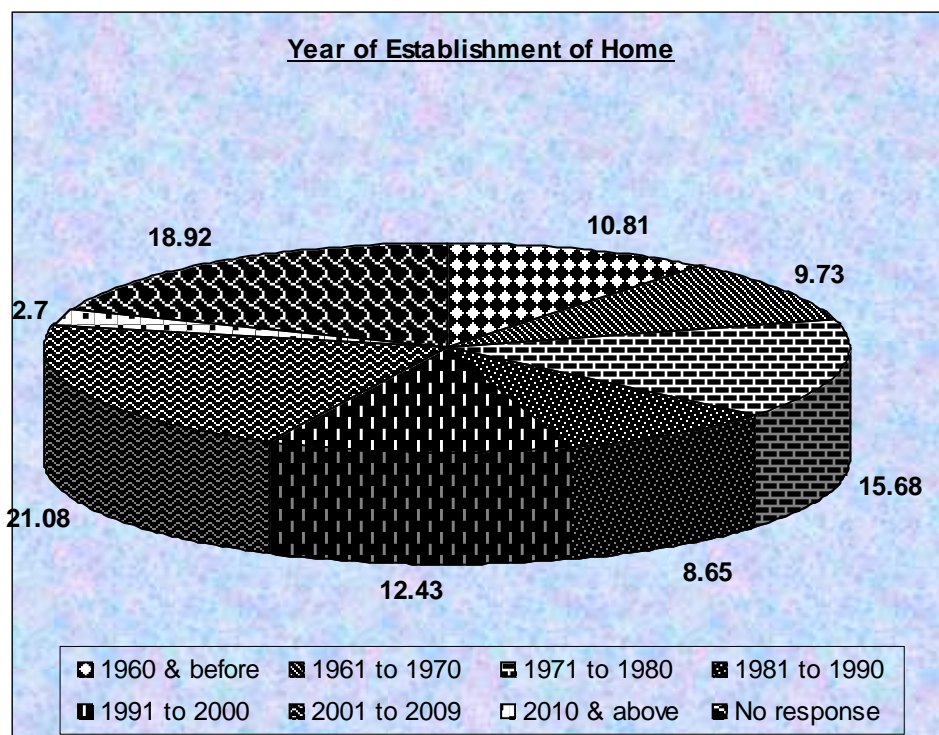


Figure-4

The above figure indicates that the highest number of home of 21.08% was established during the period 2001 to 2009 and 2.70 percentage had done between 2010 and above; 18.92 percent did not give respond in this regard.

Budget of any organization is a means of assigning cash values to a sequence of planned future activities. It is the process that translates organization intention into specific tasks and identities the resources needed to carry them out.

Table-10
Funding Support for Homes
(N=185)

S. No.	Sources of Support	No of response	Percentage (%)
1	MWCD	12	6.89
2	State Govt.	117	63.24
3	Others (Please Specify)	41	22.16
4	No response	20	10.81

Table no. 10 above indicates that more than sixty three percent of the children homes were supported by their respective State Governments , followed by 22.16 percent which were supported by other sources like their own funding support though different fund raising techniques, Department of Social welfare etc. Approximately eleven percent did not respond to this question.

Fund raising is a valuable part of the strengthening of voluntary organization, as it helps them to achieve their objectives and to sustain their activities for the welfare of beneficiaries. The main source of funds available with a voluntary organization generally includes grant-in-aid/financial assistance from donor agencies, sale of products, fund raising event. An attempt was made to find out the techniques and methods being deployed by the voluntary organizations in order to generate fund.

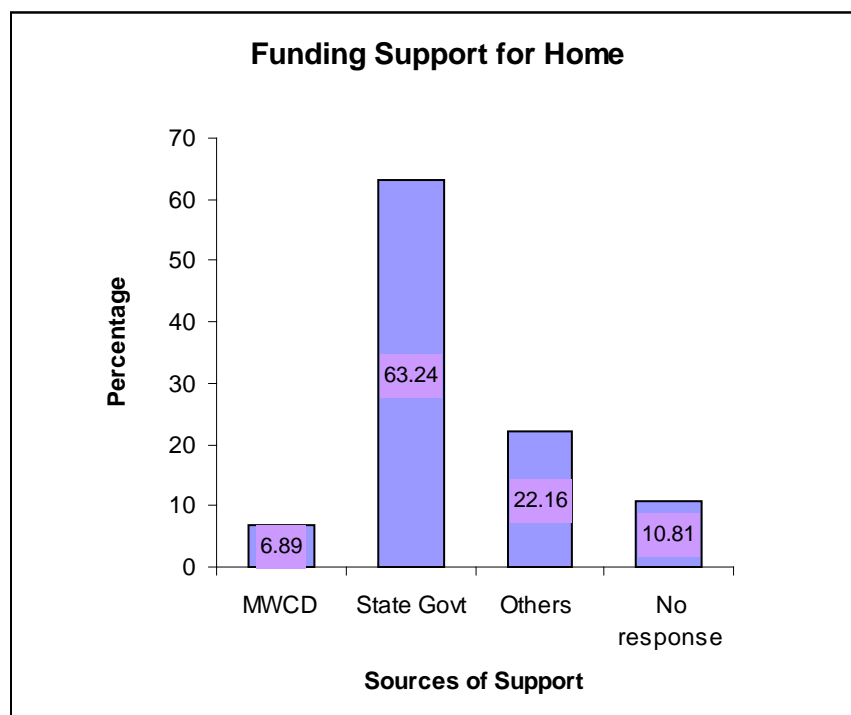


Figure-5

Table-11
Registration status of CCIs under Sec 34(3) of JJ Act
(N=185)

S. No.	Registration Status	No of response	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	123	66.49
2	No/Not yet	7	3.77
3	Under Process	16	8.66
4	Don't know	9	4.86
3	No Response	30	16.22
	Total	185	100

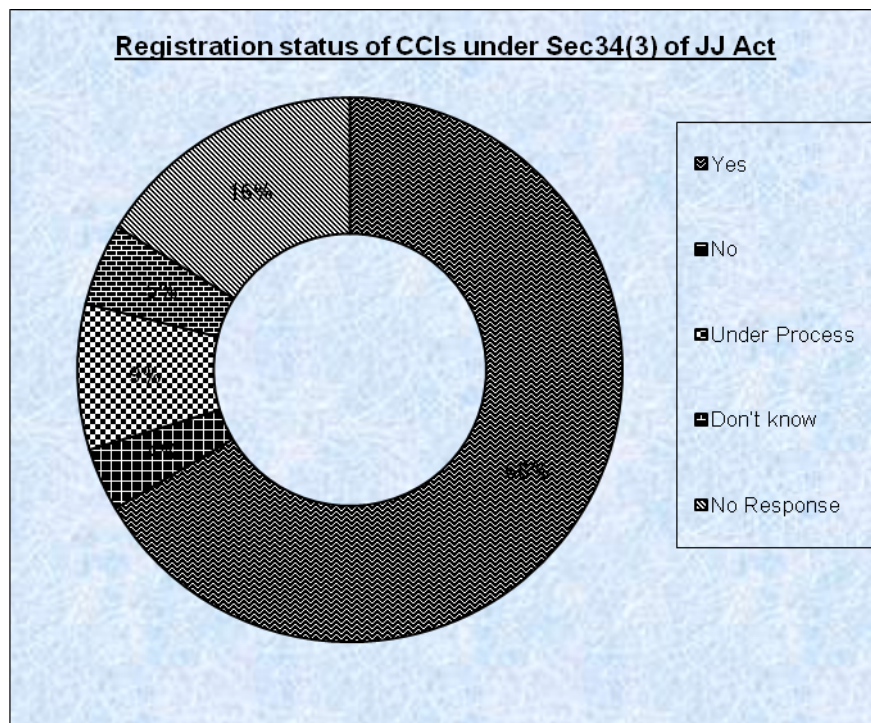


Figure-6

The Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children Act, 2000 is to consolidate and amend the law relating to juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection, by providing for proper care, protection and treatment by catering to their development needs and by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of matters in the best interest of children and for their ultimate rehabilitation.

“Children home” means an institution established by a State Government or by voluntary organization and certified by that Government under Sec.34. In the Sec 34(2) the State Government may establish and maintain either by itself or in association with the VO, children’s homes, in every district or group of districts, as the case may be, for the reception of child in need of care and protection during the pendency of any inquiry and subsequently for their care, treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation.

The Sec34(3) mentions that all institutions, whether State Govt. run or those run by VO for children in need of care and protection shall, within a period of six months from the date of commencement of the JJ (Care and Protection of children) Amendment Act, 2006 be registered under this Act.

The table no.11 and figure no. 6 shows the number of CCIs registered under 34(3) of JJ Act with their respective State Government. Out of 185 CCIs, 16.22 CCIs had not provided their registration status. 123 CCIs (66.49%) were registered under this Act and 3.77% have not yet registered their organization under this Act. Telephonic verification with a few CCIs from Uttar Pradesh revealed that they were not even aware about the Sec 34(3) and their procedure of registration. So they did not take any initiative to send their responses in this regard. 8.66% CCIs were under the process of registration. It is a matter of concern that 4.86 percent CCIs had given the response i.e. – “Don’t know” about their registration status although they were running children homes for duration of six to seven years.

Table-12
Facilities and support services provided for children with special needs
(N=185)

S. No.	Services for special needs	No of CCIs	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	109	58.92
2	No	14	7.57
3	No Response	62	33.51
	Total	185	100

A large number of children in need of care and protection who enter the Juvenile Justice system though the child welfare committees (CWCs) are in need of residential care and protection during the pendency of any inquiry and subsequently for their long-term care, treatment education, training, development and rehabilitation. The JJ (care & protection of

Children) Act 2000 empowers the State Government either by itself or in collaboration with voluntary organization to set up Children's Homes in every district or group of districts for the reception and residential care of such children. These homes shall serve as home away from home and provide comprehensive child care facilities to children for ensuring their all round development. They shall work towards enhancing the capabilities and skills of children and work with their families with the view of facilitating their reintegration and rehabilitation into mainstream society.

A significant number of children affected by HIV/AIDS and substance abuse, as well as mentally or physically challenged children are in need of long term care because of abandonment, death of one or both parents to care for them. Such children are especially vulnerable as they are least likely to have family care alternatives and hence require specialized institutional care and treatment including medical, nutritional and psychological support.

Children homes are providing many facilities and support services to children with special needs. Table 12 indicates that 109 (58.92%) CCIs were providing services for children with special needs directly or indirectly and 7.57 percent had no facility for these children. Few were providing residential facility, education, health related services, Physiotherapy, speech therapy, acupressure, vocational, recreational facility, food, clothing & yoga classes and financial assistance through sponsorship programme. Those who were not providing direct services to special needs children referred them to a nearby home, Ashram or an organization which was taking care of such children. 33.51% did not give their views.

Table 13 indicates that Out of 185 Child Care Institutions, 47.03 percent were not registered under orphanage and other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act 1960. Only 29.19 percent were registered under this Act earlier. 20.54 percent were not even aware about this Act and also their registration status. About 3.24 percent did not give any response to this question.

Table-13
**Institutions registered under the Orphanage and other charitable Homes
(Supervision and control) Act 1960**
(N=185)

S. No.	Registration status	No of response	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	54	29.19
2	No	87	47.03
3	Don't Know	38	20.54
4	No Response	6	3.24
	Total	185	100

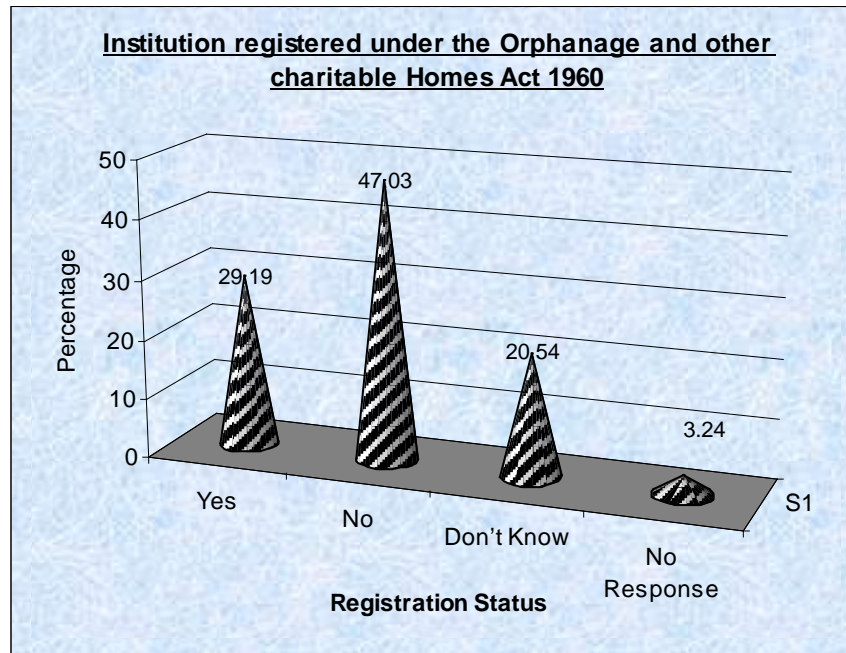


Figure-7

Government and Voluntary Organizations carrying out activities of women and child welfare were required to obtain license under the above Act from the Department of Social Welfare for running such organizations. An Act to provide for the supervision and control of orphanages, homes for neglected women or children and other like institutions and for matters connected there with. Such organizations have to provide for safety and security of the children and women who take shelter in such institutes and to provide those bare minimum amenities, medical treatment, education and training as per provisions contained in the Act.

Table-14
Certification of Fit Institution
(N=185)

S. No.	Certifying Authority	No of response	Percentage (%)
1	Child Welfare Committee	100	54.05
2	Juvenile Justice Board	12	6.49
3	Both	15	8.11
4	No Response	58	31.35
	Total	185	100

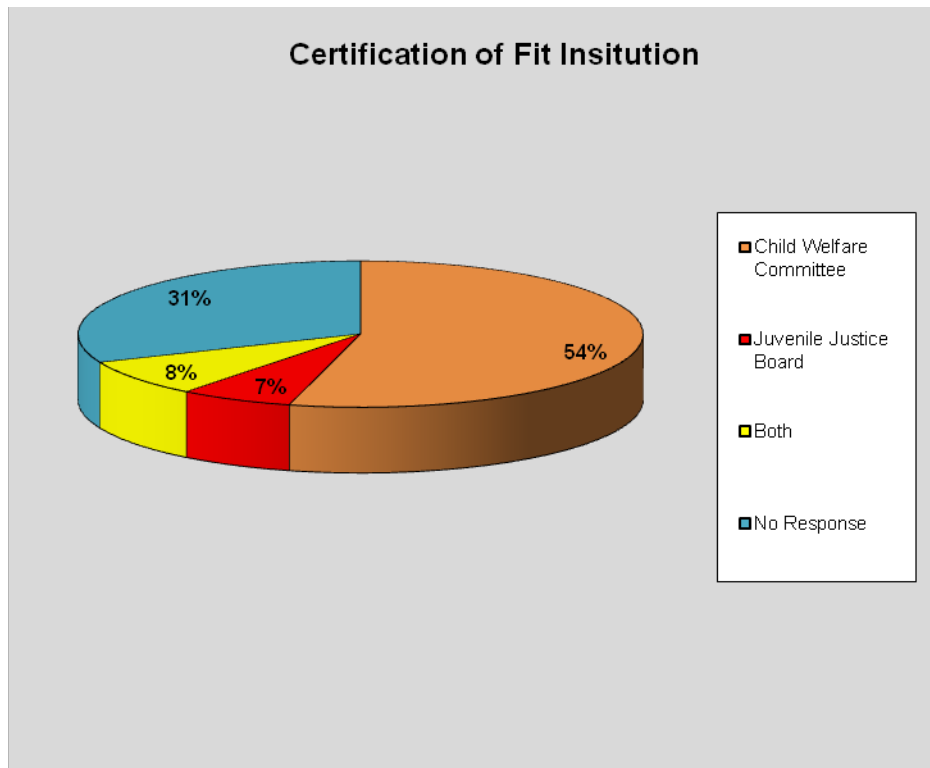


Figure-8

“Fit institution” means a governmental or a registered non-governmental organization or a voluntary organization prepared to own the responsibility of a child and such organization is found fit by the (state Govt. on the recommendation of the competent authority). Committee means a child welfare committee constituted under Sec 29. The State Govt. may (within a period of one year from the date of commencement of juvenile justice (Care & Protection of Children Amendment Act 2000, by notification in the official gazette, Constitute for every district), one or more CWCs for exercising the powers and discharge the duties conferred on such committees in relation to child in need of care & protection under this Act. CWCs declare the CCIs as fit

institutions to see the proper educational facilities, health, residential, vocational training, sports those are coming under minimum standard of care and all facilities covered under the JJ Act are provided. Table 14 Fig.8 reflects that 54.05 percentage institutions have been certified as fit institutions by CWCs. It was found that 31.35 percent institutions did not give any response. About 8.11 percent responded that their institutions were certified by both CWCs and Juvenile Justice Board and 6.49 percent were certified by JJBs.

