

## **FAQ**

### **1) What is State Child Protection Society (SCPS)?**

The SCPS is a registered society set up under the provisions of the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) with specific functions to implement the child protection legislation, schemes, JJ Act etc.

### **2) What is SARA?**

State adoption resource agency is a nodal body to monitor and develop the adoption programme in the state in coordination with central adoption resource authority and other non-institutional care through sponsorship and foster care.

### **3)What is District Child Protection Units?**

“District Child Protection Unit” means a Child Protection Unit for a District, established by the State Government under section 106, which is the focal point to ensure the implementation of this Act and other child protection measures in the district;

### **4) What is Child Welfare Committee?**

The **Child Welfare Committee** (CWC) is the Committee constitute under section 27 of the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) of the Children Act 2015 & the sole authority to deal with matters concerning **children** in need of care and protection. The **Committee** is constituted of a chairperson and 4 other members, one of whom at least should be a woman.

### **6) What is Juvenile Justice Board?**

Juvenile Justice Board is set up by the State Govt. in every district under section 4 of the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) of the Children Act 2015 as the competent authority to deal with children in conflict with law. The board consists of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of first class having at least three years of experience to be designated as the Principal Magistrate of the board and two social worker members, of whom one shall be a woman, forming a bench.

### **7) What are children homes?**

Children homes are set up in every district or group of districts by the state govt. either by itself or in agreement with voluntary organizations, to receive children who are in need of care and protection during the pendency of any enquiry and subsequently for their long-term care and rehabilitation. These homes shall serve as a home-away-from-

home and provide comprehensive child care facilities to children to ensure their comprehensive development and plan for their reintegration and rehabilitation into mainstream society.

### **8) What are observation homes?**

Observation homes are established by State Govt. in every district or a group of districts, either by itself or through voluntary or non-governmental organizations which shall be registered under section 41 of JJ Act for the temporary reception of children in conflict with law during the pendency of their enquiry before the Juvenile Justice Boards.

### **9) What are special homes?**

Special homes are set up for the reception and rehabilitation of children in conflict with law. On completion of enquiry, if the JJB is of the opinion that the child needs to be placed in a corrective institution; an order is passed for placing the child in a special home for his rehabilitation.

### **10) What is place of safety?**

The State Govt. shall set up at least one place of safety in a state registered under section 41, so as to place a person above the age of eighteen years or child in conflict with law, who is between the ages of sixteen to eighteen years and accused of or convicted for committing a heinous offence.

### **11) What is Specialized Adoption Agency?**

Specialized adoption agency is a child care institution recognized under sec 65 of JJ Act for housing orphans, abandoned and surrendered children for the purpose of adoption.

### **12) What is Adoption?**

Adoption means the process through which the adopted child is permanently separated from his biological parents and becomes the lawful child of the adoptive parents with all the rights, privileges and responsibilities that are attached to a biological child.

### **13) What is Prospective Adoptive Parents (PAPS)?**

Prospective adoptive parents mean a person or person's eligible to adopt a child as per regulations 5 of adoption regulations 2017.

### **14) What are the age criteria for adoption?**

- Maximum composite age of PAP's is 90 years to adopt a child up to 4 years

- Maximum composite age of PAP's is 100 years to adopt a child above 4 years and up to 8 years
- Maximum composite age of PAP's is 110 to adopt a child above 8 years and up to 18 years

### **15) Who can be adopted?**

A child can be adopted if she/he is:

- An orphan, abandoned or surrendered (OAS) child who has been declared legally free for adoption by the Child Welfare Committee (CWC)
- A child of a relative (a relative means the child's paternal uncle or aunt, a maternal uncle or aunt or paternal and maternal grandparents)
- A child or children of spouse from earlier marriage surrendered by the biological parent(s) for adoption by the step-parent.

### **16) What are the different kinds of Adoption?**

- an abandoned, surrendered, destitute children adopted by unrelated person/s living within the country
- an abandoned, surrendered, destitute children adopted by unrelated person/s living outside the country
- a related child by relatives living within the country
- a related child by relatives living outside the country
- adoption of a child by step parents within the country

### **17) How to Adopt?**

Register online at [www.cara.nic.in](http://www.cara.nic.in)

Upload all your required documents in the website and select an agency for home study. After the home study is done you will be transferred in the waiting list. All the information about adoption will be in the website [www.cara.nic.in](http://www.cara.nic.in).

### **18) Who will benefit from sponsorship programme?**

Any child in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law, children within institutions, vulnerable families whose family income do not exceed Rs. 30000.

### **19) Who will benefit from foster care programme?**

Foster care is an arrangement whereby a child lives usually on a temporary basis with an extended or unrelated family members without losing parental rights or responsibilities.

Children whose parents are unable to take care due to illness, death, desertion by one parent or any other crisis may benefit from it.

**20) What are the different services that can be provided in aftercare programme?**

After care programme is designated for both children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law (after reaching 18 years of age). Those children, who, upon leaving institutional care have no family or any other means of support, will benefit from this programme. The services can be: Group homes, linkage to vocational training, employment counseling, need-based education, education stipend, loans for entrepreneurial services, provisions for basic needs such as food, clothing, bedding etc.

**21) Where to report in case of a child marriage?**

To report any child marriage please contact concerned District Child Marriage Prohibition Officer who is also a District Child Protection Officer, Local Police, State Child Protection Society (0361-2229275) or Childline (1098).

**22) Where to report in case of a child Labour?**

To report any child labour please contact concerned Childline (1098) District Level Child Labour Task Force, District Child Protection Unit, State Child Protection Society (0361-2229275), Local Police, etc.

**23) Where to report in case of a child trafficking/child abuse?**

To report any child Trafficking and Child Abuse please contact concerned Childline (1098), Local Police, District Child Protection Unit, State Child Protection Society (0361-2229275), NGOs, etc.

**24) Where to report in case an orphan/abandoned child is found?**

Inform local police, childline 1098, concerned Specialized Adoption Agency, and concerned District Child Protection Unit, State Adoption Resource Agency, SCPS (0361-2229275).

**25) What is the website of missing children?**

The website for missing children is [www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in](http://www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in). This is an online portal to keep a track of missing and found children.

**26) Who are the children in difficult circumstances?**

Children exposed to sexual abuse, trafficking, child labor, orphan or abandoned in the street and exposed to begging. Children in conflict with law, children affected HIV/AIDs, disabilities, diseases, substance abuse or even natural or man-made calamities.

**27) What should one do if he/ she find a Child in need of care and protection?**

Anyone who finds a Child in need of care and protection may inform Childline, Police, DCPO or any functionaries of DCPU or the person himself may produce the child before the Child Welfare Committee..

**28)What is childline(1098)?**

Childline is a 24-hour emergency phone outreach service for children in need of care and protection, and links them to long term rehabilitation. Any child who is in need of immediate care and protection/or an adult on his/her behalf, can dial the national toll-free number 1098 for quick rescue and emergency outreach services.