Table-15
Infrastructure available in Homes
(N=185)

S. No.	Available infrastructure facilities	No of response	Percentage (%)
1	Owned	116	62.71
2	Rented	47	25.41
3	Lease	2	1.08
4	Donated	7	3.78
5	No Response	13	7.02
	Total	185	100

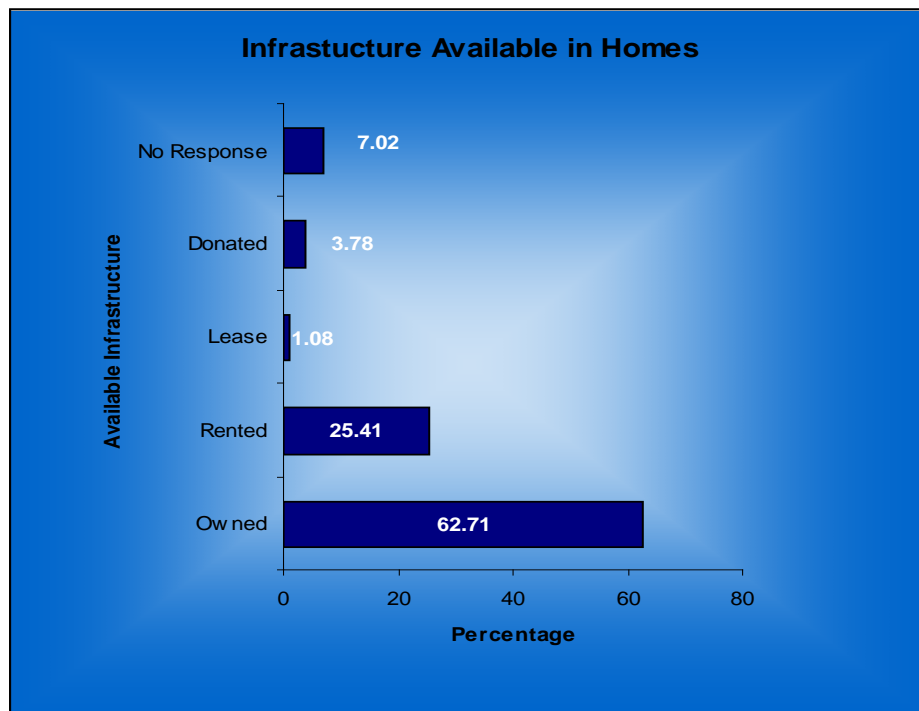


Figure-9

Availability of infrastructure facilities were divided into four categories: owned, rented, lease or donated. Table 15 Fig. 9 indicates that more than sixty percent (62.71 percent) had their own infrastructure, 25.41 percent were running homes in rented building while 1.08

percent were on lease. It was also found that 3.78 percent homes were donated by individual or community support, or any charitable society etc. 7.02 percent had not given any response.

Table-16

Ventilation facilities at dormitories

(N=185)

S. No.	Ventilation facilities	No of responses	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	160	86.49
2	No	10	5.41
3	No Response	15	8.10
	Total	185	100

The JJ rules 2007 of the central Act define certain minimum standards for provision of adequate lighting, ventilation, heating and cooling arrangement, safe drinking water and clean toilets, age appropriateness in children homes or child care institutions

About 86.49 percent of the CCLs responded to be having ventilation facilities in dormitories which is provided by the institution but 5.41 percent had no proper lights and other related facilities and 8.10 percent did not give any response in this regard.

Table-17

Criteria followed for admission in children homes

(N=185)

S. No.	Criteria followed	No of responses	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	151	81.62
2	No	12	6.49
3	No Response	22	11.89
	Total	185	100

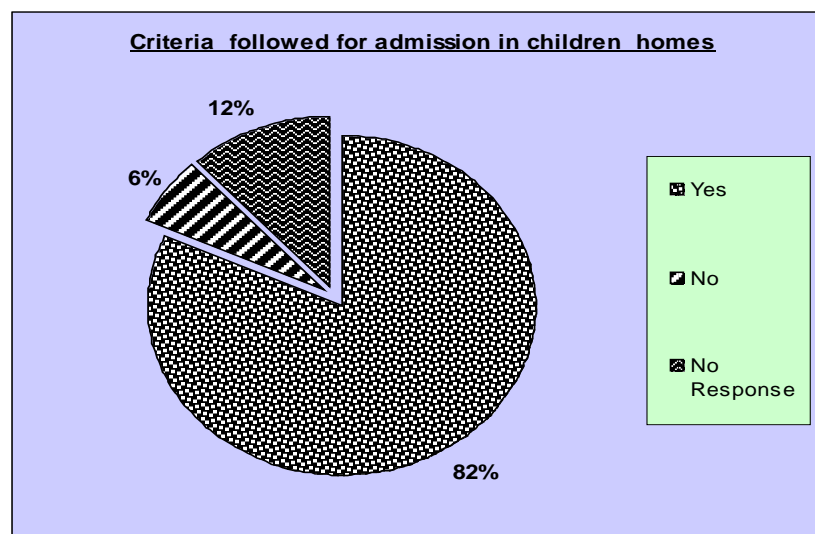


Figure-10

Various categories of children in Need of care and protection were admitted to Children Homes. It was pointed that factors which affects children in difficult circumstances viz , orphan, single parent, children of prisoners, missing child, separated, street children, prolonged illness, child beggars, child labourers , children of leprosy affected beggars, HIV/AIDS affected & infected children and those parents were unable to control their children, handicapped, mentally challenged etc. These were the categories of children mainly admitted to the children homes. The main reasons for children being institutionalized were destitution due to death, unconducive family environment & health problems etc. 81.62 percent CCIs followed the above criteria for admitting the children to homes and 6.49 percent did not follow any criteria for admission of children in need of care and protection. Twenty two (11.89) CCIs did not provide any response regarding the criteria followed for admission in children homes.

Various kind of information about every child is collected/recorded in institutions viz – details of family history, health check-up, FIR report of child, separate case files of every child, case history of every child, progress activities of their behavior, educational progress, counseling report of child, income certificate, recommendation letter of BDO/Tehsildar/Chairman of Municipality, etc.

Table-18
Maintenance of Registers/Record maintenance
(N=185) (Multiple Response)

S. No.	Details of Register	No of responses	Percentage (%)
1	Admission and discharge register	167	90.27
2	Individual Care Plan	112	60.54
3	Supervision Register	112	60.54
4	Medical file or medical report	164	88.65
5	Nutrition diet file	131	70.81
6	Stock register	156	84.32
7	Visitor's book	162	87.57
8	Case file	142	76.76
9	Inquiry report file	106	57.30

Various types of Registers are maintained at the level of child care institutions to record details of children. Most of the CCIs i.e. 167 (90.27%) have maintained admission and discharge register, followed by medical file or medical report 164 (88.65%), visitor's book 162 (87.57%), stock register 156 (84.32%), only 106 out of 185 were maintaining inquiry file. The

case file was also maintained by 142 (76.76%) institutions. The case file of each child shall be maintained in the institutions containing a variety of information about the child viz report of the person or agency who produced the child in CWCs, child welfare officer's, counselor's and case workers reports, information from previous institution, observation reports from staff members, regular health status reports from medical officer, drug de-addiction progress reports, psychological counseling or any other mental health intervention, where applicable, intelligence quotient (I.Q) testing, aptitude testing, educational or vocational tests, social history etc. Individual care plan for each child also prepared it for the best interest of child.

Table-19

Medical Care Unit for health check up of children
(N=185)

S. No.	Whether MCU is available at the institution	No of responses	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	98	52.97
2	No	65	35.14
3	No Response	22	11.89
	Total	185	100

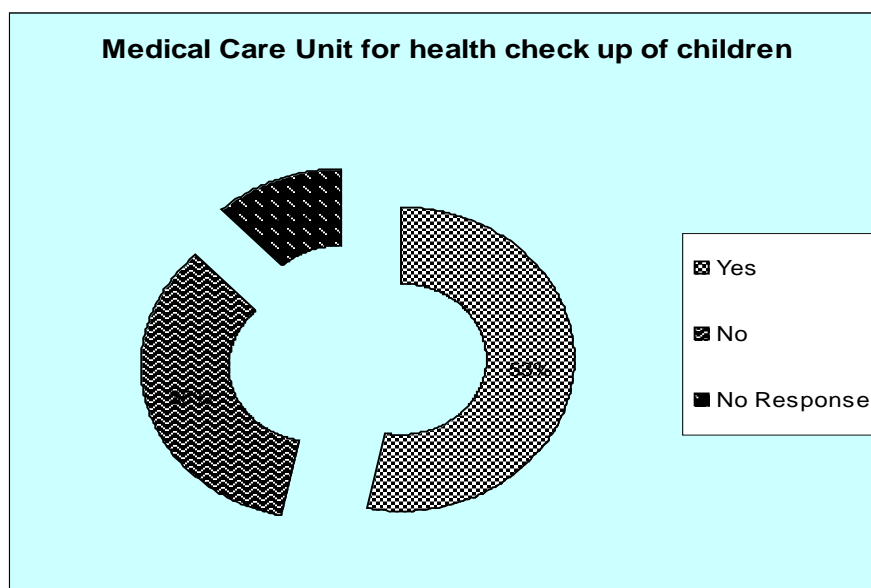


Figure-11

As per the minimum standard of care in medical care, there are so many responsibilities of CCIs i.e. maintain a medical record of each child on the basis of monthly medical check-up and provide necessary medical facilities; ensure that the medical record includes weight and

height record, any sickness and treatment and other physical or mental problem, regular medical check-ups, first aid kit with stock of emergency medicines, trained staff, tie-up with local primary health centre, Government hospital, medical colleges, other hospitals, clinical Psychologists, Psychiatrists arrangement for the immunization coverage, special care for sick children etc.

It was mentioned that CCIs were providing some health related services directly or indirectly in the homes. NGOs maintained their own clinic and all medical facilities were also available in nearby Govt. hospital. Besides health check up, other facilities like first aid box, health unit, blood test, immunization services, primary health unit also available in the homes.

Table 19, fig.11 above indicates that 52.97 % CCIs had their own Medical Care Unit (MCU) for the health care of children in the premises of the institution while 35.14% CCIs did not provide regular health check up due to non-availability of MCU within their premises. So they were providing medicines through the co-ordination of Govt. hospitals located outside the premises of their institutions. Health check-up in such institutions therefore were not regularly done. 11.89 percent of CCIs did not respond regarding the availability of Medical Care Unit (MCU) for health check up of children.

Table-19.1
Distribution of Govt. and NGO on Medical Care Unit
(N=185)

Medical Care Unit	No. of Response		Percentage (%)	
	Govt.	NGO	Govt.	NGO
Yes	43	55	23.24	29.73
No	36	29	19.47	15.67
No Response	7	15	3.78	8.11

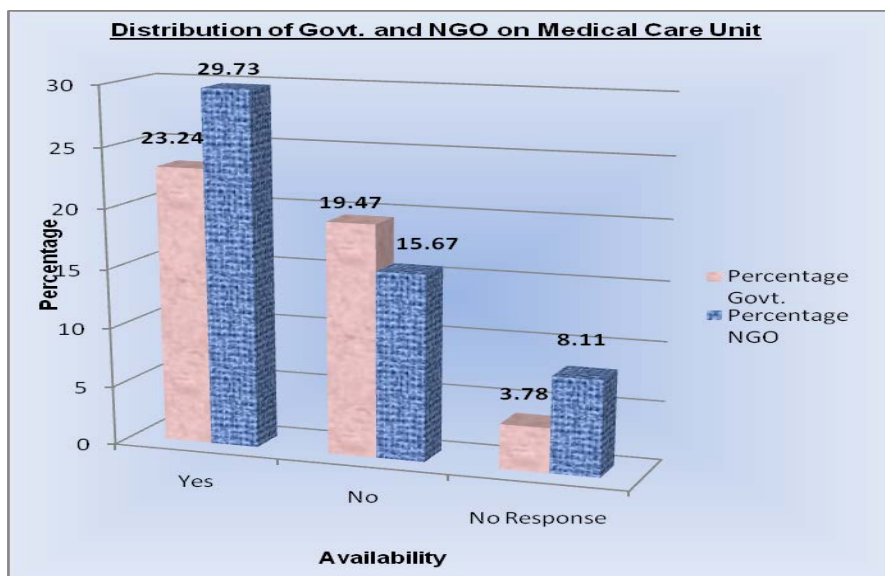


Figure-12

Table 19.1 reflects that NGO had more MCU (29.73%) than Govt run CCIs (23.24%). It also indicates that 8.11 percent of NGOs did not respond. The figure of non responding NGOs in this case was higher than the Govt run CCIs (3.78%).

Table-20
Availability of Trained staff for first-aid
(N=185)

S. No.	Trained Staff	No of responses	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	99	53.51
2	No	49	26.49
3	No Response	37	20.00
	Total	185	100

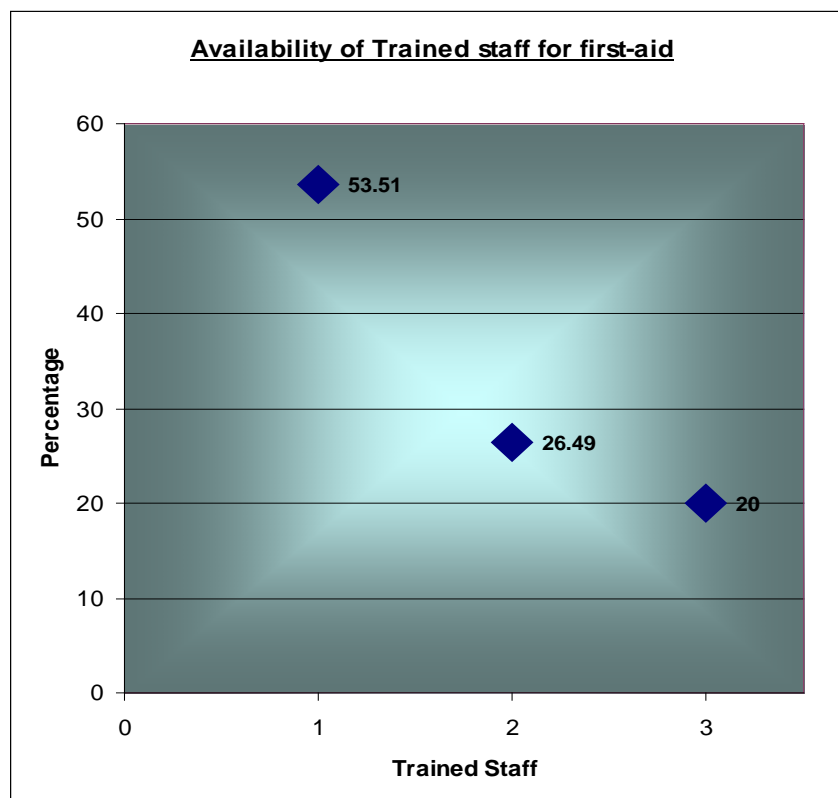


Figure-13

Trained staff is required in Clinic/ Dispensary/ MCU for first aid/emergencies. Qualified and experienced staff can help the patients at the time of emergency for better health care.

Table 20, Fig. 13 indicates that 53.51 percent opined that trained staff for first aid was available at the institutions for handling emergency cases while 26.49 percent of CCLs had no trained staff in this matter. Twenty percent of CCLs did not give any response regarding the question of availability of trained staff for first aid.

Table-21
Referral of cases
(N=185)

(Multiple Response)

S. No.	Referral to	No of response	Percentage (%)
1	Govt Hospital	127	68.65
2	Dispensary	32	17.30
3	Any Other (Please Specify)	40	21.62
4	No response	17	9.19

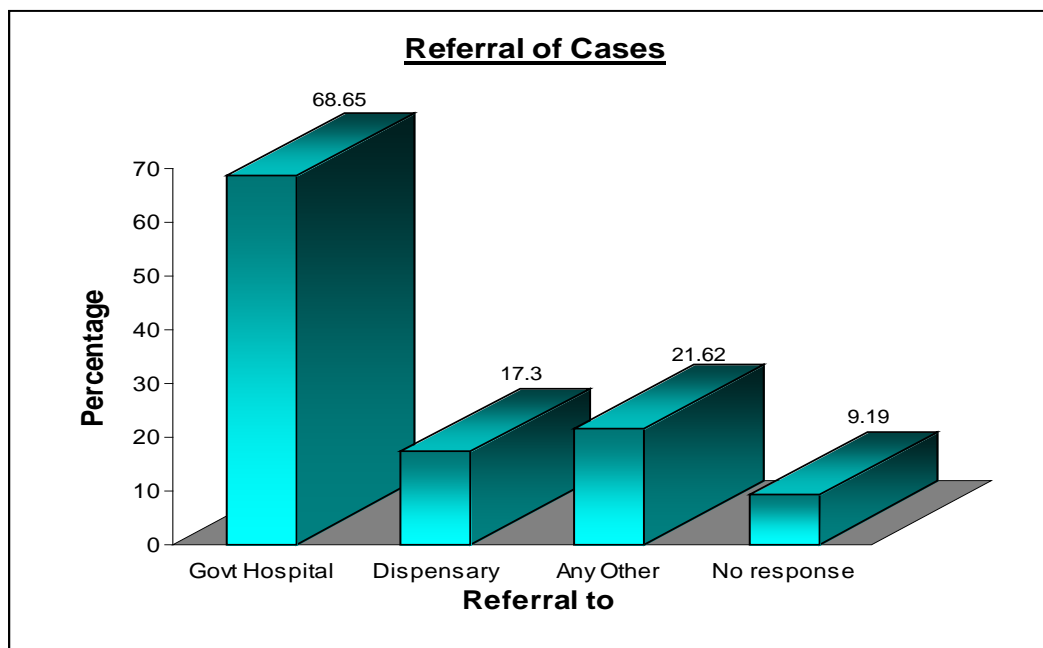


Figure-14

Sick children were sent to local dispensaries and municipal hospitals in referral cases and treated as per the doctor's advice. Data presented in Table 21, Fig 14 reveals that 127 CCLs (68.65%) referred the serious patients to the nearest Govt Hospital, while 21.62 percent referred to local primary health centre, dispensary etc and 17.30 percent had no referral services.

Table-22

Specialized services provided in Children Homes for Communicable diseases and HIV/AIDS

(N=185)

S. No.	Specialized services for HIV/AIDS	No of responses	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	22	11.89
2	No	98	52.97
3	No Response	65	35.14
	Total	185	100

Children who are affected by HIV/AIDS include the following: Children who have lost one or both parents, Children who are HIV Positive, Children living with a parent or adult care give who is ill as result of HIV/AIDs, Children living in households where the financial and emotional support has severely weakened as a result of HIV/AIDs; Children living in communities where resource has been affected by the impact of HIV/AIDS. These include

economic, psychosocial and human resources, including the availability of teachers and medical personnel.

Children who are at a high risk of becoming infected by HIV/AIDS are due to their behaviour or the risk posed by the environment in which they are living (i.e. without adult protection; without means of acquiring material support other than through transactional sex, lack of knowledge and skills to prevent behaviour related to HIV/AIDS transmission) .

Only 11.89 percent out of 185 institutions were providing specialized services for communicable diseases like T.B. and Children with HIV/AIDS (affected & infected). So these type children are facing many problems even after so many efforts by Government. 52.97% were not focused on this aspect although were working on this issue. Data indicates that 35.14 percent of Child Care Institutions did not respond to this question.

Table-23
Availability of ambulance facility
(N=185)

S. No.	Ambulance facility	No of responses	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	44	23.78
2	No	111	60.00
3	No Response	30	16.22
	Total	185	100

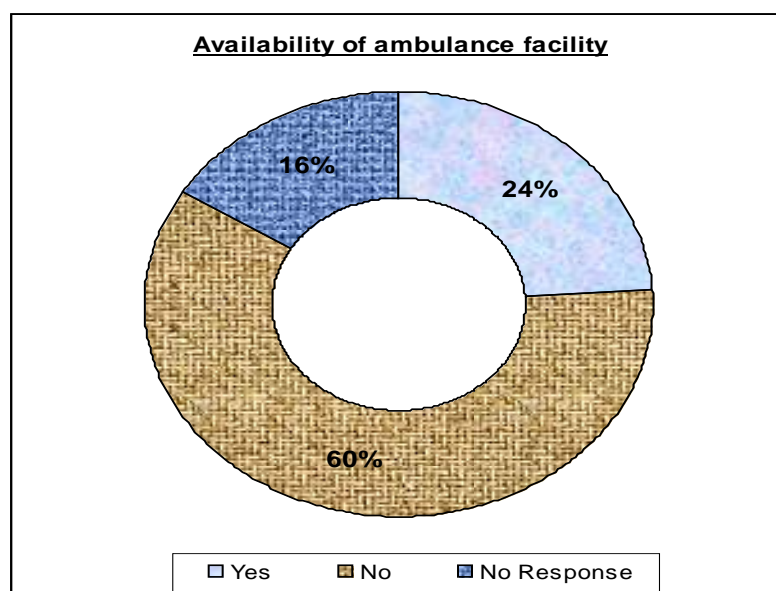


Figure-15

It was found that in each CCIs/ children home, there was no facility of ambulance. In the emergency case due to lack of ambulance or vehicles, sick children faced many health problems and also it created more complication in health related matters. Table 23 Fig.15 reflects that only 23.78 percent of CCIs had the ambulance facility for medical care of children. Sixty percent of child care institutions reported to be having no such facility. However facilities of x-ray, Pathology, Psychiatric and Psychological services were available in children homes. In this context 16.22% did not give any response.

Table-23.1
Ambulance Facility at Govt. and NGO run CCIs
(N=185)

Availability	No. of Response		Percentage (%)	
	Govt.	NGO	Govt.	NGO
Yes	12	32	6.49	17.29
No	58	53	31.35	28.65
No Response	16	14	8.65	7.57

The above table shows the comparison between Govt. & NGO run CCIs in connection with the availability of ambulance facility. It reflects that NGO run CCIs have more than double i.e. 17.29 percent facilities than Govt. run CCIs (6.49%). It was also found that 8.65 percentage of Govt. run CCIs did not give response in this context in context to NGO i.e. 7.57%.

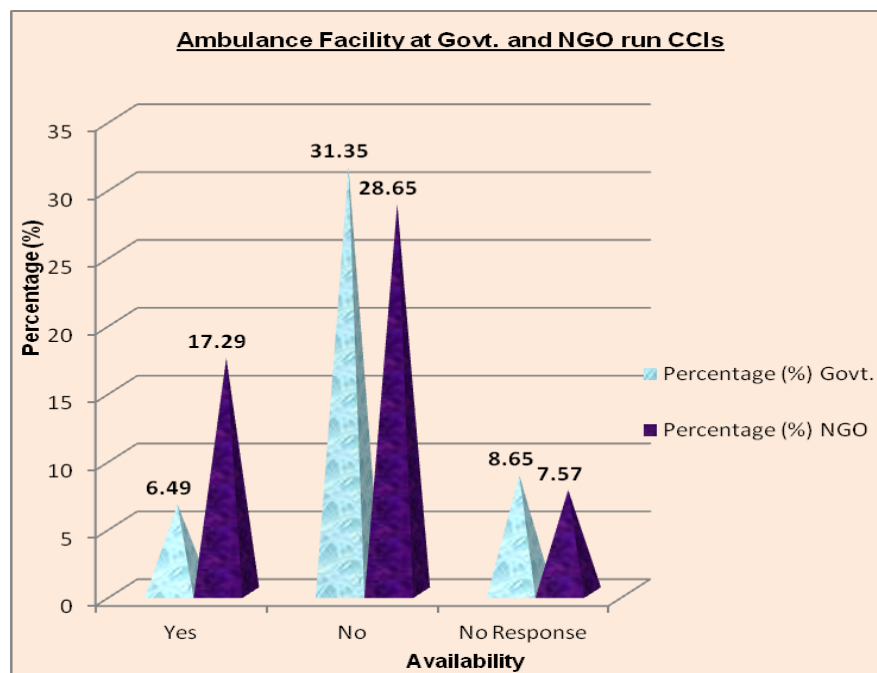


Figure-16

Table-24
Whether any menu chart followed by CCIs
(N=185)

S. No.	Menus chart followed	No of response	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	160	86.49
2	No	8	4.32
3	No Response	17	9.19
	Total	185	100

Child care institutions are supposed to maintain a diet scale for children. Even special diet may also be given to sick patients as per the advice of doctor. Three meals breakfast, lunch and dinner had to be provided according to a scale prescribed by the women and child development and social welfare department. In the norms of minimum standard of care laid down under the JJ Rules 2007, there are some provisions of Nutrition and Diet scale have been prescribed for the institutions viz, the children shall be provided four meals in a day including breakfast; the menu shall be prepared with the help of a nutritional expert or doctor to ensure balanced diet and variety in taste as per the minimum nutritional standard and diet scale; Children may be provided special meals on holidays and festivals; Infants and sick children shall be provided special diet according to the advice of the doctor on their dietary requirement.

The above table reveals that 86.49 percent respondents were following menu chart in homes as per the rules. Only 4.32 percent did not follow any menu chart and 9.19 percent of CCIs were silent in their response .

Table-24.1
Menu Chart followed by Government and NGO run CCIs
(N=185)

Menu Chart Followed	No. of Response		Percentage (%)	
	Govt.	NGO	Govt.	NGO
Yes	78	82	42.16	44.33
No	1	7	0.54	3.78
No Response	7	10	3.78	5.41

Out of 86.49% which responded affirmatively, it could be observed that 42.16% Government and 44.33 % NGO run CCIs respectively followed proper menu chart It was also found that 3.78 percent of NGOs did not follow any menu chart.

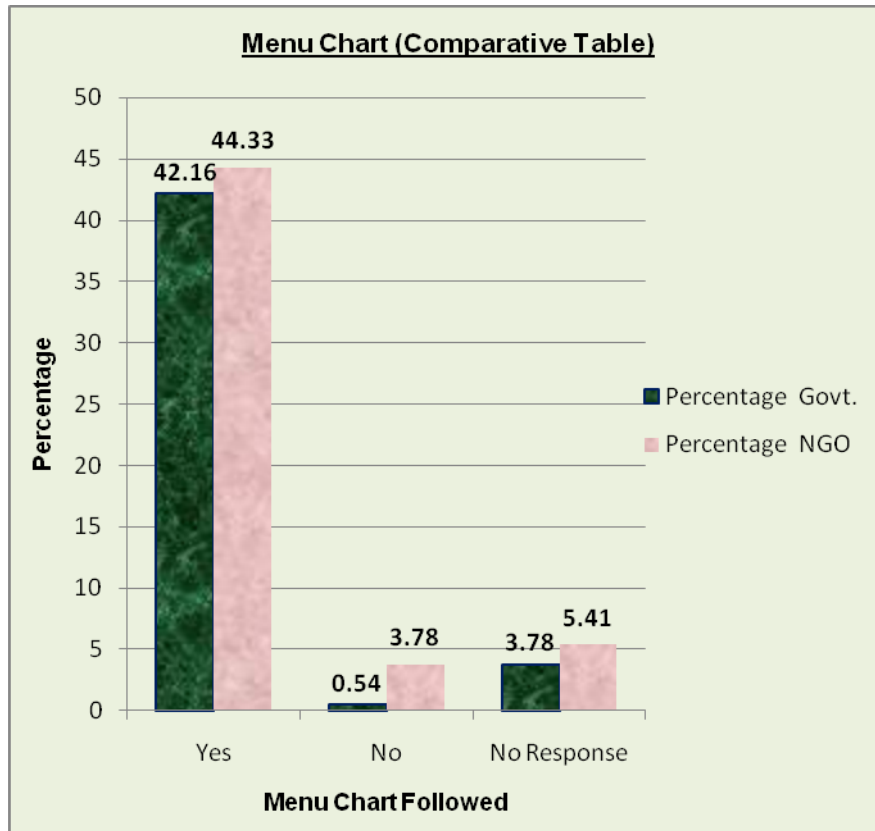


Figure-17

Table-25

**Special diet provided for sick children
(N=185)**

S. No.	Provision of Special diet	No of response	Percentage
1	Yes	150	81.08
2	No	29	15.68
3	No Response	6	3.24
	Total	185	100

Special diet provided for sick infant or children according to the advice by state health authority, doctors from Dispensary or Govt. hospitals. Fruits, additional milks, nutritious food like leafy vegetables, grains, egg for sick inmates, idly, sweets, proteins, nutritional supplements like vitamin tablets etc. were provided for them.

About 81.08 percent respondents mentioned that they provided special diet as per the provision of diet in minimum standard of care. It was also found that 15.68 percent did not provide any special diet for the sick children. It was observed that 3.24 percent of Child Care Institutions did not respond to this question.

Table-26
Availability of Nutrition and Child Development Officer
(N=185)

S. No.	Present Strength	No of response	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	48	25.95
2	No	116	62.70
3	No Response	21	11.35
	Total	185	100

For the proper health, nutrition and guidance regarding necessary supplements to be given to children, trained and qualified Nutrition and Child Development Officer or presence of dietician is required in the homes. Table 26 indicates that only 25.95 percent CCIs indicated availability of Nutrition and Child Development Officer and 11.35 percent did not respond in this regard . About 62.70 percent CCIs had no staff of nutrition and child development officer. So it is a matter of concern that although there is a provision of this staff in JJ Act but more than sixty percent till date have not appointed any dietician or nutrition officer either part time or full time, regular or monthly basis.

Table-27
Availability of Educational facilities for children
(N=185)

S. No.	Educational facilities	No of responses	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	152	82.16
2	No	15	8.11
3	No Response	18	9.73
	Total	185	100

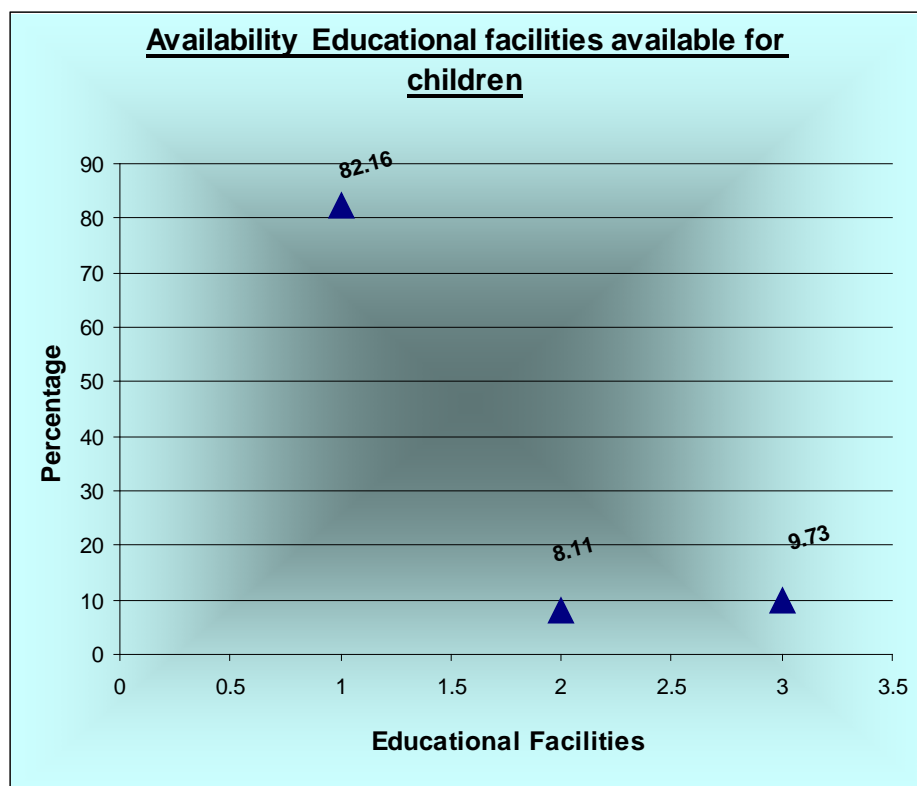


Figure-18

The JJ Act also includes education in the minimum standard of care. Every institution shall provide for educational facilities to all children according to the age and ability, both within the institution or outside, as per the requirement. There shall be a range of educational opportunities including mainstreaming them into inclusive schools, bridge school, open schooling, non- formal education and learning and input from special educators where needed, Wherever necessary, extra coaching shall be made available to school going children in the institutions by encouraging volunteer services or net working with coaching centers.

In the national charter for children, 2003, it was described that the state recognizes that all children shall have access to free and compulsory education. Education at the elementary level shall be provided free of cost and special incentives are also provided to ensure that children from disadvantaged social groups are enrolled, retained and participate in schooling. At the secondary level, the state shall provide access to education for all and provide supportive facilities from the disadvantaged groups.

It was found that 82.16 CCI were providing educational facilities for children in different ways, e.g pre-school education, primary secondary, non-formal classes, private coaching, bridge course

etc. Those institutions which were not able to provide education within the premises of the institution, were sending them to the nearest available facility outside their campus. But 8.11 percent institutions did not provide any type of educational facilities neither in the premises nor allowed the children to avail the facility outside the campus of their institution. 9.73% CCI did not respond.

Table-28
Adequacy of educational facilities for children
(N=185)

S. No.	Adequate or not	No of responses	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	110	59.46
2	No	24	12.97
3	No Response	51	27.57
	Total	185	100

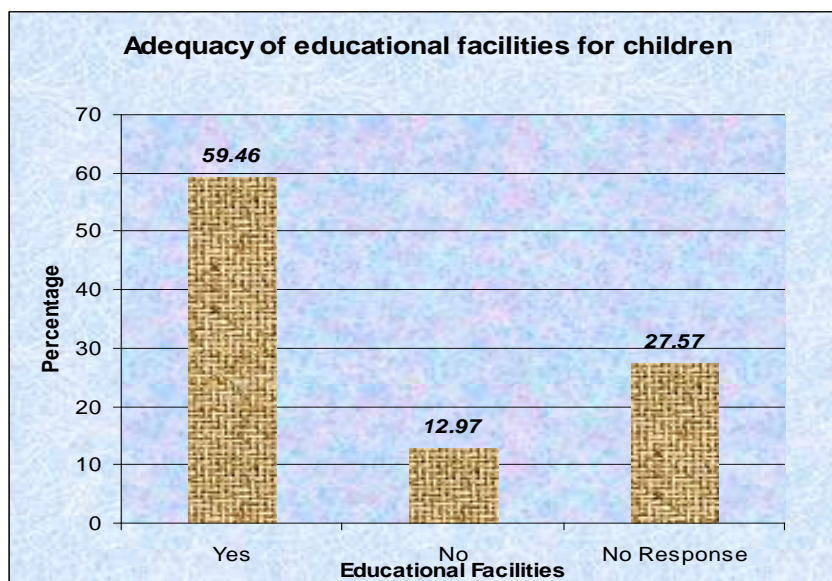


Figure-19

Although educational facilities were available within the institution for children, but whether the facilities was adequate for children. Table 28 Fig. 19 indicates that 110 out of 185 (59.46%) responded that the facilities provided for children were adequate, 12.97 percent mentioned that they had no facilities of education for children and 27.57 percent did not provide any answer. Lack of proper availability of budget at proper time from their concerned Department was given as the main reason. It was therefore not possible to provide facilities like salary of educators, extra coaching class, stationery and books, other related material in proper time.

Table-28.1
Adequacy of Educational Facilities of different category of CCIs
(N=185)

Adequacy	No. of Response		Percentage (%)	
	Govt.	NGO	Govt.	NGO
Yes	46	64	24.87	34.59
No	15	9	8.11	4.86
No Response	25	26	13.52	14.05

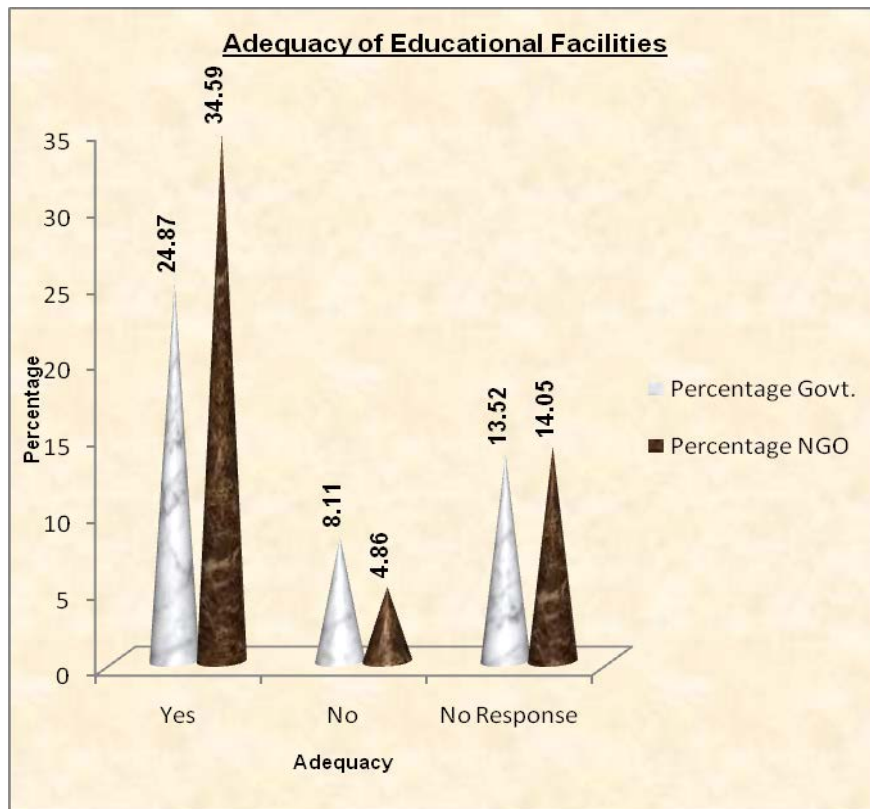


Figure-20

Table 28.1 indicates that adequate educational facilities were provided only at 34.59% of NGO run and 24.87% of Government run Child Care Institutions respectively.

Table-29
Availability of Vocational training facilities at the institution
(N=185)

S. No.	Vocational facilities available	No of responses	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	81	43.78
2	No	76	41.08
3	No Response	28	15.14
	Total	185	100

As per the JJ rules, every institution shall provide gainful vocational training to children. The institutions shall develop networking with ITI, JSS, Govt. and private organizations or enterprises, agencies or NGOs placement agencies. Every inmate had to attend one of the vocational trade available tailoring, carpentry or shoe making etc. They were also allowed to attend vocational courses like ITI training outside the institution. It is necessary to provide the skill training or vocational training to adolescent children so as to equip them to become economically productive citizens. Even special programmes had also to be done to improve their health and nutritional status.

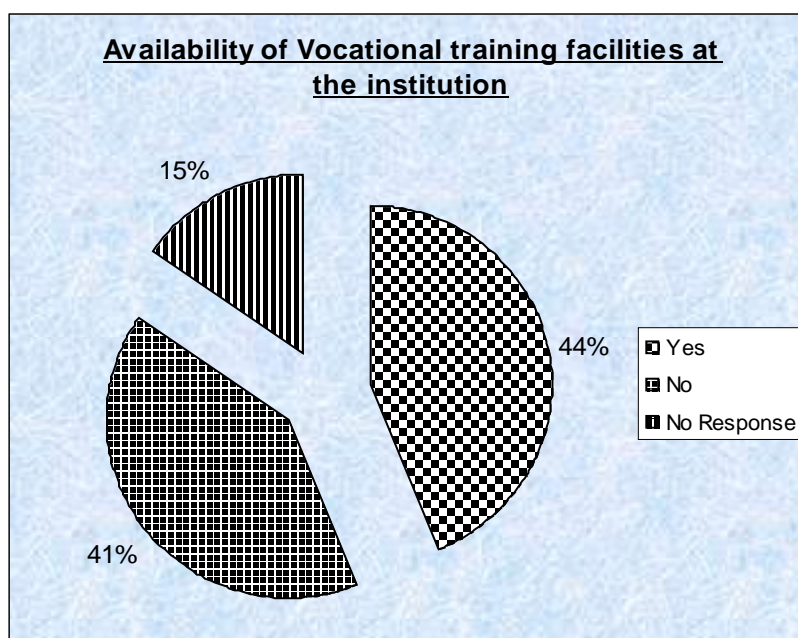


Figure-21

It can be observed from table above that, 43.78 percent indicated that they were providing vocational training facilities like cutting and tailoring, beauty culture, computer, Jute bags, Moti

work, Painting and Mehendi. Book binding, Printing, Auto rickshaw/ Motor cycle/Mobile repairing, Candle making, Pickle making, Soap making, Textile designing, Electrical trade, Shoes making/Leather craft etc were some other trades taken up by Institutions as vocational trades. Approximately 41.08 percent child care institutions did not provide any type of vocational facilities to children, while 15.14% CCIs did not provide any response in this regard.

Table-29.1

Distribution of both categories of CCIs on Vocational Training Facilities

(N=185)

Facility Available	No. of Response		Percentage (%)	
	Govt.	NGO	Govt.	NGO
Yes	35	46	18.92	24.86
No	34	42	18.38	22.70
No Response	17	11	9.19	5.95

Table 29.1 shows that out of 81 CCIs, 35 (18.92%) Govt. and 46 (24.86%) NGO run institutions were providing vocational training facilities to the children at their institutions. It also indicates that 22.70% of NGOs and 18.38 % Govt. CCIs did not provide any type of vocational trades for children.

Table-30

Trained Instructor

(N=185)

S. No.	Trained Instructor	No of responses	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	74	40.00
2	No	53	28.65
3	No Response	58	31.35
	Total	185	100

Trained Instructor is always helpful for children to learn proper vocational training by which they can be placed in a better position in society and became self sufficient. Instructor can be trained from Jan Shiksha Sansthan or from well named centre/ organization/ Govt. institution.

The above Data shows that only 40% had trained instructor for providing vocational training in different trades to children, 15.14 percent did not provide any information and 41.08 percent of CCIs had no trained instructor. So it was difficult for children to be skillful in their

trades which could hamper their future growth as also may find it difficult to establish themselves in the competitive market.

Table-31
Networking with other organization for placement of Children
(N=185)

S. No.	Networking with placement agency	No of responses	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	42	22.70
2	No	86	46.49
3	No Response	57	30.81
	Total	185	100

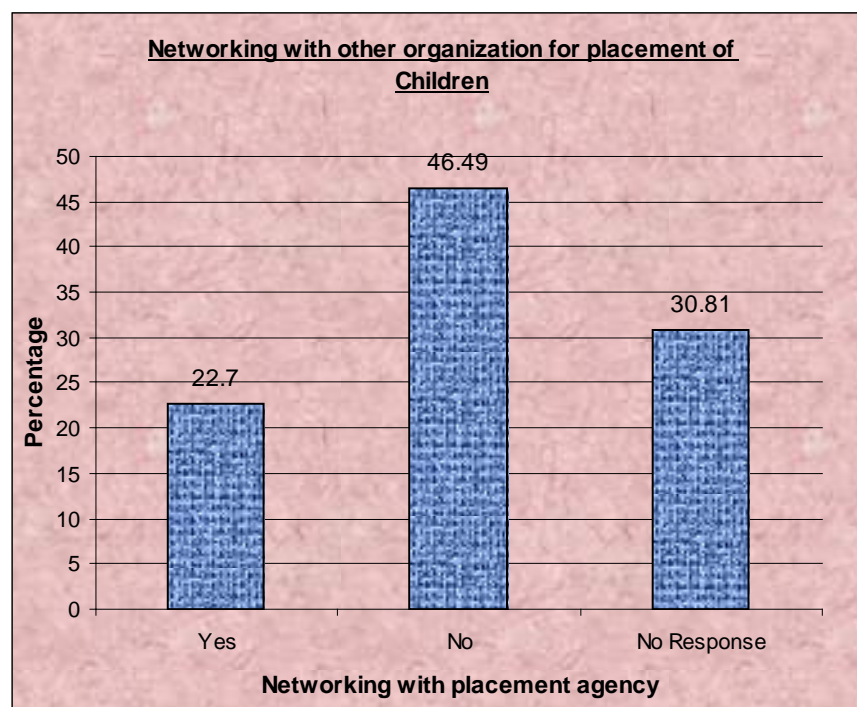


Figure-22

For placement of children, networking or co-ordination of CCIs with the institutions running vocational training in different trades is essential. First of all CCIs need to train the children regarding vocational trades as per the present market demand. Net working with placement agencies, other Non-Govt. organizations, Govt. or private institutions/ centers, consultancy agency etc is essential for child care institutions especially in the context of job placement of children for self dependence or engagement in nearby the area.

The table reflects that 22.70 percent opined that they had networking with other organization for placement of children and 46.49 percent had not maintained any type of co-ordination or networking with any placement agency/ or other such organization, 57 (30.81%) out of 185 did not give any response in the regard.

Table-32
Recreational facilities available for children
(N=185)

S. No.	Recreational Facilities	No of responses	Percentage(%)
1	Yes	165	89.19
2	No	3	1.62
3	No Response	17	9.19
	Total	185	100

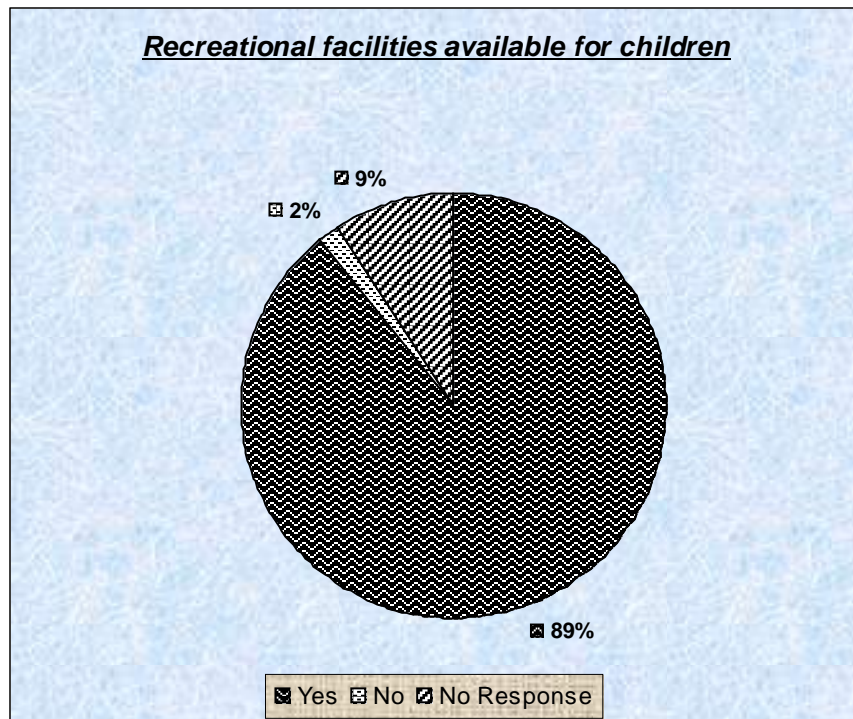


Figure-23

There is a provision in JJ Act that recreation facilities should be made available to all children in the institution. It includes indoor and outdoor games, music, television picnics and outings cultural programs and library. All children require adequate play and leisure for their health development and must ensure means to provide for recreational facilities and services for children of all ages and social groups.

Table reflects that 89.19 CCIs were providing recreational facility for children. It was also found that 1.62 percent had no recreational facilities for children either in the form of indoor games or outdoor games and 9.19 percent were silent about this facility.

Table-32.1
Distribution of different category of CCIs on Recreational Facilities
(N=185)

Facility Available	No. of Response		Percentage (%)	
	Govt.	NGO	Govt.	NGO
Yes	75	90	40.54	48.65
No	2	1	1.08	0.54
No Response	9	8	4.86	4.32

Recreational facilities in different categories reflect that CCIs which were run by NGOs had more facilities (48.65%) than those run by the State Govt. (40.54%). In each of the case 4-5% of CCIs did not give any response to this.

Table-33
Library facilities available for children
(N=185)

S. No.	Facilities provided	No of responses	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	122	65.95
2	No	41	22.15
3	No Response	22	11.90
	Total	185	100

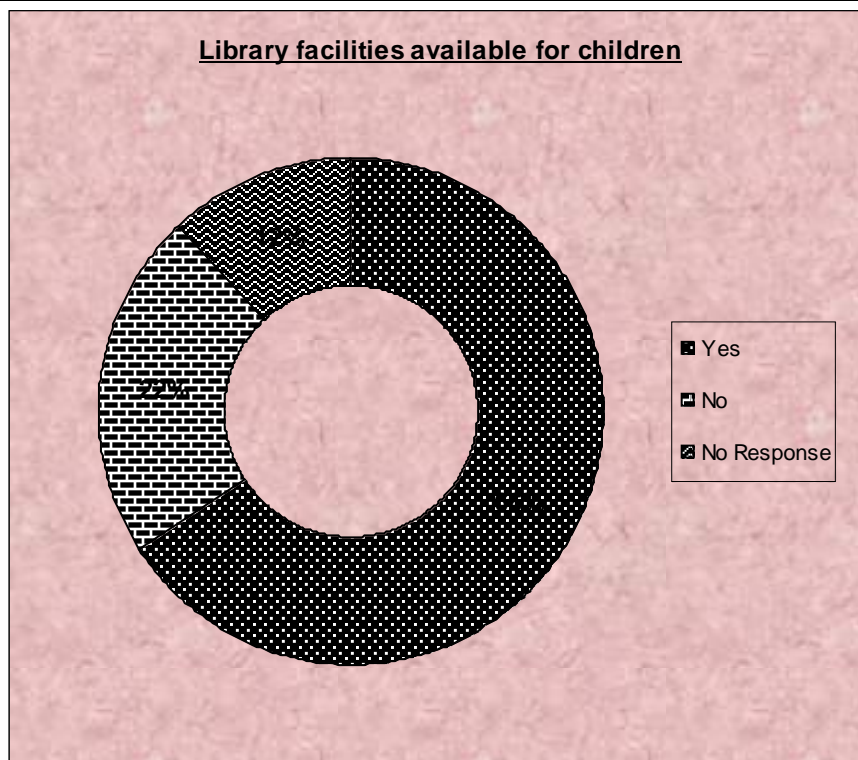


Figure-24

Institutions provided a variety of reading material in library for moral and social development of children viz Magazine, Story books, Newspaper, Primary Education, Newspaper, Weekly Magazine, Novels, Moral stories, General knowledge books, Historical books, Autobiographies, Spiritual book, Dictionary, Educational and amusement books etc.

Data reflects that 65.95 percent of the respondent CCIs were providing library facilities to children and 22.15 percent reported to be having no library facilities. However, 11.90 percent were silent on this issue.

Table-33.1
Library facilities available for children of both category of CCIs
(N=185)

Facility Available	No. of Response		Percentage (%)	
	Govt.	NGO	Govt.	NGO
Yes	58	64	31.34	34.59
No	16	25	8.64	13.51
No Response	12	10	6.49	5.41

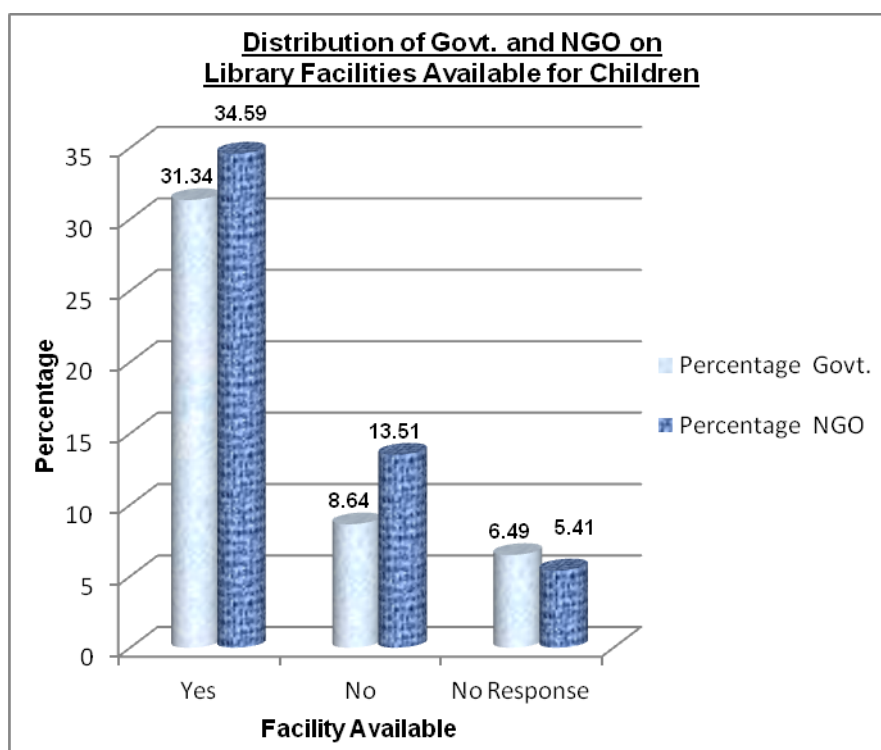


Figure-25

Library facilities also reflect some differentiation between the NGO run and the Government run Child Care Institutions. Table 33.1, fig.25 indicates that 58 (31.34%) Government and 64 (34.59%) NGO run CCIs respectively were providing these services for children. In this case, 13.51 percent of NGOs as against 8.64 percent of Govt. run CCIs were not providing any such facilities.

Table-34
Sanitation and hygiene maintained in Homes
(N=185) (Multiple Response)

S. No.	Sanitation and hygiene	No of responses	Percentage(%)
1	Sufficient treated and filtered drinking water	147	79.46
2	Sufficient water for bathing and washing clothes, maintenance & cleanliness of the premises	158	85.41
3	Proper drainage system	156	84.32
4	Arrangements for disposal of garbage	148	80.00
5	Protection from mosquitoes	142	76.76
6	Sufficient number of latrines/toilets (at least one latrine for seven children)	145	78.38
7	Sufficient number of bathrooms (at least one bathroom for ten children)	146	78.92
8	Sufficient space for washing	156	84.32
9	Clean and fly-proof kitchen	152	82.16

Inadequate access to safe water and sanitation services, coupled with poor hygiene practices, kills and sickens thousands of children every day. Lack of sanitation causes serious health problems among children.

Data reveals that 85.41% CCIs reported to be giving emphasis to sufficient water for bathing and washing clothes, maintenance and cleanliness of the premises, followed by both proper drainage system and sufficient space for washing which is 84.32 percent, clean and fly-proof kitchen is 82.16 percent and arrangements for disposal of garbage is 80 percent. The last preference has been given to protection from mosquitoes. Response to maintenance of sufficient number of latrines/toilets facilities and bathroom was 78.38 and 78.92 percent respectively.

Table-35
Networking with Govt. /NGOs
(N=185)

S. No.	Coordination/collaboration	No of responses	Percentage(%)
1	Yes	90	48.65
2	No	58	31.35
3	No Response	37	20.00
	Total	185	100

It was reported by ninety CCIs (48.46%) that they were having networking with other Government organizations and NGOs. Fifty eight CCIs (31.35%) were not maintaining any type of co-ordination, collaboration and networking with others. Whereas 48.46% CCIs received support from various Government Departments like Department of Social Welfare, State health Organization, Department of Woman and Child Development etc. in the different context like Grants, Medical examination of children, Recreation ; from NGOs for organization of some creative activities for the children, Sports and cultural activities, Rehabilitation, Restoration, Child protection, Rescue of children, anti- trafficking programme etc. With the co-ordination and collaboration of organizations/institutions like Bal Bhawan, Crèches, Child line, Student organization, Department of Social work, Police Department, Labour Department, CRY for child rights, Sathi, Rotary Club, Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Development, Manas Foundation, International Justice Mission, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Lions Club etc., these CCIs were running a number of activities for children in institutions. However, 20% did not give any response in this context.

Table-36
Evaluation Studies Conducted by Organisation
(N=185)

S. No.	Evaluation Studies	No of responses	Percentage(%)
1	Yes	72	40.00
2	No	71	38.38
3	No Response	40	21.62
	Total	185	100

Monitoring and evaluation is the main part for transparency or accountability of any organization/Institution. Table 36 reflects that only forty percent of CCIs had conducted specific

evaluation studies in the past. It was also found that 38.38 percent CCLs did not conduct any evaluation studies in the past and 21.62 percent CCLs were silent on this question.

Table-37
Visit of members of Child Welfare Committee to the Institution
(N=185)

S. No.	Visits to the institution	No of responses	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	111	60.00
2	No	40	21.62
3	No Response	34	18.38
	Total	185	100

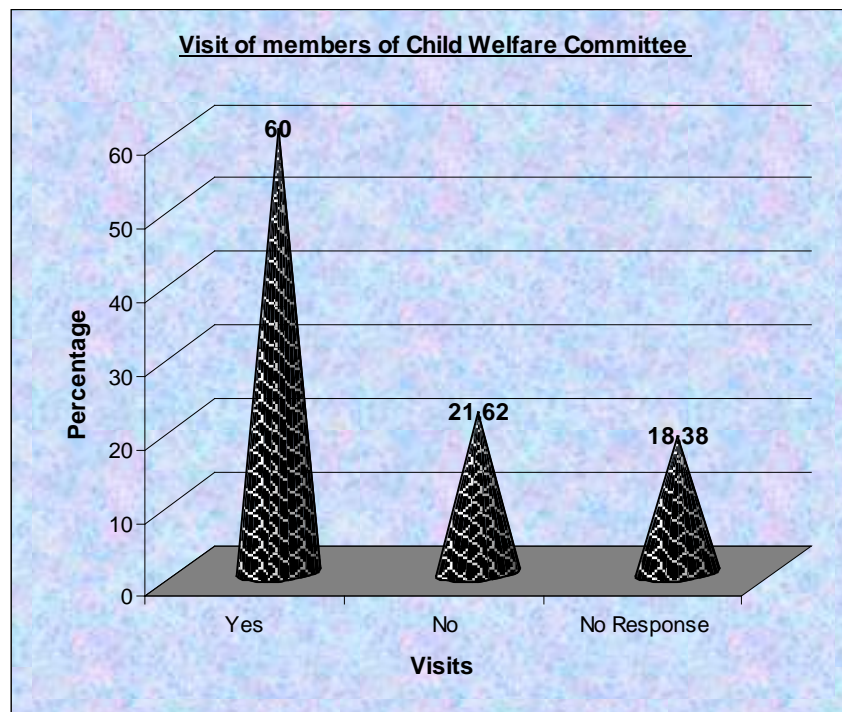


Figure-26

In the context of visits of CWC members to the institution, 60 Percent agreed that CWCs members were regularly visiting the institution and also were giving their suggestion for proper care and protection of children in homes. 18.38 percent were in the category of No Response and 21.62 percent responded that no inspection or monitoring was conducted by CWC members.

The suggestions of the members were mainly in form of circulars, conveying the instructors of the State nodal departments or any other improvements to be brought about relating to facilities/services provided by the Institution.

Table-38
Training Programmes organized by Institutions on JJ Act
(N=185)

S. No.	Training Programmes organized	No of responses	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	60	32.43
2	No	91	49.19
3	No Response	34	18.38
	Total	185	100

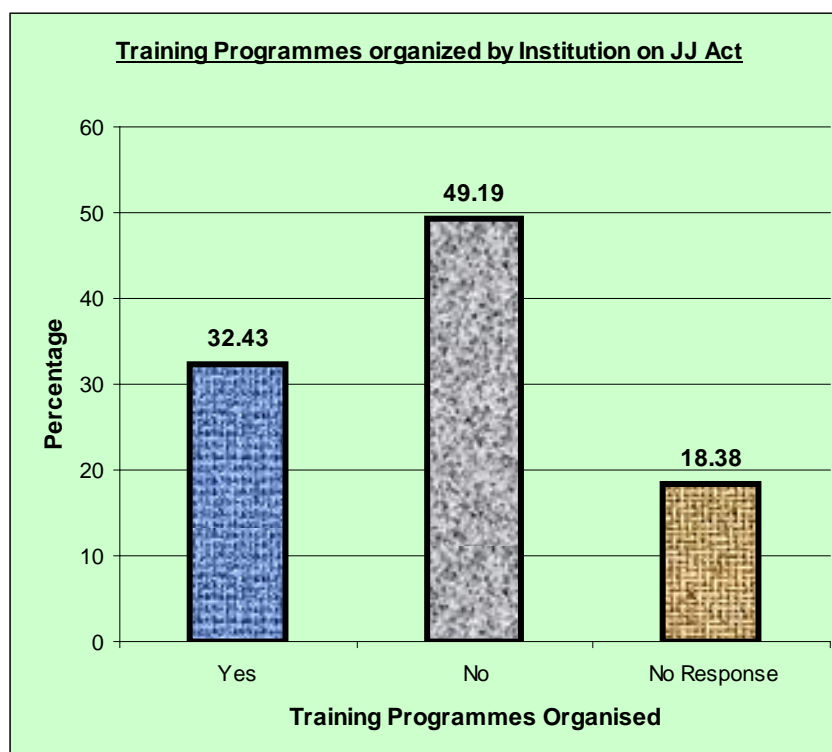


Figure-27

The above table shows only 32.43 percent out of 185 CCIs organized training programme on JJ act for their staff Development, 49.19 percent did not organize any type training programme on JJ Act for orientation, training and capacity building of staff 34 (18.38%) did not give any response in this regard.

Table-38.1
**Distribution of Govt. and NGO regarding training Programmes
Organized by Institutions on JJ Act**
(N=185)

Training Programmes Organised	No. of Response		Percentage (%)	
	Govt.	NGO	Govt.	NGO
Yes	28	32	15.13	17.30
No	37	54	20.00	29.19
No Response	21	13	11.35	7.03

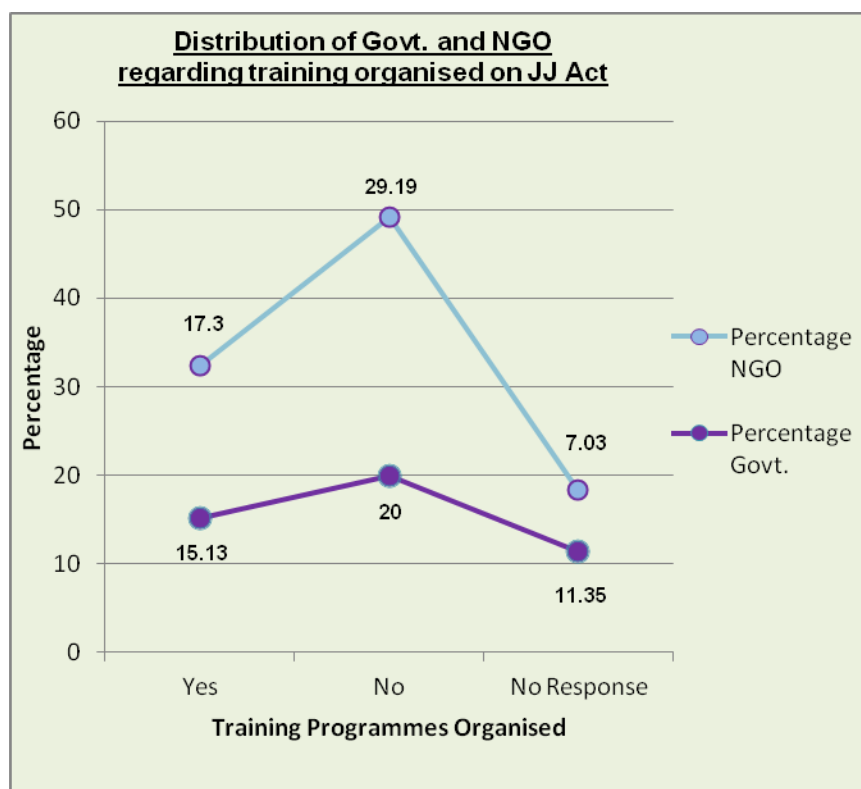


Figure-28

Data shows that 15.13 percent of Govt and 17.30 percent of NGO run institutions were organizing training programmes at State and institutional level on different aspects of Juvenile Justice like JJ Act (Care & Protection of Children) 2000 and Amendment 2006, Child Protection, JJ Rules etc. 29.19% NGOs had not organized any training programme in the field of child protection higher than Govt. i.e. 20 percent.

Table-39
Attended Training Programme in other outside organization
(N=185)

S. No.	Attended Training Programme	No of Responses	Percentage (%)
1	Yes	110	59.46
2	No	50	27.03
3	No Response	25	13.51
6	Total	185	100

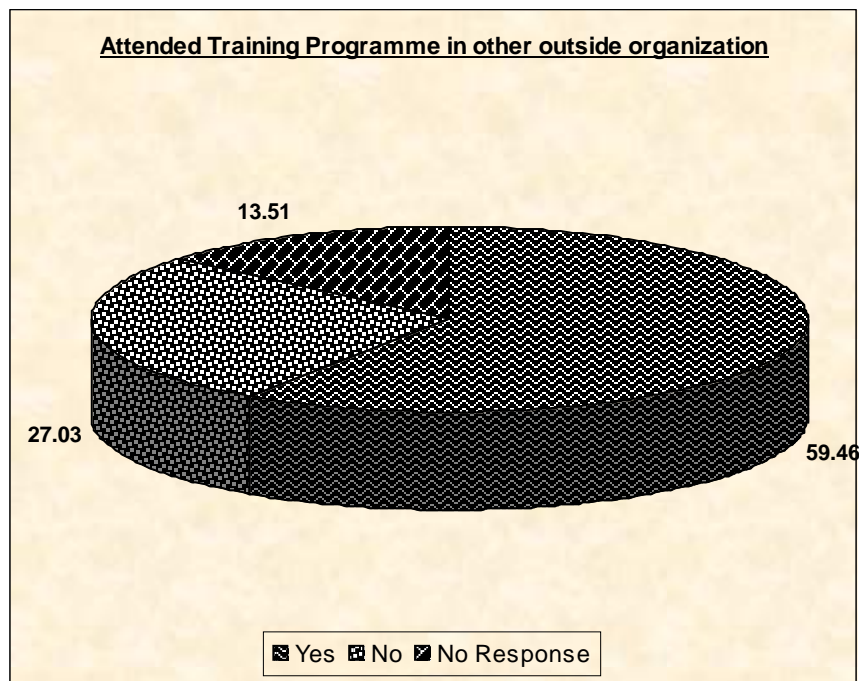


Figure-29

It was found that staff of 59.46 percent institutions attended training programme on JJ Act organized by outside organizations, 27.03 percent opined that they had not attended any outside training programmes while 13.51 percent institutions were silent in this regard. The programmes attended by them were mostly of 3-5 days duration.

Table-39.1

Distribution of Govt. and NGO on Training attended outside the institution
(N=185)

Training Attended Outside Institution	No. of Response		Percentage (%)	
	Govt.	NGO	Govt.	NGO
Yes	48	62	25.95	33.51
No	22	28	11.89	15.14
No Response	16	9	8.65	4.86

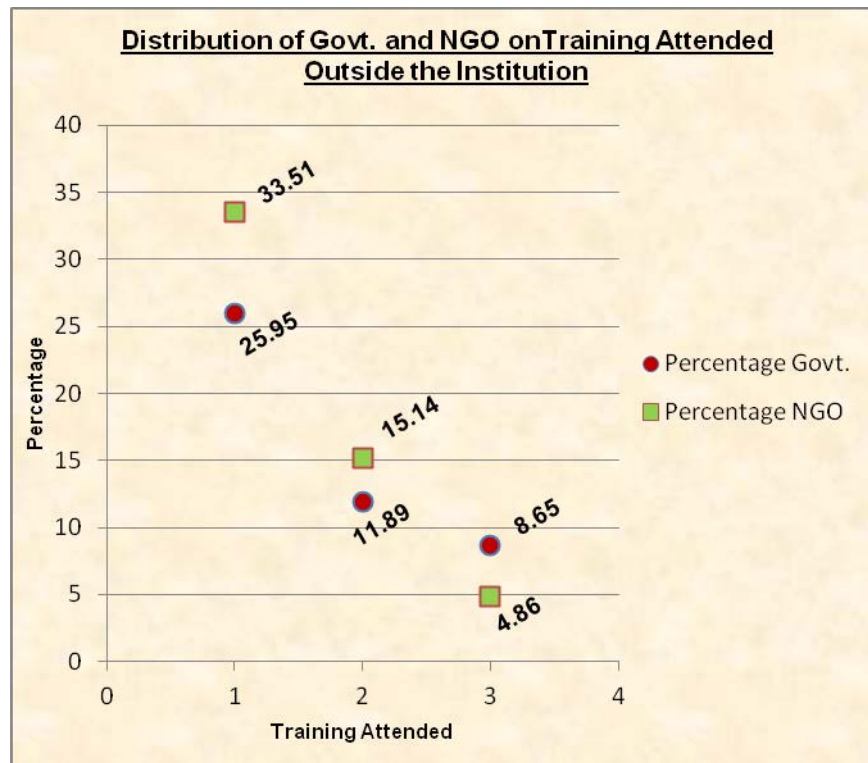


Figure-30

The percentage of trainings attended outside by the staff was higher in NGO run institutions (33.51%) than those run by the State Government (25.95%). Data also indicates that 8.65 percent of Government run CCIs did not give response.

Table-40
Training Needs of Child Care Institutions
(N=185)

Training Needs	No of Responses	Percentage (%)
Yes	99	53.51
No Response	86	46.49
Total	185	100

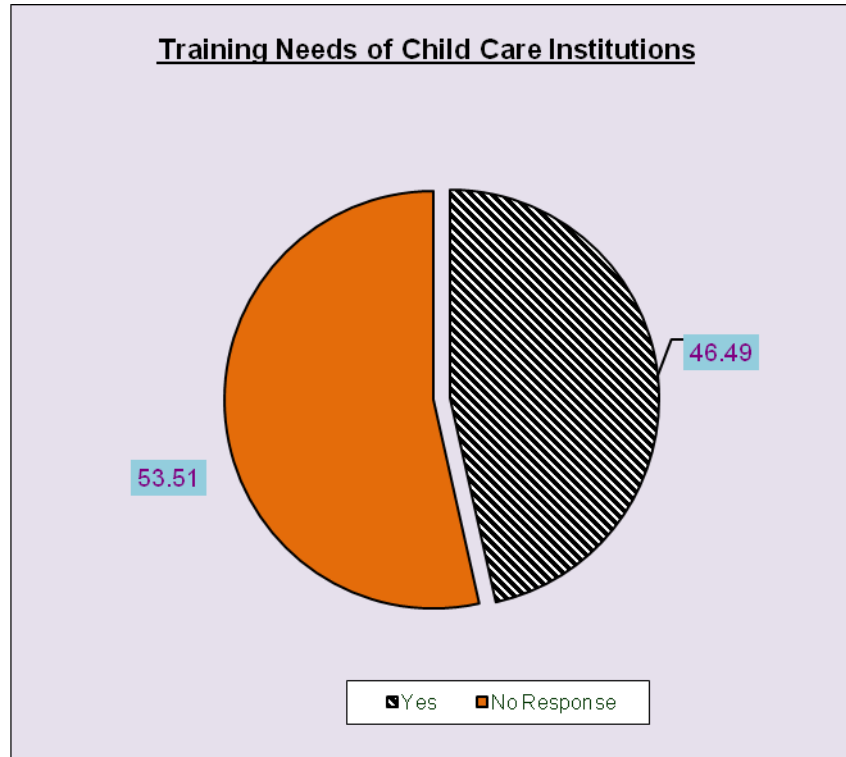


Figure-31

An effort was made to assess the areas/issues on which the training programmes may be organized by the institute for capacity building of the staff/ personnel of children's institutions. It was reflected that 46.49 percent did not provide any information in this regard. 53.51 percent indicated that they wanted to attend training programme at **NIPCCD**. The issues indicated by them included child psychology, managing behaviour problems, stress management, intrapersonal adjustment, Psycho-social care, quality care of children, maintenance of institutions, child abuse and exploitation, child rights, Adoption and sponsorship of children, JJ Act (care and protection of children) 2000 as amended on 2006, JJ rules 2007, problems and causes of Juvenile delinquency, institutional services and minimum standard of care for need of

care and protection of children, counseling techniques, behavioral problem of children, needs and problems with working children , orientation to ICPS etc. Table below indicates the responses in this regard.

Table-41
Areas/ Issues of Training Needs
(N=185) (Multiple Response)

Areas	No. of Response		Percentage (%)	
	Govt.	NGO	Govt.	NGO
Stress Management	1	1	0.54	0.54
Child Abuse, Exploitation, Child Protection, Child Rights, Integrated Child Protection Scheme	5	14	2.70	7.57
Child Care, Child Development and Health Related Issues, child psychology	3	6	1.62	3.24
Counseling , Techniques, Intrapersonal Adjustment Managerial skills, Skills for Problematic Children, managing behavioral problems	11	13	5.95	7.03
Institutional Services	2	9	1.08	4.86
Adoption & Sponsorship	2	3	1.08	1.62
Minimum Standard of Care for Children in need of Care and Protection	2	2	1.08	1.08
Behavioral Problems & HIV/ AIDS	2	1	1.08	0.54

Chapter 4

Summary & Conclusions

CHAPTER -4

Summary and Conclusions

This chapter presents the main responses of 185 child care institutions (Children Homes) including NGOs (99) and Government (86) from 19 states received by the Institute through Detailed Information Sheet (DIS).

- Among 19 States it was found that Andhra Pradesh had more Government run Child Care Institutions (CCIs) i.e. 36.05 %) followed by Karnataka (32.56%), Delhi (10.47%) and Gujarat (5.81%).
- The Data relating to NGOs reveals that in Delhi (13.13%), Maharashtra (13.13%) and Rajasthan (12.12%) have more number of CCIs than other states.
- A total number of **123** child care institutions were registered under Section 34(3) of JJ Act (Care and Protection of Children) 2000 (as Amended on 2006). Data indicates that out of these **47** Governments and **76** NGO run CCIs respectively were registered.
- As per the DIS received, Karnataka has the highest number of government run CCIs. i.e. 40.43% and among NGO run CCIs, Delhi has the highest number of registered Child Care Institutions i.e. 15.79 percent.
- About 52.43 % of the NGOs were focused on children, 17.84% NGOs indicated that their target group being women
- Data pointed that 30.30 percent of the voluntary organizations running child care institutions were established during the period of 1992 to 2001
- Responses received from 96.97 percent organizations indicated that they were registered under different acts like societies Registration Act 1860, Indian Trust Act 1882, Bombay

Public Trust Act, Charitable & Religious Trust Act, 1920 Cooperative Societies Act, 1912 etc.

- Approximately forty eight percent of NGOs were registered under FCRA whereas 10.11 percent NGOs did not give their opinion in this regard.
- Data reveals that major source of funding of 82.83 percent of voluntary organizations was through Donations; 20.20 percent organizations responded that they were getting funds through international organizations.
- Only 51.35 percent of child care institutions which responded had filled up proper contact details of the children homes run by them and 44.87 percent of CCIs had not given their complete address.
- The highest number of children homes (21.08%) were established during the period of 2001-2009
- Sixty three percent of the responding CCIs were supported by their respective State Governments followed by 22.16 percent which were supported by other sources like their own funding support through different fund raising techniques and Department of Social welfare.
- Out of 185 CCIs, 123 (66.49%) were registered under Sec34 (3) of JJ Act and 3.77 had not yet registered their organization under this Act. About 16% CCIs had not provided any information about their registration status.
- It is a matter of concern that approximately five percent CCIs indicated their ignorance about the registration status of their Institution, although they were running children homes for duration of six to seven years.

- About fifty nine percent of CCIs were providing services for children with special needs directly or indirectly.
- Any Child Care Institution was declared as a fit institution by the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) after observing facilities provided by the child care institutions, proper educational facilities, health, residential, vocational training, sports etc. and other minimum standards of care as specified under the JJ Act.
- Data reflects that 54.05 percent institutions have been certified as fit institutions by CWCs. It was found that 31.35 percent institutions preferred not give any response in this regard.
- About 86.49 percent of the CCIs responded to be having adequate ventilation facilities in dormitories which is provided by the institution.
- Various categories of children in Need of care and protection were admitted to Children Homes- Orphan, single parent, children of prisoners, missing child, separated, street children, child beggars, child labourers, children of leprosy affected beggars, HIV/AIDS affected & infected children and whose parents were unable to control their children, handicapped, mentally challenged etc. The main reasons for children being institutionalized were reported to be destitution due to death, unconducive family environment, health problems etc
- About fifty three percent CCIs had their own Medical Care Unit (MCU) for the health care of children in the premises of the institution and 35.14 CCIs did not provide regular health check ups due to non-availability of MCU within their premises.
- Qualified and experienced staff can help the patients at the time of emergency for better health care. 53.51 percent opined that trained staff for first aid was available at the institutions for handling emergency cases while 26.49 percent of CCIs had no trained staff in this matter.

- Data reveals that 127 CCIs (68.65%) referred the serious patients to the nearest Govt Hospital. A little more than twenty one percent (21.62%) referred to local primary health centre; dispensary etc and about seventeen percent had no referral services.
- Only 11.89 percent out of 185 institutions were providing specialized services for communication diseases like T.B. and Children with HIV/AIDS (affected & infected).
- Sixty percent of child care institutions had no ambulance facilities and 23.78 percent of CCIs had the facility for medical care of children. Responses also indicated that the Out of 86.49% which responded affirmatively, it could be observed that 42.16% Government and 44.33 % NGO run CCIs respectively followed proper menu chart It was also found that 3.78 percent of NGOs did not follow any menu chart. NGO run CCIs had more than double (i.e. 17.29 percent) facilities than Govt. run CCIs (6.49%).
- 86.49 percent responded that they were following menu chart in homes as per the rules. Out of these which responded affirmatively, 42.16% Government and 44.33 % NGO run CCIs respectively followed proper menu chart. However, only 25.95 percent CCIs indicated availability of Nutrition and child Development officer and 11.35 percent did not response in this regard.
- About eighty one percent respondents mentioned that they provided special diet for the sick infants and children as per the provision of diet in minimum standard of care.
- It was found that 82.16 CCIs were providing educational facilities for children in different ways, e.g pre-school education, primary secondary, non-formal classes, private coaching, bridge course etc.
- It was reported by 110 (59.46%) CCIs that the facilities provided for education of children in Institutions were adequate. Out of these 64 were run by NGOs.

- About thirteen percent CCIs mentioned that they did not have adequate facilities for education of children due to non - availability of budget / delay in financial assistance from their concerned Department. About 27% provided no response in this regard.
- Out of 185 CCIs, 81 opined that they were providing vocational training facilities which included vocational like cutting and tailoring, beauty culture, computer, Jute bags, 'Moti' (Beads) work, Painting and Mehendi. Books binding, printing, Auto rickshaw/ Motor cycle/Mobile repairing, Candle making, Pickle making, Soap making, Textile designing, Electrical trade, Shoes making/Leather craft etc were some other trades taken up by Institutions as part of vocational training.
- However, there was no provision of any type of vocational facilities to children with 41.08 percent Child Care Institutions.
- Out of 81 CCIs, 35 (18.92%) Govt. and 46 (24.86%) NGO run institutions were providing vocational training facilities to the children at their institutions.
- Only 40% CCIs had trained instructors for providing vocational training in different trades to children.
- Only 22.70 percent indicated that they have the networking with other organization for placement of children
- Eighty nine CCIs were providing recreational facilities for children. Recreational facilities in different categories reflect that CCIs which were run by NGOs had more facilities (48.65%) than those run by the State Govt. (40.54%).
- Data indicates that 65.95 percent of the respondent CCIs were providing library facilities to children.

- Library facilities also reflect some differentiation between the NGO run and Government run Child Care Institutions. 58 (31.34%) Government and 64 (34.59%) NGO run CCIs respectively were providing these services for children.
- Ninety CCIs (48.46%) reported that they had networking with other Government organizations and NGOs.
- With the co-ordination and collaboration of organizations/institutions like Bal Bhawan, Crèches, Child line, Student organization, Department of Social Work. Police Department, Labour Department, CRY for child rights, Sathi, Rotary club, Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Rural Development, Manas foundation, International Justice Mission, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Lions clubs etc. the CCIs were running a number of activities for children in institutions.
- Only forty percent of CCIs had conducted specific evaluation studies in the past.
- It was also noted that monitoring was conducted by Member Secretary of CWC, Member of CWCs of the State Nodal Department.
- In the context of visits of CWC members to the institution, 60 Percent agreed that CWC members were regularly visiting the institution and also were giving their suggestion for proper care and protection of children in homes.
- Only about 33% percent CCIs organized training programmes relating to JJ act for their staff development, 49.19 percent did not organize any type training programme on JJ Act for orientation, training and capacity building of staff. About 18 % provided no information in this regard.
- Data indicates that 15.13 percent of Govt. and 17.30 percent of NGO run institutions were organizing training programmes at their respective State and institutional level on

different aspects of Juvenile Justice, like JJ Act (Care & Protection of Children) 2000 and Amendment 2006, Child Protection, JJ Rules etc.

- It was found that staff of 59.46 percent institutions attended training programme on JJ Act organized by outside organizations. The percentage of training attended by staff was higher in case of NGO run Institutions (33.51%) than Government Institutions (25.95%) in case of outside organization.
- About fifty four percent of CCIs indicated that they wanted to attend training programme at NIPCCD.
- The issues indicated by them included child psychology, managing behaviour problems, stress management, intrapersonal adjustment, Psycho-social care, quality care of children, maintenance of institutions, child abuse and exploitation, child rights, Adoption and sponsorship of children, JJ Act (care and protection of children) 2000 as amended on 2006, JJ rules 2007, ICPS, problems and causes of Juvenile delinquency, institutional services and minimum standard of care for need of care and protection of children, counseling techniques, behavioral problem of children, needs and problems with working children , orientation to ICPS etc.

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Annexures

ANNEXURES

Annexure-I

Database of VOs working on Juvenile Justice/Child protection (Registered with the State Government under JJ Act, 2000)

Basic Information Sheet (BIS)

Name of the State.....

S.No	District	Total No. of Child Care Institutions/ VOs providing Institutional Care to children	No. of VOs Registered under Sec. - 34(3) of JJ Act	Name & Address of VOs/Child Care Institutions	Contact Person: Telephone No. E,Mail/Fax etc.

List of State Nodal Departments Dealing with Child Protection/JJA

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Director
Directorate of Social Welfare
Golghar, Post Junglighat
South Andaman
Port Blair 744103
Andaman & Nicobar Islands
03192-233356</p> | <p>6. Director
Department of Social Welfare
Chandigarh Administration
Town Hall Building
Sector 17,
Chandigarh
Ph. 0172-, 2700372, 2700062,
22108690
Fax No. 0172-2700105, 2700062</p> |
| <p>2. Director,
Directorate of Juvenile Welfare,
Correctional Services and Welfare of
Street Children (Govt. of AP),
First Floor, Block M5, Manoranjan
Complex,
M.G. Road, Nampally,
Hyderabad.
Ph. 040 - 24616488, 24616399(f)</p> | <p>7. Director
Department of Panchayat & Social
Welfare
Govt. of Chhattisgarh
Mahanadi Khand, Mantralay
Raipur- 492001
Chhattisgarh
Ph. 0771-4257807
Fax No.0771-4257802</p> |
| <p>3. Director
Social Welfare Women & Child
Development Department
Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh
Naharlagun-791111
Arunachal Pradesh
Ph. 0360-2245080
Fax No. 0360-2245080</p> | <p>8. Secretary
Welfare & Collectorate
UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Silvassa 396230
Dadra & Nagar Haveli</p> |
| <p>4. Director
Directorate of Social Welfare
Gov. of Assam
Uzan Bazar, Guwahati 781006
Paki Ghat, M G Road Assam
Ph. 0361-2541169
Fax No. 0361-2541169</p> | <p>9. Director
Department of Social Welfare
Dhollar Moti Daman
Collector's Building
Daman & Diu</p> |
| <p>5. Director
Directorate of Social Welfare
Government of Bihar
Irrigation Building
Old Secretariat
Patna, Bihar
0612-2211718
Fax : 2230096/2207556</p> | <p>10. Shri S K Saxena,
Director
Department of Women & Child
Development
Government of NCT of Delhi
1 Canning Lane, K G Marg
New Delhi 110001.
Ph. 23324057, Fax" 23071101</p> |

11. Director
Department of Social Welfare
GMC Complex (Old), Panaji - 10
Goa
Ph. 0832-2235308
Fax No.0832-2424238
info@scanindia.in
12. Director
Department of Social Defence
Dr.Jivraj Mehta Bhawan
Block No. 16
Gandhi Nagar-382010
Gujarat
079-23256319, 23256314
Fax No. 079-23256308, 23256316
13. Director
Department of Women and Child
Development
Government of Haryana
SCO 68-70
Sector 17-A
Chandigarh, Haryana
Ph. 0172-2703522, 2704212
Fax No. 0172-2560225
14. Director
Department of Social Justice &
Empowerment
Government of Himachal Pradesh
SDA Complex, Block 33
Shimla 171009, H.P.
Ph. 0177-2623006
Fax No. 0177-2623113
15. Director
Directorate of Social Welfare
Government of Jharkhand
Engineers Hostel
2nd Floor, Sector HIC, Dhurva
Ranchi, Jharkhand
0651-2400749
Fax : 2400893
16. Director,
Department of Women and Child
Development,
Govt. of Karnataka,
M.S. Building, 1st Floor,
Bangalore - 1.
Karnataka
Ph. 080 – 22353780
17. The Director,
Office of the Director of Social
Welfare (Annexe)
Social Welfare Bhavan,
Poojappura,
Thiruvananthapuram - 33.
Kerala
Ph. 0471 – 2302887
18. Director
Directorate of Social Welfare &
Culture
Union Territory of Lakshadweep
Kavarati 682555
Lakshadweep
19. Director
Directorate of Social Justice
Directorate of Women and Child
Development
Khand – 2, 4th Floor, Mother Taresa
Marg
Bhopal
M.P. 462 011
Ph. 0755-2550909
Fax No. 0755-2550912
E.Mail commwcd@mp.nic.in
20. Commissioner
C/o Commissionerate of Women
& Child Development
3, Church Road
Pune-411001
Maharashtra
Ph. 020-26054299
Fax No. 020-26127426

21. Director
Department of Social Welfare
Near 2nd Manipur Riffle, Khuman
Lampak, Imphal-795001
Manipur
22. Director
Directorate of Social Welfare
Govt. of Meghalaya
Bawri Mansion, 3rd Floor, Dhankheti
Shillong 793003, Meghalaya
Ph. 0364-2225187
Fax No. 0364-2225187
23. Director
Department of Social Welfare
Govt. of Mizoram
Chaltllang
Aizawl-796001, Mizoram
Ph. 0389-2340923
Fax No 0389-2343531
24. Director
Department of Social Welfare
Govt. of Nagaland
Kohima, Nagaland 797112
Ph. 0370-2270700
Fax: 0370-2245762
25. Director
Department of Women and Child
Development
Govt. of Orissa, Secretariat Complex
P.M.G. Chowk, Bhubaneswar-
751001
Orissa
Ph. 0674-2322929
26. Director
Directorate of Social Welfare
No. 29, Candappa Mudaliar Street
Pondicherry – 600500.
0413-236611, 2338525
27. Director
Directorate of Social Security
Women & Child Development
Govt. of Punjab
SCO No. 102-103, Sector 34 A,
Chandigarh
Punjab
Ph. 0172-2602726, 2608746,
Fax No.0172-2664533
28. Director
Directorate of Social Welfare
Government of Rajasthan
Ambedkar Bhawan
G-3/1 Raj Mahal, Residency Area
Near Civil Lines Phatak
Jaipur 302 001, Rajasthan
Ph. 0141-2223336, 2226614
Fax No. 0141-2220217
29. Mrs. Ambika Pradhan
Additional Secretary
Social Justice Empowerment and
Welfare Department
Govt. of Sikkim
Gangtok 737101, Sikkim
Tele Fax 03592-204072
30. The Director,
Directorate of Social Defence,
Govt. of Tamil Nadu,
300, Purasawakkam High Road,
Chennai – 10, Tamil Nadu
Ph. 044 - 26426421, 26421081
31. Director
Department of Social Welfare &
Social Education,
Abhoynagar, Agartala
Govt. of Tripura 799001
Ph. 0381-2326033

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>32. Director
Directorate of Women Welfare
Government of Uttar Pradesh
8th Floor, Jawahar Bhawan
Ashok Marg, Lucknow, U.P.
0522-2286402, Fax: 2286140</p> <p>33. Director
Directorate of Social Welfare
Government of Uttarakhand
Durga Bhawan Kala Dhongi Road
Pili Kothi, Haldwani
Distt. Nainital
Uttarakhand
05946-282813
Fax: 282233</p> <p>34. Director
Directorate of Social Welfare
Juvenile Court Building
Salt Lake City, Sector 1,
Kolkata 700064</p> | <p>West Bengal
Fax No. 033-23375782</p> <p>35. Director
Directorate of Social Welfare,
Kashmir
Government of Jammu & Kashmir
Old Secretariat
Srinagar
J & K</p> <p>36. Director
Department of Social Welfare,
Jammu
Government of Jammu & Kashmir
Behind New Secretariat
Jammu 180001</p> <p>37. Director
Social Welfare Department
Government of Mizoram
Mizoram</p> |
|---|---|

Detailed Information Sheet**PART - A****IDENTIFICATION**

1. Name of the Organization :

2. Whether run by State Govt. ☐ NGO ☐

(If you are a Government run institution then go directly to Part B (Page no-4))

3. Address for Communication :

4. Telephone (with STD code) :

5. Fax :

6. Email ID :

7. Website of Organization :

8. Type of Child Care Institution being run :

(a) Children home ☐

(b) Shelter Home/ Drop-in-Centre ☐

(c) Observation Home ☐

(d) Special Home ☐

(e) Shishu Greh ☐

(f) Orphanage ☐

(g) Any other (Please specify) ☐

9. Name and contact details of Chief Functionary :

10. Vision of NGO :

11. Mission of NGO :

12. Key Objectives :

13. Major Activities :

14. Target group/ Stakeholders :

(a) Women ☐ (b) Children ☐

(c) Adolescent ☐ (d) Any Other ☐

15. Geographical location/area :

LEGAL STATUS OF NGO

16. Date and year of establishment :

17. Whether Registered or not : Yes ☐ No ☐

18. If Yes ,details of registration under which Act the organization is registered :

19. Date and place with registration number :

Date & Year of Registration	Registration no:	Registered Place

20. Whether the organization is registered under FCRA :

Yes ☐ No ☐

21. If Yes FCRA No : ☐

22. Any other Registration/ Recognition with Central / State Govt:

23. Whether your Child Care Institutions/Organizations are registered with the State Govt. under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000 Sec.34(3)

Amended in 2006 : Yes ☐ No ☐

24. If yes give details of registration :

25. If no to Q. 23 give reasons thereof :

26. Number of Governing Body Members :

27. Physical Assets of the Organization (viz. own building, furniture etc) :

MANPOWER OF ORGANIZATION

28. Total manpower of your Organization :

29. Total No. of Professional Staff :

(a) Male (b) Female

30. Total number of
(a) Full Time Part time Staff

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

31. Annual Budget of Organization for last three years (In Lakhs):

2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

32. Sources of Funding of the NGO (Cash/Kind/other)

International	National	State Govt.	Community Support	Donation	Any Other (Please Specify)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

DOCUMENTATION

33. Which of the following documents/communication material are maintained at the organizational level (Please tick in the appropriate box) :

(a) Annual Report ☐ (b) Brochure ☐ (c) Leaflet ☐
(d) Pamphlet ☐ (e) Audit report ☐ (f) Any other (Please specify) ☐

34. For documentation (Annual report and proposal writing) whether the organization has engaged any expert from outside :

Yes ☐ No ☐

PART B
Profile of Children Home/Child care Institution
(Separate form to be filled for each Home)

35. Name of Children Home/Child care Institution :

36. Contact Details :

(a) Name of Superintendent/Secretary :

(b) Address :

(c) Phone :

(d) Fax :

(e) Email :

37. Type of Institution (please tick *✓* one) :
(Whether for Girls/Boys)

(a). Observation Home ☐ (b). Special Home ☐

(c). Children Home ☐ (d). Shelter Home ☐

(e). Aftercare Home ☐ (f). Any other (please specify) ☐

38. Run by (please give name of department/NGO) :

a). State Government :

b). NGO :

39. Year of Establishment of the Home :

40. Supported by (please tick *✓* one)

a) MWCD ☐ b) State Gov ☐

c) Others (please specify) ☐

41. Whether registered under sec34 (3) of JJ Act with the State Government

a) Yes ☐ c) Under Process ☐

b) No ☐ d) Don't know ☐

42. Number of inmates:

Capacity	Present strength

43. Number of children lodged in the home having families residing in the same State/UT:

44. Reasons for staying in the home in case of children having families (provide details):

45. Age breakup of children

Age	Number of children		Total
	Girls	Boys	
0-5 years			
5-10 years			
10-15 years			
15-18 years			

46. Details of Stay of Children in the home:

Duration	Number of Children		Total
	Girls	Boys	
0-4 month			
4-6 month			
6-12 Month			
1-2 years			
2-3 years			
3-4 years			
4-5 years			
More than 5 Years			

47. Number of “children with special needs” in the home:

Category	Number of Children		Total
	Girls	Boys	
Mentally challenged			
Autism			
Physically challenged			
Any other (please specify)			

48. What are the facilities and support services provided for these children staying in the

Home (please provide details) :

49. Whether Institution has been registered under the Orphanage and other charitable

Homes (Supervision and control) Act- 1960 :

Yes ☐

No ☐

50. Any other registration, (Please Specify) :

51. Whether the Institution is certified as Fit Institution by :

(a) Juvenile Justice Board ☐

(b) Child Welfare Committee ☐

52. If Yes, Please Specify the Facilities provided :

INFRASTRUCTURE

53. Infrastructure available : (please tick ✓)

a	Owned	
b	Rented	
c	Lease	
d	Donated	

54. Details of Accommodation for Children and Institutional Infrastructure:

Particulars	Number	Size (Sq. ft.)	Capacity/ Required Strength	Actual strength
Dormitories				
Classrooms				
Sick room/ First Aid Room				
Kitchen				
Dinning Hall				
Recreation room				
Library				
Counselling & Guidance room				
Office rooms				
Workshops				
Separate Bathrooms for boys and girls				
Separate Latrines for boys and girls				
Store room				
Play Ground				
Vocational Training Centre				

55. Total area of the Campus (Sq. ft.) :

56. Whether the dormitories, classrooms and workshops have sufficient ventilation and Light:

Yes ☐

No ☐

MANPOWER OF CHILDREN HOME:

57. Details of Staff:

SLN	Details of Staff	Sanctioned Strength	Actual Strength	Educational Qualification	Salary / Honorarium per month	Associated with the Institution (Month/ Year)
a	Superintendent/ Project Manager					
b	Social Welfare Officer					
c	Counselor					
d	Case Worker					
e	Doctor(Part time or Full time)					
f	Paramedical Staff					
g	Educator					
h	Vocational Instructor					
i	Store-keeper cum Accountant					
j	Music Teacher					
k	Sports/Yoga Teacher					
l	Driver					
m	Cook					
n	House Aunty					
o	Security Guard					
p	Helper					
q	Sweeper					
r	Any other (please Specify)					
	Total					

CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION IN CHILDREN HOMES

58. Whether the organization is following any criteria for admission of children in Homes:

Yes

☐

No

☐

59. If Yes Please mentions :

60. Whether the organisation maintains any specific Proforma for recording details of
Information of every child :

Yes ☐ No ☐

61. If yes, what kind of information you have collected from children:

62. Maintenance of Registers/Record Maintenance

SLN	Details of Register	Please tick ✓
a	Admission and discharge register	
b	Individual Care Plan	
c	Supervision register	
d	Medical file or medical report	
e	Nutrition diet file	
f	Stock Register	
g	Visitor's book	
h	Case file	
i	Inquiry report file	
j	Stock register	
k	Any other(Please Specify)	

Minimum Standard of Care:

MEDICAL CARE

63. What are the health related services available for Children?

64. Does the home have a Medical Care Unit for health check-up of Children:

Yes ☐ No ☐

65. If yes, opening of day, time and duration of MCU :

66. Frequency of Doctor's visit :

☐ ☐

67. Whether any trained Staff for first-aid: Yes No

68. Referral of cases:

(a) Govt Hospital ☐

(b) Dispensary ☐

(c) Any other ☐

69. How many children are suffering from communicable diseases and HIV/AIDS:

70. Whether any specialized services are provided for them ?

Yes ☐ No ☐

71. If yes, please provide in details:

72. Whether ambulance facility is available for patients:

Yes ☐ No ☐

73. Any other Facilities (Please specify) :

NUTRITION AND DIET SCALE

74. Whether any menu chart followed by homes:

Yes ☐ No ☐

75. How many times meals are provided in a day:

76. What types of special diet is provided for sick infant or children?

77. How many cook are there:

78. Whether children are helping at the time of cooking in any way

79. Whether any Nutrition and Child Development Officer is there

Yes ☐

No ☐

CLOTHING AND BEDDING

80. How many sets of clothes, bedding and other articles are given to children?

SLN	Item	Number	Frequency(Month/Year)
a	Summer Clothing		
b	Winter Clothing (Jersey)		
c	School Uniform		
d	Under garments		
e	Towel		
f	Durry		
g	Blanket		
h	Pillow		
i	Shoes/Chappal		
j	Tooth powder/paste		
k	Soap		
l	Oil		
m	Utensils (Plate and Glass)		

EDUCATION

81. Whether educational facilities are available for children:

Yes ☐ No ☐

82. Are any of the educational facilities available within the institution?

(Please tick \checkmark all that are applicable)

Formal School on premises	Yes	No
Pre-school		
Primary		
Secondary		
Higher		
Non-formal classes		
Private coaching		
Bridge Course		
Any other (Please specify)		

83. How many children go to school outside the premises of the institution?

Class/Standard	Total Number of Children	Boys	Girls	Govt./ Private	Distance of School	Mode of Travel
Pre-school						
Primary						
Secondary						
Higher						
Non-formal classes						
Any other (please specify)						

84. Whether the institution is providing any pocket money for out going students?

Yes ☐ No ☐

85. If yes, then how much per child per month?

86. Whether the educational facilities are adequate for children? Yes/ No

87. If No, what are the other facilities required?

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

88. Whether the homes have vocational training facilities for children?

Yes ☐ No ☐

89. If yes, then provide the details of the vocational training offered to children in the following format

Types of Trade	Number of Children			Duration of Course
	Boys	Girls	Total	
Cutting and tailoring				
Beauty Culture				
Computer				
Jute bags and 'moti' work				
Painting and Mehendi				
Books binding				
Printing				
Auto Rickshaw/motor cycle/mobile repairing				
Candle making				
Pickle making				

Soap making				
Textile Designing				
Electrical trade				
Shoes making/leather craft				
Any other(Please Specify)				

90. Whether instructors are trained? Yes ☐ No ☐

91. If yes details of qualification:

92. Whether networking with any Institute/NGO/placement Agency for placement of children after completion of Course?

Yes ☐ No ☐

93. Difficulty (If any):

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

94. Whether recreational facilities are available:

Yes ☐ No ☐

95. If yes, what are the recreation facilities available for children in Institution?

SLN	ACTIVITY	Please tick mark against activity	Frequency-daily, per week, monthly ,yearly
a	Indoor games		
b	Outdoor games		
c	Music		
d	Television		
e	Picnic		
f	Outings		
g	Cultural Programme		
h	Yoga		
i	Debates		
j	Radio		
k	Any Other(Please Specify)		

LIBRARY

96. Whether library facilities are available or not: Yes

☐☐

97. If Yes, opening timing or day:

98. What types of books provided for Children?

SANITATION AND HYGIENE

99. Whether Sanitation and Hygiene is maintained in the home through following facilities?

Details of Sanitation and Hygiene	Yes/No
Sufficient treated and filtered drinking water	
Sufficient water for bathing and washing clothes, maintenance & cleanliness of the premises	
Proper drainage system	
Arrangements for disposal of garbage	
Protection from mosquitoes	
Sufficient number of latrines/toilets (at least one latrine for seven children)	
Sufficient number of bathrooms (at least one bathroom for ten children)	
Sufficient space for washing	
Clean and fly-proof kitchen	

CO-ORDINATION AND COLLABORATION

100. Whether the Organization/ Institution is Networking with other Govt., NGOs etc

Yes

☐

No

☐

101. If yes what type of Co-operation and co-ordination received for homes?

102. List out the Dept./agencies/ institutions with which your Organization/Institution is collaborating/ co-coordinating for various activities.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

103. Mechanism used by the Institution to monitor the activities of homes

104. Whether any specific evaluation of the organization/Institution has been conducted

In the past

Yes

☐

No

☐

105. If yes, when and by whom

106. Whether CWC members visit your institution regularly?

Yes

☐

No

☐

107. Suggestion of CWC / inspection committee:

TRAINING NEEDS

108. Whether the NGO/Institution has organized any training programme regarding JJ

Act for Staff

Yes

☐

No

☐

109. If Yes,

(a) Number of Training Programmes organised :

(b) Details of Training Programmes :

110. Whether your staff or member from your organization/institution has attended any training programme organised by any other outside Organisation/Department/ Ministry

Yes

☐

No

☐

111. If Yes, please specify :

112. Mention Areas/ issues on which the Staff /Members of your Organization / Institution would like to attend the training programme/workshops at Institution like NIPCCD to build their capacities :

Signature of the
Authorized Signatory

Place :

Date :

Name (in Capital Letters)

Designation

(Office seal)

**DETAILS OF INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM
STATE NODAL DEPARTMENTS AND CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS**

S No	States	No. of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) Reported by State Nodal Departments	No of Response Sheets Received from CCIS		
			Total	Government	Ngo
1	Andhra Pradesh	77	33	31	02
2	Arunachal Pradesh	01	-	-	-
3	Assam	10	-	-	-
4	Bihar				
5	Chhatisgarh	14	03	-	03
6	Goa	02			
7	Gujrat	55	11	05	06
8	Haryana	20	02	-	02
9	Himachal Pradesh	9	07	01	06
10	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-
11	Jharkhand	2	-	-	-
12	Karnataka	48	28	28	-
13	Kerala	8			
14	Madhya Pradesh	19	02	-	02
15	Maharashtra	222* (as on the website)	14	1	13
16	Manipur	08	08	01	07
17	Meghalaya	10			
18	Mizoram	24	06	-	06
19	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
20	Orissa	21	03	-	03
21	Punjab	35	03	-	03
22	Rajasthan	115	12	-	12
23	Sikkim	5	1	1	-
24	Tamilnadu	53	9	02	07
25	Tripura	06	01	01	-
26	Uttar Pradesh	76	14	03	11

27	Uttarakhand	04	.	.	.
28	West Bengal	42	06	03	03
29	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	--	-
30	Chandigarh	03			
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				
32	Daman and Diu				
33	Lakshadweep				
34	Pondicherry	05	-		
35	Delhi	55	22	09	13
	Total		185	86	99

Registration Status at a Glance

<i>S. No</i>	<i>Name of Child Care Institution</i>	<i>Whether Registered under Section 34(3) of JJ Act*</i>			
		<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Not Aware</u>	<u>Under Process</u>
<u>ANDHRA PRADESH</u>					
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>					
1.	Superintendent Children’s Home, Khammam			√	
2.	Children’s Home Banswada, Nizamabad			√	
3.	St. Children Home Manugur	√			
4.	Children Home , Nuzvid		√		
5.	Children Home			√	
6.	Children Home, SC-II	√			
7.	Children Home, SC-I	√			
8.	Children Home Pelunla kunta, Allagadda			√	
9.	Children Home Miryalguda			√	
10.	Children Home (SC)	√			
11.	Children Home, Girls			√	
12.	Children Home, Alwal	√			
13.	Children Home, SPSR Nellore District	√			
14.	Children Home, Nellore District			√	
15.	Children Home, Guntur District			√	
16.	Children Home, Bapatla			√	
17.	Children Home Sullurpeta, Nellore Dist.			√	
18.	Children Home, Piduguralla	√			
19.	Children Home, Kandukur			√	
20.	Children Home, Giddalur			√	
21.	Children Home, B.C.M.			√	
22.	Children Home, Dharmavaram			√	
23.	Children Home, Srikakulam	√			
24.	Children Home, Srikakulam		√		
25.	Children Home, Tanuku		√		
26.	Children Home, Tanuka		√		
27.	Children Home, Rajahmundry		√		
28.	Children Home, Dendulury		√		
29.	Children Home, Dendulury		√		
30.	Children Home, Akiveedu		√		

31.	Children Home, Akiveedu		√		
NGO					
32.	Bethel Pentecostal Ministry	√			
33.	Little Angel Children's Home		√		
<u>CHHATISGARH</u>					
NGO					
34.	Women for well-being & development organization (W.W.D.O.)			√	
35.	Missionaries of Charity	√			
36.	SOS Children's Village, Raipur	√			
<u>DELHI</u>					
GOVERNMENT					
37.	Ujjawal Children Home for Boys			√	
38.	Village Cottage Home-I			√	
39.	Children Home for Boys-I				√
40.	Observation Home for Girls	√			
41.	Children Home for Girls-III (CHG-III) Sharda Greh	√			
42.	Anukriti Children Home for Girls-II	√			
43.	Ashiyana Children Home for Boys-II, Alipur, Delhi-36	√			
44.	Bal Niketan	√			
45.	Home for Healthy Female Children of Leprosy Patients	√			
NGO					
46.	Children of the World	√			
47.	Salaam Baalak Trust	√			
48.	Salaam Baalak Trust	√			
49.	Manav Mandir Mission Trust	√			
50.	Minda Bal Gram, Moga Devi Minda Charitable Trust	√			
51.	Prayas Juvenile Aid: Centre Society	√			
52.	Kasturba Gandhi N.M.Trust	√			
53.	Don Bosco Ashalayam	√			
54.	Samarpan Foundation	√			
55.	Sewa Bharti Matrichhaya	√			
56.	Antyodaya Niketan			√	
57.	Bachchon Ka Ghar	√			
58.	Believers Church India	√			
<u>GUJARAT</u>					
GOVERNMENT					

59.	Observation Home cum Children Home, Junagadh	√			
60.	Observation Home cum Children Home, Palanapur	√			
61.	Observation Home cum Children Home, Mehsana	√			
62.	Juvenile Home For Boys, Bharuch	√			
63.	Observation Home and Children Home, Himmatnagar				√
NGO					
64.	Bhulka Ghar Play House		√		
65.	Mahipatram Rupram Ashram	√			
66.	District Probation & After Care Association run by Observation Home Bhuruch	√			
67.	Vikas Greh, Ahmedabad	√			
68.	Hindu Anath Asham	√			
69.	Probation and After Care Association, Ahmedabad District	√			
<u>HARYANA</u>					
NGO					
70.	Bharat Vikas Sangh	√			
71.	Bal Sadan Association	√			
<u>HIMACHAL PRADESH</u>					
GOVERNMENT					
72.	Children Home				√
NGO					
73.	Divya Manav Jyoti Anathalaya Trust				√
74.	Kasturba Balika Ashram				√
75.	Sarvodaya Bal Ashram, Rockwood Shimla				√
76.	Bal Ashram cum Shelter Home				√
77.	Council for H.P. State Child Welfare				√
78.	Council for H.P. State Child Welfare				√
<u>KARNATAKA</u>					
GOVERNMENT					
79.	Govt. Juvenile Home for Boys, Cantonment Bellary	√			
80.	Govt. Children Home , Belgaum	√			
81.	Govt. Boys Homes	√			
82.	Sarkari Balkiyar Balmandira				√
83.	Govt. Children Homes for Boys, Bagalkot	√			
84.	Govt. Children Homes for Boys, Gulbarga	√			
85.	Shishu greha	√			

86.	Shishumandira			√	
87.	Balmandir For Boys Balakara Bala Mandir				√
88.	Children Home for Boys	√			
89.	Govt. Balamandir (Girls), Saundatti		√		
90.	Children Home for Mentally Retarded				√
91.	Children Home for Girls, Gulbarga	√			
92.	Govt. Children Home for Boys Sirsi				√
93.	Govt. Children Home for Boys (Sr), Bijapur	√			
94.	Govt. Children Home for Boys (Sr), Bidar			√	
95.	Govt. Juvenile Home for Boys, Davangere (di)	√			
96.	Amulya Shishu Greh, Gulbarga	√			
97.	Juvenile Home for Boys	√			
98.	Juvenile Home for Girls	√			
99.	Government Children Home for Girls, Hubli			√	
100.	Government Children Home for Girls, Mysore	√			
101.	Government Children Home for Boys (Junior), Takke	√			
102.	Government Balamandira for Boys	√			
103.	Government Children home for Boys, Chitradurga	√			
104.	Government Balamandira, Bellary		√		
105.	Children Home for Girls, Gulbarga	√			
106.	Govt. Children Home for Boys	√			
<u>MADHYA PRADESH</u>					
<u>NGO</u>					
107.	Vishal Satpuda Utthan Samitee Betul		√		
108.	Sewabharti Jabalpur	√			
<u>MAHARASHTRA</u>					
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>					
109.	Manik Balsadan Wardha			√	
<u>NGO</u>					
110.	Apang Kalyan Va Punarvasan Sanstha	√			
111.	International Mission of Dr. Ambedkar Ed. Society	√			
112.	Saraswati Balsada			√	
113.	Chacha Nehru Balasadan	√			
114.	Samrat Ashok Yuvak Mandal	√			
115.	St. Joseph's Home and Nursery	√			
116.	Khoja Girls Orphanage		√		

117.	Azad Hind Education Society	√			
118.	St. Catherine's Home	√			
119.	Atul Katariya Memorial Charitable Trust 'Avishri Balsadan'	√			
120.	Rashtra Saint Tukadoji Maharaj Shikshan Sanstha	√			
121.	Ashraya Sanskar & Punarvasan Sanstha	√			
122.	Udgir Taloka Yuva Vikas Sanstha	√			
<u>MANIPUR</u>					
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>					
123.	Destitute Children Home	√			
<u>NGO</u>					
124.	Destitute Children Home Liwa Changniag sponsored by Liwa Changniag Women Society	√			
125.	Meetei Phurup	√			
126.	Manipur Mahila Kalyan Samiti	√			
127.	Lower Lamka Women Society	√			
128.	Kanglatongbi Children Home	√			
129.	Leprosy Patients Welfare Society	√			
130.	Ningrin Club	√			
<u>MIZORAM</u>					
<u>NGO</u>					
131.	International Poor Children, Shishu Greh			√	
132.	The Salvation Army India Eastern Territory	√			
133.	Hlimna in Girls Home	√			
134.	Kawlkhuma Children's Home, The Salvation Army India eastern Territory	√			
135.	Lairam Motherless Home	√			
136.	Audrene Scism Children Home	√			
<u>ORISSA</u>					
<u>NGO</u>					
137.	R.C.M. Balikashnand, Surada		√		
138.	Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Utkal Branch		√		
139.	Basundhara	√			
<u>PUNJAB</u>					
<u>NGO</u>					
140.	Lazarus Ministries				√
141.	Jalandhar Welfare Society				√
142.	Missionaries of Charity				√

<u>RAJASTHAN</u>					
<u>NGO</u>					
143.	Missionaries of Charity (Mother Teresa Ashram)			√	
144.	Missionaries of Charity	√			
145.	Missionaries of Charity	√			
146.	Bal Sansar Sanstha	√			
147.	Roshan Matra Chhayya- Sewa Bharti Samiti, Rajasthan, Jaipur	√			
148.	Bal Shobha Grah	√			
149.	Krishi Gramin Aivum Paryavaran Vikas Sansthan	√			
150.	Sankalp Sewa Samiti Jhalawar				√
151.	National Educational Academy Sri Karanpur	√			
152.	Jeevan Nirman Sansthan		√		
153.	Bible Chapel Society	√			
154.	Taabar	√			
<u>SIKKIM</u>					
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>					
155.	Kaluk Destitute Home, West Sikkim			√	
<u>TAMILNADU</u>					
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>					
156.	St. Gosephs Home for Children	√			
157.	St. Micheal Home for Children	√			
<u>NGO</u>					
158.	Florence Nightingale Trust	√			
159.	Thedal Trust	√			
160.	Eternal Peace Mission	√			
161.	Shalom Foundation	√			
162.	Vidiyal, Rosi Rose, Children's Home			√	
163.	Tribal Rural Urban Service Trust (TRUST)	√			
164.	Little Angel Children's Home	√			
<u>TRIPURA</u>					
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>					
165.	State Orphanage for Boys, Ramnagar	√			
<u>UTTAR PRADESH</u>					
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>					
166.	Rajkiya Bal Greh (Boys)	√			
167.	Govt. Children Home (Boys)	√			
168.	Govt. Children Home, Varanasi	√			

<u>NGO</u>					
169.	Manisha Mandir	√			
170.	Jagat Narain Montessery Junior High School Samiti	√			
171.	Food for Life Vrindavan Society	√			
172.	Samarpit Social Welfare Sansthan	√			
173.	Gautam Budha Shikshan Sansthan	√			
174.	Missionaries of Charity	√			
175.	Devraj Gramin Gramodhyog Sewa Sansthan	√			
176.	Uma Mahila Ttthan Samiti Mishrikh Tirath, Sitapur	√			
177.	Swajan Shikshan Sansthan	√			
178.	Lalita Bhartiya Khadi Gramodhoga Sansthan	√			
179.	Buddh Mahila Samiti	√			
<u>WEST BENGAL</u>					
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>					
180.	Subhayan	√			
181.	Vidyanagar Balika Bhawan, Midnapore	√			
182.	Tapoban(Unit-III), a mentally retarded home for boys under JJ Act	√			
<u>NGO</u>					
183.	Jalpaiguri Mahila Kalyan Sangha	√			
184.	Vivekananda Lok Siksha Niketan	√			
185.	Khagrabari Rural Energy Development Association (KREDA)	√			

**Note: In soft copy, detailed profile of each CCI listed above can be seen by clicking on the respective name.*

**State Wise Breakup of Child Care Institutions/ Children Home
Registered under Sec 34(3) of JJ Act (at a Glance)**

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>NGO</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	1	9
2.	Chhattisgarh	-	2	2
3.	Delhi	6	12	18
4.	Gujarat	4	5	9
5.	Haryana	-	2	2
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
7.	Karnataka	19	-	19
8.	Madhya Pradesh	-	1	1
9.	Maharashtra	-	11	11
10.	Manipur	1	7	8
11.	Mizoram	-	5	5
12.	Orissa	-	1	1
13.	Punjab	-	-	-
14.	Rajasthan	-	9	9
15.	Sikkim	-	-	-
16.	Tamil Nadu	2	6	8
17.	Tripura	1	-	1
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3	11	14
19.	West Bengal	3	3	6
	Total	47	76	123